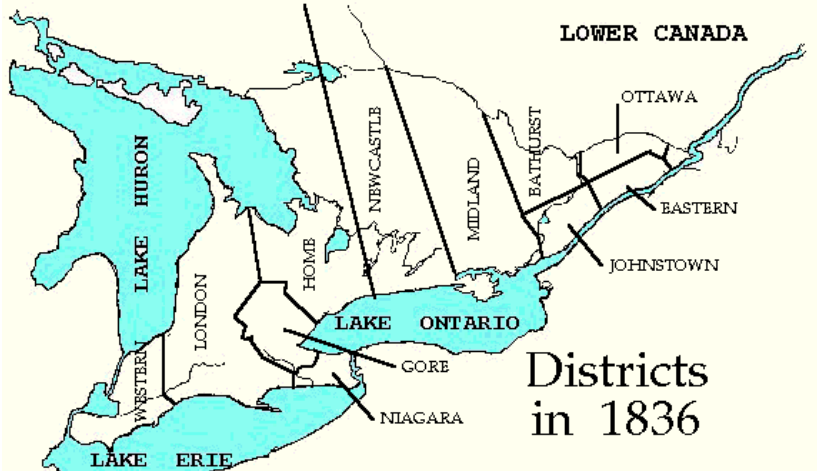
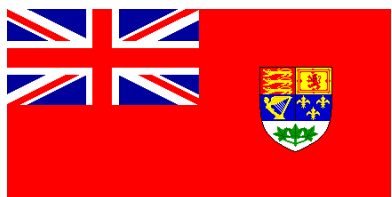


Canadian Families

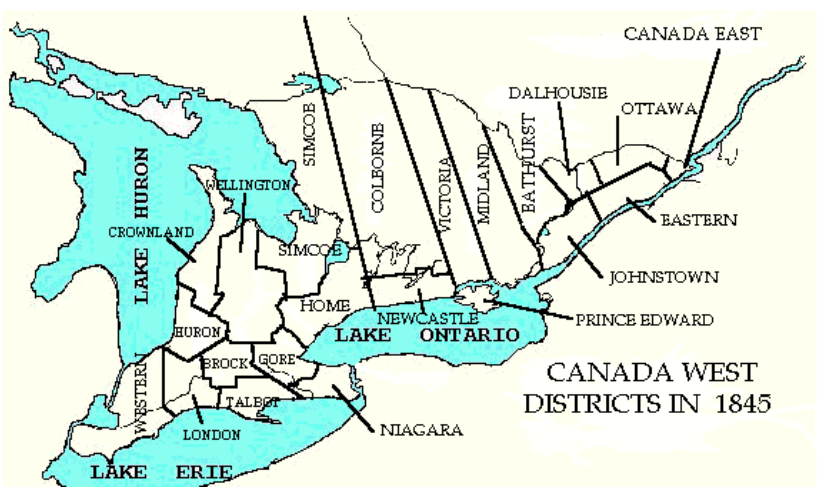


<http://globalgenealogy.com/dis1836.htm>

CANADA WEST: DISTRICTS, COUNTIES & TOWNSHIPS OF 1846

In 1842 Upper and Lower Canada united to form the Province of Canada. Upper Canada (present-day Ontario) became known as Canada West while Lower Canada (present day Quebec) became known as Canada East. Canada West was divided into twenty districts, which are then subdivided into counties, ridings and townships. The districts varied greatly in size, with the Western District containing 29 townships and the Prince Edward District containing 6. As large districts were settled, and populations grew, smaller districts were formed from one large one. Colborne District was formed from Newcastle District; Simcoe District was formed from Home District and Huron District was formed from London District. Townships also varied in size, with some as large as 90,000 acres and others as small as 20,000. The townships are divided into concessions, generally running east to west, and north to south. However when a river ran through a township, the lots were laid out to face the river, no matter what direction that was. Concessions were generally divided into lots of 200 acres each, and half lots of 100 acres each. Almost half the surveyed lands of Upper Canada were purchased after 1818 from native tribes.

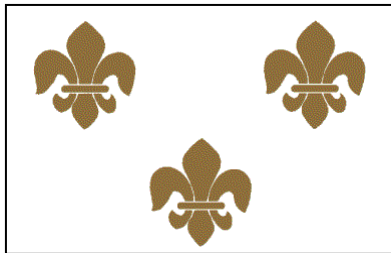
<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/can/ont/1846dist.shtml>



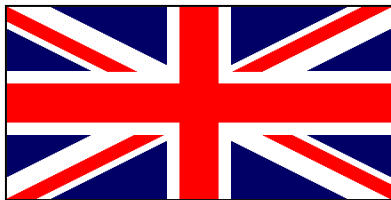
<http://globalgenealogy.com/dis1845.htm>



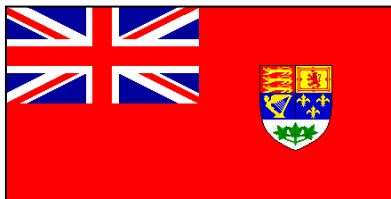
The red and white flag featuring a stylized maple leaf was proclaimed Canada's national flag by Queen Elizabeth II on 15 Feb 1965. Before 1965 Canada did not have an official flag.



During the French regime the flag flown was the royal banner of France, "Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, arranged two and one." The golden lilies symbolized the Holy Trinity.



After the Conquest in 1760 the flags most commonly flown were Great Britain's Union Flag (Union Jack) and the Canadian Red Ensign. The latter was the flag of the British merchant marine, red, with the Union Jack in the canton (ie, near the staff).



In 1892 the British Admiralty authorized its use, with the addition of a shield for Canada in the fly, on vessels registered in Canada. In 1924 a Canadian order-in-council decreed that the flag could be flown over Canadian government buildings abroad. The Red Ensign was later carried by Canadian athletes at the Olympics and by Canadian troops in WWII. In 1945 another order-in-council approved the flying of the flag over federal buildings within Canada. To many Canadians the Red Ensign was the national flag, and this led to intense feeling when Parliament proposed to replace it with a new design.

http://www.tceplus.com/emb_can.htm

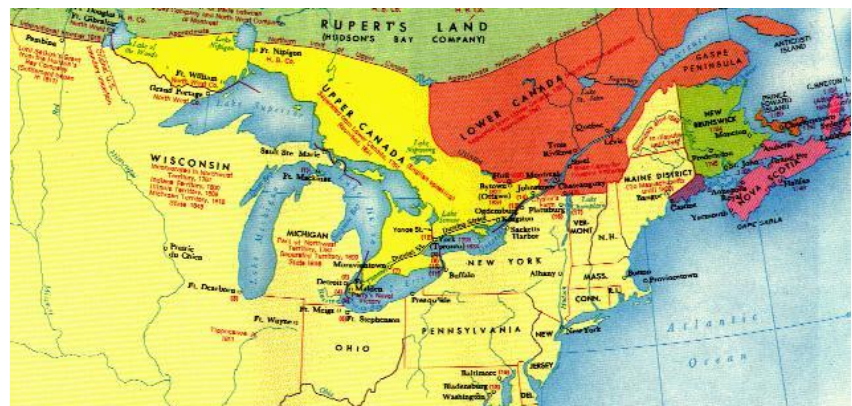
History of the Province of Ontario, Canada

- 1615 Champlain and Brule explored what is now southern Ontario. Present day northern Ontario was part of the territory given to the Hudson's Bay Company.
- 1673 Frotenac founded Catarauqui (near present day Kingston)
- 1759 The British captured Fort Niagara
- 1783 The arrival of the first United Empire Loyalists (UEL)
- 1788 Present-day southern Ontario was divided into four districts: Hesse, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg and Nassau

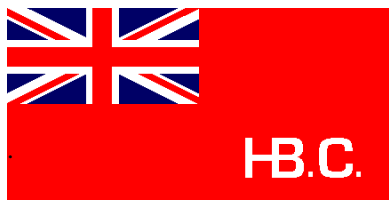
Prior to December 26, 1791 Ontario was known as the Western part of the Montreal District of the Colony of Quebec.

- 1791 The colony of Quebec was divided into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Upper Canada (now Ontario) was all that land lying west of the Ottawa River, while Lower Canada (now Quebec) was all the land lying east.
- 1792 The first parliament began. The four original district names were changed. Hesse became the Western District; Lunenburg became the Eastern district; Mecklenburg became the Midland district and Nassau became the Home District.
- 1800 The districts were divided into counties
- 1812 War broke out with the United States (The War of 1812). At this time approximately 2/3 of the population of present-day Ontario were non-loyalists who had been attracted by offers of free land
- 1813 During The War of 1812, the town of York (present day Toronto) was burned. Newark (Niagara / Niagara-on-the-Lake) was also burned. Many records were lost.
- 1842 Upper and Lower Canada united to form the Province of Canada. Upper Canada (present-day Ontario) became known as Canada West while Lower Canada (present day Quebec) became known as Canada East. For complete details consult Districts of Canada West in 1846
- 1867 Upper Canada, or Canada West was given the name of the province of Ontario. It was one of four original provinces at the time of Canadian Confederation on July 1, 1867.

<http://www.olivetreenealogy.com/can/ont/hist.shtml>



<http://www.londonhistory.org/upper.htm>

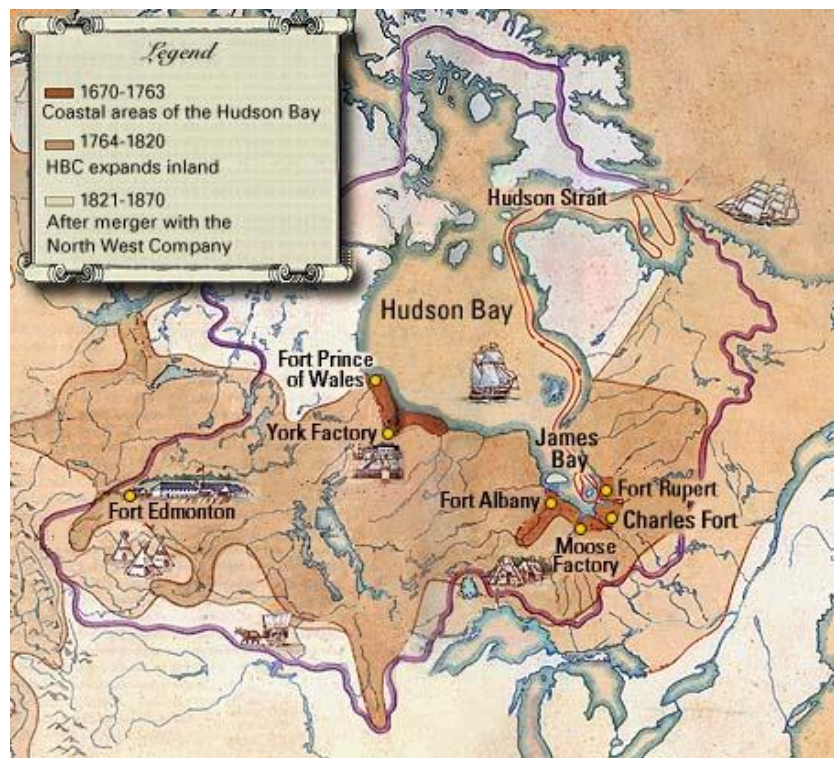


The Hudson's Bay Company

Until 1867, the Hudson's Bay Company controlled most of the area of modern Canada west of Ontario. A flag much used in this territory was the British Red Ensign (a red flag with the Union Flag on the canton) with the capital letters H B C in white on the fly: the letters H and B are joined together in a monogram arrangement. One of these flags is displayed in Christ Church Cathedral, in Victoria, British Columbia. This flag was probably the prototype for the Canadian Red Ensign and several provincial flags

<http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/ca-hbc.html#hbc>

HISTORIC HBC



One of the main reasons for the continued exploration of the New World was the search for the North West Passage. Europeans wanted an easier sailing route to the Orient. And the Strait of Magellan, at the southern tip of South America, was over six thousand miles out of the way.

