


Appendix D – yongeTOmorrow Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment



ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
Yonge TOmorrow Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA)
Various Town Lots within the former Town of York
Park Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concession 1 from the Bay
and Lots 20 and 21, Concession 2 from the Bay
all within the Geographic Township of York
Historic County of York
Now City of Toronto
Ontario**

**Project #: 294-TO1767-16
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PIF#s: P439-0044-2018**

Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Steer Davies Gleave* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the *City of Toronto's* "Yonge TOMorrow" Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The study area covers a section of downtown Toronto roughly bounded by Davenport Road, Church Street, Queen Street and Bay Street.

Stage 1 background research identified potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within specific portions of the study area due to the documented presence of 19th century occupations, and former watercourses.

In light of these findings, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Areas previously assessed as no longer retaining archaeological potential, or have had their archaeological concerns fully addressed in previous fieldwork Stages 2/3/4, are recommended to be exempt from further archaeological assessment.
2. Flat open lands within the Rosedale Ravine and the front lawn of Metropolitan United Church (56 Queen Street East) must be subjected to a Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the 2011 S&G.
3. All remaining areas identified as retaining archaeological potential, if to be impacted by construction, may require mechanical trench excavation to expose possible intact deposits underlying the upper layers of modern fill. The Stage 2 AA strategy must consider both the proposed construction designs, and the history of occupation of specific properties affected. This will aide in determining the number and position(s) of proposed trench(es) or if trenching is necessary at all.
4. Should construction impact lands within 10 metres of the established limits of Potter's Field cemetery, specifically within the Bloor, Bay and Cumberland Streets right-of-way's, a licensed archaeologist must monitor construction work within this 10 metre-wide buffer zone, to identify any unmarked human remains.
5. Should construction activities associated with the current project, including construction laydown areas, extend beyond the assessed limits of the study area, further archaeological investigation will be required prior to construction activities in order to minimize impacts to cultural heritage resources.
6. No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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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:

1. To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
2. 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
3. To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

1.2 Development Context

In 2016 the *City of Toronto* initiated the "Yonge TOMorrow" Municipal Class Environmental assessment (EA), a Schedule "C" municipal class EA study that will develop and review design options intended to improve streetscaping and increase pedestrian space, along with other possibilities to improve the way people move through and enjoy Yonge Street between Queen Street and Davenport Road (City of Toronto, 2019c). This study will consider changes to various elements of Yonge Street including: increasing the sidewalk width; reducing the number of vehicle lanes; redesigning intersections and laneway connections; making some sections pedestrian-only; improving accessibility for people with disabilities; installing cycling facilities; improving pedestrian crossing opportunities; enhancing street furniture; changing the landscaping; reviewing other aspects of the streetscape and street furniture; expanding opportunities for public art and cultural activities; and modifying nearby streets.

To facilitate this study, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Steer Davies Gleave* to conduct a Stage 1 AA of lands that form part of the Yonge TOMorrow Municipal Class EA's Phase 1 Focus Area and 2 Extended Focus Area. Combined, the area of study ("study area") corresponds to a section of downtown Toronto roughly bounded by Davenport Road in the north, Church Street in the east, Queen Street in the south, and Bay Street in the west (**see Appendix A – Map 1**). The study area encompasses the following historic land divisions of the geographic township of York, in former York County:

1. Town Lots of the former Town of York;
2. Park Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, Concession 1 from the Bay (FTB); and
3. Lots 20 and 21, Concession 2 FTB.

The City of Toronto has an archaeological management plan (AMP) which identifies parts of the study area as still retaining archaeological potential (City of Toronto, 2019b) (**see Map 2**). This Stage 1 AA will study whether or not these areas still retain archaeological potential, and if so confirmed, recommend appropriate strategies for further investigation.

This study was triggered by the *Environmental Assessment Act* in support of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment regulatory process. This Stage 1 AA was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Cassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Steer Davies Gleave* on October 15, 2018.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN		
Early	ca. 11,000-8,500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers used seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian)
Late	ca. 8,500-7,500 BC	- Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
ARCHAIC		
Early	ca. 7,800-6,000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indians; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow.
Middle	ca. 6,000-2,000 BC	- Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic)
Late	ca. 2,500-500 BC	- Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46)
WOODLAND		

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Early	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	<p>Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of ceramics, the earliest being coil-formed, under-fired and likely utilitarian in usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; burial ceremonialism; pan-regional trade networks; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes.</p> <p>- Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).</p>
Middle	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and southeastern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large “house” structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism and incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms.</p> <p>- Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points (Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).</p>
Late (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1000	<p>Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent processors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessel that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctuation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups.</p> <p>- Triangular projectile points. (Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106)</p>
Late (Early Ontario Iroquois)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	<p>Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctuation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials</p> <p>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs. (Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109)</p>
Late (Middle Ontario Iroquois)	ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400	<p>Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by “conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering”; two primary cultures: Uren (AD 1300-1350) and Middleport (AD 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5-1.7 ha); campsites (0.1-0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash.</p> <p>- Triangular and (side-of-corner or corner-removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points. (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115)</p>

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Late (Late Ontario Iroquois)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	Two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat and to the east; “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); the Toronto Carrying Place Trail used as a portage route along the Humber River or the Rouge River, from Lake Ontario, over the Oak Ridges Moraine and up the Holland River into Lake Simcoe; longhouse; villages increase in size to 100 longhouses clustered together; horticulture (maize, squash, and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; relocation to north of Lake Simcoe. - projectile points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular. (Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2000, p.446)

1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is marked by European arrival, and their interaction with and influence over the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. During this time, territorial boundaries were moveable and complicated further by migrations and amalgamations of groups due to warfare and disease. **Table 2** includes as overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	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); multiple Huron-Wendat villages and campsites north of Lake Simcoe; French arrival into Ontario; trade relationship with Huron and French establish; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit missionaries; epidemics (Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245).
Five Nations (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations of Iroquois attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec; the Five Nations of Iroquois, particularly the Seneca, established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; villages along the northern shores of Lake Ontario included Ganatsekwyagon at the mouth of the Rouge River, and Teiaiaagon at a bend near the mouth of the Humber River; European fur trade and exploration continues (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississauga and others) began to challenge the Five Nations of Iroquois dominance in the region; by 1690s, the Five Nations of Iroquois settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, the Five Nations of Iroquois were defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Five Nations of Iroquois in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; the term 'Mississauga' was applied to those on the north shore of Lake Ontario and were granted land extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; settlement near abandoned Teiaiagon (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; establishment of the Métis; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763; Beaver Wars between groups within the (now) Six Nations of Iroquois and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Land Treaties	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; in 1787, Crown representatives met with Mississauga bands to acquire land ("Toronto Purchase) along the northern shore of Lake Ontario extending northward to Lake Simcoe, which included York Township – irregularities with the purchase resulted in another indenture in 1805 (Treaty No. 13); United Empire Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, military petitioners, immigrants from the British Isles and Europe, and groups facing persecution in the United States arrive in Upper Canada to settle (Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107; Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.xlviii-lxi; Government of Ontario, 2014)t (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891; lxi-lxii; Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107; Government of Ontario, 2014)

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (ca. 1790s to present)

1.3.3.1 Township of York

The township was surveyed in the 1790s by Augustus Jones who initially named it 'Dublin,' and then 'York.' Jones and another surveyor, Alexander Aitken, continued the survey of parts of York Township in the next years; Samuel Wilmot finally completed the survey in 1829 (Miles & Co., 1878, p.xii; Mulvany and Adams, 1885a, pp.77-78). The township's main settlement was the Town of York, established upon the orders of Upper Canada Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe as the new provincial capital for its advantageous location away from the American border and possession of a sheltered harbour. First surveyed in 1791, the Town of York was settled after the arrival of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, his family, a number of officials and the Queen's Rangers in 1793 (Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.204; Firth, 1962, pp.xxxi-xxxvi; ASI, 2004, p.20; Smith, 2017).

1.3.3.2 Town of York / City of Toronto

The Town of York originally formed a tight plot within an area bounded between present-day Front Street, Duke Street, George Street and Berkeley Street, consisting of Town Lots. Eventually, the town site of York expanded north to Lot Street (now Queen Street) in 1797. North of Queen Street were 100-acre 'park lots' that extended to Bloor Street (ASI, 2004, p.20). These 'park lots' – three of which comprise almost the entirety of the study area – had narrow frontages to allow owners, primarily government officials, access to the town and harbour (MacNamara, 2013). Settlement of the 'park lots' was also intended for a class of educated and well-bred citizens who could contribute to the growth and prestige of the Town of York (MacNamara, 2013).

During the War of 1812, the Town of York was attacked three times. The first attack occurred in 1813, when American soldiers forced British soldiers from the Town of York after a six-hour battle. During the American occupation of York, despite terms to respect private property and to allow civic government to continue functioning without hindrance, the Americans burned many public and administrative buildings and robbed many private citizens' homes (Mika and Mika, 1983, p.539; City of Toronto, 2014a).

When the war ended in 1815, American immigration significantly decreased, and British immigrants steadily filtered into York. By 1825, approximately 1,600 individuals resided in the town (City of Toronto, 2014a). In 1834, the population of the Town of York had grown, as the majority of Upper Canada's commercial, educational institutions and governmental buildings were located within the town. As the community grew to nearly 10,000 individuals, public services became inadequate; with municipal incorporation in 1834, the Town of York (renamed to City of Toronto, an aboriginal-derived placename) was divided into smaller administrative wards (Mika and Mika, 1983, p.540; Mulvany and Adams, 1885, pp.253-254). During the 1850s, massive railway construction endeavors began, connecting Toronto to Hamilton, Montreal, and rural Ontario, facilitating transportation of natural resources such as lumber, grain and basic products over long distances, turning Toronto into the importing and distributing centre of Canada West (ASI, 2004, p.22; Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.266). Coupled with massive immigration from the British islands, the railroads created an economic boom within Toronto, causing dramatic population and industry growth. By Confederation in 1867, Toronto was the most populous urban centre in the newly-created Province of Ontario. Beginning in the mid-1880s, Toronto began annexing the surrounding suburbs and smaller municipalities.

1.3.3.3 Village of Yorkville

The portion of the study area lying north of Bloor Street is encompassed within the historic Village of Yorkville, its core being the intersection of Bloor Street (formerly the most northerly limits of the City of Toronto), and Yonge Street (a military road). The beginnings of the village can be traced to the construction of a toll booth to collect road tolls from travellers at this intersection in 1796. By 1830, the Red Lion Inn and two breweries were located in the community. Additionally, Potter's Field, a large early pioneer cemetery, was established in the area. By 1849, an omnibus service traveling from Yorkville to the industrial lands at the Lake Ontario shoreline made commuting much easier, and the community began to grow. By 1852, the community petitioned for village status and became the Village of Yorkville. Storefronts were located

primarily along Yonge Street and village streets stretched to Avenue Road and as far north as Davenport Road. By the 1870s, Yorkville had a Town Hall and a Fire Hall. The Village of Yorkville was annexed to the City of Toronto in 1883 (Robertson, 1908, p.341, Brown, 1997, p.60).

1.3.3.4 Yonge Street

The Toronto Carrying Place Trail – at times referred to as the “Toronto Portage” or “Humber Passage” – connected Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe by means of the Humber River, the East branch of the Humber River, and the Holland River. It was an ancient highway, about 46 kilometres in length, in use for hundreds of years by many groups, in times when travel was done solely by canoe and trail. With the exception of the portion at the mouth of the Humber River, the watercourse was not navigable entirely by canoe, and as a result, the trail was partially traversed by foot until the Holland River was reached (Robinson, 1965, pp.6-7).

Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe to what would become the Town of York in 1793, he sought to establish a military roadway with the capacity to both move troops and supplies north, and facilitate settlement of areas further north (Benn, 2008, p.61; Fisher, 1985). In September of 1793, John Graves Simcoe and a company of military men and native guides, set out to explore the Toronto Carrying Place trail as a potential link between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron (Robinson, 1965, p.187; Osborne, 1996 p.16). Diaries of Mrs. Simcoe, Lieutenant Robert Pilkington, Lieutenant Givens, Surveyor Alexander Atiken and Alexander Macdonnell described the route as dangerous (Robinson, 1965, pp.187-188; Myers, 1977, pp.13-20). The last leg of their return route “wound south through what is now Aurora, Richmond Hill, and across branches of the Don River at Thornhill and York Mills [...] they stumbled on in a south-south westerly direction towards the bay and then west to the fort” (Berchem, 1977, p.20). Consequently, John Graves Simcoe determined the Toronto Carrying Place Trail was too difficult for an army to navigate and decided to use the last leg of his return route as the basis for his military road that would become today’s ‘Yonge Street’ (Berchem, 1977, p.20; Osborne, 1996, p.16).

After his return, he ordered Augustus Jones to begin an official survey of the military road and with the assistance of the Queen’s Rangers, cut a new path from Lot (now Queen) Street, the old northern limits of York (Fisher, 1985; Osborne, 1996, p.17). The military road would later gain the name ‘Yonge Street,’ after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of War in the British Cabinet from 1782 to 1794 (Scadding, 1873, p.307; Myers, 1977, p.20).

By 1796, Yonge Street north of Yorkville was completed to Holland Landing. However, south of Yorkville, the road was “virtually impassable.” Travellers from York had to “head north along Parliament Street, which had been cleared by the Rangers to Castle Frank in 1796, and then make a wide sweep west to reach the navigable part of Yonge” (Berchem, 1977, p.35). Mrs. Simcoe described Yonge Street between Queen and Bloor Streets as a road of “pools of water among roots of trees & fallen logs, in swampy spots, and these pools being half frozen render them still more disagreeable when the horses plunge into them” (Firth, 1962, p.221; Fleming, 1996, p.18).

The Honorable John Elmsley, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, assembled a meeting of a number of principal inhabitants to create a subscription to pay for the work to improve the impassable section of Yonge Street to enable farmers to bring more easily bring their provisions to market. Mr. Eliphalet Hale proposed to open and make the road “four rods wide, and cutting the stumps in the middle two rods close to the ground” (Scadding, 1873, p.384; Firth, 1963, pp.149-150).

By 1807, improvements were completed albeit with great difficulty. That year, plans for creating toll gates began, all stumps were to be removed and edges were to be ploughed to provide drainage (Myers, 1977, p.45). In 1818, Yonge Street was extended south to the Lake Ontario shoreline. In 1820, the first toll gate was opened along Yonge Street, north of Bloor Street to assist in paying for the upkeep of Yonge Street. In 1833, “a one-mile stretch of Yonge Street was to become the first section of macadamized road in British North America” (Myers, 1977, p.82). The process to macadamize the road was created by John Loudon McAdam, a Scottish engineer, and included the laying of large rocks at the base; broken stone, “not exceeding a diameter of 1-inch, was laid in several levels to a total depth of 10-inches. Each level of stone was allowed to settle and mesh together before a subsequent layer was added” (Myers, 1977, p.82). By 1836, Yonge Street had been macadamized as far north as Yorkville. However, the road remained a challenging commute and as late as 1847; teams of oxen were stationed at Queen Street and Yonge Street to haul wagons out of mud holes (Myers, 1977, p.52).

In 1846, the maintenance of the roads of the City of Toronto was transferred to the Provincial Government of Canada, which had hoped the money collected from the tollgates would provide sufficient funds for the upkeep of the roadways. However, this was not the case; it was decided that maintenance of roads would be transferred to local governments. They were then put up for private tender, but were transferred to the newly-formed Federal Government of Canada in 1867.

As the City of Toronto’s population continued to grow, stage coaches, omnibuses and, eventually, radial railways were constructed along the length of Yonge Street to provide means to transport commuters from Toronto to Lake Simcoe (Myers, 1977, pp.87-88, 89-90).

1.3.4 Past Land Use

Summary of Historical (Pre-1900) Land Use

A review of pre-1900 historical maps (*see Maps 3-13*) and archival research show that the study area encompasses many historic Euro-Canadian residences and buildings of commercial, institutional, governmental or religious use. In addition, part of historic Yonge Street, which facilitated travel and settlement within the City of Toronto and York Township, is within the study area limits.

In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with

possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of historic transportation routes and homesteads, there is elevated potential for the location of pre-1900 Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within portions of the study area which lie within 100 metres and 300 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

Archival Review

A review of available archival data for the four main lots lying on either side of Yonge Street was conducted at the *Archives of Ontario*. The *Abstract Land Indexes*, *Crown Patent Index*, *Land Petitions*, *City Directories* and historic mapping were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to approximately 1870. It should be noted that due to the vast number of registered residential subdivisions along the length of Yonge Street, archival review after the lots were subdivided (as early as the 1820s) was limited to only a general overview.

Park Lot 8, Concession 1 from the Bay (FTB)

Park Lot 8 – roughly corresponding to an area along the east side of Yonge Street between Bloor and Queen Streets – was initially granted to George Playter ca. 1793. Playter and his family, however, resided on a house near the Don River on Lot 20, Concession 2 From the Bay, close to Castle Frank (the home of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe). He lived at this location until his death in about 1832.

In 1797, he sold the south 40 acres of Park Lot 8 to John McGill, a United Empire Loyalist, who constructed his house in McGill Square on neighbouring Park Lot 7. This house stood until 1870. In 1799, George Playter sold the north 60 acres of Park Lot 8 to the Honorable John Elmsley, who added this acreage to his total land holdings. He constructed his home, Elmsley Villa, on neighbouring Park Lot 9 and resided there until his death. After his death, his family divided his land holdings into several blocks, which were subdivided further into smaller residential parcels. On one of these parcels, William Proudfoot constructed in 1845 his homestead (known as Kearsney House) on the former location of a garden nursery north of present-day Wellesley Street.

Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, lands within Park Lot 8 continued to be subdivided, with various residential and commercial structures built on these smaller parcels. A timeline of recorded occupation for Park Lot 8 is presented in **Appendix C, Table C1**.

Park Lot 9, Concession 1 from the Bay (FTB)

Park Lot 9 – roughly corresponding to an area along the west side of Yonge Street between Bloor and Queen Streets – was initially granted to an unnamed “incumbent” in 1793; by 1797, Dr. James Macaulay was granted the land patent. Macaulay had originally received Park Lot 10 but had switched it in favour of Park Lot 9. In 1799, he sold the north half of Lot 9 to the Honorable John Elmsley and constructed his own house, the Teraulay Cottage, in the south half of Park Lot 9. At the northwest corner of Queen Street and Yonge Street, Macaulay subdivided a portion of his acreage to create Macaulay Town, a residential area. Teraulay Cottage stood until 1846, when

it was burned down. The following year, the Holy Trinity Church was constructed in the former location of Teraulay Cottage. His heir James Buchanan Macaulay constructed his own home, the Wykeham Lodge, on the south side of College Avenue, fronting Yonge Street.

In the northern portion of Park Lot 9, John Elmsley constructed his homestead, the Elmsley Villa, which stayed within the Elmsley family until about 1850. North of the Elmsley Villa was Clover Hill, the homestead of his son Captain John Elmsley (Jr.). Beginning in the 1840s, Captain John Elmsley began selling portions of his Toronto land holdings and these were subsequently subdivided into smaller parcels.

Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, lands within Park Lot 9 continued to be subdivided, with various residential, public, religious and commercial structures built on these smaller parcels. A timeline of recorded occupation for Park Lot 9 is presented in **Appendix C, Table C2**.

Lot 20, Concession 2 from the Bay (FTB)

Lot 20, Concession 2 FTB – roughly corresponding to an area along the east side of Yonge Street between Bloor Street and St. Clair Avenue – was initially granted to John Cox, who was noted to have begun construction a log house when George Playter arrived with the patent for the Lot and removed John Cox from it. It is believed that George Playter may have resided in this early structure, which was located in the Lot's east half, near the Don River, until his death in 1832.

As early as 1807, George Playter had begun to subdivide his land by selling a portion at the northeast corner of Bloor and Yonge Streets to Mr. Tiers, who then constructed the Red Lion Hotel. This hotel was among the anchors that attracted settlement to the area of Yorkville. It was also located at the southern terminus of stage coaches from Holland Landing and Lake Simcoe before continuing into the City of Toronto. The Red Lion Hotel was not listed in any archival data review after 1865. The Village of Yorkville continued to form around the Red Lion Hotel and the remaining land in the west part of Lot 20, which is the section relevant to the study area, appears to have been sold to Samuel Jarvis and his wife. Samuel Jarvis and his wife began the process of subdividing the west part of Lot 20 into smaller town lots under various registered plan numbers which allowed for an increasing number of settlers to reside along the east side of Yonge Street.

Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, lands within Lot 20 continued to be subdivided, with various residential and commercial structures built on these smaller parcels. A timeline of recorded occupation for Lot 20, Concession 2 FTB is presented in **Appendix C, Table C3**.