The quest for the North West Passage began in earnest in 1576 with the first expedition of Martin Frobisher (see map). Three failed attempts by Frobisher spawned the voyages of the English captain, Henry Hudson, one of the most important explorers in Canadian history. His was the first ship to successfully navigate the waters of the Hudson River, which now bears his name. After returning to England he was commissioned in 1610 by a syndicate of English courtiers to try and chart the illusive North West Passage.

During this, his final voyage, he would discover what is now known as Hudson Bay (see map). However, after a long hard winter stranded in the ice his crew mutinied. They set him adrift with his young son and some faithful crew members. They were never seen again.

Over the next two decades, 10 other explorers, most of them English, continued exploring the region. By 1631, there was conclusive evidence that Hudson Bay was not the sailing route to the Orient. However, there was the realization that the area was inhabited by some of the choicest fur-bearing animals in the world.

It was also at about this time that Médard Chouart Sieur Des Groseilliers and Pierre-Esprit Radisson began fur trading in New France, which is now known as Quebec. Though they were very young, they were already well known in the fur trade. Well known enough, in fact, to be thrown in jail for trading furs without a licence.

Angered by the restraints placed on their ambitions by the French Colonial Government, they moved to New England (northeastern United States). There they met Colonel George Cartwright. Sensing a potential bonanza in the fur trade, Cartwright took the two men back to England to seek royal sponsorship.

It is not difficult to understand how these two interesting foreigners, with their daring and exciting proposal for a trade expedition to a far off wilderness could capture an eager audience among the courtiers of King Charles II. Eventually, in 1667, Prince Rupert took up the project.

Prince Rupert was one of the King's cousins and also one of the brilliant Royalist figures of his time. A spectacular leader of cavalry in England's Civil War and an Admiral of the Fleet during the Dutch Wars, Rupert was a true nobleman of the Restoration Period.

At long last, with this new support Radisson and Des Groseilliers were able to launch their great adventure.

The Royal Navy was ordered by King Charles II to loan the ship *Eaglet*, while the private citizens associated with the project outfitted another ship, the trusty *Nonsuch*. On June 3, 1668, with Radisson on the *Eaglet* and Des Groseilliers on the *Nonsuch*, they sailed down the Thames River and headed back to the New World.

Bad luck hit the expedition as the *Eaglet* was damaged in a storm and had to return to England. However, the sturdy *Nonsuch* arrived on the eastern shore of James Bay on September 29, 1668, three months and 26 days after leaving England.

Before the onset of winter, the men built a fort named Charles Fort (see map). Provisions they brought were supplemented with local fish and game. Lemon juice from aboard ship and a concoction of spruce beer warded off the disease, scurvy. Under a thatched roof, the men huddled around their fires and waited for spring.

A "League of Friendship" was established and the land was "formally purchased" from the James Bay natives. When the ice broke in the spring of 1669 the furs were piled on board and the *Nonsuch* headed home to England. There Radisson and Des Groseilliers told stories of success and showed off their rich bounty of furs. They became very popular at the English court.

The phenomenal success of the *Nonsuch* served to further excite Prince Rupert and his group of courtier-investors and to consolidate their commitment to the fur trade in the New World.



1774 Quebec Act: Enlarged Quebec to include Labrador, Anticosti and Madeleine Islands, the Indian country both north and west to Rupert's Land and to the southwest to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

1791 Constitutional Act, followed by Order in Council, divided Quebec into Lower Canada and Upper Canada

1840 Act of Union: United Upper and Lower Canada into Province of Canada. Provinces renamed Canada East and Canada West

1867 British North America Act: United provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada into a federal state, the Dominion of Canada. Canada East and West renamed Quebec and Ontario

<http://mercator.geog.utoronto.ca/hacddp/national/bound/frame1.htm>



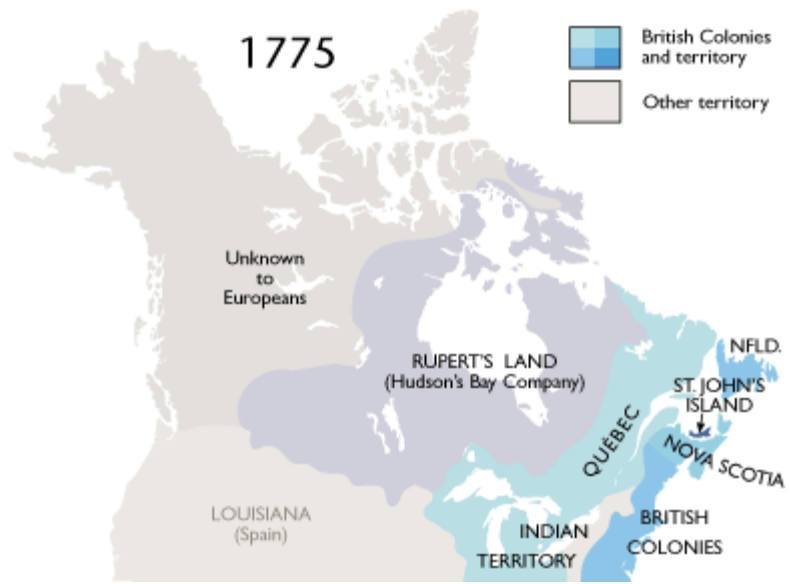


1770

In 1534, Jacques Cartier arrived in what is now Canada and claimed the territory for the King of France, Francis I. The riches he had expected to find were not easily accessed, so he returned home. The French returned some 70 years later when Samuel de Champlain arrived, and this time, they were here to stay. They established control of the territory around Quebec, first through a fur-trading company, and then through a government established by Louis XIV. The French established the seigneurial system of land tenure, the Catholic Church and a thriving fur trade in the new territory.

The French control of Canada ended in 1760 with the fall of Montréal to the British. Under the Treaty of Paris, the French retained control of fishing rights in Newfoundland, acquired title to Saint Pierre, Miquelon, and regained control of its islands in the West Indies. On mainland, the British quickly established control, particularly in the merchant capital of Montréal, and expected an influx of British colonists soon after they took over.

But the colonists did not come. Eventually, the British governor of Quebec, Sir Guy Carleton, convinced the British government that the population -- which was predominantly French -- should be governed according to familiar laws. As a result, in 1774, the Quebec Act restored French civil law, while maintaining British criminal law, and guaranteeing religious freedom for Roman Catholics. The Act, and the placement of such a large region under the jurisdiction of Quebec, infuriated colonists in the American Colonies. Propagandists fighting for the American Revolutionary cause used the information to promote action on the part of the colonists. A year later, two American armies invaded Quebec in a takeover -- an act that helped ignite the American Revolution.

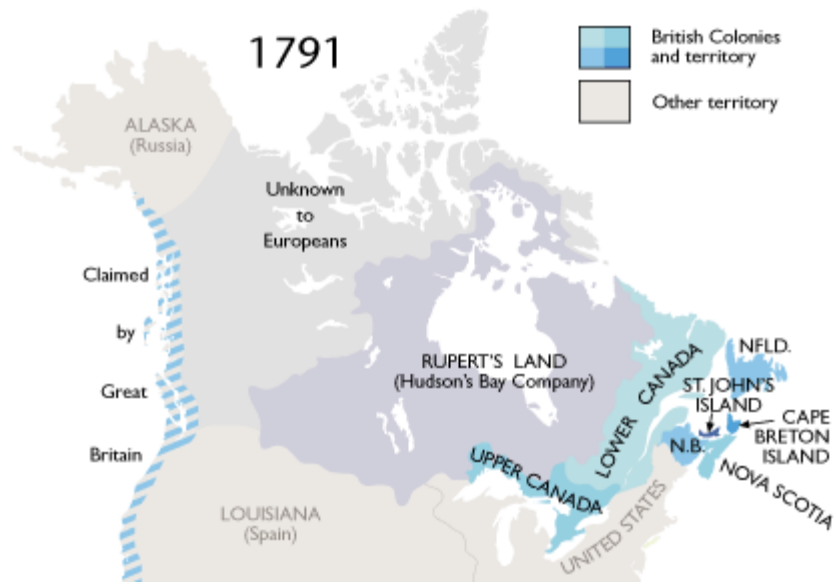


1775

The map of Canada in 1775 also shows the "Indian Territory." During the summer of 1763, native people, led by the Ottawa warrior Pontiac, raided interior trading posts in a desperate bid to hold back European expansion. The Indian Territory was therefore set aside by George Washington as "a temporary expedient to quiet the minds of the Indians."

The American Revolution ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which established the border between Canada and the United States. It stretched from the Atlantic to Lake of the Woods, on what is now the Manitoba-Ontario border.

Refugees from the United States poured into the country of Quebec: they needed tools, rations and livestock, which the British government was at a loss to provide. Ten thousand Loyalists who had remained loyal to the British during the revolution, came to build homes and farms below the Niagara Escarpment and along the Upper St. Lawrence River, and another 30,000 settled in the Maritimes. Pioneers struggled to clear forests and establish farms, fighting isolation, loneliness and depression, with the occasional barn raising or religious meeting.



1791

The huge influx of Loyalists changed the makeup of Quebec's population. Sir Guy Carleton had argued for re-establishing the Quebec civil code and other France-based rules in Quebec because of the predominantly French population, but now there were also substantial numbers of British colonists. Again, Sir Guy Carleton -- who by that time had been made Lord Dorchester -- suggested an improvement to the way the area was governed. He divided Quebec into Upper Canada, which would be modeled after British society, and Lower Canada, which would maintain the French language, civil law and religious institutions. Both Canadas would have elected assemblies, an appointed upper house or council, and an executive, much like the British Commons, Lords and Cabinet.