Lot 21, Concession 2 from the Bay (FTB)

Lot 21, Concession 2 FTB – roughly corresponding to an area along the west side of Yonge Street between Bloor Street and St. Clair Avenue – was initially granted to Abner Miles, who then transferred ownership of the Lot to David William Smith, a powerful political figure in early Upper Canada politics. It is not clear when David William Smith began to sell his acreage in Lot 21, but the portion of Lot 21 fronting on Yonge Street (or the east part) had been divided into several

planning blocks, which were then subdivided into numerous smaller parcels sometime before the Village of Yorkville was incorporated in 1852. These parcels were owned by numerous individuals and continued to be subdivided into smaller lots as the population of the Village of Yorkville continued to grow throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. A timeline of recorded occupation for Lot 21, Concession 2 FTB is presented in **Appendix C, Table C4**.

Historical Map Review

A review of available historical maps pre-dating 1900 was undertaken to understand the general history of settlement and urban development within the study area.

The earliest maps of the study area with sufficient detail date to 1813 and 1818 (***see Maps 3-4***). Only a few structures appear within the study area limits at this time, mostly in the vicinity of the Yonge/Lot (now Queen) Street intersection. The homes of Dr. James Macaulay (“Terauley Cottage”) and John McGill appear in both maps.

The next detailed map, dating to 1842 (***see Map 5***), depicts a significant increase in land subdivision, especially in the south half (south of College/Carlton Street). More structures appear along Yonge Street, though most of the study area remains vacant or forested. Notable structures and areas appearing in the map include:

- Potter’s Field pioneer cemetery at the northwest corner of Bloor and Yonge Streets;
- Clover Hill (home of Captain John Elmsley Jr.) south of Bloor and west of Yonge;
- Elmsley Villa (home of Honourable John Elmsley) north of College and west of Yonge;
- Wykeham Lodge (home of James Buchanan Macaulay) south of College and west of Yonge;
- Terauley Cottage (home of James Macaulay) south of Head (now Dundas) and west of Yonge;
- Macaulay Town (residential development) just north of Lot (now Queen) Street, between Yonge and Bay; and
- McGill Cottage (home John McGill) at the northwest corner of Lot (now Queen) and Church Streets.

The first detailed map for the area north of Bloor Street (***see Map 6***) dates to 1851. It depicts a high concentration of structures in the village of Yorkville, centred at the intersection of Bloor and Yonge Streets. For areas south of Bloor Street, another map from 1851 (***see Map 7***) reveals a significant amount of urban development taking place south of College/Carlton Streets. While further parcel subdivisions had occurred in the north half, extensive construction of new houses or buildings had taken place by this time. Notable structures first appearing in the map are the Holy Trinity Church (in place of Terauley Cottage), St. Michael’s Catholic Cathedral (finished 1848, at the northeast corner of Bond and Shuter Streets), the Toronto Normal School (founded 1847) and related institutional buildings within St. James Square (southwest corner of Gerrard and Church Streets), and William Proudfoot’s home, Kearsney House (northeast corner of Wellesley and Yonge Streets).

The next detailed map, W.C. Boulton’s 1858 Atlas (***see Map 8***), shows further growth urban development within the study area, in addition to providing information on their construction material (brick in red, wood in grey) and the names of many notable structures. By 1862 (***see***

Map 9), much of the land within the study area had been subdivided into small residential plots, though considerable swathes, appear to remain undeveloped. Left intact are the parcels containing Wykeham Lodge, Kearsney House and McGill Cottage.

North of Bloor Street, the only other reasonably detailed maps dating to the 1860s were made in 1868 (**see Map 10**). These depict a general increase in settlement in Yorkville, as the village's streets are depicted as being lined with structures. Two churches – both of which no longer exist today – are also shown along the north side of Bloor Street in these maps. Large parts of the study area, however, remain undeveloped, especially east of Yonge Street close to the ravine.

By 1876 (**see Map 11**) structures occupied much of the study area, although the density of development was sparser in some areas than others. Pockets of open space could be seen in:

- the former McGill Square (replaced by the Wesleyan Methodist Church, presently the Metropolitan United Church);
- St. James Square (where the former Toronto Normal School sits);
- the former Kearsney House (renamed Dundonald House) parcel north of Wellesley Street
- the rear portions of three blocks west of Yonge Street and north of Wellesley Street (corresponding to the east half of the former Elmsley Villa parcel);
- an area north of Bloor and west of Yonge, within the old Potter's Field cemetery; and
- areas near the Rosedale Ravine at the northeast corner of the study area.

Overall, the historical maps reviewed show an intensification of urban development throughout the study area that show a significant rise in the number of structures beginning in the mid-19th century. Many of these newer structures replaced pre-1842 homesteads. By the mid-1870s some open, undeveloped spaces still remained, but much of the study area was already built up.

Developments by the mid-20th century (**see Map 13**) saw more intensive disturbances, the most notable of which include the construction of the TTC's Yonge Subway line (visible as a light-coloured scar running parallel to and just east of Yonge Street) and the conversion of many former residential properties along the major streets into commercial buildings and high-rises. Many of these 20th century developments would have entailed the excavation of deep basements or foundations, and therefore disturbing intact archaeological deposits which would have otherwise survived.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

At present, the study area encompasses lands categorized in Toronto's Official Plan variously as Neighbourhoods, Apartment Neighbourhoods, Mixed Use Areas, Parks, Institutional Areas, and Other Open Space Areas (including golf courses, cemeteries and public utilities) (City of Toronto, 2015).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within and in proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the study area's physiography were performed.

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

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

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

Numerous designated properties (under Part IV for individual properties; Part V for properties forming part of a heritage conservation district) and other listed cultural heritage resources are located along Yonge Street between Davenport Road and Queen Street (City of Toronto, 2019a) (*see Map 13*). It must also be noted that most of the properties lying along Yonge Street between Bloor Street and College/Carlton Street are part of the Historic Yonge Street Heritage Conversation District [HCD], established in 2016 (DIALOG, 2016). A full list is provided in **Appendix D**. Out of the 110 entries in the list, only a total of nine contain buildings constructed before 1870. This attests to the intensity of urban development along the Yonge Street corridor since 1870, which has resulted in the continual replacement of older structures newer ones, or the initial construction on formerly vacant parcels occurring at a relatively late date.

Even more heritage properties are located elsewhere within the study area (*see Map 13*). The properties listed in **Table 3** below are heritage properties which are identified in the official mapping of the City of Toronto as still retaining archaeological potential (*see Map 2*). Therefore, elevated archaeological potential can be provisionally established within these portions of the study area.

Table 3: Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest still retaining Archaeological Potential

Address	Description	Status
82 Bond St.	William Lyon Mackenzie House; 1857, attributed to William Rogers, Builder	Listed
14 Carlton St.	Toronto Hydro Building; 1931, Chapman & Oxley	Part IV
117-119 Collier St.	Semi-detached house, c.1891, G.W. Gouinlock	Listed
118 Collier St.	House, c.1889	Listed
122-124 Collier St.	Semi-detached houses, c.1889, Leeds Sheppard, bldr.	Listed
123-125 Collier St.	Semi-detached house, c.1891	Listed
128-130 Collier St.	Semi-detached houses, c.1889, Leeds Sheppard, bldr.	Listed
129-131 Collier St.	Semi-detached houses, c.1891	Listed
134-136 Collier St.	Semi-detached houses, c.1889, Leeds Sheppard, bldr.	Listed

Address	Description	Status
135-141 Collier St.	Row housing, c.1891	Listed
140-142 Collier St.	Semi-detached houses, c.1889, Leeds Sheppard, bldr.	Listed
366-370 Church St. + 64-66 Gerrard St.	Row houses, 1855	Listed
414-418 Church St.	Stephen Murphy Houses & Store, 1891	Listed
12-26 Gerrard St. + 400 Yonge St.	T. Eaton Co. College Street Store, 1928-30, Ross & MacDonald in assoc. with Sproatt & Rolph; Jacques Carlu, architect of 7th floor interior; Rene Cera, architect of Elevator Arcade; shopping concourse and housing addns. in late '70's by Allward & Gouinlo	Part IV
21 Grenville St.	John Irwin House, c. 1873	Part IV
2 Grosvenor St. + 496-498 Yonge St.	Bank of Montreal, 1887; at Grosvenor St. (NW); part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
37 Maitland St.	House; c.1853	Listed
24-28 McGill St.	Part of row housing at 24-28 McGill Street, 1893-94	Listed
17-21 Park Rd.	Semi-detached house; 1889, Francis Pickering, Builder	Listed
29 Park Rd.	(also: 109 Collier St.) E.A. Wills House, 1891, J.F. Brown	Listed
50 Park Rd.	Ontario Association of Architects Building; 1954, John B. Parkin Associates; alt. 1974; alt. 1983	Part IV
56 Queen St. E. + 51 Bond St.	Metropolitan United Church, 1870-71, Langley & Langley; Manse, 1906, Sproatt & Rolph; Carillon, 1922, Sproatt & Rolph; rebuilt 1929, J. Gibb Morton; at Bond St.	Part IV
79 Queen St. E.	Bank of Nova Scotia, 1913 at Church St. (SW)	Listed
160-176 Yonge St.	The Simpson Departmental Store, burnt in 1894 and rebuilt in 1895, Burke & Horwood; add. 1900, Burke & Horwood; add. 1908, Burke & Horwood; add. 1912, Burke, Horwood & White; add. 1923, Horwood & White; add. 1928, Chapman & Oxley; alt. 1968-69, John B. P	Part IV
363-365 Yonge St.	Richard S. Williams Block, 1890, Denison & King	Listed
564-566 Yonge St.	Part of a row of shops at 564-568 Yonge Street; 1876 and 1884	Part IV
655-659 Yonge St.	Part of a commercial block at 655-659 Yonge Street; 1887; part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
765 Yonge St.	Albert Britnell Book Shop; 1928 R.B. McGiffin, architect	Listed
826-828 Yonge St. + 2-6C Cumberland St.	William Hewett building, 1867	Part IV
830-832 Yonge St.	William Robinson building, 1874	Part IV
834 Yonge St.	James Giles building, 1876	Part IV
836 Yonge St.	John Oram building, 1874	Part IV
838-844 Yonge St.	Moses Staunton row of commercial buildings, 1876	Part IV
846-848 Yonge St.	James Weir row of commercial buildings, 1892	Part IV
848A-850 Yonge St. + 1-9A Yorkville Ave.	Frogley's Bakery, 1887	Part IV
888 Yonge St.	Masonic Hall, 1918, William F. Sparling & Co.	Part IV
22 Yorkville Ave.	Northern Branch, Toronto Public Library, 1906-07, Robert McCallum; adds. Barton Myers, 1978	Listed
34 Yorkville Ave.	Fire Hall #10; tower, 1876, S.H. Townshend; hall rebuilt in 1889-90, Mancel Willmot; adds. 1974-75	Listed
54 Scollard St.	1875; Part of row housing at 54A-58 Scollard St.	Listed
54A-58 Scollard St. + 1315 Bay Street	Row housing built by William Sexton, 1890	Part IV
25 Severn St.	The Studio Building, 1913-14, Eden Smith; part of South Rosedale HCD	Part V

1.4.2 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *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 features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Being in a well-settled and historic part of downtown Toronto, the study area encompasses a number of commemorative plaques (Toronto Historic Plaques, 2018; OHT, 2018).

Therefore, elevated potential to locate remains tied to events or figures of historical and cultural significance can be established.

1.4.3 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

The study area encompasses Potter's Field, an early pioneer cemetery that was also known as York General or Strangers Burial Ground. This cemetery consisted of six acres spanning the southern part of Lot 21, Concession 2 FTB: from the north/south leg of the laneway known as Mayfair Mews in the east, to the Lot 21 boundary to the west, and from Bloor Street in the south to as far north as Cumberland Street. The graveyard owes its existence to Thomas Carfrae Jr., who proposed to purchase "six acres on Yonge Street, about a mile from the town [...] as a public burial place" (Hancocks, 1983, p.2). A six-acre parcel was then brought from the Elmsley family for £75. A sexton's house was built close to the cemetery gate (Walton, 1933, p. 131).

The first burial dates to 1826; by 1855, approximately 6,685 people had been buried in the cemetery. Eventually, the cemetery was regarded as an obstacle to development, and was closed in 1855. Over the next 25 years, descendants of those buried were invited to move the remains of their loved ones to other cemeteries. However, only an estimated 1,000 individuals were exhumed and relocated; 5,000+ individuals were left behind. By the 20th century, commercial developments along Bloor Street began to replace residential houses, and human remains were found during construction. The Toronto Historical Society notes that "technically, still more than 5,000 people are buried there despite extensive redevelopment of the land. Human remains may still be found, and archaeological monitoring of all redevelopment is imperative" (Toronto Historical Society, 2018). Therefore, this former cemetery, due to a combination of having an ill-defined historic boundary and being encompassed within the study area, contributes to the potential to encounter archaeological remains within the study area limits.

1.4.4 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

According to the OASD, a total of 38 archaeological sites are located within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (MTCS, 2018b) (*see Table 4*).

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

Borden#	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within the study area			
AjGu-19	Mackenzie House	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	House
AjGu-28	Elgin Winter Garden Theatre	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Well
AjGu-62	John Bugg Stores	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: other
AjGu-90	Squire	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Manufacturing; residential

Borden#	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AjGu-97	Michie-Stitt Site	Post-Contact, English, Euro-Canadian	Agricultural; butchering; cabin; cottage; house; midden; outbuilding; residential; stable
AkGu-2	The Sandhill	-	-
Other registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area			
AjGu-1	Taddle Creek	-	-
AjGu-14	Toronto Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: other
AjGu-15	Front Street	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	-
AjGu-17	St. James Cathedral	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Cemetery
AjGu-27	George Brown House	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead; house
AjGu-36	Court House Square	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: Fire Brigade Hall, Mechanic's Institute; midden
AjGu-41	Parliament	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: building; administrative
AjGu-42	Northfield House	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AjGu-48	The Grange	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	House
AjGu-49	Bishop's Block	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: townhouse
AjGu-50	Ontario Heritage Centre	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: building
AjGu-51	Toronto General Hospital	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: building; hospital; outbuilding
AjGu-54	Barchard Box Factory	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Manufacturing
AjGu-63	-	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: retail; manufacturing; residential
AjGu-64	Lime Kiln Works Site	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: Industrial lime kiln; house
AjGu-67	West Market Square	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Hotel
AjGu-70	Beverly Site	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	House
AjGu-71	-	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	-
AjGu-80	Allan Gardens	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: Pathway, trail
AjGu-82	King-Caroline Site	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Other: commercial, residential, industrial
AjGu-85	Berkeley House	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Residential
AjGu-86	Jarvis-Allon	-	-
AjGu-87	Richmond H1 Site	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	House
AjGu-89	Old Upper Canada College	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	School
AjGu-91	Armoury Street Ward Block	Other	Other: neighbourhood
AjGu-92	St. Lawrence Market	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Agricultural; homestead; market
AjGu-94	Britain St. Site	Unknown, Euro-Canadian	Burial
AjGu-95	Esplanade Crib & Wharves	Post-Contact, English, Euro-Canadian	Other: Crib Wall & Commercial/ Industrial uses.; railway; wharf
AjGu-96	Queen Street West Parking Lot Site	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Residential
AjGu-104	Wharves 26-28	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Wharf
AjGu-105	297 George Street	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	House; outbuilding
AkGu-79	Homewood Estate	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	-

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Given that six archaeological sites are located within the study area, this feature aids in establishing archaeological potential.

1.4.5 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1., Standard 1.* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken.

It is important to note that the stretch of Yonge Street between Bloor and Queen Streets was previously reviewed thoroughly for archaeological potential through an examination of historical mapping, aerial imagery and pedestrian review, on a property-by-property basis (DIALOG, 2016, p.16). While this resulted in the identification of certain areas as still having general archaeological potential (*see Map 2*), no areas within the existing road rights-of-way were found to retain potential, given the deep and extensive disturbance various infrastructure- and utilities-related works would have caused to underlying deposits.

A total of 51 previous AA reports or accounts were identified; approximately half of these pertain to areas still considered as retaining archaeological potential, and recommend no further work – in some instances, Stage 2/3/4 fieldwork was carried out and ultimately found there are no more archaeological concerns (*see Table 5*).

Table 5: Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50 metres of the Study Area

Address	Recommendation & Notes Company [Stage of Work]
Research/fieldwork on properties officially marked as retaining archaeological potential	
636 Bay St. + 70-100 Edward St. + 143 Elizabeth St.	No work recommended. Background research determined that late 20th century development would have dispersed or intermixed any mid-19th century archaeological material to such a degree that it will be “invisible” within secondary or tertiary context – in which case it is mere ephemera that cannot be linked to any identifiable tenancy. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2016g [Stage 1 AA]</i>
1315-1325 Bay St. + 46-48 Scollard St.	No work recommended. Background research determined that first occupations of the property post-date 1870; any subsurface remains that may be present are not associated with the first generation of settlement in the region and do not possess cultural heritage value or interest. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2015e [Stage 1 AA]</i>
82 Bond St.	Archaeological concerns still present. Excavation performed in 1985 in select areas around the existing Mackenzie House (archaeological site AjGu-19) to expose its drainage system. Late 19th to 20th century artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill, and encountered structural remains were removed during the excavation. Areas immediately north of the house still retain high archaeological potential. <i>Janusas, S.E., 1985 [Stage 1-4 equivalent]</i>
365-377 Church St. + 89-89A Granby St. + 90-92 McGill St.	No work recommended. Background research determined property was originally developed for housing in the 1850s. By the early 20th century these were replaced with large commercial buildings. The construction of these later buildings, which included basements, appear to have destroyed any traces of the 1850s residential occupations. <i>Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 2010 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
411 Church St.	Stage 2 AA recommended , in the form of mechanical trenching within the property’s southeast portion, which exhibited potential for the survival of deposits/features associated with the first occupations of the subject property in the late 1850s. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2016a [Stage 1 AA]</i> No further archaeological concerns. Stage 2 AA mechanical trenching exposed multiple stratigraphic layers, but no artifacts. <i>The Archaeologists Inc., 2017 [Stage 2 AA]</i>
412 Church St.	Stage 2 AA recommended , in the form of mechanical trenching. Four trenches spanning the existing paved parking lot recommended. <i>AMICK Consultants Ltd., 2015 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
815-825 Church St.	No work recommended. Property does not appear to retain any integrity of original cultural deposits. <i>Historic Horizon, 2008 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
9-21 Grenville St.	No work recommended. Background research determined that late 20th century developments within the property would have obliterated traces of any earlier occupations. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2010b [Stage 1 AA]</i>

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Address	Recommendation & Notes Company [Stage of Work]
20-26 Maitland St.	No work recommended. Background research determined that property was developed in the 1870s and 1880s, but the original structures and outbuildings were later replaced. Any remaining archaeological deposits would be dominated by post-1870 material which is not of cultural heritage value or interest. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2018b [Stage 1 AA]</i>
88 Queen St. E	Stage 2 AA recommended , in the form of mechanical trenching. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2016b [Stage 1 AA]</i> No further archaeological concerns. Stage 2 AA mechanical trenching identified no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2016c [Stage 2 AA]</i>
363-365 Yonge St.	Stage 2 AA recommended , in the form of mechanical trenching within the rear portion behind the existing buildings, which exhibited potential for the survival of deposits/features associated with the first occupations of the subject property in the late 1850s. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2015a [Stage 1 AA]</i> Stage 4 excavation recommended. Stage 2 AA resulted in the recovery of remains associated with William Murphy's cooperage, William Allen's workshop and Thomas Squire's dyeworks. Site registered as AjGu-90 (Squire Site) . <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2016d [Stage 1 AA]</i> No further archaeological concerns. Stage 4 mitigation recovered 10,015 artifacts from 75 stratigraphic lots, dating to two distinct periods of Thomas Squire's dyeworks operations. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2016e and 2018 [Stage 4 Mitigation]</i>
587-599 Yonge St. + 2-4 Dundonald St. + 7-9 Gloucester St.	Stage 2-3 AA recommended , in the form of mechanical trenching. Background research determined that earliest structures within the study area were part of the Yonge Street frontage of William Proudfoot's Kearsney House property (now part of James Stitt residence at 593 Yonge Street and the Michie – later, Matheson – house at 599 Yonge Street). <i>CRM Lab Archaeological Services, 2012 [Stage 1 AA]</i> Stage 4 mitigation recommended. Stage 2-3 AA mechanical trenching exposed 40 cultural features, 19 of which were interpreted as having ties to a 19th century occupation. Assemblage of 87 artifacts represent 19th and 20th century usage of the site. Site registered as AjGu-97 (Michie-Stitt Site) . <i>CRM Lab Archaeological Services, 2016a [Stage 2-3 AA]</i> No further archaeological concerns. Stage 4 excavations of the north and south parts of the Michie-Stitt Site resulted in the recovery of a total of approximately 28,500 artifacts, the identification of 274 stratigraphic lots and the exposure of 192 cultural features. <i>CRM Lab Archaeological Services, 2016b & 2016c [Stage 4 Mitigations]</i>
767-773 Yonge St.	No work recommended. Background research determined that extant structures on the property are not associated with the initial development of Yorkville, and do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2017 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
836-850 Yonge St. + 1-9 Yorkville Ave.	No work recommended for 836, 842, 848, 848A and 850 Yonge Street. Stage 2 AA recommended for 838, 840, 844 and 846 Yonge Street , to investigate potential remnants from the initial 1850-1860s period of development. <i>A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2013 [Stage 1 AA]</i> No further archaeological concerns for 838, 840, 844 and 846 Yonge Street. 49 artifacts recovered from disturbed layers during Stage 2 AA. No remnants of outbuildings relating to the initial 1850-1860s period of development found. <i>A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2015 [Stage 2 AA]</i>
874-878 Yonge St. + 3-11 Scollard St.	No work recommended. Background research determined that first occupation of the property dates only to the 1870s. Extant buildings also sit on full basements, the excavation of which would have involved the bulk removal of original soils from the property. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2016h [Stage 1 AA]</i>
11-21 Yorkville Ave. + 16-18 Cumberland St.	Stage 2 AA recommended , in the form of mechanical trenching in areas corresponding to the footprints of pre-1870 structures. <i>Archeoworks Inc., 2018 [Stage 1 AA]</i>