Officials hoped the residents of Lower Canada would witness the prosperity of Upper Canada and be inspired to join British-style rule. Instead, Lower Canada prospered on its own. In 1760 there were 60,000 habitants; by 1784 there were 110,000; and by 1812 they had increased to 330,000.

Boundary changes:

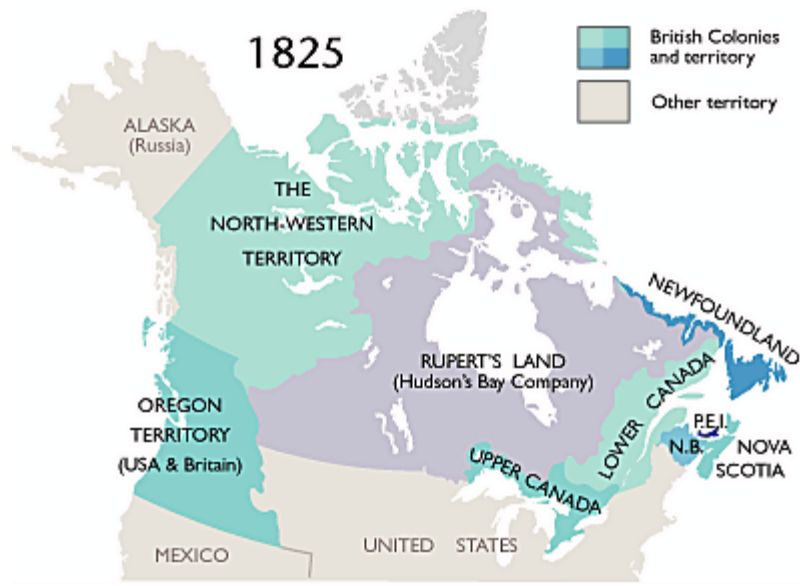
1798 Colony of St. John's Island renamed Prince Edward Island

1809 Labrador coast annexed to Newfoundland

1818 Boundary between Canada and the United States established at the 49th parallel from Lake of the Woods to the Rockies; Oregon Territory created, to be jointly administered by Britain and the U.S.

1820 Colony of Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia

1825 Treaty between Britain and Russia defines border between Alaska and British North America



1825

After the war of 1812, immigration to British North America led to a more diversified economy, with lumbering, farming and shipbuilding growing in both in the Maritimes and in the Canadas.

But by the 1830s there was a great deal of unrest, partly because of economic distress, partly because of the cultural prejudice against the French-speaking Canadiens in Lower Canada, and partly due to the system of government, which gave relatively little power to the elected assembly.

In November 1837, Louis-Joseph Papineau and his radical Parti Patriote led a rebellion against this unfair government structure, but the rebels were not well-organized and were readily defeated by British forces. Similarly, in Upper Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie, a newspaper editor and member of the elected assembly, led a rebellion that was also quashed. But two uprisings made British officials realize they had to reform the government system. Britain reformed the government and united Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 into the Province of Canada.

Throughout this period, British colonies enjoyed a preferential trading relationship with the motherland, whereby Britain imposed lower tariffs on goods imported from colonies. In 1846, Britain began a limited free trade with the United States, ending this preferential treatment for the colonies and forcing them to establish free trade with the United States and to increase trade among themselves.

Meanwhile, in 1836 Canada's first rail line opened between St. Johns, Que., and La Prairie, Que. And Britain continued to expand its colonies, building Fort Victoria in 1843 to establish its claim to Vancouver Island.

Boundary Changes:

1840 The Province of Canada is created by uniting Upper Canada and Lower Canada (which are renamed Canada West and Canada East)

1849 Border along the 49th parallel is extended to the Pacific Ocean, and the colony of Vancouver Island is established



1849

In 1849, the government of Canada passed the Rebellion Losses Bill that would compensate Lower Canadians for land lost during the Rebellions of 1837. But the bill didn't differentiate between ordinary people and rebels, compensating both. This incited an angry mob in Montréal to burn down the Parliament Buildings. The bill wasn't rescinded, but Parliament was moved, alternating between Quebec City and Toronto until its establishment in Ottawa on the last day of 1857.

Although Upper and Lower Canada were united, the Province of Canada was by no means a uniform region. The old Lower Canada retained its own language, civil code and the seigneurial land system. And although it also had almost 40 percent more people than did Upper Canada, there was equal representation for both provinces in the elected legislature.

Despite their differences, Upper and Lower Canada developed strong commerce, transportation, and political ties.

In 1849, the border between Canada and the U.S., which ran along the 49th parallel, was extended to the Pacific.

Boundary changes:

1858 British establish the mainland colony of British Columbia

1859 British jurisdiction established over "North-Western Territory"

1862 Stickeen Territory created

<http://www.canadiangeographic.ca/mapping/default.asp?section=mappingcanada>

HOME DISTRICT

Population in 1799: 224

Population in 1842: 58,853

City of Toronto

York County

York Co. consists of 4 Ridings:

North:

Brock Township

North Gwillimbury Township

East Gwillimbury Township

Georgina Township

Mars Township

Reach Township

Rama Township

Scott Township

Thorah Township

Uxbridge Township

Whitchurch Township

South Riding:

Etobicoke Township

King Township

Vaughan Township

York Township

East Riding:

Markham Township

Pickering Township

Scarborough Township

Whitby Township

West Riding:

Albion Township

Caledon Township

Chinguacousy Township

Toronto Gore

Toronto Township

<http://olivetreegenealogy.com/can/ont/1846dist.shtml>

The **HOME DISTRICT** lies to the west of Newcastle, and extends from Lake Ontario on the south to the French River on the north. The south-eastern limb of Lake Huron extends considerably into this district, and with Lake Simcoe, nearly divide it. There are several Dutch settlements in this district, in and near the township of Markham. The soil near Lake Ontario is not so good as in the interior, particularly near Lake Simcoe. York, the seat of the Provincial Government of the Province is in this district. It is well situated on north of an excellent harbour on Lake Ontario, and contains the house of Assembly, Government House, Provincial Bank, College, Court House, Hall for the Law Society, Gaol, Barracks, Churches, and other places of worship, with several other public buildings; the streets are spacious and regular; many of the houses are built of brick and stone, but the majority are of timber. The population is considerable and rapidly increasing. Being the residence of the Chief Officers of the Government, many of the luxuries of life are to be had. There are several newspapers published here. The lands in the neighbourhood are highly cultivated, and the market of the town is always well supplied. In the rear of the town runs the road called Yonge street, which leads to Gwillimburg, a village 32 miles to the northward, and from thence to Cook's Bay, 5 miles distant, from whence by Lake Simcoe there is a communication with Lake Huron. The land in the neighbourhood of this road is very fertile and well cultivated; several other roads diverge from York to various places. The townships on the Lakes are thickly settled, with a few exceptions, where the soil is bad, and the entire is well watered. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon. A considerable portion of the district to the north of Lake Simcoe has not been surveyed, but the southern part has been laid out, and contains fifty three townships, as follows, viz. Whitby, Pickering, Scarboro', York, and Toronto, on Lake Ontario; Reach, Uxbridge, Markham, Vaughan, Gore of Toronto, Ettibocoke, and Chinguacousy, (in rear of the former.) Brock, (whose north-east angle borders Lake Simcoe), Scott, Whitchurch, King, Newmarket, Albion, and Caledon, being the third range of townships from Lake Ontario; Georgina, bounded on the north by Lake Simcoe; east, west and north, Gwillimburg, surrounding a bay of the same lake, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Amaranth, and Luther, Innisfil bounded on the east by Lake Simcoe, Essa, Tossorondio, Mulmur, Melancthon, and Proton; Oro on the north west shore of Lake Simcoe, and divided from Innisfil by a bay, Vespra, also adjoining the bay; Sunnidale, bounded on the north by Lake Huron, Merlin, Ospry, and Artenesia, Java, Alta, and Zero, bounded on the north-east by a bay of Lake Huron, called Nottawasaga, and into which the river of that name flows, Euphrasia; the narrow township of Thorah, Mara, and Rama, lying between Lake Simcoe and the Newcastle district; -Orillia, opposite Rama, on the other side of the lake; Maichudash on the River Severn, which flows from lake Simcoe into lake Huron, Medonte, and Flos, whose west angle touches Nottawasaga bay; Tay and Tiny, peninsular townships, extending into the Georgian bay of lake Huron; the Nottawasaga river rises in the township of Amaranth, and takes its course to the Huron lake, passing Mono, Adjala, Tecumseth, Essa, Vespra, Flos, and Sunnidale; several tributary streams join this river from other townships: this district is highly recommended by many persons, as presenting to emigrants a large quantity of good land, numerous roads kept in tolerable order, several water privileges and conveyances, excellent markets, a fine climate, and thriving colony.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~wjmartin/emigrant.htm#143>

TORONTO & HOME DISTRICT
 DIRECTORY
 1837

The Home District is the old name for this area, and it covers not only York County but also most of Simcoe, Peel and Ontario (now Durham) counties.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~onyork/1837NO.html>

The families listed to the right were related to each other through marriage [see below]

Mary Selina SHOOK [~1868-1938] married Thomas OLIPHANT [1858-1911]

Elizabeth Ann SLOAN [1866-1958] married Charles Herbert SHOOK [1863-1927]

Catherine M. SLOAN [1970-1927] married Charles W. GREENIAUS [1866-1929]

Peter OLIPHANT [1762-1846]

Address: L.26 C.3 SDS.
 Toronto Twp., Peel Co. Ontario, Canada
 Father: James OLIPHANT
 Mother: Jane WORTMAN

Lived above address,
 N 1/2, 1820 bought for \$325.
 Also owned Chinguacousy West lot 11, con 1, 100 acres, patent 1822. came from Halton Cty, Trafalgar Twp., District of Gore in about 1819. (source: Perkins Bull Collection).