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE YONGE TOMORROW MUNICIPAL CLASS EA
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Address	Recommendation & Notes Company [Stage of Work]
11-25 Wellesley St. W + parcels fronting Bredalbane St.	No work recommended. Background research determined subject area initially consisted of small residential lots first established in the 1860s and 1870s. By the 1920s most lots were occupied by commercial and retail buildings. By the early 1990s the property had become a parking lot. <i>Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 2008 [Stage 1 AA]</i> No work recommended. Background research determined majority of property's use post-dates 1870s, and therefore not of significant cultural heritage value or interest. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2015d [Stage 1 AA]</i>
Research/fieldwork on properties no longer marked as retaining archaeological potential	
SW corner of Yonge & Bloor intersection	No further archaeological concerns. Henry Scadding described the Sandhill Site (AkGu-2) in 1873 as such: "the Sandhill – a moderate rise, showing where, in by-gone ages, the lake began to shoal. An object of interest in the woods here, at the top of the rise, on the west side was the 'Indian Grave,' made noticeable to the traveller by a little civilized railing surrounding it [...] When the United States forces were landing in 1813, near the Humber Bay, with intentions of attacking the Fort and taking York, one of Major Givins' Indians, concealed himself in a tree, and from that position fired into the boats with fatal effect repeatedly. He was soon discovered, and speedily shot. The body was afterwards found, and deposited with respect in a little grave here on the crest of the Sandhill, where an ancient Indian burying ground had existed, though long abandoned [...] Building requirements have at the present day occasioned the almost complete obliteration of the Sandhill. Innumerable loads of the loose silex of which it was composed have been removed. The bones of the Indian brave, and of his forefathers, have been carried away" (pp.399-40). <i>Scadding, H., 1873 [historical account]</i>
570 Bay St.	No further archaeological concerns. Stage 2 AA mechanical trenching revealed evidence of extensive grading and filling operations. Artifacts recovered dated from mid-19th to early 20th century, but these represent secondary refuse deposits that cannot be associated with any particular occupation. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2009 [Stage 2 AA]</i>
695 Bay St. + 43-51 Gerrard St. W	No work recommended. Entire subject property was cleared of structures in the mid-1970s and has since been used as a parking lot. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2012 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
984-1000 Bay St.	No work recommended. Extant buildings sit on full basements which would have obliterated traces of earlier occupations. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2011b [Stage 1 AA]</i>
1000 Bay St.	No work recommended. Background research determined that buildings on property were built ca.1880-1890s and were demolished in the 1950s, and served as a parking lot since. Any intact subsurface deposit that may be present is unlikely to pre-date the late 19th century. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2010a [Stage 1 AA]</i>
30 Bond St.	No work recommended. Construction of buildings within the St. Michael's Hospital block would have obliterated traces of earlier occupations. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2009b [Stage 1 AA]</i>
42 Charles St. E + 39 Hayden St.	No work recommended. Any subsurface deposits which may still remain in the property unlikely to pre-date the late 19th century, as property was fully developed in the late 1870s. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2008 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
50-64 Charles St. E + 47-61 Hayden St.	No work recommended. Any subsurface remains still present in the property likely to be associated with post-1870s occupations, and therefore are not considered to be of cultural heritage value or interest. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2014b [Stage 1 AA]</i>
270-288 Church St.	No work recommended. Majority of any subsurface remains still present in the property likely to be associated with 20th century occupations and uses. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2013b [Stage 1 AA]</i>
572 Church St.	No work recommended. Former 1870s structures were replaced in the 1940s-1950s; 20th century constructions would have involved extensive soil disturbance, and therefore the removal of all potential to encounter archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. <i>Golder Associates, 2016 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
580-596 Church St. + 67-71 Gloucester St.	No work recommended. Property has been extensively disturbed by 20th century constructions and renovations. <i>A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2010 [Stage 1 AA]</i>

Address	Recommendation & Notes <i>Company [Stage of Work]</i>
628-636 Church St. + 70 Charles St. E	No work recommended. First structure in the property dates to 1872; any remains that may be encountered will post-date 1870 and therefore considered to not have cultural heritage value or interest. <i>Archeoworks Inc., 2014 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
64-70 Shuter St.	Stage 2 AA recommended , in the form of mechanical trenching. Background research determined the earliest structures on the property were four buildings that date to 1850. <i>A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2012a [Stage 1 AA]</i> No further archaeological concerns. Stage 2 AA resulted in the recovery of 259 artifacts post-dating 1880, with evidence of fire occurring on the property. No cultural heritage value or interest left. <i>A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2012b [Stage 2 AA]</i>
252-248 Victoria St. + 19-21 Dundas Sq.	No work recommended. 20th century redevelopments at 19-21 Dundas Square and 258 Victoria Street would have obliterated traces of earlier occupations. 252 Victoria Street was redeveloped in 1917 but any archaeological remains from this period are not considered to be of high cultural heritage value. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2011a [Stage 1 AA]</i>
40 Wellesley St. E	No work recommended. Background research determined extant buildings sit on full basements which would have obliterated any traces of remains related to the ca.1875 initial brick structure and associated outbuildings. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2015c [Stage 1 AA]</i>
189 Yonge St.	(No specific recommendations made). Salvage excavation performed in 1988 revealed a brick well feature and resulted in the recovery of 565 artifacts, dating to the late 19th century. Site registered as AjGu-28 (Elgin Winter Garden Theatre) . <i>Ontario Heritage Foundation, 1988 [Stage 4 Mitigation equivalent]</i>
197-201 Yonge St.	Stage 2 AA recommended , in the form of mechanical trenching. <i>Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 2012 [Stage 1 AA]</i> No further archaeological concerns. Stage 2 mechanical trenching recovered 29 artifacts and exposed remains of a structure dating to 1880. No potential for the survival of intact deposits from before 1880. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2013a [Stage 2 AA]</i>
275-277 Yonge St.	No work recommended. Stage 2-4 fieldwork performed. Total artifact assemblage of 17,790 artifacts recovered, and 8 cultural features encountered; site registered as AjGu-62 (John Bugg's Stores) . Further study would not yield any data that would enhance understanding of the site. <i>Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 2008 [Stage 2+ 3 AA, Stage 4 Mitigation]</i>
606-618 Yonge St. + 5-9 St. Joseph St. + 15-25 St. Nicholas St.	Stage 2 AA recommended for 606-608 Yonge Street and 25 St. Nicholas Street. Background research determined there is potential to encounter the first house in the area, occupied by Charles Durand. No work recommended for the rest of the property , due to extensive disturbance. <i>A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2009 [Stage 1 AA]</i> No further archaeological concerns. Stage 2 AA in the remaining areas of concern resulted in the recovery of 77 artifacts from one trench and one test unit. A total of 15 soil layers encountered, showing evidence of previous disturbance; no further work was recommended. <i>A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2010b [Stage 2 AA]</i>
625 Yonge St. + 9 Isabella St.	No work recommended. Building footprints and sewage infrastructure installation related to the previous development of the property would have removed archaeological potential. <i>The Archaeologists Inc., 2012 [Stage 1 AA]</i>
720 Yonge St.	No work recommended. Extant late 19th and 20th century buildings sit on full foundations and basements, the excavation of which involved the bulk removal of all soils from the property. <i>Archaeological Services Inc., 2014 [Stage 1 AA]</i>

1.4.6 Physical Features

The study area is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Iroquois Plain physiographic region extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River, its width varying from a few hundred yards to about eight miles. The lowland bordering Lake Ontario, when the last glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois. The undulating till plains above the old shorelines of Lake Iroquois make up the Iroquois Plain. The plain, cut in

previously deposited clay and till, is partly floored with sand deposits; from Scarborough to Trenton the plain widens until the old beach is six and one-half miles inland from the present shore of Lake Ontario. The old shoreline is well marked by bluffs or gravel bars while immediately below is a strip of boulder pavement and sandy off-shore deposits which vary in width. Poorly drained, this coarse sandy soil is not very productive. Prior to 1930, until 1940, the Iroquois plain was a general farming area, with a tendency for horticulture and growth of canning crops. Since the Second World War, the remaining farms have become larger while much of the land has been put to urban uses (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.190-196).

Information about the type of native soil within the study area is not available for Metropolitan Toronto, as extensive urban development has rendered soil classification and study unfeasible (Ontario Agricultural College, 1954).

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*). Several now-buried and/or former watercourses – Castle Frank Brook, Court Creek, Moss Park Creek and Taddle Creek – historically traversed and drained their respective portions of the study area. Therefore, elevated potential to encounter archaeological resources in undisturbed lands within 300 metres of these former watercourses can be established.

1.4.7 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within a heavily urbanized area of the City of Toronto. The study area encompasses numerous high-rise and low-rise residential structures, residential houses, commercial and retail structures, paved parking area, paved roadways, concrete sidewalks, and landscaped parks and parkettes. The largest area of undeveloped land lies by the Rosedale Ravine in the northeast corner of the study area. The topography generally decreases from ~115 metres above sea level in the north to ~88 metres above sea level in the south (*see Map 2*).

1.4.8 Date of Field Review

A field review (“property inspection”) was carried out on January 14, 2019. The purpose of the property inspection is to investigate current conditions in publicly accessible high archaeological potential areas identified in the official City of Toronto mapping (*see Map 2*); identify and describe areas of no/low potential not warranting further archaeological concern; and to help gather information in order to formulate appropriate Stage 2 AA strategies.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

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

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*, published by the *MTCS*. The sunny weather at the time of inspection permitted good visibility of all features within the study area.

Inspection was carried out by walking along the Yonge Street corridor and taking photographs of the general surroundings. Attention was paid to confirming the undisturbed condition of select publicly accessible open areas which were classified in official Toronto city mapping as retaining archaeological potential (*see Map 2*). Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix E**. Location and orientation information associated with all photographs taken in the field is provided within **Maps 14-18**. An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix F**.

2.1 Identification & Documentation of Areas Retaining Archaeological Potential

Open areas where archaeological resources may still be encountered exist in small pockets within the study area. These include public park or vacant lands (*see Images 1-4, 12*) and grassed or surficially paved areas within private properties (*see Images 7, 16-17, 23-24*).

2.2 Identification & Documentation of Additional Features Contributing to Archaeological Potential

During the Stage 1 property inspection, it was found that the front lawn of the Metropolitan United Church (56 Queen Street East) – which was marked as no longer retaining archaeological potential in the official mapping – did not exhibit extensively disturbed conditions (*see Image 24*). Given the history of this block as the long-standing site of John McGill's estate and cottage (ca.1797-1870), a recommendation can be made that this area be considered as retaining archaeological potential.

2.3 Identification & Documentation of Physiographic Features Affecting Assessment Strategies

The only part of the study area still retaining some of its natural character is the northeast corner, in the Rosedale Ravine area. While the Castle Frank Brook now lies buried under Aylmer Avenue/Rosedale Valley Road, steeply sloping terrain can still be found flanking the old watercourse (*see Images 3-4*). These areas can be excluded from further assessment.

2.4 Identification & Documentation of Structures and Built Features Affecting Assessment Strategies

The most obvious disturbances within the study area consist of paved and built-up areas associated with the urban landscape of downtown Toronto. Photographs of the landscape are provided as **Images 5-11 and 13-22** in **Appendix E**. One of the earliest areas of settlement within the study area – namely the site of Dr. James Macaulay’s home (Terauley Cottage, ca.1799-1846) in what is now Trinity Square (*see Image 22*) – extensive disturbances have been noted, thereby removing potential to encounter intact and culturally significant remains from the first half of the 19th century.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Using the information gathered during background research and property inspection, the following analyses and conclusions can be made.

3.1 Areas of 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's* counts infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

3.1.1 Areas within existing ROW

The official mapping of the City of Toronto indicates that all areas falling within existing road rights-of-way (ROW) no longer retain archaeological potential. However, should proposed construction activities involve intrusion into depths below the existing level of disturbed fills or utility trenches, a construction monitoring zone within the Bay, Bloor and/or Cumberland Streets ROWs must be established to address any remaining archaeological concerns related to the former Potter's Field pioneer cemetery (*see Section 3.3*).

3.1.2 Properties North of Bloor Street and South of Queen Street

These sections of the study area have not received the same detailed property-by-property assessment for archaeological potential as the section lying between Bloor and Queen Streets (*see Section 3.1.3 below*). While some properties have been determined to no longer hold archaeological potential in previous assessments (*see Maps 14 and 18*), the majority of these sections have not been studied in detail. These remaining areas of potential must therefore continue to be considered as requiring further Stage 2 AA.

3.1.3 Properties Between Bloor and Queen Streets

As previously mentioned, the study area section between Bloor and Queen Streets was already reviewed for archaeological potential on a property-by-property basis (DIALOG, 2016, p.16). Only a few areas retain archaeological potential within this section, according to the official archaeological potential map of the City of Toronto.

Some areas have been determined to no longer hold potential or has had all its archaeological concerns addressed via Stage 2/3/4 fieldwork; these may be excluded from further work. However, the remaining areas of potential must be considered as requiring further Stage 2 AA (*see Maps 14-18*).

3.2 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.

Physical features of no or low archaeological potential that have been confirmed are the steep slopes associated with the Rosedale Ravine, at the northeast corner of the study area (*see Map 14*). Due to their no or low archaeological potential classification, no further archaeological concerns exist in these steeply sloping areas.

3.3 Areas of Archaeological Potential

The remaining areas of archaeological potential, for which no previous assessment has definitively ruled out the absence of archaeologically significant resources, include: public park or vacant lands; pockets of open lawn or surficially paved areas; and most properties north of Bloor Street and south of Queen Street (*Maps 14-18*). Given the general potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required. The form of Stage 2 AA will vary according to the condition of the property:

- Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the 2011 S&G, will be required in the following areas:
 - Grassed areas forming the bottom of the Rosedale Ravine at the northeast corner of the study area (*see Map 14*), and
 - The front lawn of Metropolitan United Church (56 Queen Street East) at the southeast corner of the study area (*see Map 18*).
- 1. Stage 2 investigation by mechanical trench excavation, in order to recover possible intact deposits underlying the top layers of modern fill (*see Maps 14-18*). Should construction designs impact any of the remaining properties with archaeological potential, a specific Stage 2 trench excavation strategy is to be formulated based on combined review of detailed property history research and the proposed construction designs, to determine the number and position(s) of proposed trench(es), or if trenching is necessary at all.

In addition, to address outstanding archaeological concerns related to the former Potter's Field cemetery, it must be recommended that a 10-metre-wide zone of archaeological monitoring be established immediately adjacent to the cemetery's limits, within the ROWs of Bloor, Bay and Cumberland Streets. Any proposed construction work within this zone, especially excavations exceeding the current depths of road platform fill layers or utility trenches, will need archaeological supervision, to ensure that any remnants of the aforementioned early and poorly demarcated cemetery are promptly retrieved and assessed.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

2. Areas previously assessed as no longer retaining archaeological potential, or have had their archaeological concerns fully addressed in previous fieldwork Stages 2/3/4, are recommended to be exempt from further archaeological assessment.
3. Flat open lands within the Rosedale Ravine and the front lawn of Metropolitan United Church (56 Queen Street East) must be subjected to a Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the 2011 S&G.
4. All remaining areas identified as retaining archaeological potential, if to be impacted by construction, may require mechanical trench excavation to expose possible intact deposits underlying the upper layers of modern fill. The Stage 2 AA strategy must consider both the proposed construction designs, and the history of occupation of specific properties affected. This will aid in determining the number and position(s) of proposed trench(es) or if trenching is necessary at all.
5. Should construction impact lands within 10 metres of the established limits of Potter's Field cemetery, specifically within the Bloor, Bay and Cumberland Streets right-of-way's, a licensed archaeologist must monitor construction work within this 10 metre-wide buffer zone, to identify any unmarked human remains.
6. Should construction activities associated with the current project, including construction laydown areas, extend beyond the assessed limits of the study area, further archaeological investigation will be required prior to construction activities in order to minimize impacts to cultural heritage resources.
7. No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the MTCS (Archaeology Programs Unit) 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*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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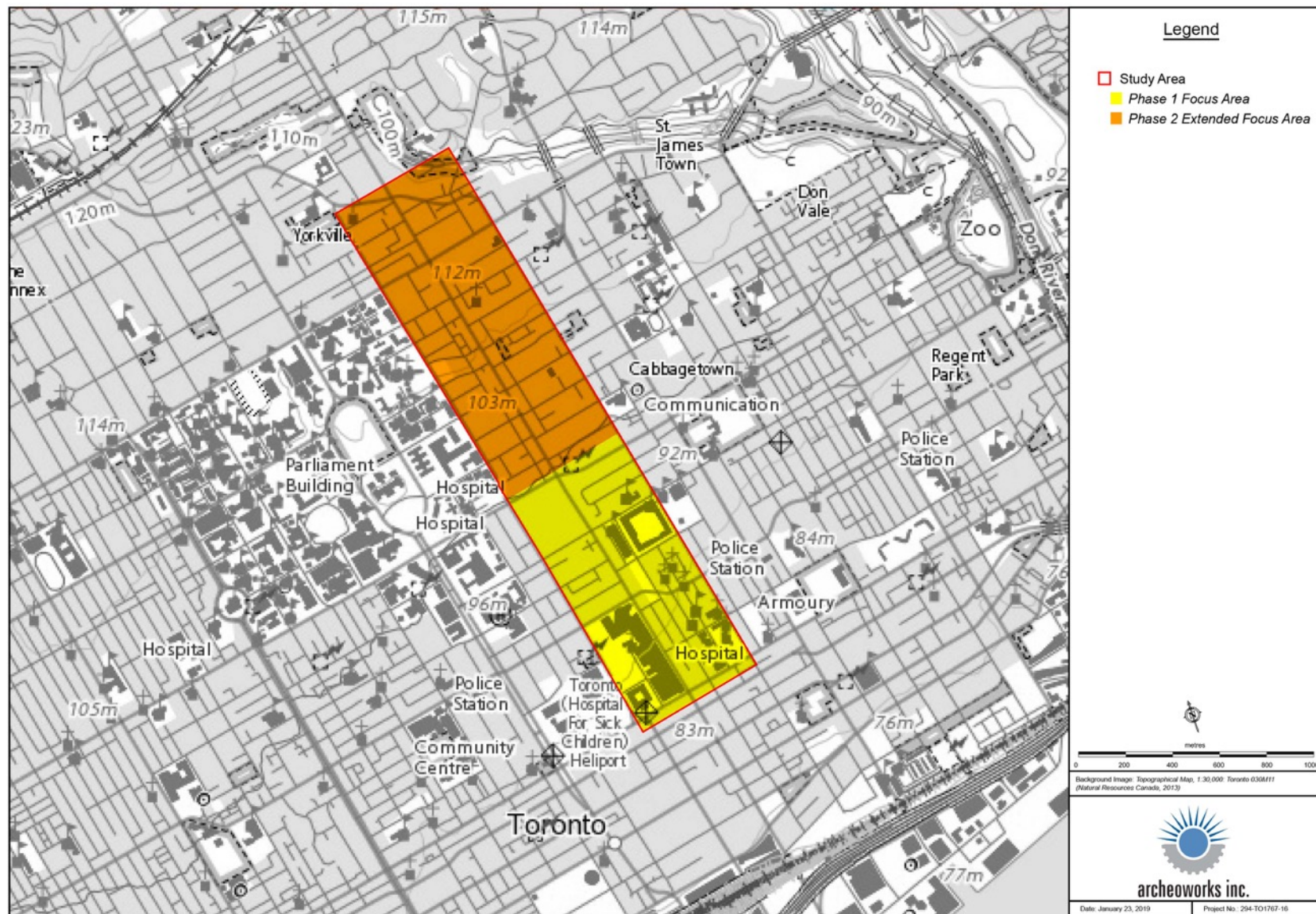
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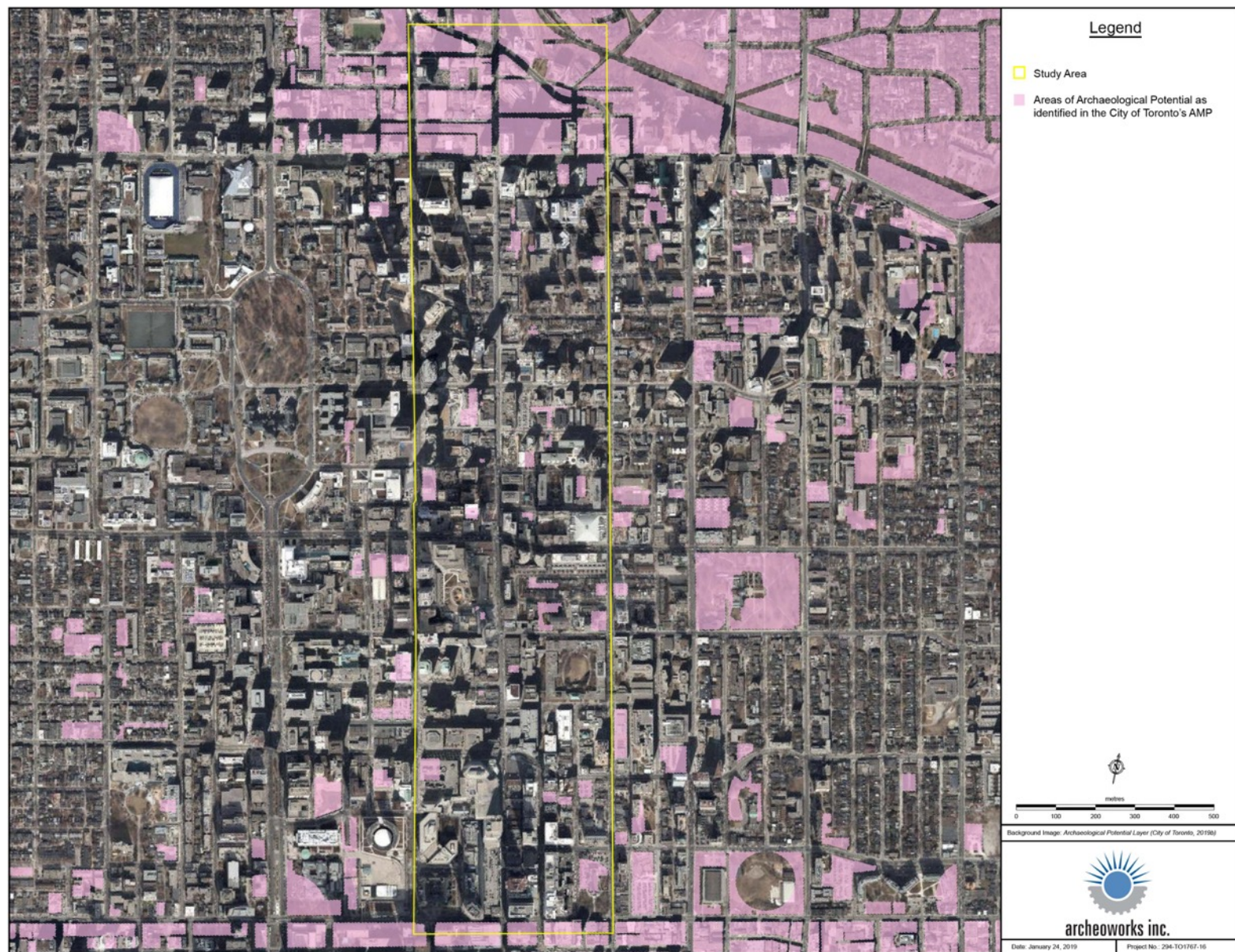
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APPENDICES