Surname	Name	Concession & Lot #	Township	Remarks
Greenes ¹	Peter	S2 34	Toronto	Old Survey
Greenes ²	S.	S2 33	Toronto	Old Survey
Hendershott ³	Isaac	S3 26	Toronto	Old Survey
Hendershott ³	Philip	N2 18	Toronto	Old Survey
Merigold ⁴	Amos	S3 29	Toronto	Old Survey
Merigold ⁵	Daniel	S3 28	Toronto	Old Survey
Merigold ⁶	Duncan	S3 29	Toronto	Old Survey
Merigold ⁷	Thomas	S3 30	Toronto	Old Survey
Oliphant ⁸	Aaron	S3 37	Toronto	Old Survey
Oliphant ⁹	John	2 4	Toronto	New Survey
Oliphant ¹⁰	John	N2 32	Toronto	Old Survey
Oliphant ¹¹	Peter	S3 27	Toronto	Old Survey
Oliphant ¹²	William	2 3	Toronto	New Survey
Shook ¹³	Henry	S1 34	Toronto	Old Survey
Shook ¹⁴	Jacob	3 13	Chinguacousy West	
Sloan ¹⁵	George	- -	Toronto City	
Sloan	James	4 6	Adjala	
Sloan	John	2 28	Chinguacousy West	
Sloan	John	8 17	Gwillimbury West	
Sloan	William	1 105	Gwillimbury East	
Sloan	William	9 18	Gwillimbury West	

¹ GREENES: also spelled KRINNIS, GRINNIS, GREENIS, GREENIUS, GREENIAUS, etc. The GREENIAUS family is related to the OLIPHANTs & MERIGOLDs through marriage. Peter GREENIAUS [1797-1871] was a son of Sabastian & Eve (WILD) GREENIAUS and married Elizabeth Ann OLIPHANT [1803-1866], daughter of Peter & Elizabeth (SCOFIELD) OLIPHANT, and sister of Peter S. OLIPHANT of Niagara County, N.Y.

² S. GREENES: *probably* Sabastian GREENIAUS Sabastian GREENIAUS [1761-1847] married Eve WILD [1766-1844]. Their son Peter, married Elizabeth Ann OLIPHANT [1803-1866] Their daughter Catharine, married Hiram W. OLIPHANT, who was a brother of Elizabeth Ann OLIPHANT. Hiram W. & Elizabeth Ann were children of Peter & Elizabeth (SCOFIELD) OLIPHANT

³ The HENDERSHOTTs were related to the OLIPHANTs through marriage. Catherine HENDERSHOTT [1779-1848], daughter of Christian HENDERSHOTT, married Aaron OLIPHANT [1788-1868], son of Peter & Eliz. (SCOFIELD) OLIPHANT Philip & Isaac HENDERSHOTT are *probably* related to Catherine HENDERSHOTT

⁴ Amos MERIGOLD [1797-1865], son of Thomas & Elizabeth (ANSLEY) MERIGOLD and husband of Nancy CODY.

⁵ Daniel MERIGOLD [1795-1863], son of Thomas & Elizabeth (ANSLEY) MERIGOLD and husband of Margaret VALE Their daughter Selina, married Gaylord GREENIAUS [1827/28-1893], a son of Peter & Elizabeth Ann (OLIPHANT) GREENIAUS

⁶ Duncan MERIGOLD [1802-?], son of Thomas & Elizabeth (ANSLEY) MERIGOLD and husband of Mary Ann MURRAY

⁷ Thomas MERIGOLD [1791-1871], son of Thomas & Elizabeth (ANSLEY) MERIGOLD and husband of Charlotte INGERSOLL

⁸ Aaron OLIPHANT [1788-1868], son of Peter & Elizabeth (SCOFIELD) OLIPHANT and husband of Catherine HENDERSHOTT [1779-1848]

⁹ John OLIPHANT [*unable to determine which John OLIPHANT this was*]

¹⁰ John OLIPHANT [*unable to determine which John OLIPHANT this was*]

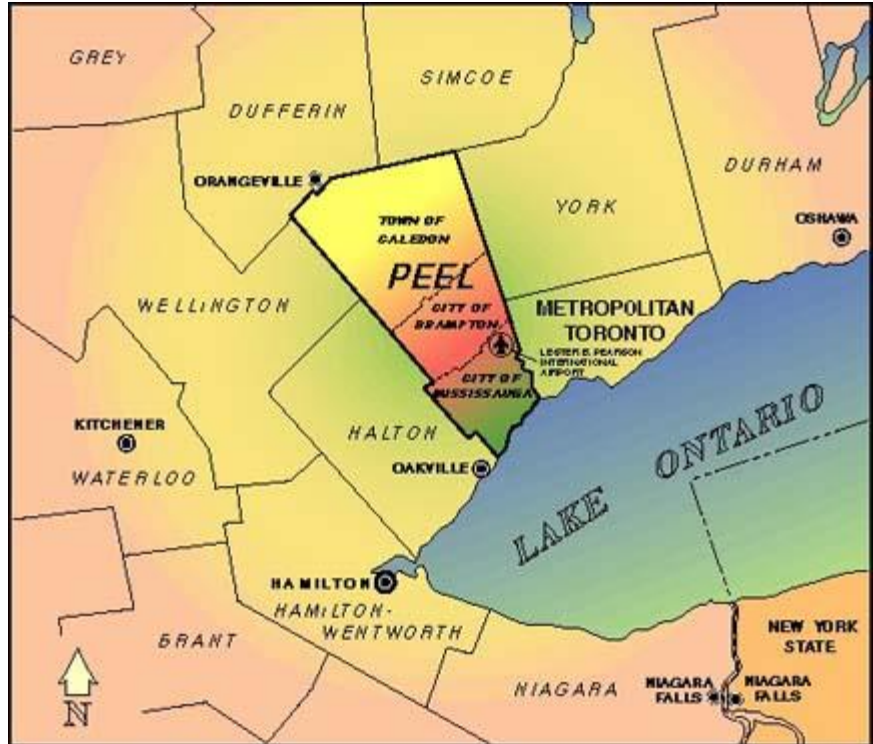
¹¹ Peter OLIPHANT [*unable to determine which Peter OLIPHANT this was*]

¹² William OLIPHANT [*unable to determine which William OLIPHANT this was*]

¹³ Henry SHOOK [*possibly related to Corrirod SHOOK*]

¹⁴ Jacob SHOOK [*possibly related to Corrirod SHOOK*]

¹⁵ George SLOAN: Groceries & Provisions, York St.; Toronto City



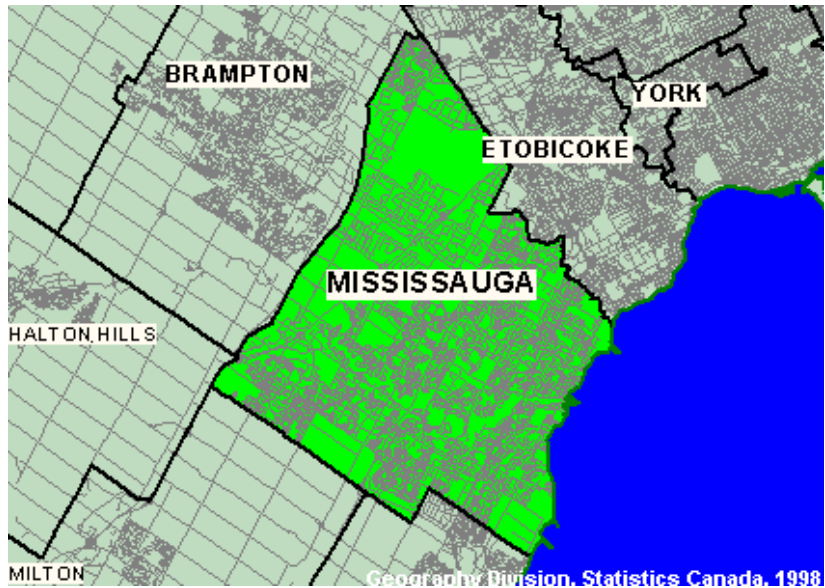
<http://www.region.peel.on.ca/maps/areamap.htm>



note: The Ontario & Canadian governments have changed many of the political boundaries of this area more than once. Some counties & districts have had name changes or have been merged into new counties or regions. Some historical townships no longer exist. Also note that Toronto Township in Peel County is different from the City of Toronto.



<http://www.passport.ca/~bmckay/areamap.htm>

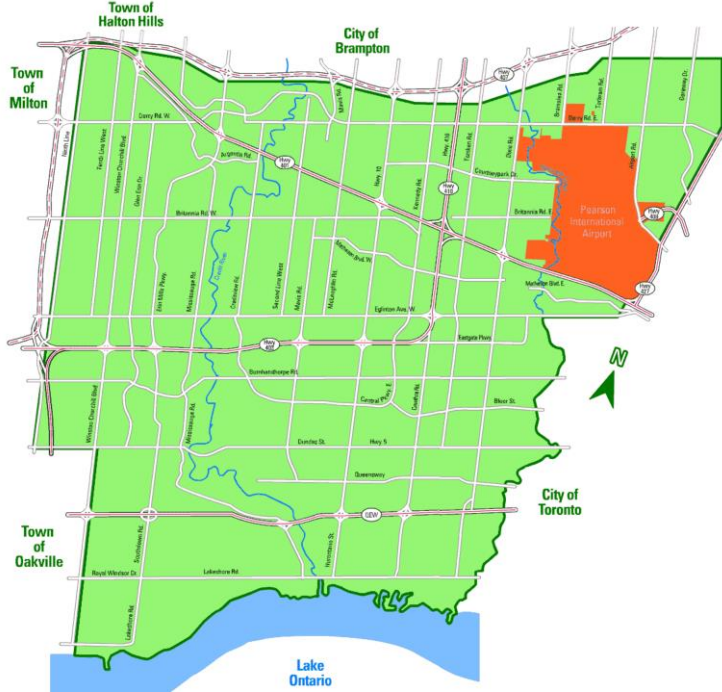


<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/scdt/businessmap/engdoc/9999.9.1.532.3.html>

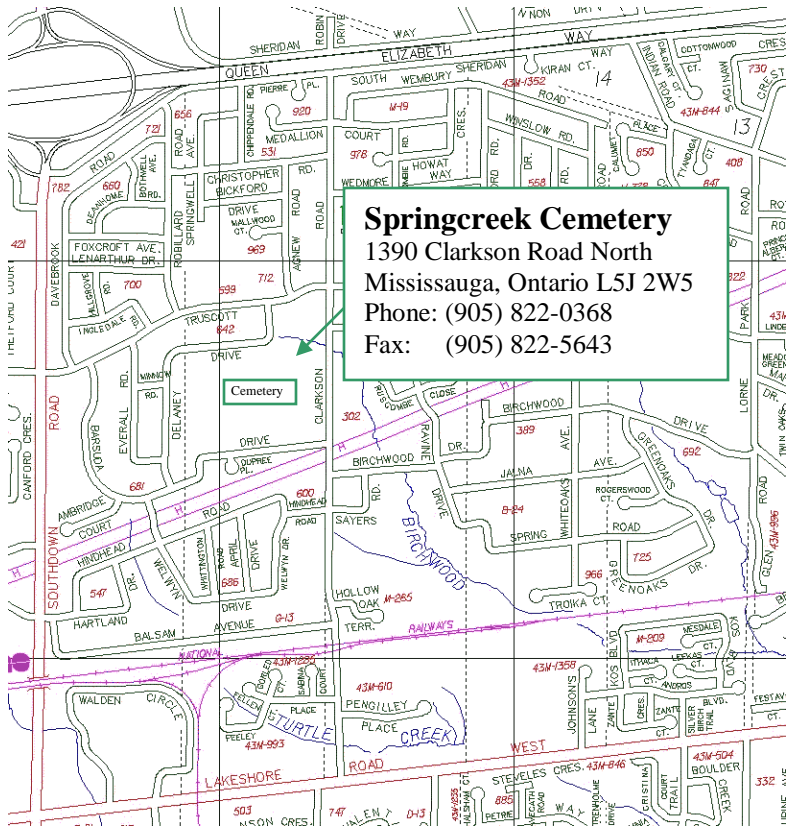


The Clarkson and Lorne Park area encompasses the southwest corner of Mississauga. It stretches from Winston Churchill Blvd. on the west side to Port Credit area on the east. Lake Ontario is a boundary on the south side and Dundas Street on the north is a boundary with Erin Mills / Erindale area of Mississauga. Winston Churchill Blvd. marks the west boundary with town of Oakville. Clarkson Village, the other Mississauga village on the lake, which was settled in 1808, stretches along Lakeshore Road from Southdown Road eastward towards Lorne Park.