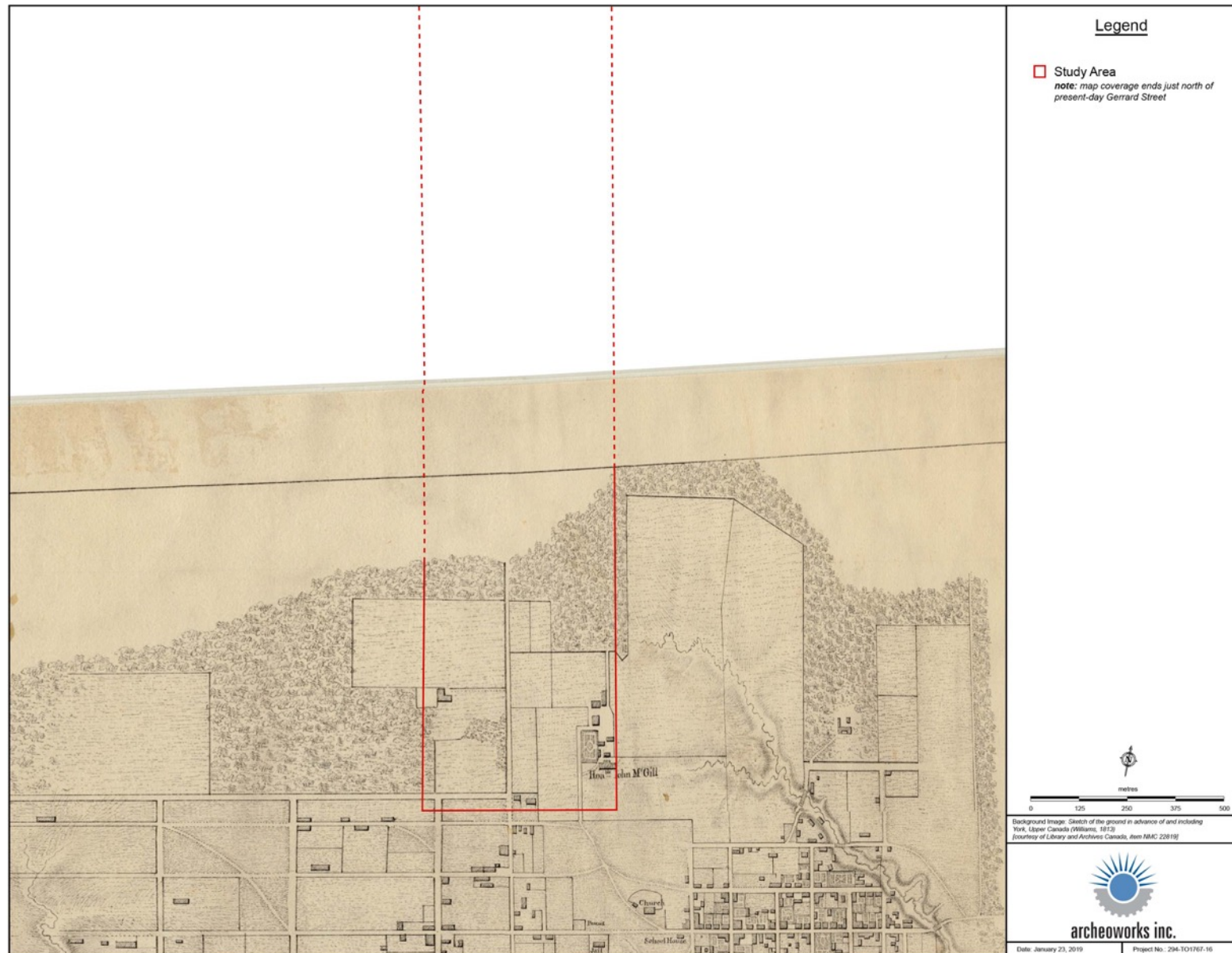
APPENDIX A: MAPS



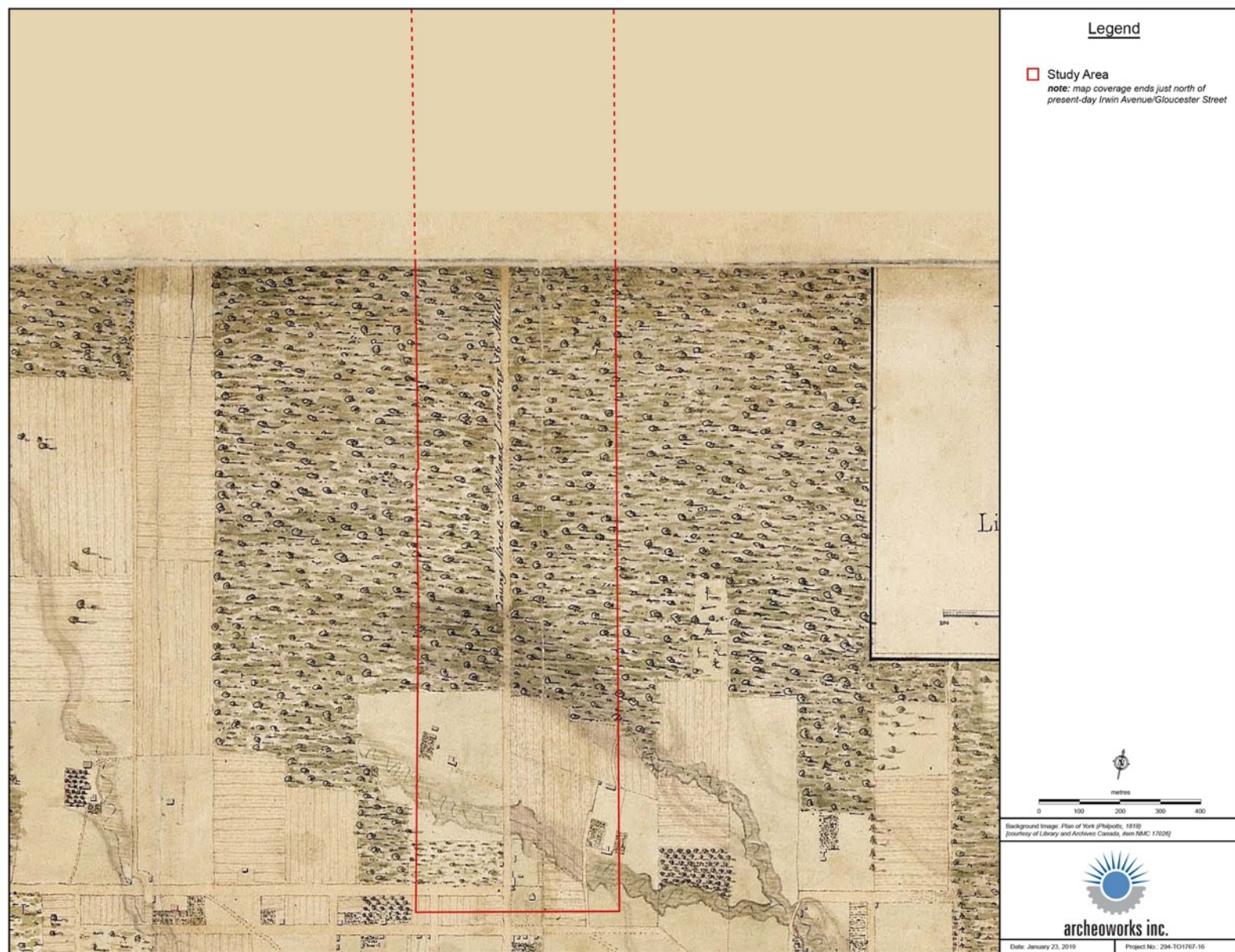
Map 1: Section from NTS Sheet 030M11 (Natural Resources Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1 AA study area and component phases.



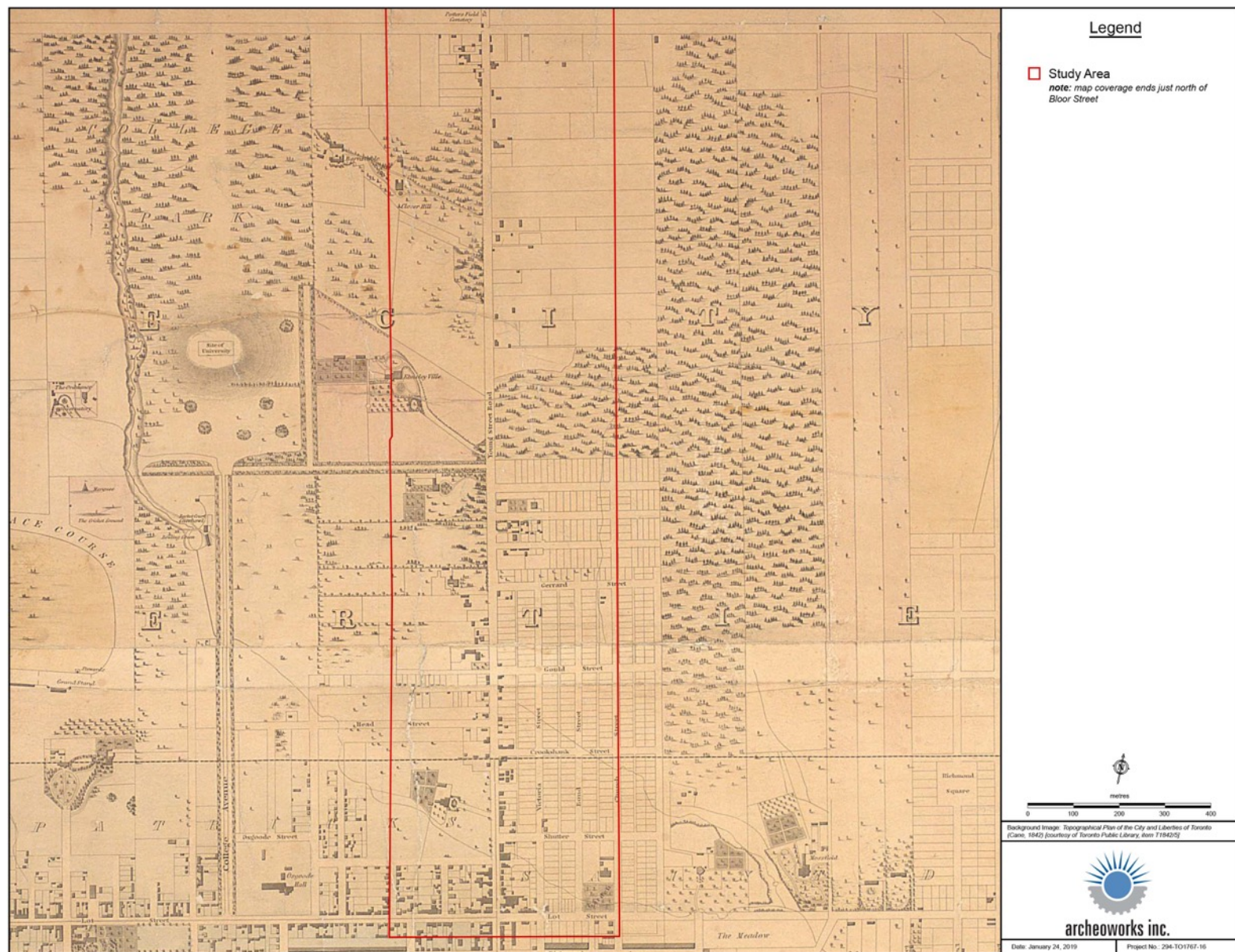
Map 2: Map showing recent aerial imagery of study area and official archaeological potential evaluation by the City of Toronto (2019b).



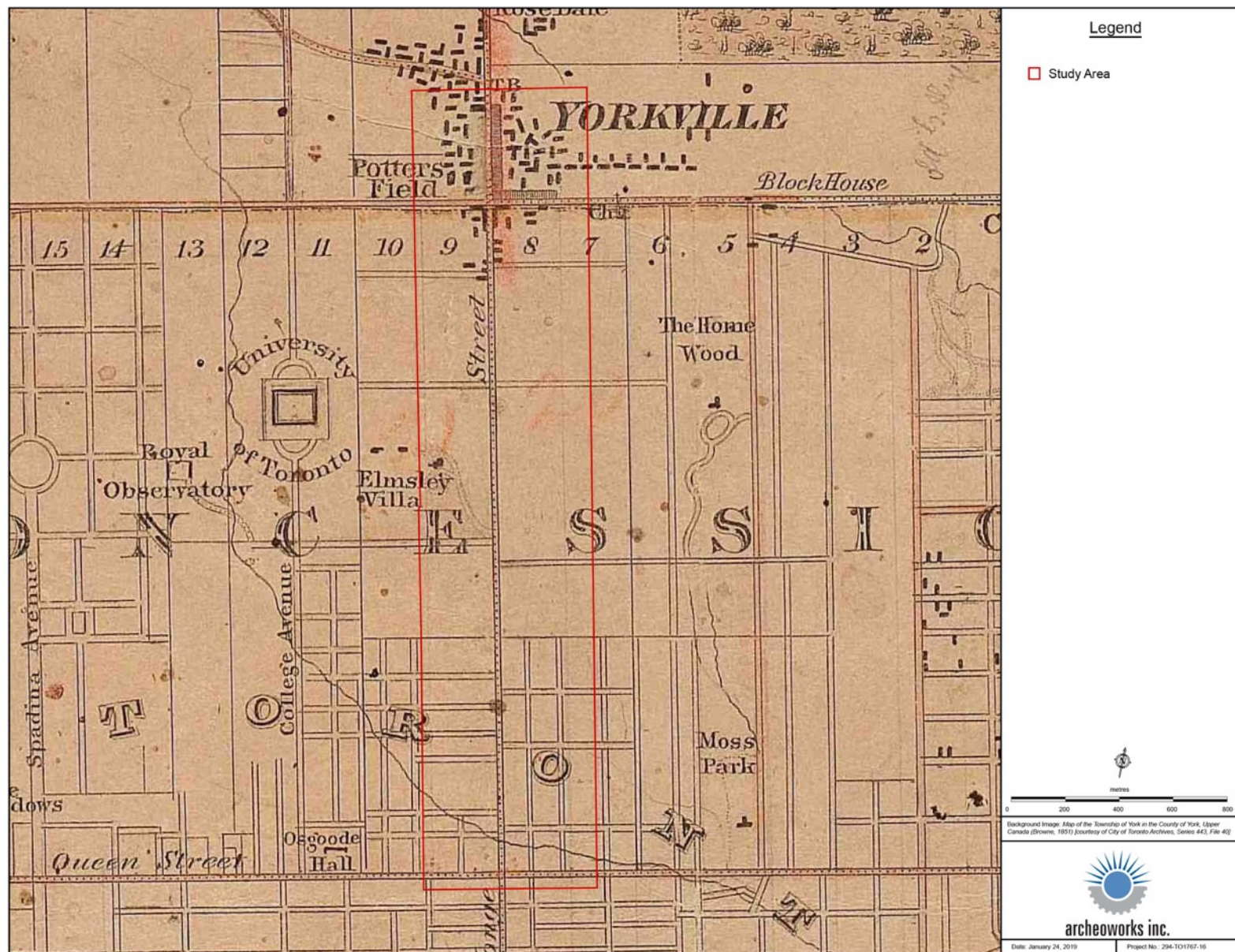
Map 3: Study area within the 1813 Williams sketch of the town of York [courtesy of Library and Archives Canada].



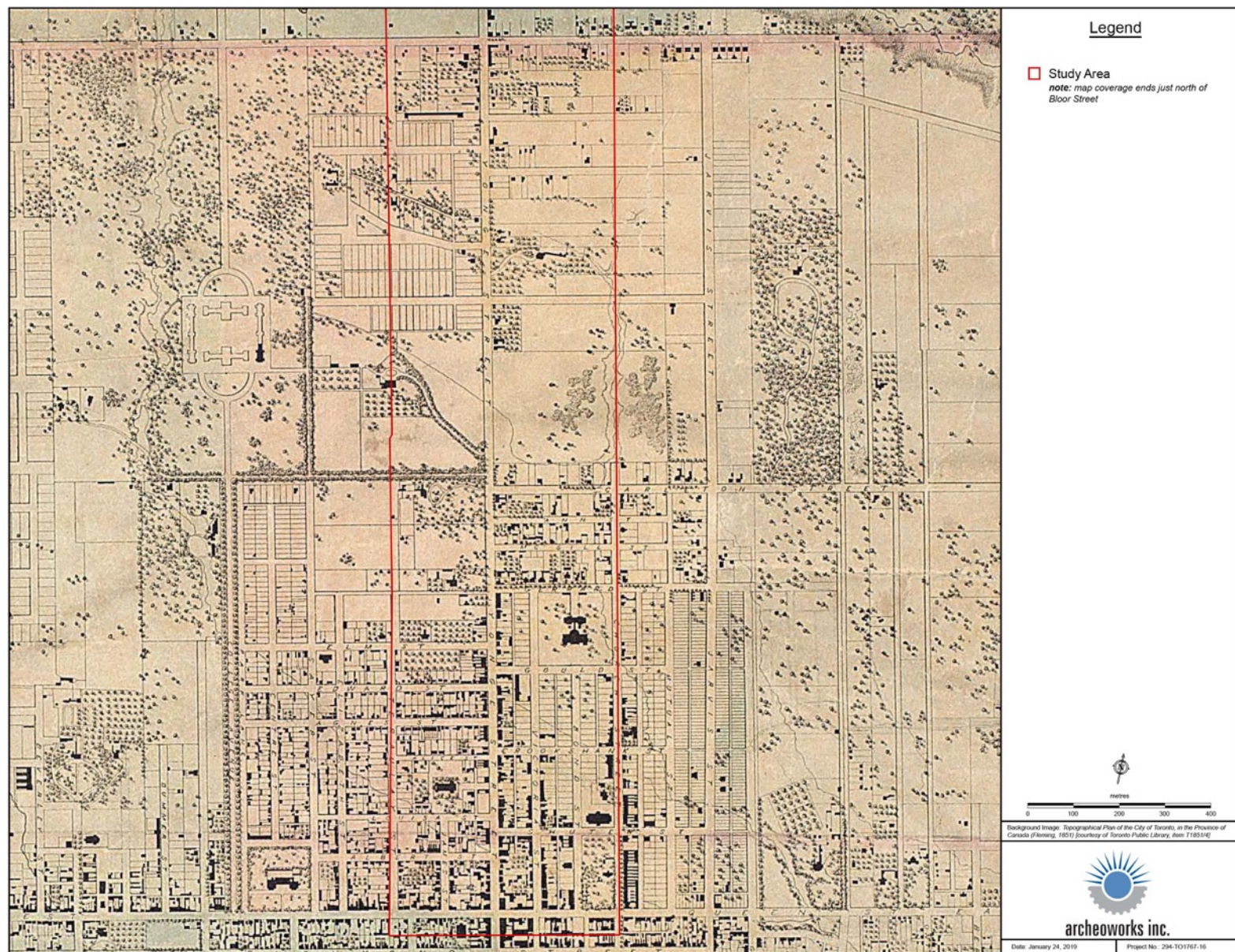
Map 4: Study area within the 1818 Phillpotts map [courtesy of Library and Archives Canada].



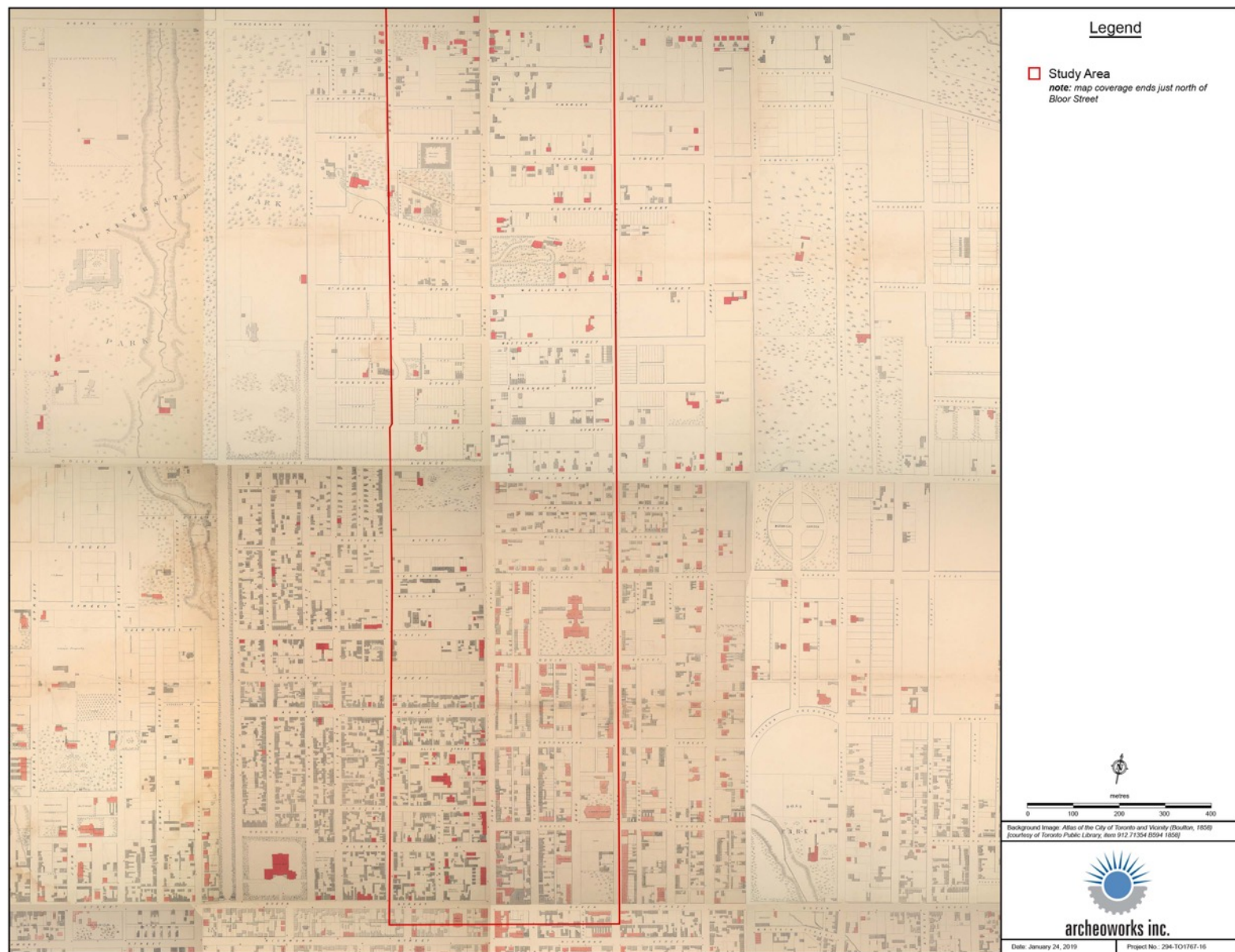
Map 5: Study area within the 1842 Cane map [courtesy of the Toronto Public Library].



Map 6: Study area within the 1851 Browne map of York Township [courtesy of the City of Toronto Archives].



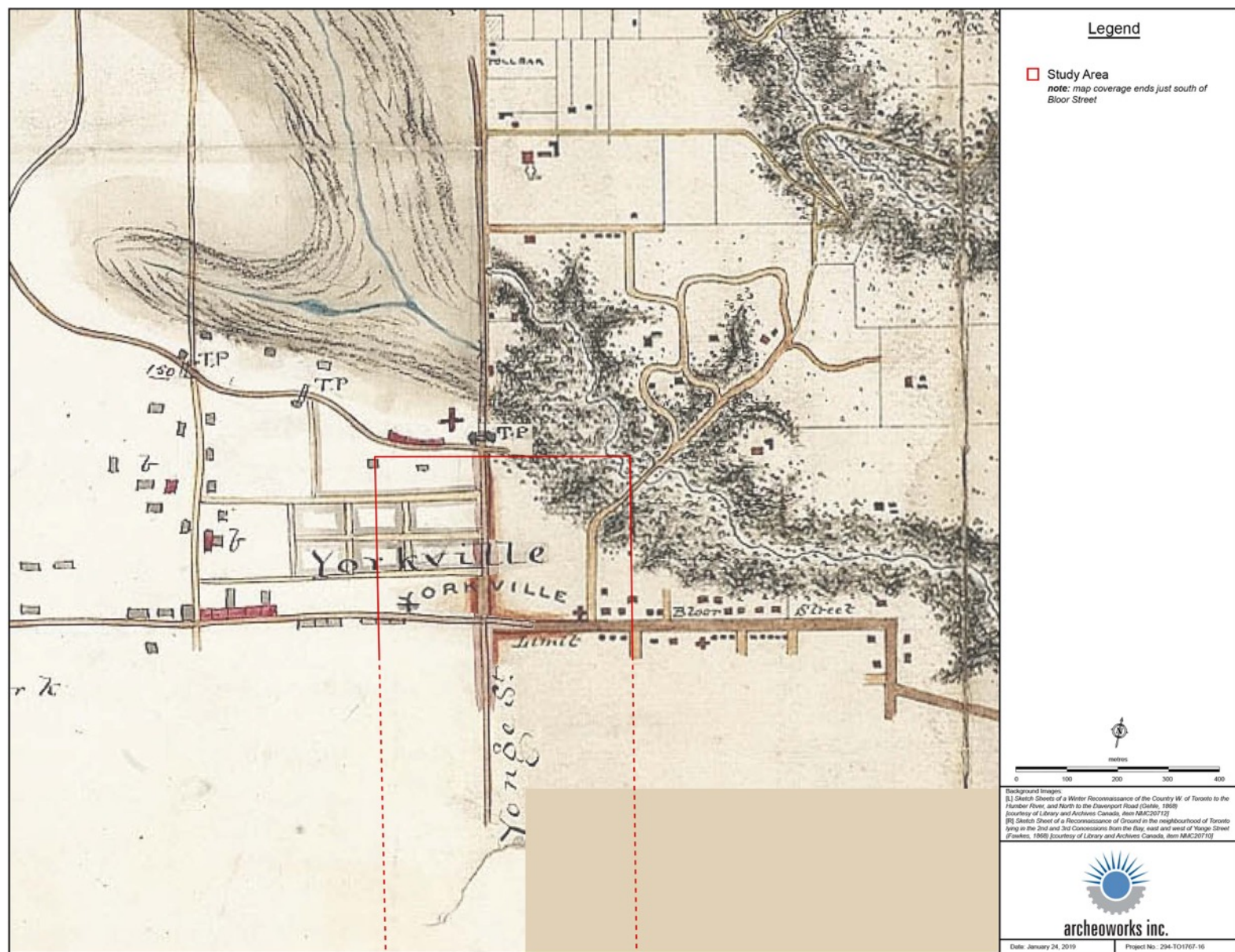
Map 7: Study area within the 1851 Fleming map of Toronto [courtesy of the Toronto Public Library].



Map 8: Study area within the 1858 Boulton Atlas [courtesy of the Toronto Public Library].



Map 9: Study area within the 1862 Browne map [courtesy of the City of Toronto Archives].



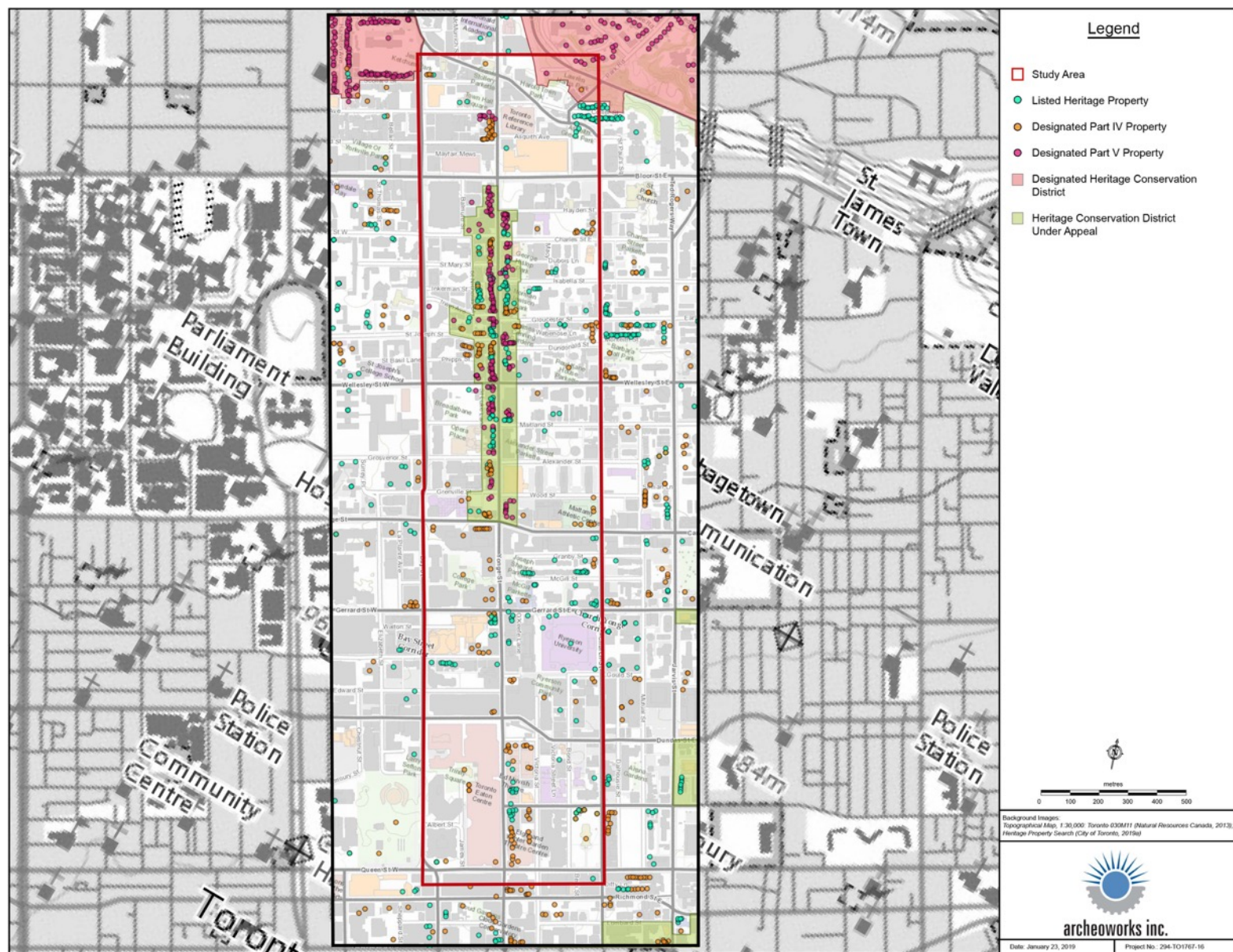
Map 10: Study area within a series of military sketches from 1868 [courtesy of Library and Archives Canada].



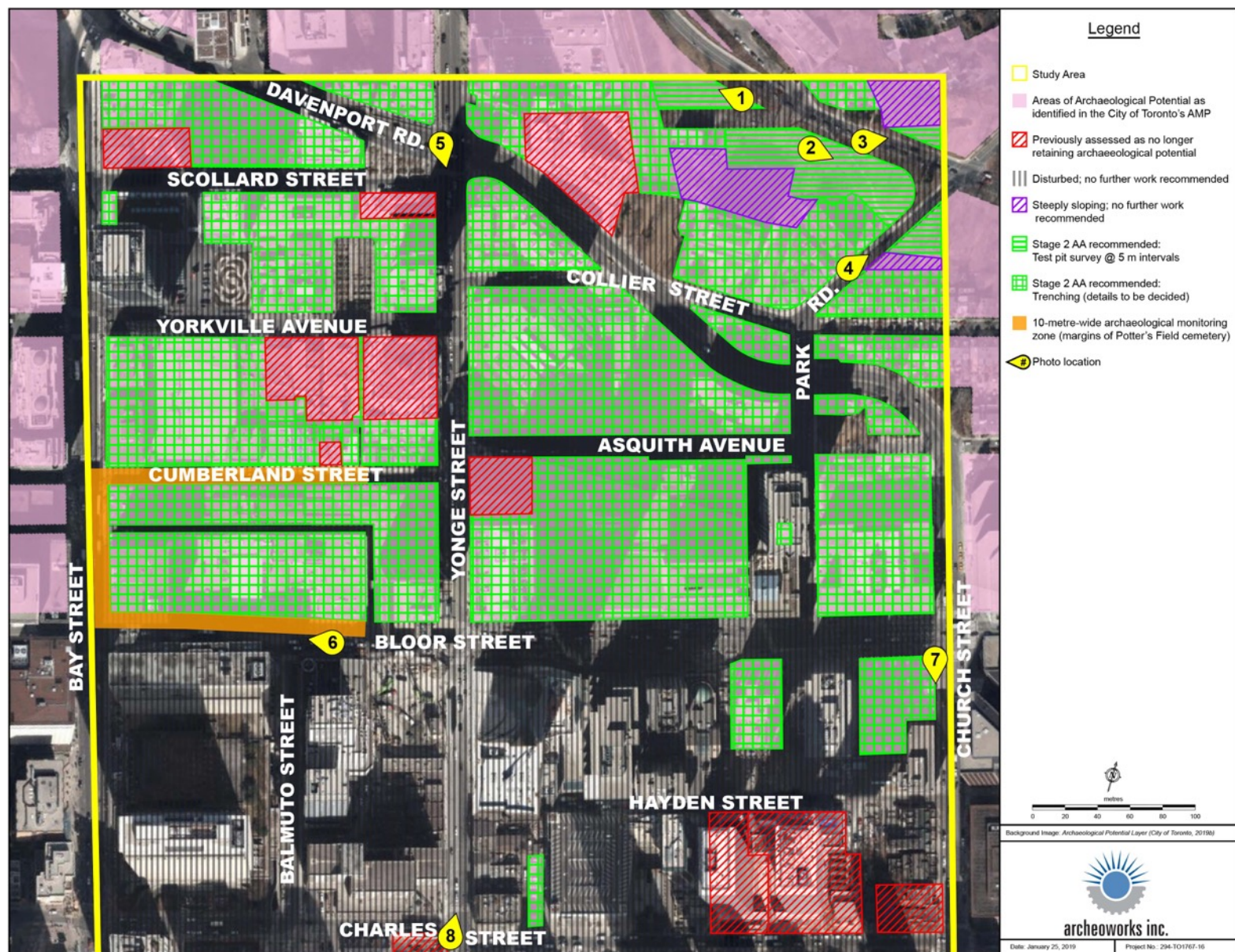
Map 11: Study area within the 1876 *Bird's Eye View of Toronto* [courtesy of the Toronto Public Library].



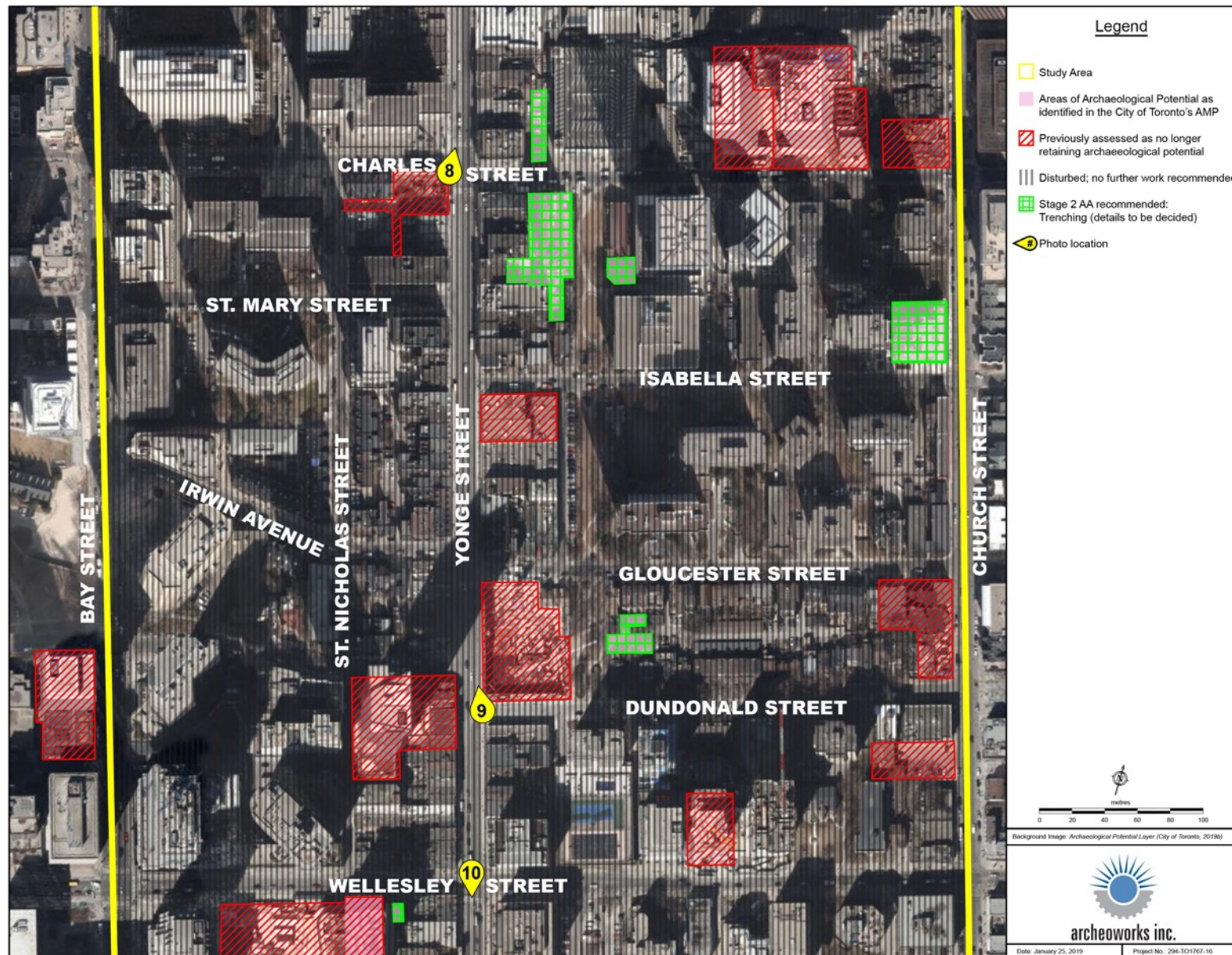
Map 12: Study area within a 1954 aerial photograph [courtesy of the University of Toronto Map & Data Library].