<http://www.y2000.on.ca/Mississauga/Community/Clarkson&LornePark.htm>



<http://www.passport.ca/~bmckay/images/map-miss.gif>



<http://www.city.mississauga.on.ca/tranwork/engineer/design/html/stguide/z10surr.htm>

DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL FOR 1873 - 1874

LIMITS OF THE COUNTY

The County of Peel comprises the townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, with the incorporated villages of Brampton, in the Township of Chinguacousy, Streetsville, in Toronto and Bolton, in Albion.

Although in extent one of the smallest counties of Ontario, it is not inferior to many in natural advantages. It lies on the north shore of Lake Ontario, with an excellent harbor, Port Credit, in the centre of its front. From Port Credit runs Hurontario Street in a north westerly direction through the centre of the Townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy and Caledon, to the north-west part of Caledon, near the village of Orangeville, and thence to the town of Collingwood on Lake Huron. With Lake Ontario in the front, the County is bounded on the East by the County of York, on the north by the Counties of Simcoe and Wellington, and on the west by the Counties of Wellington and Halton.

FIRST SETTLEMENT

In giving a full description of the County of Peel, it would seem proper to give some account of its origin and first settlement, and in doing this it will be necessary to go back to the last century. The territory now comprising the County of Peel about eighty years ago formed part of a large district, which has, by a variety of changes, dwindled down to its present limits.

The first subdivision in which this part of the country was concerned - when it formed part of the Province of Quebec - was by a proclamation of Lord Dorchester, then Governor General, dated 24th July, 1788, dividing the Province so that what was afterwards Upper Canada was divided into four districts, which, counting from the east, were named Lunenburgh, Mecklenburgh, Nassau, and Hesse. Nassau, - afterwards called the Home District - extended from the mouth of the River Trent, Bay of Quinte, "so far westerly as to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into Lake Erie."

In the first session of the first parliament of Upper Canada the name of these districts were altered to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western. This was a pretty extensive district, and as our particular locality is not mentioned in official documents for some years afterwards, it will be necessary to take notice of some of the proceedings in other parts of the district:

On the 27th July, 1793, an Act was passed fixing the places for holding the Courts of Quarter Sessions, in which it was enacted that the Courts for the Home District should be holden in the town of Newark, Niagara, and, - but this does not concern us - the Courts for the Western District at Michilimackinac!

When the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, the Governor Simcoe assumed the government of Upper Canada, he issued a proclamation dated at Kingston, 16th July 1792, laying out the Province into nineteen counties, of which the County of York was one, divided into two ridings, east and west, the East Riding extending from the County of Durham to the eastern boundary of what is now the County of Peel, and the description of the West Riding is indefinite; but it is not now of much importance. It is sufficient to say that the Townships of Trafalgar, Nelson, Beverly, and Flamborough, East and West, and some other parts of the present County of Wentworth, were united with and formed part of the West Riding of York until the year 1816 when the Gore District was formed taking in all the Townships of the Home District, west of Toronto Township. The Home District remained in that condition until 1852 the institution of districts was virtually abolished, and the late Home District was converted into, or represented by, the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. The County of Ontario was soon after set off as a separate county, and a portion of the inhabitants of Peel wished to have this County set off in the same manner, but the measure was opposed by about an equal number of the people, and a contest arose on the subject, which continued for several years with considerable excitement. This excitement was terminated in 1865, by the County of Peel being finally separated from York and established as a separate county. And it is very satisfactory to record that when the question was once settled, all parties seemed to agree that it was better so.

The greater part of the County of Peel was settled in the year 1818 and following years, but the "old survey" of Toronto Township was settled several years previously, and it was considered very desirable to ascertain the time and circumstances of the first settlement of that part of the County. This was no easy matter as the Assembly Rolls and other official and municipal documents has been destroyed by the invasion of the United States army in 1813.

The first British settlement in Upper Canada, or the western part of it, was made about Niagara. After the conclusion of the revolutionary war, which resulted in the independence of the United States in 1783, the U.E. Loyalists and other Americans who had maintained their allegiance to their sovereign and country, commenced pouring into Canada in the year 1784, and continued for some years following. The settlement commenced at Niagara, and gradually rolled on to the head of Lake Ontario, and then turned westward towards the Grand and Thames rivers, all in the extensive district of Nassau. In 1791 a range of townships was laid out from the eastern limit of the Nassau or Home District to Toronto. But nothing yet is accomplished in Toronto except, it is said, the settlement of two Mississauga families. It was not till Governor Simcoe had fixed upon York as the capital of Upper Canada that any indication of settlement in this direction was apparent.

The following extracts from papers in the office of the Surveyor General of Upper Canada, will give some idea of the first settlement of the District. The first extract given relates to the very commencement of the settlement at Niagara. At the conclusion of the American war, Fort Niagara, on the American side of the River Niagara, and Fort Detroit, on the American side of the River Detroit were in the possession of the British Government, and remained so for some time occupied by the military until the boundary line was settled so that Fort Niagara was for some years the capital of Upper Canada, but more particularly of the large Nassau or Home District:

These notes will doubtless show all the settlement which existed on the line of Yonge Street in the beginning of 1796.

The Survey was commenced on the first day of January, 1796, and in the first thirteen days they had completed just two miles. Being busy every day "opening Yonge Street." On the third mile they pass a "Bridge and Creek running to the right," and come "in line of Coon's Road," and pass over "burnt plains." On the fourth mile they cross "the old road," between five and six miles "a bridge," six and a half miles "a bridge,,"; seven miles "a bridge,,"; eight miles "a bridge"; at eleven and a half miles "Cooper's House on the left"; at twelve miles opposite "Johnson's House on the left." As houses were not very plentiful, it is not very surprising that they remained at Johnson's three days, and on the 25th of January pursued their course: - At thirteen miles thirty three chains, "opposite improvement to left, about acres"; at thirteen and a half miles, "a road turns off to the right to Berezy's settlement"; at fifty eight chains huse on the left, about three acres cleared"; at seventeen and a half miles "a small improvement (S. Thorn) on the left"; at nearly eighteen miles "a log house (Berezy) on the right"; at eighteen and a half miles, "C. Berezy's house, timber not raised, on the right."

On the twenty-first mile we have the following: - "At 64 chains descend a steep hill to 66.50, arm of a pond, cross to 69, rise hill to 73 along aridge, pond on the right to 80 opposite Mr. Bond's house, which is on the East side."

Many of our readers will be familiar with "Bond's Lake," and it now appears that Mr. Bond had also a "house" in 1796.

In going the next mile, twenty-one to twenty-two, four improvements were passed, two on each side, and no further sign of settlement is mentioned.

On Tuesday 16th February, they reached the Holland Landing thirty-three miles and fifty-three chains from Lake Ontario.

Mr. Jones returned to York on Friday 19th, and on the 20th "went to the Garrison and waited on His Excellency, the Governor, and informed him that Yonge Street is opened from York to the Pine Fort Landing, Lake Simcoe."

It is quite probable that Lake Simcoe was then, as it is now, seven miles at least from the Holland Landing, but it is possible that the marsh on both sides of the Holland River, being then covered with snow, might be mistaken for an arm of the Lake.

To continue Mr. Jone's notes a little further: -

"As there were no provisions to be had at this place, His Excellency was pleased to say, that I must return to Newark," the present Town of Niagara, and report to the Surveyor General, and return with him in April next, when the Executive will sit, and that my attendance would be wanted.

Sunday 21st February 1796:-Snow fell the greater part of the day, light wind from the North.

Monday 22nd:-The hands busy at repairing and calking the boat to return to Burlington, and thence to Newark, light winds from the South.

Tuesday 23rd:-High winds from S.W., hinder going on the lake.

Wednesday 24th:-High winds from the South drove a great quantity of ice into the harbour, oblige me to leave the boat and set out by land.

Went to the Etobicoke.

Thursday 25th:-Came along the lake to the sixteen mile Creek, winds from the South.

Friday 26th:-Came down to my house Long Beach.

Tuesday, 1st March: - Came down to 12 mile Creek, came in a boat, high winds from N.W., frosty nights.

Wednesday 2nd:- Came down to Newark.

It would be very desirable to know how Mr. Jones got across all the "Creeks," especially those between York and the Long Beach. But he does not tell us. There must have been ferries of some description, probably mostly kept by Indians.

The road along the Lake Shore must have been used at a very early day, and was the only land route between the Eastern and Western parts of Upper Canada until long after the seat of Government was established at York.

Dundas Street was not opened until 1806 or 1807.

It is certain there was a ferry at the mouth of the Humber, and at the mouth of the Credit was a "Government House" built by the Government, and used as a kind of a hotel and a residence for the ferry men.

This house was kept by Mr. Thomas Ingersol, who was probably the first white resident in Toronto Township. After Mr. Ingersol's death the house was kept by his son, Charles Ingersol, for some years. Charles Ingersol afterwards moved to the West and founded the Town of Ingersol, and the Government House and Ferry were kept by Geo. Cutter.

Mr. Smith says the Home District, in Seventeen Hundred and Ninety Nine, contained only Two Hundred and Twenty-four inhabitants, and it is not likely that any of those, unless probably the Ingersol family and the Indians were in the Township of Toronto.

The "old Survey" of Toronto was Surveyed in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six by Mr. Wilmot, Deputy Surveyor, one mile on each side of the River Credit - or Mazonahkasepa - as the Indians called it, was marked out and reserved for the use of the Indians, with special privileges respecting the fishery, no person being allowed to catch fish in the river without the consent of the Indians. They subsequently sold out all their lands and privileges in this Township and removed to the Saugeen River.