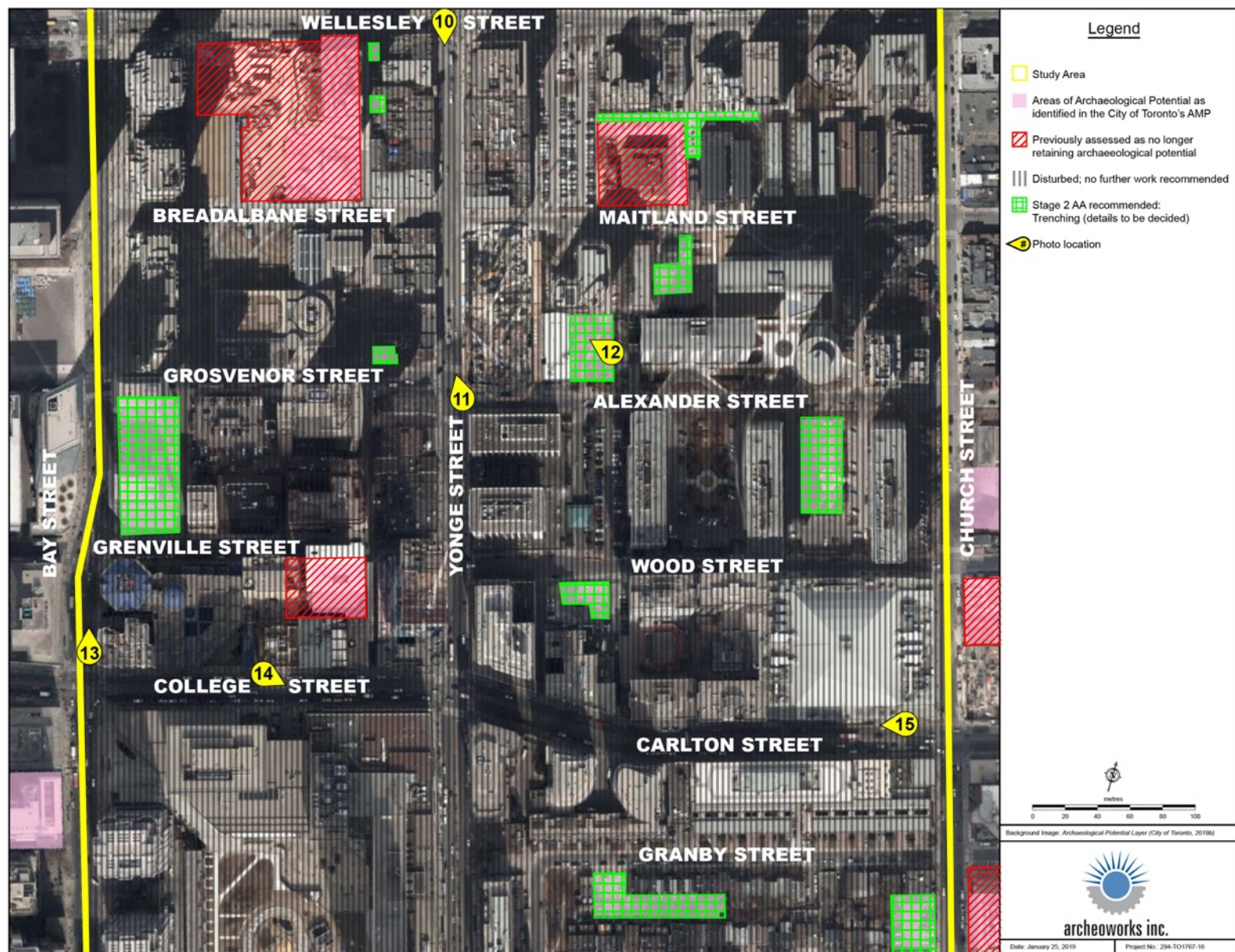
Map 13: Map showing the location of heritage properties within and in the vicinity of the study area.



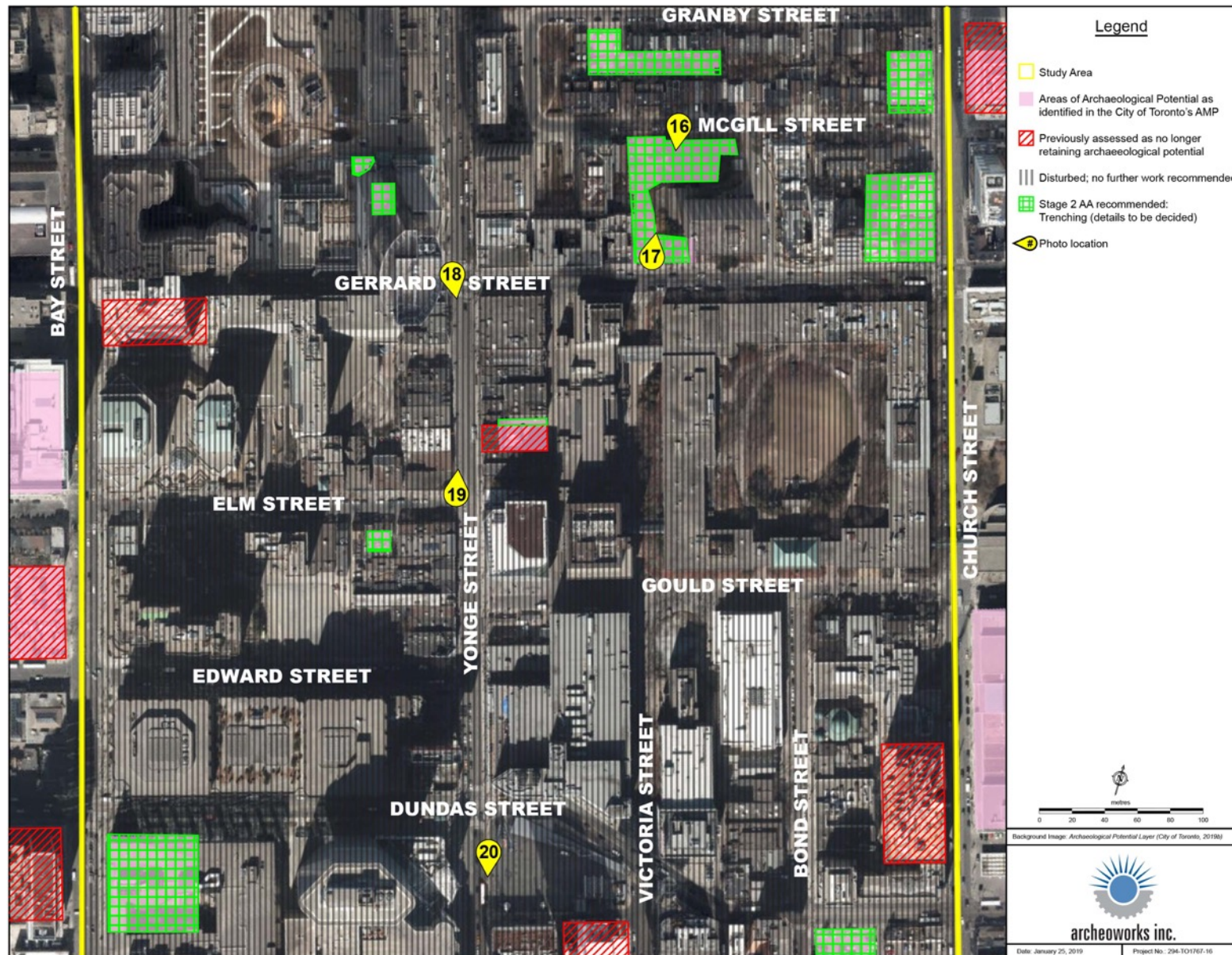
Map 14: Stage 1 AA of the study area, roughly between Davenport Road and Charles Street.



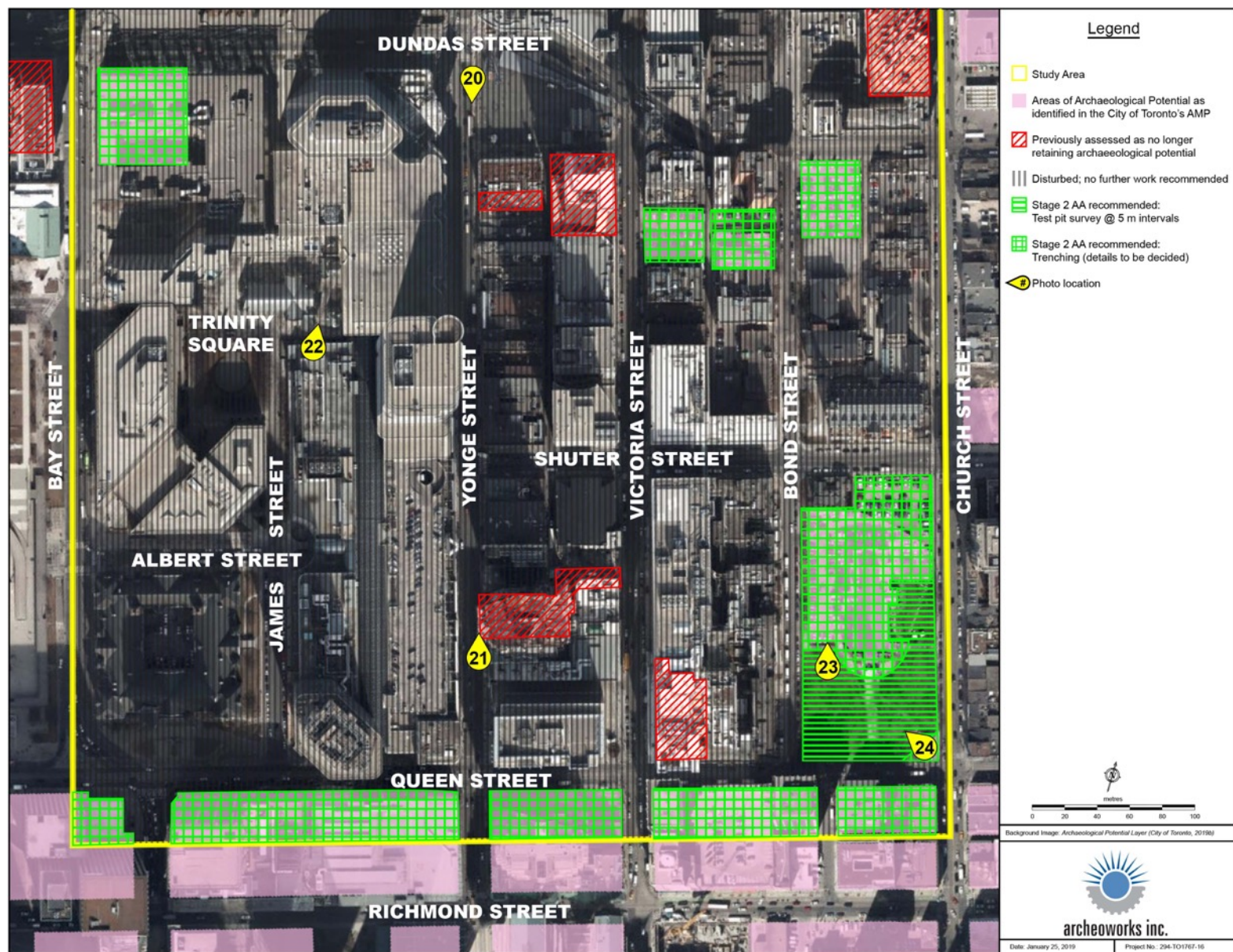
Map 15: Stage 1 AA of the study area, roughly between Charles Street and Wellesley Street.



Map 16: Stage 1 AA of the study area, roughly between Wellesley Street and Granby Street.



Map 17: Stage 1 AA of the study area, roughly between Granby Street and Dundas Street.



Map 18: Stage 1 AA of the study area, roughly between Dundas Street and Queen Street.

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 adjacent to 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, 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			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: TIMELINES OF RECORDED OCCUPATION PER LOT

Table C1: Park Lot 8, Concession 1 from the Bay (FTB)

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
1793-1797	George Playter	<i>vacant</i> [?]
	<p>* According to the <i>Land Petitions of Upper Canada</i>, on the 13th of July 1793, George Playter, petitioned the government “that the lots marked for himself and sons in the second concession of the Township of York, or those nearest adjoining with a Town lot, may be granted [...] To George Playter, Esquire, A front Town Lot and No.8 First Concession (100 acres) and No.20 Second Concession (200 acres) and No.3 Second Concession (200 acres).” George Playter was “employed in the service of the Government las (sic) War and is at present in Upper Canada has stated that there has been some mistake respecting him in the returns of provisions ordered for the Loyalist settled in your Province and has requested that he may get rations for himself, his wife and nine children.” He received 1200 acres of land and one hundred acres for each of his children as well as receiving a Lieutenants half pay as a Provincial Officer (Land Petitions of Upper Canada, 1763-1865, Bundle P Misc. 1797-1836 Petition 112, C-2488; Bundle P2, Petition 47, C-2489).</p> <p>* George Playter was born at Wapping-on-the-Thames River in Surrey and initially immigrated to New Jersey. He met and married Elizabeth Welding while in New Jersey in 1765. As a result of his loyalist sympathies, his land holdings in the Philadelphia were confiscated during the American Revolutionary War. He relocated to Upper Canada as a loyalist and served as an officer of the British Government. By 1796, a small log house was located at the top of Parliament Street, near Lieutenant John Graves Simcoe’s house, Castle Frank, and was the home of George Playter and his family (Dendy & Kilbourn, 1986, p.31; Madel, 1998, p.24).</p> <p>* According to the <i>Patent Index</i>, George Playter had received the land grant for all 100 acres of Park Lot 8, by way of free grant on the 4th of September 1793 (Index to Land Patents Arranged by 1826-1967, (RG 53-56), microfiche 031). George Playter does not appear to reside on Park Lot 8; he likely utilized it as additional land holdings while he resided near Castle Frank.</p> <p>* George Playter is listed as an inhabitant by the Don River in 1797 who lived with his family of four males and three females. In 1799, he was listed as an inhabitant of York, and his place of abode was noted as ‘Don.’ He also resided with two males and four females. Three of his sons, John, James and Ely, each lived with their own families in York by this time. George Playter continued to be listed as a resident of York with his place of residence on the Don from 1800 to 1819 (Mosser, 1984, pp.5, 14, 21, 28, 35, 45, 53, 61, 69, 77, 90, 100, 118, 128, 137).</p>	
1797-1820	<i>Southern 40 acres:</i> John McGill (from 1797)	John McGill
	<p>* In 1797, George Playter sold the south 40 acres of Park Lot 8 to the Honorable John McGill for £56.50. It was noted as including 40 chains (805 metres) on Yonge Street by 10 chains (201 metres) on Queen Street. John McGill added this acreage to his 40-acre parcel in neighbouring Park Lot 7 (Smith, 2018).</p> <p>* John McGill was from Wigton, Scotland and initially immigrated to Virginia in 1773. When the American Revolutionary War began, McGill was a Captain and Commander of an infantry company, the Loyal Virginians, during the American Revolution. After the Revolution, he initially went to New Brunswick before joining the Queen’s Rangers and relocated to in Upper Canada. Upon his eventual arrival to Upper Canada, he held the role as Commissary of Stores and Provisions, then Inspector-General of Provincial Parliament accounts, and Receiver-General and Auditor-General of land patents and became a member of the Legislative Assembly until his death in 1834. John McGill was not considered part of high society of York and he “lived among the ‘gentry’ north of the town, but he visited his wife’s relations, the Crookshanks and Macaulay or with other Scots such as the Beikies, none of them officials of his own rank and some of them merchants” (Mealing, 1987). John McGill constructed a house “near the southern edge of the forest which stretched away to the northward [...] which was standing in McGill square in 1870” (Robertson, 1894, p.44). Upon John McGill’s death in 1834, he left his considerable fortune or land and investments to his nephew, Peter McCutcheon, so long as Peter McCutcheon assumed the McGill surname (Madel, 1998, p.25).</p>	
	<i>Northern 60 acres:</i> John Elmsley (from 1799)	<i>vacant</i> [?]
	<p>* In 1799, George Playter sold the north 60 acres of Lot 8 to the Honorable John Elmsley. The purchase was described as including 60 chains (1,207 metres) on Yonge Street by 10 chains (201 metres) on Bloor Street (Instruments and Deed, No. 71). Elmsley had also obtained Park Lot 11, the north halves of Park Lots 9 and 10, totaling 320 acres; he also obtained 5,000 acres of land through the province of Upper Canada; his wife obtained 1,200 acres and he had purchased 3,000 acres by 1802 (Smith, 2018).</p> <p>* John Elmsley was from London, England and through connections with the Duke of Portland, secured the chief justiceship of Upper Canada in 1796. He arrived in at Newark in Upper Canada in 1796, and his new bride, Mary Hallowell, followed afterwards. John Elmsley was against the move of the capital of Upper Canada to York but eventually</p>	

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
	<p>moved there in 1798. With the return of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe to England, Peter Russell acted as administrator of Upper Canada in his absence. John Elmsley and Peter Russell disagreed on numerous issues that divided the administrator and the chief justice. During his time in Upper Canada, he was likely the most influential man in the province, in addition to being one of the few university educated individuals in the province. John Elmsley was particularly concerned with the land granting problems in Upper Canada and the administration of the courts and law in Upper Canada; he tried to adapt English law to Canadian circumstances. In 1802, he was transferred to Montreal as the Chief Justice of Lower Canada. In 1805, he died, and his wife and their family returned to England (Scadding 1873, p.312; Firth, 1983; Smith, 2018).</p> <p>- John Elmsley constructed the Elmsley Villa, “a structure built on the rising ground to the north of Yonge Street branch of the College Avenue [...] converted in Knox College and stood on the site now occupied by the Central Presbyterian church on the corner of Grosvenor and St. Vincent Streets” (Robertson, 1894, p.299). The Elmsley Villa was located within the northern part of Park Lots 9 and 10.</p> <p>* John Elmsley was listed as an inhabitant of York from 1799 to 1802 (Mosser, 1984, pp. 11, 18, 26, 33).</p> <p>* Upon John Elmsley’s death in 1805, his will empowered his wife to sell and deal with all real estate in Upper Canada. After John Elmsley died, Mary Elmsley wife appointed Alexander Wood to manage the Elmsley Villa and other properties until her son, Captain John Elmsley Jr., returned to Upper Canada in 1825 (Instrument and Deed, No.9583; Pilon, 1976; Smith, 2018).</p>	
1820-1870	(Various)	(Various)
	<p>* In Walton’s 1834 <i>York Commercial Directory</i> notes the east side of Yonge Street as it extends north of Queen Street as occupied by nine individuals (p.67). No intersecting roadways along the east side of Yonge Street appear to have been opened by this time.</p> <p>* The east side of Yonge Street, as depicted in J. Cane’s 1842 <i>Topographical Plan of the City and Liberties of Toronto</i> was sparsely lined with structures; a large treed section still existed at this point. Subdivisions into residential lots had already occurred in the southern section of Park Lot 8.</p> <p>* In 1846, “Yonge Street, above Queen, did not amount to much as a business locality, and between Shuter and Yorkville there were gaps of land, many of which remained the forest tracks of a century” (Robertson, 1894, p.360). Yonge Street appeared to have primarily a residential roadway as opposed to an industrious roadway at this time.</p> <p>* In the 1851 <i>Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto</i> by S. Fleming, land along the east side of Yonge Street had become more occupied, though open land still existed. Large estate homes, such as William Proudfoot’s Kearsney House, was also depicted north of Wellesley Street. William Proudfoot constructed Kearsney House on the former grounds of Mr. Frank’s nursery gardens, one of the first nursery gardens in the Town of York. It was constructed in 1845 and was occupied by William Proudfoot, the head of the Bank of Upper Canada (Scadding, 1873, p.401; Robertson, 1894, p.270)</p> <p>* By 1856, many occupants had been recorded in Brown’s <i>Toronto General Directory</i> along the east side of Yonge Street (pp.89-90). The trades of these occupants were diverse: grocers, dressmakers, butchers, bakers, a tinsmith, grocers, tailors, a bookseller, a bricklayer, a confectioner, a blacksmith, a chemist and druggist, a salesman, a carpenter, boot and shoe makers, a cooper, and an ice cream maker.</p> <p>* In H.C. Boulton’s 1858 <i>Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity</i> both brick and wooden structures were depicted along the east side of Yonge Street. Many structures were likely residences that fronted Yonge Street. William Proudfoot’s Kearsney House continued to be depicted.</p> <p>* In Brown’s 1861 <i>Toronto General Directory</i> (pp.111-112) and Hutchinson’s 1862-63 <i>Toronto Directory</i> (pp.233-235), many residents were listed along the east side of Yonge Street between Queen and Bloor Streets This stretch was identified under municipal addresses 173 to 637 Yonge Street. By the time of the publication of W.C. Chewett’s 1868-9 <i>Toronto Directory</i> (pp. 122-124), municipal address 639 Yonge Street had also been created along this stretch.</p> <p>* By 1876, P.A. Gross’ <i>Bird’s Eye View of Toronto</i> depicts the entire east side of Yonge Street as having been developed. The density of structures was higher south of Maitland Street; north of Maitland Street was less densely built-up.</p>	

Table C2: Park Lot 9, Concession 1 from the Bay (FTB)

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
1793-1799	<p>Unnamed “incumbent” (ca. 1793-1797)</p> <p>Dr. James Macaulay (1797-1799)</p>	<p><i>vacant</i> [?]</p>
	<p>* In 1793, Park Lot 9 was granted to an “incumbent,” who was never named (Smith, 2018).</p> <p>* According to the <i>Land Petitions of Upper Canada</i>, on the 15th of June 1797, Dr. James Macaulay petitioned the Upper Canada Government “that he wished to build in the Town of York [...] that a lot may be granted him” (Land Petitions of Upper Canada, 1763-1865, Bundle M3, Petition 149, C-2192).</p> <p>* James Macaulay was born in Scotland and was married to Elizabeth Tuck Hayter in 1790. He joined the Queen’s Ranger as surgeon’s mate in 1779. He served in the Queen’s Rangers during the American Revolutionary War and after four years, was appointed surgeon of the New South Wales Regiment. Upon arrival in Upper Canada, Lieutenant John Graves Simcoe appointed Dr. James Macaulay as surgeon in 1791 and accompanied Simcoe to Upper Canada. He initially settled in Newark and relocated to the Town of York when the capital was relocated in 1796. By 1820, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals, was president of the newly-formed Medical Board of Upper Canada and was in charge of the medical department of Upper and Lower Canada. He was granted a town lot, and by 1800, had received 1,600 acres of land and 600 acres for each of his children (Firth, 1962, p.16; Bilson, 1987; Magel, 1996, p.20; Merriman, 2019).</p> <p>- James and Elizabeth had eight children: John Simcoe (b.1791 in England), James Buchanan (b.1793 at Newark, Upper Canada), George (b.1796 at York, Upper Canada), Elizabeth (b.1799 at York, Upper Canada), Mary (b.1801 at York, Upper Canada), Allan (b.1804 in Quebec), Anne (b.1806 in Quebec) and Sarah Hayter (b.1809 in Quebec). In 1809, 26 days after giving birth to Sarah Hayter, Elizabeth Tuck Hayter died in Quebec, Lower Canada (Merriman, 2019).</p> <p>- In 1817, James Macaulay married Rachel Crookshank, the sister of the Honorable George Crookshank and Catherine, wife of John McGill. They had no children together (Merriman, 2019).</p> <p>* Dr. James Macaulay was granted Park Lot 9, a 100-acre lot north of Queen Street and west of Yonge Street.</p> <p>* Dr. James Macaulay is listed as an inhabitant of the ‘Township of York and its Vicinity’ in 1797 who lived with his family of four males and one female. In 1799, he was listed as an inhabitant of York, residing with four males and two females.</p>	
1799-1830	<p><i>Southern (“front”) half:</i> Dr. James Macaulay (from 1799)</p>	<p>Dr. James Macaulay</p>
	<p>* In 1799, James Macaulay purchased the south half of neighbouring Park Lot 10 from Chief Justice John Elmsley, giving him more frontage on Queen Street. The northern limits of James Macaulay’s property would become College Street (Instrument and Deed, No 31).</p> <p>- James Macaulay was initially granted Park Lot 10 but patented Lot 9. Lot 10 was patented to Chief Justice John Elmsley (Firth, 1962, p.16; Smith, 2018).</p> <p>- John Elmsley also had obtained Park Lot 11, the north half of Park Lot 10 and the north half of Lot 9, totaling 320 acres; he also obtained 5,000 acres of land through the province of Upper Canada; his wife obtained 1,200 acres and he had purchased 3,000 acres by 1802 (Smith, 2018).</p> <p>* Dr. James Macaulay constructed his house, the Teraulay Cottage, on the south half of Park Lots 9 and 10. The name was a combination of the last three letters of his wife’s maiden name (Elizabeth Hayter) and the last five letters of Macaulay. It was described by Henry Scadding as being “surrounded by pleasant grounds and trees” (Scadding, 1873, p.54; Smith, 2018).</p> <p>* From 1800 to 1804 James Macaulay was listed as a resident of York. He is not listed again until 1818; that year he is listed as living with three males over 16 years of age, two males under 16 years of age, three females over the age of 16 and two females under the age of 16. He continued to be listed as an inhabitant of York from 1818 to 1819 (Mosser, 1984, pp.3, 13, 20, 28, 34, 41, 131, 143).</p> <p>* In 1821, James Macaulay registered his last will and testament, and passed away in 1822. His death was marked with great sadness as he was a valued member of society and “charity has lost its best supporter and the unfortunate emigrants their best friend” (Robertson, 1896, p.1099). His will included stipulations regarding the south (or front) parts of Lot 9 and 10. After this death, he has amassed a large quantity of land throughout Upper Canada and was able to leave his wife £2000 in Bank of England stocks. His estate and land holdings was managed by his son, James Buchanan (J.B.) and George Crookshank (the brother of his second wife) (Archives of Ontario, Instrument and Deeds, unreadable instrument numbers: Bilson, 1987).</p>	

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
	<i>Northern ("rear") half:</i> John Elmsley (from 1799)	John Elmsley
	<p>* From 1799 to 1802, John Elmsley was listed as an inhabitant of York (Mosser, 1984, pp. 11, 18, 26, 33).</p> <p>* John Elmsley was from London, England and through connections with the Duke of Portland, secured the chief justiceship of Upper Canada in 1796. He arrived in at Newark in Upper Canada in 1796, and his new bride, Mary Hallowell, followed afterwards. During his time in Upper Canada, he was likely the most influential man in the province, in addition to being one of the few university-educated individuals in the province. In 1802, he was transferred to Montreal as the Chief Justice of Lower Canada. In 1805, he died, and his wife and their family returned to England (Scadding 1873, p.312; Firth, 1983; Smith, 2018).</p> <p>- John Elmsley constructed the Elmsley Villa, "a structure built on the rising ground to the north of Yonge Street branch of the College Avenue [...] converted in Knox College and stood on the site now occupied by the Central Presbyterian church on the corner of Grosvenor and St. Vincent Streets" (Robertson, 1894, p.299). The Elmsley Villa was located within the northern part of Park Lots 9 and 10.</p> <p>- By 1846, the Honorable Henry Sherwood, the father-in-law to John Elmsley's son, Captain John Elmsley, took residence in Elmsley Villa. North of Elmsley Villa was Clover Hill, the modest homestead of Captain John Elmsley and his wife, Charlotte (née Sherwood) (Scadding, 1873, p.237).</p> <p>* In Lieut. G. Phillpott's 1818 <i>Plan of York</i>, the Teraulay Cottage of James Macaulay, is depicted in the southern portion of Park Lot 9. The Lot itself has been partially cleared of vegetation, and Taddle Creek flows along its southern limits. The remaining portion of Park Lot 9 remained forested.</p> <p>* Upon John Elmsley's death in 1805, his will empowered his wife to sell and deal with all real estate in Upper Canada. After John Elmsley died, Mary Elmsley wife appointed Alexander Wood to manage the Elmsley Villa and other properties until her son, John Elmsley Jr., returned to Upper Canada in 1825 (Instrument and Deed, No.9583; Pilon, 1976; Smith, 2018).</p> <p>* After this time, early settlement records for the study area that falls within Park Lot 9 could not be located. Despite best efforts, the land registry records for Park Lot 9 could not be located at the <i>Archives of Ontario</i> or through <i>OnLand – Ontario Land Registry Access</i> available online (Service Ontario, 2019b).</p>	
1830-1870	(Various)	(Various)
	<p>* The southern portion of Park Lot 9, fronting on Queen Street, was "at an early period laid out in streets and small lots. The collection of Houses that here began to spring up was known as Macaulay Town [...] extending from Yonge Street to Osgoode Hall" (Scadding, 1873, p.307).</p> <p>* In Walton's 1834 <i>York Commercial Directory</i>, Macaulay Town is described as "a block of Land situated on the North side of Lot-Street West, originally belonging to Doctor Macaulay; it commences at the corner of Elliott's Tavern, Yonge Street, takes in all Lot Street West on the North side as far as Osgoode Hall" (p.38). Along Yonge Street in Macaulay Town, from the corner of Lot Street to Macaulay Lane, 12 individuals resided: two blacksmiths, a butcher, three carpenters and a boot/shoemaker. Furthermore, two taverns: the Sun Tavern and the Golden Ball Tavern, are enumerated along this stretch of Yonge Street. The portion of Park Lot 9 outside of Macaulay Town (i.e., within Elmsley's land) received no mention (p.65).</p> <p>* In J. Cane's 1842 <i>Topographical Plan of the City and Liberties of Toronto</i> numerous structures were depicted along the west side of Yonge Street. The area of Macaulay Town appears to have had been subdivided and numerous houses constructed at the northwest corner of Queen Street and Yonge Street. The Teraulay Cottage was depicted immediately north of Macaulay Town; further north were the Elmsley Villa and Clover Hill. Settlement was denser in the south half of the stretch. Small pockets of treed areas still existed along the west side of Yonge Street at this time.</p> <p>* In 1846, "the old house known as Teraulay Cottage, once the home of the Macaulay family, situated on Louisa Street, facing the southern transept of Holy Trinity Church, was totally destroyed by fire. There was no insurance, and the building was of small value, except for the historic associations connected with it" (Robertson, 1896, pp.619, 1099). The area between Alice and Louisa Streets was subsequently named Trinity Square, after the church which occupied its centre (Robertson, 1894, p.526). The church was constructed shortly after Teraulay Cottage burnt down in 1846 (Robertson, 1894, p.529).</p> <p>* By 1851, S. Fleming's <i>Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto</i> depicts lands along the west side of Yonge Street had become increasingly subdivided, and was densely populated from Elm Street to Queen Street. The Teraulay Cottage's original plot had been subdivided; in its place was the Holy Trinity Church, surrounded by smaller residential parcels. North of Elm Street remained largely undeveloped, with expanses of open vegetation. Elmsley Villa remained in its own plot; Clover Hill, on the other hand, had been subdivided into smaller plots. Wykeham Lodge, the later home of James Buchanan Macaulay, was constructed immediately south of College Street.</p> <p>* In Brown's <i>Toronto General Directory</i> of 1856 occupants of the west side of Yonge Street were identified as having various professions (pp.91-92). These include furniture dealers, boot & shoe maker, grocers, tailor, confectioner, lumber merchants, millinery dealer, book-keeper, ivory turner and fancy dealer, seedsman, upholsterer, piano forte</p>	

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
		<p>tuner, broom manufacturer, plain & fancy weaver, coachman, cooper, baker, carpenter, and plasterer. Furthermore, this stretch also included various commercial and public establishments: Franklin House Hotel (between Queen and Albert Streets), the City Bank and Montreal Bank between (Louisa and Trinity Streets); the Police Station (between Alice and Agnes Streets); the Provincial Inn and Bank of Upper Canada (between Edward and Elm Streets); the Travellers Home Inn (between Elm Street and College Avenue); Knox College [the former Elmsley Villa] (between College Avenue and Albany Street); and the Inkerman and Rising Sun Inns (between Albany and Bloor Streets).</p> <p>* In H.C. Boulton's 1858 <i>Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity</i>, Park Lot 9 was built up with both brick and wooden structures. Many were residences, but some were identified commercial or public establishments, such as: Playter's Lumber Yard, a Police Station, Wykeman Lodge (the home of James Buchanan Macaulay), a broom factory, a wooden church, two brick churches (including Church of the Holy Trinity), and the Holy Trinity School House.</p> <p>* In Brown's 1861 <i>Toronto General Directory</i>, the west side of Yonge Street between Queen and Bloor Streets was municipally addressed at 190 to 648 Yonge Street, and was home to occupants of various professions (pp.113-114): boot makers, dry goods dealer, a porter for Grand Trunk Rail Road (G.T.R.R.), tinsmith, grocers, confectioners, furniture broker, watchmaker, druggist, machinist, marble carver, carpenter, bookbinder, book maker, milliner, fruiterer, surgeon dentist, surgeon, tailor, umbrella maker, engineer, shoe cutter, a tavern, dress maker, tinsmith, broom maker, butcher, tobacconist, cooper, baker, and clothiers. The Rising Sun Tavern was listed as standing between Albany Street and a lane.</p> <p>* In Hutchinson's 1862-63 <i>Toronto Directory</i> (pp.236-237) and W.C. Chewett's 1868-9 <i>Toronto Directory</i> (pp.125-127) numerous residences and small businesses lined the west side of Yonge Street under the municipal addresses 190 to 648 Yonge Street. Two hotels were listed: the Victoria Hotel (appearing in both directories), was listed as located between Grosvenor Street and Bredalbane Street, and the University Hotel (appearing only in Chewett's directory) lying between Hayter Street and Buchanan Street.</p> <p>* By 1876, P.A. Gross' <i>Bird's Eye View of Toronto</i> depicts much of Park Lot 9 south of Wellesley Street as having been developed. North of Wellesley Street residential developments were sparser, and open lands could still be seen.</p>

Table C3: Lot 20, Concession 2 from the Bay (FTB)

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
1790-1849	John Cox (to 1794)	John Cox
	George Playter (from 1794)	George Playter
	(Various, from 1807)	(Various)
	<p>* The <i>York Township Papers</i> identify an individual by the name of John Cox who was originally granted the location ticket for Lot 20, Concession 2 FTB. John Cox had begun to construct a house, which was “half built up with 2 acres of corn then in the ground.” In 1794 when George Playter arrived with the patent and removed John Cox from the Lot (York Township Papers, MS658, reel 535). Captain George Playter, a United Empire Loyalist and Quaker who fled the American Revolutionary War to retain his British citizenship in Canada, was granted a total of 500 acres of land throughout the Township of York (City of Toronto Archives Fonds 116, File 47).</p> <p>* According to the <i>Land Patent Records</i>, George Playter was granted all of Lot 20, Concession 2 FTB, by means of a free grant on April 29th, 1796 [AO: Index to Land Patents Arranged by Township 1793-1852, RG 53-55, Microfiche 069; AO: Register for Fiats, Old Regulations, Vol.13, 003, MS 693(20)].</p> <p>* George Playter likely continued to develop the east half of Lot 20 started by John Cox, and by 1796, a small log house was located at the top of Parliament Street and home to George Playter (Dendy & Kilbourn, 1986, p.31). George Playter is listed as an inhabitant living by the Don River from 1797 to 1819 (Mosser, 1984, pp.5, 14, 21, 28, 35, 45, 53, 61, 69, 77, 90, 100, 118, 128, 137). George Playter and his family resided in the east half of Lot 20 near the Don until his death.</p> <p>* At the corner of Lot 20, near the intersection of Bloor Street and Yonge Street, George Playter had sold a portion of his land to Mr. Tiers who constructed the Red Lion Hotel between 1808 and 1810, although some historians say 1807-1808 (Robertson, 1894, p.88). A hand-painted sign of a red lion could be found on the Hotel’s Yonge Street-facing façade. It was clap-board painted white before having stucco applied. Its ballroom, measuring 40 x 20 feet, was on the second floor, and had 18-foot ceilings with a chimney and fire place at either end. The Red Lion Hotel has been regarded as the nucleus around which the Village of Yorkville flourished. For many years, a pump and trough stood in front of the hotel to provide refreshments to horses; many travelers from distant districts would stop at the Red Lion Hotel en route Toronto. It was the southern terminus for stage coaches traveling north to Holland Landing on Lake Simcoe. Between 1830 and 1837, the Red Lion Hotel became the venue where “Reformers met, denounced the oligarchy which ruled Canada, and formulated resolutions which they only then adopted” (Robertson, 1894, p.92). After the Rebellion of 1837, subsequent management of the hotel included Thomas Young (1846-7); William Trueman (1850); Price, Freeman and Naylor, Thomas Elgie, George Davis, Stephen Stroud, William Kirk and Thomas Holmes. By 1894 was the property of the Hon. Justice Falconbridge and was for sale by way of R. J. Griffith & Co. (Robertson, 1894, pp.88-95; Hopkins, 1996, pp.38-40).</p> <p>* The <i>Abstract Land Indexes</i> for Lot 20 appear to primarily focus on the 118 acres of Lot 20 that fell east of the village of Yorkville (Service Ontario, 2019c). It is not clear when the lands along the east side of Yonge Street were severed and subdivided into multiple residential lots, but it is likely this occurred prior to 1850.</p>	
1850-1870	(Various)	(Various)
	<p>* By 1851, Browne’s <i>Map of the Township of York</i> depicts the southwest corner of Lot 20 – which is the portion encompassed within the study area – as being densely settled. The only structure identified is the toll booth at Yonge Street’s junction with Davenport Road.</p> <p>* Review of Liddy’s 1852 <i>Map of the Incorporated Village of Yorkville</i> reveals that the study area encompassed parcels owned by numerous individuals. The map also depicts the toll gates at the foot of Davenport Road.</p> <p>* A total of 18 entries had been recorded in Brown’s 1856 <i>Toronto General Directory</i> along the east side of Yonge Street between Bloor and Severn Streets (pp.89-90). The trades of these occupants and the establishments listed (going northward) were diverse: butchers, the Red Lion Hotel, a general store, a tailor, a hairdresser, a waggon maker, a blacksmith, a doctor, and a bricklayer.</p> <p>* In Brown’s 1861 <i>Toronto General Directory</i> (pp.111-112) and Hutchinson’s 1862-63 <i>Toronto Directory</i> (pp.233-235), 22 and 19 entries were respectively listed along the east side of Yonge Street between Bloor and Collier Streets. The Red Lion Hotel was listed in the 1861 directory, in the 1862-1863 directory lists two unnamed taverns.</p> <p>* Gehle, Fawkes & Hassard’s 1868 <i>Reconnaissance Sketches of Toronto Area</i> depicts one church, at the northwest corner of what is now Bloor Street and Park Road. This church, constructed in 1854, was formerly known as the Central Methodist (United) Church and originally had enough seating for 500 to 1000 individuals. In 1877, it was enlarged to allow for the seating for 1000 to 1500 individuals. It was renamed the Bloor Street Baptist Church (ca.1928), the Metropolitan Church (ca.1929-1930), the Calvary Tabernacle (ca.1832-34), and the People’s Church (ca.1935). The church was demolished in 1995 (Caulfield, 1995; Toronto Public Library, # 978-23-50 Cab).</p> <p>* P.A. Gross’ 1876 <i>Bird’s Eye View of Toronto</i> depicts the southwest corner of Lot 20 as having been mostly developed, with some open land remaining close to the Don River. The density of structures was higher along Yonge and Bloor Streets, and the northward extension of Church Street had not been constructed yet.</p>	

Table C4: Lot 21, Concession 2 from the Bay (FTB)