The real settlement of Toronto may be said to have commenced in 1807, after the Survey had been completed, and increased moderately, until the war of 1812 broke out, which gave a considerable check to its progress. When the war was over, however, it revived, and in 1819-20 the rear part of the Township was surveyed and pretty well settled, and the Township of Chinguacousy, Caledon, the Gore of Toronto and Albion were surveyed and settled by degrees. A considerable part of the new Survey of Toronto was settled in 1819 by a Colony of Irish from the city of New York, who wished to live under the British Government, and an arrangement was made with the Government by their agents Messrs. John Beatty and Joseph Graham, by which a part of the Township was set apart for them, and they moved on immediately.

The following is a statement of the lands granted by Government in the old Survey of Toronto, with the names of the parties, prior to 1820.

1st Concession, North of Dundas Street: Lots 1-35

1. John Vanzante 2. Abraham Cook 3. Absalom Wilcox 5. David House 6. Abraham Marckle 7. John Mahar 8. John Jones 9. John Schiller 10. Moses Teeter 11. Joseph Silverthorn 12. Allan Robinet 13. John Harris 14. John Shackleton 15. Sylvester Fletcher 16. Elizabeth Bradt 17. John Schiller 18. Paul Marian 19. Alexander Gray 20. Wm. Barber 21. Jonathan Pettit 22. Thos. Williams 23. Cornelius Vanvalkenburg 24. William Lee 31. Benjamin Bowbeer 32. Malcolm Wright 33. Andrew Cook 34. Conrad Shane 35. Otherial Smith

2nd Concession, North: Lots 1-33

1. David Kenny 2. Wiliam Johnston 3. Abijah Hagar 4. Margaret Reily 5. Thos. Mahar 6. John Day 7. Margaret Crowl 8. Thos. Connell 9. Wm Kent 10. Elizabeth Eastman 11. Wm. Cloughly 12. Geo. Mulholland 14. Levi Cashady 16. Amous Loudon 18. Henry Almas 20-21. Patrick Murphy 22-23. Peter Wolfe 24. William Lee 33. Duncan Clow

1st Concession, South Dundas Street: Lots 1-35

1. John Vanzante 2. Hugh McIlmoyle 3. Philip Bender 4. Henry John Utter 5. Styles Stevens 6. Peter Wright 7. Peter Jones 8. Reuben Baker 9. John Gage, Joseph Horning 10. Sarah Grant 11. Wm. Jennings 12. Burgess Baker 13. David Pickett 14. John Steel 15. David Harris 16. David Shannon 17. Cornelius Vanvalkenburg 18. Thos. Williams 19. Jonathan Pettit 20. Wm. Barber 28-31. Joshua Pollard 32. John Utter, jr. 33. Peter Conover 34. Isaac Patrick 35. Charles Cameron

2nd Concession South: Lots 3-35

3 and 4. Samuel Smith, Esq. 5. Edward McMahan 6. Oliver Grace 7. James Glennon 8. Abraham Markham, Joseph Ogden 9. John Polly 10. Joseph Cawthra 11. Wm. Markham 12. Wm. Shaw 15. David Harrison 22. Esther Borden Denison 23. John Steel 25. Joseph Cawthra 26. Jacob Thomas 28 and 30. Benjamin Monger 31. David Cribbs 32. Frederick Star Jarvis 33. **Sebastian Grennius** 35. **Henry Shook**

3rd Concession South: Lots 4-34

4 and 5, Hon. Samuel Smith 6, 7 and 9. Thos. Lucas 11. Henry Watson 26. **Christian Hendershot** 27. John Marlat 28. Lewis Bradley 29 and 30. **Thos Merigold** 31. Stephen Jarvis 32. Frederick Star Jarvis 33. Cornelius Thompson 34. Henry Gable

4th Concession South, Broken Front: Lots 27-28

27 and 28. Lewis Bradley

The above is not a correct representation of the inhabitants of Toronto at that date, as some of the grantees never settled on their lands, and others purchased lands and settled in the Township, but a large portion of the parties above mentioned became actual settlers, and some few of them are now living on their lands then granted them. Many of their descendents are in the Township. (1873-4)

Sebastian GREENIOUS
[Sabastian GREENIAUS]
2nd Concession South; Lot 33

Henry SHOOK
2nd Concession South; Lot 35

Christian HENDERSHOT
[Christian HENDERSHOTT]
3rd Concession South; Lot 26

Thomas MERIGOLD
3rd Concession South; Lot 30

The following are some interesting, if not useful information respecting the early settlers in Toronto Township obtained from the Magistrates Book for the County of York (Court Book)

April 8th, 1799 - "The estreat of Lewis Rock for Assault and Battery on William Bowkette, 20 pounds; Benjamin Mosely for Assault and Battery on Wm. Bowkette, 15 pounds; Wm. Smith for Assault and Battery on Wm. Bowkette, 5 pounds; Elizabeth Smith for Assault and Battery on Wm. Bowkette, 5 shillings."

January 17th, 1800 - The Magistrates on the Bench were William Jarvis and William Wilcocks, Esquires. "The Estreat of John Babbiste D. Alegre of Yonge Street, gentleman, for Assault and Battery on one Bet, a negro woman, and his fine set at one shilling, which he paid to the Clerk of the Peace. "Rene Augustin Counte De Chalus of Yonge Street, Gentleman," was fined the same amount for the same offence against the same person, so that beating an old woman was much less expensive than beating "Wm. Bowkette."

April 12th, 1808 - Estreat of Thomas Simpson of the Grand River in the Home District, laborer, for trespass and Assault upon Abraham Elb, fined one shilling, paid."

"General Quarter Sessions, Tuesday, the tenth day of April 1810. Alexander Wood, chairman; Duncan Cameron and Duncan McLean, Esquires, associates; Thomas Ridout, Clerk. The Sheriff returned the precept. General Inquest called.

Charles Wilcox, foreman; John Vanzante, Thaddeus Gilbert, John Jordan, Jordan Post, junr., Joshua B. Totman, Lewis Bright, Gerhard Kuck, Joseph Shaw, Thomas Stoyell, Caleb Humphrey, Joshua Leach, Alfred Barrett, Patrick Hartney, Philip Clinger, Charles Haines, Peter Millar, John

The first case called on was "John Robert Small, vs. Geo. Ridout and Thos. Ridout. Assault and Battery. Plea, Guilty. Fined one shilling each."

"Monday, 16th May, 1810 - Ordered that D'Arcy Boulton, junr., Path-master for the West end of the Town of York for the last year be summoned to give in a return of the Statute Labor performed in his District, on Saturday, 26th instant."

"Joseph Cawthra, Pound-keeper, for the Town of York, appeared and protested against the Pound as not being in fit order."

"April 19th, at the same Session, was presented a petition of the inhabitants of Toronto, respecting a bridge across the Etobicoke, which could not be attended to on account of the few subscribers thereto."

"October 10th, 1810 - Upon the representation of Richard Beasley and Samuel Smith, Esquires, the Court took into consideration certain disputes respecting the distribution of Statute duty in the Townships of Trafalgar and Toronto. Ordered, that one half of the Statute duty of the aforesaid Townships, be performed on the Commissioners, or Middle Road, and the other half on Dundas Street, and that the Clerk do immediately issue warrants to the respective Pathmasters, requiring them to comply with the above orders."

"March 1st, 1811 - Read a letter from Richard Beasley, complaining of David Albertson and Moses Teeter, Path-masters in the Township of Trafalgar, as having paid no attention to the orders of the Court, respecting Statute duty. The parties were summoned to answer the above charge and appeared, March 11th. Moses Teeter said that he was not Path-master in Trafalgar, but in Toronto, and that there were only two inhabitants, besides himself, in the part of the Township where he lived, liable to do Statute Labor. Whereupon the Court discharged him.

"July 8th, 1811 - License granted to Joshua Pollard, to keep a common Inn and Ale-house, at his residence."

Slavery in the Home District, in the nineteenth century!" "March 1st, 1811 - Wm. Jarvis of the Town of York, Esquire, informed the Court that a negro boy and girl, his slaves, had, the evening before, being committed to prison for having stolen gold and silver out of his desk."

Accommodation for two: -

"March 13th, 1811 - Ordered that a carpenter be employed to make moveable stocks that will confine two persons at once, and when completed, that they be erected where a majority of the Magistrates of this Town may think most proper."

"December 28th, 1811 - The following persons applied for Tavern License, in Toronto Township, which were granted or refused as follows: Thomas Ingersoll, granted; Joshua Pollard, do.; Jhn Cnovor, do.; Benjamin Monger, refused, being next door neighbor to Joshua Pollard."

"June 10th, 1813 - John Jordan of York; Inn-keeper, fined two pounds sterling, for refusing to receive in his house, two convalescent soldiers, and treating their billet from A. Wood, Esq., with contempt."

"The Grand Jury brought in a true bill for Assault and Battery against James McNabb, on the complaint of Philip Cody. The defendant did not appear, but his bail appeared and asked the Court to put off the case to next Session, as Mr. McNabb had gone to Niagara with the Flank Company. The application was granted." This matter was again brought up at the next Session, January 12, 1813, but as Mr. McNabb was still on duty on the frontier, the case was discharged.

"January 16th, 1813 - Charles Ingersol, son of the late Thomas Ingersol of the River Credit, applied to the Court to be allowed, jointly with his mother, Sally Ingersol, a Tavern License for the Government house at the River Credit, stating that his late father had kept said house for some years. Granted."

"September 14, 1814 - Benjamin Monger was fined 2 pounds for refusing a horse to General Dewatteville, half the fine returned."

October 11, 1814 - James Marckle of the Township of West Flamborough, was fined 10 pounds for Assault and Battery on Jno. Binkley.

October 22nd, 1814 - George Cutter fined 10 pounds for selling liquor to Indians.

"December 30th, 1815 - Wm. Chewett complained of Allan McNabb, jnr., for riding on horseback on the foot path, and for being pert and insolent. Apologized."

"June 8th, 1816 - Complaint by Wm. Allen, Esw., that Phillip Cody, Assessor, and Joseph Silverthorn, Path-master, have neglected their duties. Ordered that they be summoned."

The Pig question, June 25th, 1816 - Thadeus Gilbert, convicted of allowing two swine to run at large in the streets of York was fined twenty shillings; Charles Thomas, 4 swine, do. 40 shillings; John Jordan, 2 swine, do. 20 shillings; Morris Lawrance, 2 swine, do. 20 shillings; Robert Lackey, 2 swine, do. 20 shillings.

"John Vanhorn and Frederick Kessel, fined 30 shillings for being so much intoxicated as to be unfit for their duty as Jurors."

Robert Nichols, Esq., fined 5 shillings for Assault on A.N. McNabb.