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
1790-1849	Abner Miles (to 1797)	John Cox
	David William Smith (from 1797)	George Playter
	(Various, from 1797)	(Various)
	<p>* Abner Miles arrived in Upper Canada by way of the Massachusetts, United States in 1794. Having unsuccessfully petitioned for a township grant on the north shore of Lake Ontario, he followed William Berczy to Upper Canada. Once in Upper Canada, Abner Miles and his family received 600 acres of land. Miles first settled in Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake), but relocated to the Town of York when Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe moved the capital there. By late summer of 1794, he had purchased the dwelling of William Cooper on Lot 6 and opened a general store on Lot 13 on King Street soon afterwards. As an early entrepreneur, he expanded his general store to include a public house/tavern, occasionally became a private banker, was the overseer of highways for the town, quartermaster of the York militia and constable by the Court of Quarter Sessions. Abner Miles was also a land speculator: in addition to his homestead grant and two town lots, he obtained nearly 2,000 acres of land in Upper Canada that included Lot 21, Concession 2 FTB. He sold Lot 21 to Surveyor General David William Smith by 1798. Eventually Abner Miles had stretched himself thin, and relocated up Yonge Street to establish Miles' Hill, known presently as Richmond Hill (Heron, 1983).</p> <p>* On the 29th of January 1797, David William (D.W.) Smith obtained from Abner Miles for all of Lot 21, Concession 2 From the Bay (FTB) (Land Petitions of Upper Canada, 1763-1865, Bundle S4, Petition 3, c-2807; Smith, 2018). David William Smith was an army officer, office holder and politician who arrived in Upper Canada by way of New York in 1791. Initially the clerk to Hesse District Land Board from 1791 to 1792, Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe appointed him acting Deputy Surveyor General of Upper Canada from 1792 to 1798. Consequently, his position as Surveyor General allowed him to accumulate more than 20,000 acres of land in 21 townships, described to be the 'choice spots.' David William Smith had also obtained the patent for Park Lot 5 in 1798, five years after obtaining the crown grant. His legacy is the survey of many Ontario townships (which were later opened to settlement), the plan of distributing crown and clergy reserves, and settlement duties. However, his implementation of land granting, patent fees and final patents was ineffective. After ten years in Upper Canada, and after the death of his first wife, he relocated to England, relinquished his administrative titles in Upper Canada, and settled into a new career as estate manager of the Duke of Northumberland in England (Mealing, 1988).</p> <p>* After this time, early settlement records for the study area could not be located. Despite best efforts, the land registry records for Lot 21, Concession 2 FTB could not be located at the <i>Archives of Ontario</i>, <i>Toronto Land Registry Office</i> and <i>OnLand – Ontario Land Registry Access</i> available online. However, from the records available, it appears that Lot 21, Concession 2 FTB was subdivided into several blocks numbered 1 through 13. The study area itself encompasses Blocks 1 to 5 – an area extending from Bloor Street to Davenport Road. Each block is then subdivided into smaller parcels (Service Ontario, 2019d; Service Ontario, 2019e).</p>	
1850-1870	(Various)	(Various)
	<p>* By 1851, Browne's <i>Map of the Township of York</i> depicts the southeast corner of Lot 21 – which is the portion encompassed within the study area – as being densely settled, especially along Davenport Road and Yonge Street. Further west is Potter's Field, an early pioneer cemetery.</p> <p>* Review of Liddy's 1852 <i>Map of the Incorporated Village of Yorkville</i> reveals that the study area encompassed parcels owned by numerous individuals, along with the Potter's Field cemetery. The map also depicts the toll gates at the foot of Davenport Road.</p> <p>* A total of 18 entries had been recorded in Brown's 1856 <i>Toronto General Directory</i> along the west side of Yonge Street between Bloor and Davenport Streets (pp.91-93). The trades of these occupants and the establishments listed (going northward) were diverse: a butcher, a boot and shoe maker, a general dealer, a grocer, a fancy dealer, a saddler, a comb manufacturer, a grocer, the Yorkville Post Office, and a painter and glazier.</p> <p>* In Brown's 1861 <i>Toronto General Directory</i> (p.114) and Hutchinson's 1862-63 <i>Toronto Directory</i> (pp.238), 20 and 32 entries were respectively listed along the west side of Yonge Street between Bloor Street and Davenport Road. Among the commercial and public establishments listed along this stretch were: the post office, McCormack & Dobson's grocers, the Yorkville Town Hall, the Toronto Street Railway Company buildings and the Union Hotel.</p> <p>* Gehle, Fawkes & Hassard's 1868 <i>Reconnaissance Sketches of Toronto Area</i> depicts one church, along Bloor Street just east of what would later become Bay Street. This church, known as "Old St. Paul's" or "St. Paul's chapel-of-ease," was moved to this spot in 1861 from its original location on the south side of Bloor, between Church and Jarvis Streets. In 1871 it was renamed Church of the Redeemer; it stood at this location until 1879, when it was replaced by a newer church at the corner of Bloor Street and Avenue Road (Toronto Public Library, # E 9-208 Small).</p> <p>* By 1876, P.A. Gross' <i>Bird's Eye View of Toronto</i> depicts the southeast corner of Lot 21 as relatively less developed compared to other sections of the study area. While structures flanked streets, a significant portion lying east of the former Church of the Redeemer remained undeveloped.</p>	

APPENDIX D: FULL LIST OF YONGE STREET HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Table D1: Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest along Yonge Street, between Davenport Road and Queen Street

Address	Description	Status
173 to 179	Bank of Montreal, Queen and Yonge Streets Branch, 1909-10	Part IV
189	Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden Theatre, 1913-14, Thomas W. Lamb in association with Stanley Makepeace, (now known as the Elgin and Wintergarden Theatres	Part IV
193 to 195	J.F. Brown Building, 1903, Henry Simpson; altered in 1910 by J.W. Gray for T. Heintzman Co. Ltd., (Heintzman Hall); alt. 1985	Part IV
197 to 199	Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1905, Darling & Pearson	Part IV
201 to 203	SEE 197 Yonge Street (also site of Colonial Tavern DEMOLISHED in 1987)	Part IV
205	Bank of Toronto, 1906, E.J. Lennox (later Toronto Dominion Bank)	Part IV
211 to 217	Adams Building, 1920, William Steele and Sons Company	Listed
221 to 223	John E. Thompson Block, 1886; (Yonge Street Mission, 1900) alt. 1904 for Crawford Bros. Ltd. Crawford Bros. Tailors; alt. 1917 for Rialto Theatre; alt. 1920 for John Catto Co. Ltd	Listed
225 to 235	Two store buildings for George Pears, 1891, Langley & Burke; add. 1913-14, renamed the Ryrie Building, Burke, Horwood & White; ground floor altered 1934	Listed
241	Art Metropole Building, 1911, Mitchell & White	Listed
253	Pair of stores for John William Drummond, 1868	Listed
261	Chapman Bros. Ltd. Jewellers, major alterations in 1910, Benjamin Chapman, designer and W.F. Lewis, builder	Listed
263	Pantages Theatre, 1919-20, Thomas W. Lamb; Imperial Theatre from 1930; Imperial 6 Theatre, alts. 1972, Mandel Sprachman; northern half renovated and restored, 1988	Part IV
275 to 277	Two stores for John Bugg, 1868, attrib. to Robert Carrol(l) and William Rogers, builders	Part IV
279 to 283	Childs Restaurant and Offices; 1918 (now known as LeCage Dinner Theatre, Hard Rock Cafe, Taco Bell, Ruby's Bar and Grill); J.C. Westervelt, architect	Part IV
302	Bank of Nova Scotia Branch, 1949	Part IV
335	William Reynolds Block, 1888, (including Empress Hotel) at Gould St. (SE)	Part IV
340	Thornton-Smith Building, 1921, John M. Lyle	Listed
363 to 365	Richard S. Williams Block, 1890, Denison & King	Listed
362A to 364	Shop, c.1914; originally built for Horatio Boulton, architect; Alfred Baker, architect	Listed
372 to 376	John McBean Bldg., 1865, attributed to John McBean, bldr.	Listed
378 to 380	Dominion Bank, Yonge and Gerrard Branch, 1930, John M. Lyle (now a Toronto Dominion Bank)	Part IV
385 to 391	Gerrard Building; 1924; Sproatt & Rolph, architects	Listed
382 to 400	T. Eaton Co. College Street Store, 1928-30, Ross & MacDonald in assoc. with Sproatt & Rolph; Jacques Carlu, architect of 7th floor interior; Rene Cera, architect of Elevator Arcade; shopping concourse and housing addns. in late '70's by Allward & Gouinlo	Part IV
401 to 405	Joseph Bickerstaff Block, 1873	Listed
424 to 444	T. Eaton Co. College Street Store, 1928-30, Ross & MacDonald in assoc. with Sproatt & Rolph; Jacques Carlu, architect of 7th floor interior; Rene Cera, architect of Elevator Arcade; shopping concourse and housing addns. in late '70's by Allward & Gouinlo	Part IV
450	Oddfellows' Hall, 1892, Dick & Wickson; alt. 1931, Dominion Realty Co. Ltd. for Canadian Bank of Commerce	Part IV
451 to 471	1957; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
454 to 464	1951; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
470 to 476	1959; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
480 to 482	Italianate style, 1864; Shop	Part IV
484 to 488	Contemporary retro-historic building, 1956, incorporating the former firehall clock tower built in 1872; Shop	Part IV
490	Modern (early), 1916; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
492	Shop; 1949	Part IV
502 to 508	Renaissance revival, 1862; Pair of shops; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
514 to 516	Over-clad building originally in Second Empire style, 1877; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
522 to 524	Edwardian, 1918; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
526 to 528	Second Empire, 1881; at Breadalbane St. (SW); Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
527 to 529	Second Empire, 1876; Pair of shops; at Maitland St. (NE); Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE YONGE TOMORROW MUNICIPAL CLASS EA
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Address	Description	Status
531 to 535	Italianate and Second Empire; Shop; 1880-83; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
538 to 544	Second Empire; Row of shops; c.1873-74; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
546 to 550	Romanesque; Part of a commercial block; 1889; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
552 to 556	552-544: Edwardian, 1912; 556: Over-clad, 1879; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
564 to 568	Georgian; Row of shops; 1873	Part IV
565 to 569	Richardsonian Romanesque; Part of a commercial block; 1888-89; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
570 to 584	Second Empire; Row of shops; 1876; 574 & 578-580 rebuilt in 1890; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
571 to 575	Richardsonian Romanesque & Early Modern (Chicago School); Part of a commercial block; 1888-95; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
577	Edwardian; Commercial block; 1899; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
579	Art Moderne, 1951; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
586 to 586A	Second Empire; Shop; 1876; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
587 to 595	Georgian, 1906; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
588 to 590	Shop; remodelled in 1988; 588: Second Empire, 1871; 590: Italianate, 1888; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
592 to 596	Italianate; Part of a commercial block at 592-596 Yonge Street; 1888; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
598 to 604	Italianate, 1886; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
601 to 613	Renaissance Revival, 1888; Masonic Hall Buildings	Part IV
602 to 604	Italianate, 1886	Part IV
606 to 608	Italianate 1886	Part IV
610 to 616	Warehouse; 1905, Wickson & Gregg, also includes 9, 15, and 17 St. Nicholas Street and 610-612 Yonge St. (Italianate, 1885-86); 614 Yonge St: Edwardian, 1885	Part IV
615 to 617	Edwardian Classicism, 1915; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
618	Renaissance Revival, 1876	Part IV
619 to 623	Early Modern (Chicago School), 1923; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
620 to 624	Second Empire, 1878; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
625 to 637	#627-629: Edwardian Classical, 1921; #631-637 (includes 1, 3, 5 Isabella St.), Edwardian Classicism, 1905; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
626 to 632	Second Empire; Part of a row of shops at 626-632 Yonge Street; c.1878; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
634 to 644	Georgian; Part of a row of shops; c.1865; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
639	Second Empire; Shop; 1876; at Isabella St. (NE); Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
641 to 643	Mid-century Modern, 1951; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
645	Italianate, 1890; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
646 to 652	Georgian, 1873; Part of row of shops; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
647 to 649	Italianate Commercial, 1878; Rawlinson's shop front; c.1910, prob. Wickson & Gregg; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
654 to 658	Georgian, 1873; Part of row of shops; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
651 to 653	Over-clad, 1912; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
655 to 659	Italianate; Part of a commercial block at 655-659 Yonge Street; 1887	Part V
660	Georgian, 1876; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
662	Over-clad, 1876; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
664 to 682	Second Empire; Part of the Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company Stores; 1883, E.J. Lennox; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
665 to 667	Modern, 1949; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
673	1990; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
675 to 681	Postal Station F; Renaissance Revival, 1905; S.G. Curry; includes 4-6 Charles St. East; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
684	1929; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
685	Edwardian Commercial, 1869; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
686 to 690	Second Empire, 1873; Within Historic Yonge Street HCD	Listed
689 to 695	Over-clad, 1869; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
692 to 694	Edwardian Classicism, 1909; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
692 to 694	Edwardian Classicism, 1909; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
696 to 700	International, 1954; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
699 to 703	Over-clad 1889; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
702	Also 10 St Mary Street; 1957, designed by Mathers and Haldenby	Part IV

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE YONGE TOMORROW MUNICIPAL CLASS EA
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Address	Description	Status
710 to 716	Edwardian Commercial, 1909; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
718	Over-clad, 1909	Part IV
720 to 728	Robert Barron building; Richardsonian Romanesque, 1889	Part IV
730	16 storeys; 1969; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
750	Renaissance Revival, 1903; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
752 to 754	Edwardian Classical 1890; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
758	Edwardian, 1909; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
760 to 762	Two storeys; 1880	Part V
764	Former Loew's Uptown Theatre; Art Deco, 1918; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
765	Albert Britnell Book Shop; 1928, R.B. McGiffin, architect	Listed
768	Italianate, 1909; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
770	1939; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
774 to 776	Pair of shops; Italianate, 1885; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
778	Two storeys, 1909; Part of Historic Yonge Street HCD	Part V
826 to 828	William Hewett building, 1867	Part IV
830 to 832	William Robinson building, 1874	Part IV
834	James Giles building, 1876	Part IV
836	John Oram building, 1874	Part IV
838 to 844	Moses Staunton row of commercial buildings, 1876	Part IV
846 to 848A	James Weir row of commercial buildings, 1892	Part IV
848A to 850	Frogley's Bakery, 1887	Part IV

APPENDIX E: IMAGES



Image 1: Testable grassed area at northwest corner of Aylmer Avenue and Severn Street.



Image 2: Testable grassed area within Lawren Harris Park.



Image 3: Steep slope and testable grassed area at the northwest corner of Rosedale Valley Road and Park Road.



Image 4: Steep slope and testable grassed area at the southeast corner of Rosedale Valley Road and Park Road.



Image 5: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, at Davenport Road.



Image 6: Built-up landscape along Bloor Street, west of Yonge Street.

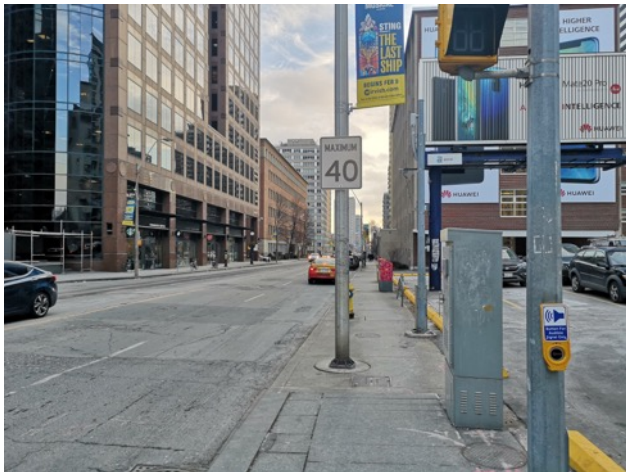


Image 7: Built-up landscape along Church Street, at Bloor Street. Testable parking lot visible at right.

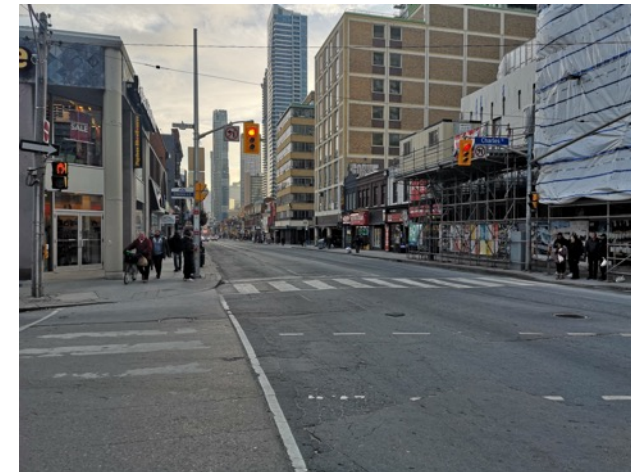


Image 8: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, at Charles Street.



Image 9: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, at Dundonald Street.

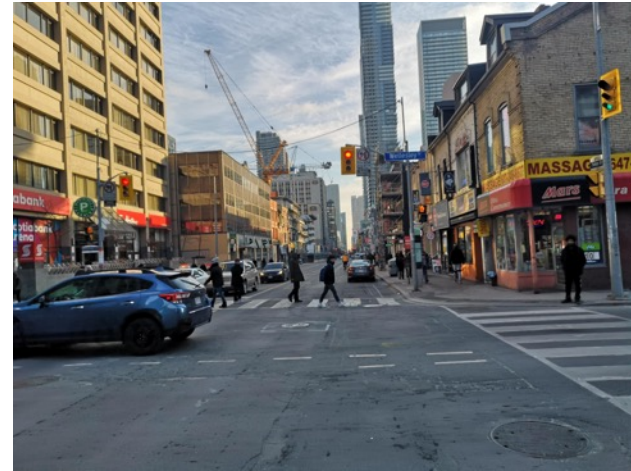


Image 10: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, at Wellesley Street.



Image 11: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, at Alexander Street.



Image 12: Testable grassed area within the Alexander Street Parkette.

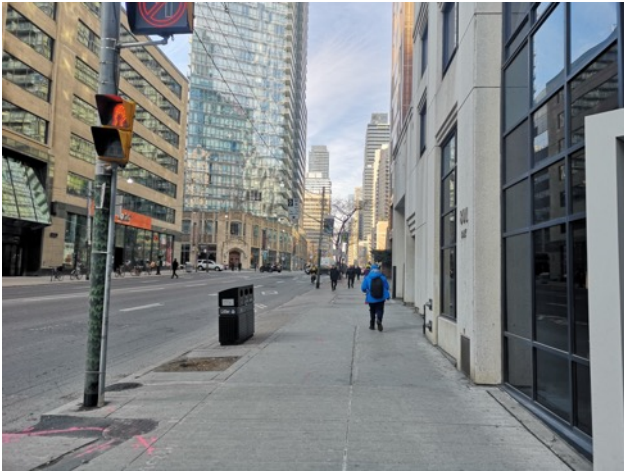


Image 13: Built-up landscape along the east side of Bay Street, north of College Street.



Image 14: Built-up landscape along College Street, west of Yonge Street.



Image 15: Built-up landscape along Carlton Street, east of Yonge Street.



Image 16: Testable area at the north (rear) part of 40 Gerrard Street East.



Image 17: Testable area at the west part of 40 Gerrard Street East.



Image 18: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, at Gerrard Street.

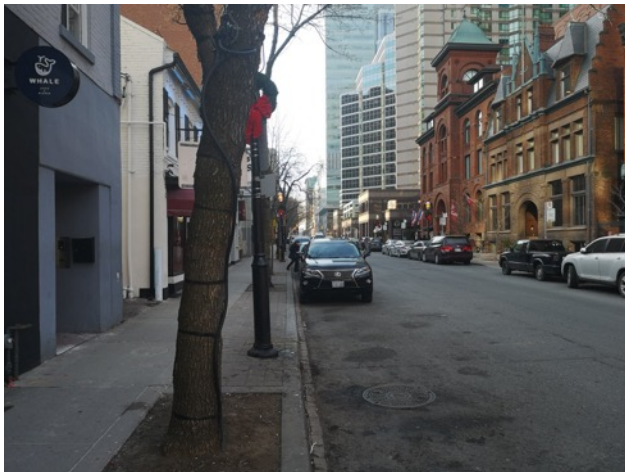


Image 19: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, north of Elm Street.



Image 20: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, south of Dundas Street.



Image 21: Built-up landscape along Yonge Street, north of Queen Street.



Image 22: Built-up and paved areas (stormwater drain visible) within the old Terauley Cottage location, now Holy Trinity Church.



Image 23: Testable grassed (test-pitting) and paved (trenching) areas within the old McGill Cottage block, now Metropolitan United Church.



Image 24: Testable area at south (front) half of the old McGill Cottage block, now Metropolitan United Church.

APPENDIX F: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:			
Project Number: 294-TO1767-16 Licensee: Kassandra Aldridge (P439) MTCS PIFs: P439-0044-2018			
Document/ Material		Location	Comments
Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: Archeoworks/2016/294-TO1767-16 - Yonge Street TOMorrow Class EA/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029 Newmarket, ON, Canada L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers.
Property Inspection photographs	470 digital photos stored in: Archeoworks/2016/294-TO1767-16 - Yonge Street TOMorrow Class EA/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029 Newmarket, ON, Canada L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers.
Property Inspection field maps	1 page scanned and stored in: Archeoworks/2016/294-TO1767-16 - Yonge Street TOMorrow Class EA/Stage 1	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.”