On the 27th December, 1819, license was granted to Thos. Graham to keep an Inn in Toronto Township, "North of Dundas Street," which means the place which Grahamsville now occupies.

January 31st, 1820 - James Fitzbibbon, Esq., convicted of Assault and Battery on George Garside. Fined sixpence.

D'Arcy Boulton, the younger, fined sixpence for Assault and Battery on George Garside.

September 13th - Wm. Manning was "fined 2 shillings for selling bread in the Town of York without license so to do."

TORONTO - NEW SURVEY

When two parties are named for one Lot,
the name on the left hand is for the East half of the Lot.

1st Concession East of Hurontario Street

Lots 1-14

- 1 Patrick Nulty and Wm Preston
- 3 Edward Wright
- 4 Peter Little and Andrew Little
- 6 John Palmer and Isaac White
- 7 James Loughead
- 9 James Wilson, Senr., and James Wilson, Jnr.
- 10 Alexander S. Thompson
- 12 Wm. McDonald and George Graham
- 13 John Rutledge and James Graham
- 14 Andrew Cheyne and George Graham

2nd Concession East

Lots 1-15

- 1 Frederick Fretog
- 2 Martin Snyder and Jacob Snyder
- 4 Barney Doherty and Alexander Walker
- 5 Wm. Anderson and John Montgomery
- 7 Robert McIntosh and James McIntosh
- 8 James Coats, 10 Robert Bright
- 11 James Grafton and Thos. Grafton
- 12 George Stewart, 14 Joseph Graham
- 13 George Stewart and James Henderson
- 15 John Cheyne and Thomas Graham

3rd Concession East

Lots 1-14

- 1 Joseph B. Clark. 3 Martin Snyder
- 4 William Douglas 6 Thomas McBride
- 7 Alexander McMurray 12 Thos. Reid
- 9 George H. Summerfield and Wm. Waterhouse
- 10 Wm. Walton and Christopher Row
- 13 Joseph Graham and Benjamin Stewart
- 14 John Armstrong and James Stewart

4th Concession East.

Lots 1-14

- 1 William Carrol 2 Timothy Street
- 4 Geo. Brown and John Brown
- 5 John Bright 7 Thos. Bright
- 8 John Whitesides
- 10 John Roper and Wm. Roper
- 11 Charles King, Senr., and Charles King, Jnr.
- 13 John Lumsden and Robert Moore
- 14 Alexander Carcadee and Alexander Hamilton
Martin Morrison and Robert Fraser

5th Concession East

Lots 1-14

- 1 Gotleib Bear and Henry Pingle
- 3 Samuel Weymouth and John Shaltz
- 4 Simon Feel and Jacob Wees
- 5 Clergy Reserve, leased to Thomas McCoy
- 6 Thomas McNamara 7 Sarah Marla Thompson
- 9 John Kenedy and Samuel Kenedy
- 10 James Turner 12 Richard Bristol
- 13 John Stoddart and David Steele
- 14 Joseph Chambers and Thomas Henderson

6th Concession East

Lots 1-15

- 1 Timothy Sheehan and John McCarthy
- 2 Anne Chute 3 Reserve - George Viny
- 4 Francis Helmke and Francis Stiver
- 5 John Somerset 7 John Petrie
- 8 John Huston and George Miller
- 9 Crown Reserve - leased to John Robinson
- 10 Joseph Randal and Wm. Judson
- 11 Joseph Price and Robert Chambers
- 12 Crown Reserve - Thomas Balderson
- 13 Timothy Street
- 14 Matthew Chambers and James Chambers
- 15 William Leeper and John Leeper

1st Concession West

Lots 1-15

- 1 C. Thompson and George Winter
- 2 ---- Boyee 5 John Bourns
- 3 Reserved for School
- 4 Matthew Donahue and James Nesbit
- 7 Robert Hepson 8 Jane Hill
- 10 John McIntosh 11 Joseph Carter
- 13 James Beattie
- 13 John Neelands and Wm. Todd, Senr.
- 15 William Todd, Jr., and Andrew Neelands

2nd Concession West

Lots 1-14

- 1 William Thompson 3 Richard Bristol
- 4 James Pickard 7 Alexander Ross
- 6 Elizabeth Dexter and James Martin
- 9 David Treanor 10 Stewart Grafton
- 12 Alexander Burns and Wm. Maxwell
- 13 John Thompson and James McBride
- 14 Henry Pearson and Alexander Duncan

3rd Concession West

Lots 1-15

- 1 Timothy Street 2 Wm. Shaw
- 4 Richard Bristol 5 Philip Clinger
- 7 Catharine Bender 10 Evan Richards
- 8 Wm. Perkins and Thomas Kenedy
- 9 Crown Reserve - leased to John Beattie
- 11 John Beattie 13 David Beattie
- 12 Clergy Reserve - leased to John Beattie
- 14 Jacob Bell and Robert Moore
- 15 Robert Anderson and Andrew Scott

4th Concession West

Lots 1-14

- 1 Jacob Pingle and Henry Stiver
- 2 Clergy Reserve - leased to Wm. Smith
- 3 Wm. Lindsay 4 Alexander Stewart
- 5 Clergy Reserve - leased to Timothy Street
- 6 Joshua Lemerand and Jacob Lemerand
- 7 mary McCollum 9 John Ross
- 10 Wm. Birdsell 12 James Beatty
- 13 William Coates and Ebenezer Disher
- 14 William Coates

5th Concession West

Lots 1-15

- 1 Jonson Elliott and Thomas Griffin
- 2 John B. Muirhead 5 Timothy Street
- 3 Crown Reserve - leased to Wm. C.B. Simms
- 4 James Glendenning and John Peterson
- 7 Stewart James and Thomas Grafton
- 8 Francis Bulls and John Moore
- 10 Francis Cameron and John O'Neil
- 11 John Rutledge and Martin Switzer
- 13 John Armstrong and John Allan
- 14 William Armstrong and John Wallace
- 15 Robert Nesbitt and William Whalley

6th Concession West

Lots 1-14

- 1 Malcolm McKinnon 4 Peter Douglas
- 3 Thomas Kells and Robert Fetch
- 6 Timothy Street 7 John Reden
- 9 William Orr
- 10 Michael Arnold and George Morden
- 12 Joseph Tomlinson and Martin Justin
- 13 Daniel Hadley and Martin Justin
- 14 George Cowan and John Cowan

CHINGUACOUSY - East of Hurontario Street

1st Concession East

Lots 1-33

- 1 Joseph B. Clark and Michael Sloat
- 2 John Devine and Thomas Maher
- 4 John Garden 7 Sarah Johnston
- 5 William Stafford and Samuel Kenney
- 6 Crown Reserve - leased to John Scott
- 7 Sarah Johnston, all
- 8 Archibald Pickard
- 9 Henry Carter and Richard Carter
- 11 Isaac Ryan and James Bunting
- 12 Thomas Mercer and Levi Mercer
- 14 James Horne and John Wilkins
- 15 Joseph Stafford and Obadiah Stafford
- 17 John Ransier and Andrew Ransier
- 18 George Dawson
- 20 Wm. Gernon and Francis Lighthouse
- 23 Antoine Maison-neuf and John Newell
- 24 Abraham Wilson and Gilbert Vanwyck
- 26 John Lawrence 30 Jacob Guld
- 27 John Purkiss and Michael Warden
- 29 Matthew McMullen and Robert Scott
- 31 Jacob Gould and Thomas Johnston
- 33 Henry Yocum and Stephen Secord

2nd Concession East

Lots 1-32

- 1 Crown Reserve - leased to Joseph Graham
- 2 Edward Armstrong
- 3 Jonathan Doan and Thomas Silverthorn
- 4 George Robinet and Thos. Robinet
- 6 John Lynch and David Lynch
- 7 George Silverthorne and Thos. Montgomery
- 8 Joseph Simons and John Simons
- 10 Robert Martin and John Silverthorne
- 11 William Smith and Joseph Tolfree
- 13 Caleb Groat and William Cook
- 14 Solomon Marckle 18 Eleanor McMicking
- 16 John Pettit and Storm Loucks
- 19 Richard Bristol 21 David Lighthouse
- 22 Isaac Lighthouse 24 John Campbell
- 25 Francis Campbell 27 Elizabeth Campbell
- 28 Robert Campbell 30 Elizabeth Yocum
- 31 Robert Emery and John Gould
- 32 John Gould, jnr. 33 Hannah Gould

3rd Concession East

Lots 1-34

- 1 Benjamin Gale
- 2 Philip Hoffman and aul Hoffman
- 4 William Higgins and John Higgins
- 5 Josiah Robinet and James Robinet
- 7 Thomas McMicking
- 8 Daniel Wilcox and John Wilcox
- 9 John Chambers and John Proctor
- 11 Jacob Phillips and Lewis Phillips
- 12 James Dodds and Robert Sovereign
- 14 Rowland Griffith's and John Finch
- 17 James Townly and Abraham Orth
- 18 Elizabeth Bunting 20 Sarah Salisbury
- 21 Lidia Craig 23 Abraham Marckle
- 24 Margaret Clendenning 26 Richard Bristol
- 27 Wm. Reynolds 29 Wm. Harrison
- 30 Francis Humphrey's and James Humphrey's
- 31 Mary Richards 33 John Stooks 34 George Reid

4th Concession East

Lots 1-33

- 1 Crown Reserve - leased to George Duggan
- 3 Isaac Davis and Ryer Reynolds
- 4 Wm. Keating and Oliver Keating
- 6 Richard Bristol 7 Henry Pope
- 8 Francis Nixon and Ross Nixon
- 10 Lardner Bostwick
- 11 George Moody and Wm. Jones
- 13 Samuel Hull and John Beamer
- 14 John Bagwell and George Barber
- 16 John Bostwick 17 Timothy Street
- 18 John Deacon and Wm. Hearn
- 19 John Ceasar and Robert Archdekin
- 21 Peter Crum and John Crum
- 22 James Reid and John Crum
- 24 Francis Lawrence 25 Hannah Sanderson
- 27 Elizabeth Emmett 28 John Emmett
- 30 John Reily and Robert McConnell
- 32 Owen Shields and John Wolfe
- 33 Nicholas Mattice and Thomas Fox

5th Concession East

Lots 1-33

- 1 Michael Fisher 4 Wm. Bowles
- 2 Daniel Hopkins and Anthony Caillers
- 3 Clergy Reserve - leased to Thos. Wiley
- 5 Joseph Ogden and Samuel Ogden
- 7 John Blakely and James Faulkner
- 8 Dependence Colbath and Wm. Fisher
- 9 George Brown
- 11 James Watson and John Nichols
- 12 Maurice Nagle and Wm. Johnson
- 14 Edward Pilkington 15 George Millwood
- 17 Ralph Graham and James Rose
- 18 Thomas Grafton and John Hayden
- 20 John McIntyre and Elijah Page
- 21 Hannah Ferris 27 Jacob Hosteler
- 23 James Thompson and John Thompson
- 24 Wm. E. Secord 26 Absalom Hosteler
- 29 John McConnell and James McConnell
- 30 Lieut. Col. Wm. Armstrong
- 31 John Armstrong and James Lang
- 33 John McCartney

6th Concession East

Lots 2-33

- 2 Thomas Carroll and John Freeman
- 3 John Marckle and Abraham Marckle
- 4 Wm. Cope and Wm. Robins
- 5 Peter McEntee - Lease 6 John Jordan
- 7 Jacob Hostrosser and Wm. Robinson
- 8 Aaron Cornell and Silas York
- 10 David Parker and David Perker
- 11 Joseph Proctor and Peter B. Kelly
- 13 Jacob Hackett and Andrew Sevars
- 13 Wm. R. Smith 16 John Bostwick
- 14 Wm. R. Smith 16 John Bostwick
- 17 Henry Grass and Christian Hoffman
- 16 Timothy Street 21 Charles Van Kaune
- 19 Peter McIntyre and Dugald Mackenzie
- 22 John Taylor and Wm. Taylor
- 24 Robert Tremble 27 Elizabeth Hosteler
- 25 Alexander Nixon and Joseph Bloomfield
- 28 John Robinson and George Robinson
- 30 Daniel martin and Noah Heaton
- 31 David Millard and John Mino
- 32 George Cummings and Wm. Cummings
- 33 Isaac Millard

Peter OLIPHANT
1st Concession West; Lot 11

born: 12 SEP 1762
PA
died: 27 AUG 1846
Ontario, Canada

wife: Elizabeth SCOFIELD

Peter GREENIOUS
[Peter GREENIAUS]
1st Concession West; Lot 13

born: 1797
Reading, Berks Co., PA
died: 1871
Ontario, Canada

wife: Elizabeth Ann OLIPHANT
born: 21 NOV 1803
N.Y.
died: 28 MAY 1866
Ontario, Canada
daughter of:
Peter & Eliz. OLIPHANT
[*see above*]

Thomas MERIGOLD
2nd Concession West; Lot 17
Amos MERIGOLD
2nd Concession West; Lot 17

1st Concession West
Lots 1-31

1 Crown Reserve - leased to Andrew Le Rose
2 James E. Small and William Willis
3 John Radenhurst. 4. Richard Bristol
6. Wm. Wood and Wm. Daley
7. Robert Lowes and Robert Scott
8 Amos Wilcox and Wm. J. Sumner
10. John Heron and John McCormack
11 Warren Clarkson and **Peter Oliphant**
13 **Peter Greenious** and Peter Leopard
14 James Kenny and John Kenny
16 James Stafford and Enoch Stafford
17 Alpheus Hemphill and Zackariah Hemphill
18 Wm. Wynne and John Cowan
19 Alexander Cameron 21 Jane Silverthorn
22 Richard Bristol 32 Richard Bristol
30 George Ransier and Henry Ransier
31 Daniel McCremmon and Wm. Ogden

2nd Concession West
Lots 1-34

1 Alexander Le Rose and Ransom Dexter
2 Edward Fletcher and Moses Johnston
4 John Scott 5 Richard Bristol
7 Peter Walsh and Timothy O'Keefe
8 Jacob Stump and Daniel Stump
9 Joseph Kenny and Peter Kenny
11 Michael Hanx and John Smith
12 Richard Bristol. 21 Isaac Arnold
14 Wm. Shane and Henry Shane
15 Wm. Orr and John McMilan
17 **Thos. Merigold** and **Amos Merigold**
18 Edward Pilkington and Wm. Robinson Smith
20 Wm. Holt and Wm. Woodruff
23 Wm. Robinson and Richard Brown
24 George Brown 30 Wm. Duncan
26 Fenton Milloy, David Craig, and Edward Goodson
31 Daniel Irish 33 Edward McBride
34 Edward McBride and James O'Hara

3rd Concession West

Lots 2-32

2 Jonathan Copeland and Robert Copeland
3 Timothy Street 4 Edward Defield
6 Soloman Stump and Joseph Stump
7 Frederick and David Snider
8 Waite Sweet and James Wilcox
10 Moses Cornhill and Thomas Cornhill
11 Timothy Street. 14 Richard Bristol
13 Jacob Shook and Conrad Shook
15 James McCulloch and Thos. young
16 Thomas Cornell and Philip Buck
17 John Kenny and Peter Kenny
18 James McLean and David McBride
19 Isaac Vanfleet and Joseph Vanderslip
21 Timothy Street. 25 Wm. Coulson
22 John Wadge and Wm. Wooley
27 Richard Sharp and Amos Dexter
28 Edward Kenedy and John Nulty
30 James Wilson 31 Wm. Patrick
32 Thomas Sumner. 33 Richard Vails

4th Concession West.

Lots 1-34

1 Francis House. 2 Mary Chisholm
5 Cooper Brooks and Wm. Kelly
7 James House. 8 John Leflar
9 Peter Frank and John Frank
11 John Peeler and Peter Lawrence
12 Peter Lawrence
14 Ashman Pettit and Erastus Howard
15 Wm. Clarridge and John Clarridge
17 Hugh Craig and Phelix Havens
18 George Wilson and Edward Troy
20 Margaret Woodruff. 23 Adam Laraway
21 Charles Feetsall and Joseph Weller
24 Matthew Lymburner
26 James Butler, Senr., and James Butler, Jnr
27 James Bates and Joseph Gerow
28 Crown Reserve - leased to Adam Brown
29 Charles Haines and Thomas Wiley
30 James Johnston and Thomas Johnston
31 James Torrance and Robt. Bosfield
33 Timothy Street
34 James McGuire and Joseph Gardner

5th Concession East.

Lots 2-33

2 Robert Calder and Alexander Calder
3 Josiah Brown and Horace Benedict
4 Maurice Worts and Jabes Lewis
6 Jane Ostrander. 7 Thomas Whetham
8 Abraham Scott and Ernest Scott
10 John Hagar and David Hagar
11 Alexander C. Lawrence. 17 Peter Plummerfelt
13 Frederick Pickard 14 Thomas Cooper
16 Abraham Moore and Thomas Hull
17 Peter Plummerfelt
18 Timothy Street. 21 Joscelyne Waller
19 Henry Ortte and John Dreice
22 James Dunn and Timothy Dunn
24 Wm. Nichol. 25 Mary Pettay
27 John Brown. 28 Mary Brown
30 Peter Whitney and Robert Martin
31 Ralph Crawford
32 Robert Woodhill and John Mercer
33 Wm. Marwod and John Hardy

6th Concession West.

Lots 1-34

1 Richard Hull and Levi Mayhew
2 Owen Thomas and Asa Ingram
4 James Secord. 9. Charles Stotesbury
5 James Ostrander and John Miller
7 Aaron Page and Charles Fuller
8 Peter Emerick and George Emerick
9 Charles Stotesbury
11 **Daniel Merigold** and Lewis Bradley
12 Samuel Curry and James Curry
14 Duncan Buchanan. 15. Timothy Street
17 Samuel Finch and John Campbell
18 Timothy Street and John Holdgate
21 J. Waller 23. Hanah Stull
24 Jacob Stull. 26. Henry Brown
27 Adam Brown. 29. Joseph Brown
30 Mary Vrooman. 33. Timothy Street
31 Wm. Hartrick and John Hartrick
34 James McCormack

Daniel MERIGOLD
6th Concession West; Lot 11

It has not been found convenient to obtain the names of the Original Grantees in the Township of Albion, Caledon and Toronto Gore, but the following list of the first patentees of the most of the lots in those Townships, will afford much similar information.

List of Original Patentees of Lands in the Township of Albion.

1st Concession

Lots 1-38

- 1 and 3. James Ross, all
- 2 Joseph Lindsay and Wm. Lindsay
- 4 John Dunn, Chs. Peckthorn, Thos. Johnston and Geo. Crawford
- 6 and 7. James Sampson, all
- 8 Wm. Atcheson and Wm. Dixon
- 9 James G. Chewett. 10. Timothy Terry
- 12 and 13. Michael Sloat, all
- 14 John Konghnett and Michael Sloat
- 15 John Hutchinson and John Elliott
- 16 George Duggan and Robert Muir
- 17 John Wilkinson, Snr., and John Wilkinson, Jnr.
- 18 and 19. James G. Chewett, all
- 20 Mary Howard and Mary Mulloy
- 22 James Wilkie and mary Mulloy
- 23 Isaac Campbell and John Bates
- 24 James G. Chewett, all
- 25 Dennis McCarthy, Albert Thomas and George Evans
- 26 and 27. John Smith, all
- 29 Thomas Bray and Jermiah Fox
- 30 James Killen, all
- 31 John Vance and Francis McLaughlin
- 32 Farwell Rossing. 33. James G. Chewett, all
- 35 John Raun and Frederick Raun
- 36 Randolph Raun and Frederick Raun
- 37 John Kidd and James O'Laughlin
- 38 Benjamin Shell and John Kidd
- 39 Wm. Proudfoot and John Gilmore
- 40 Daniel McLaughlin, all, 30 acres

2nd Concession.

Lots 1-39

- 1 John Willis and Allan Smith
- 2 John Balfour, all
- 4 Hannah Stanley. 5. Catharine Young
- 6 Wm. McCollum, John Spaul and Thos. Carberry
- 7 Daniel Brooke and James Sampson
- 8 Simon Kemp, all
- 10 and 11. Michael Hart, all
- 12 Charles Northcott and Wm. Proudfoot
- 13 Patrick Robinson, all
- 14 John Jeffray and John Koughnett
- 15 John McDonald, all
- 17 George and John Garbutt
- 18 Robert Duncan and Mary Howard
- 19 Thos. Mulloy, all
- 20 Sarah Matthews, Henry McCartney, Ellen Matthews and Thos Forsyth
- 21 Wm. Wilson and Richard Oxtoby
- 22 John Dolfen and Wm. Cheavers
- 23 John Smith and Wm. Cheavers
- 25 James Kearson, James Wilson and Charles Wilson
- 26 James Kearson and John Smith
- 27 Matthew Kerns, George Kerns and James Kearn
- 28 Ralph Crawford, all
- 29 Wm. Kearan and Benjamin Milliken
- 31 Margaret Johnston, all
- 32 John Smith and George Robinson
- 33 Robert Crawford and Edward Stinson
- 34 Nancy Baker, all
- 36 Francis Lock and John Scott
- 37 J.G. Chewett 38. Samuel Chewett
- 39 James Wright, all, 9 acres

http://www.lynadair.com/1873-74_peel_county_directory.htm

