

council met at the home of William Latimer, from 1840 to 1846 at the home of William Vance and later at Tooley's Tavern in Blackstock.

Cartwright was the smallest of the original six townships of Durham County, covering just 37,600 acres (~15,216 ha), and was named for the Honourable Richard Cartwright, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. The township was initially bounded to the north by Mariposa Township, to the west by Ontario County and Lake Scugog, to the south by Darlington Township and to the east by Manvers Township. The first village to spring up in the new township was the village of Lasherville named after pioneer James Lasherville. After the arrival of the Caesar family in 1836, it was renamed Caesaria, the name by which it continues to be known today. Early on, Caesaria became the main commercial center for Cartwright, acting as a port where lumber and grain from further north crossed over in boats bound for ports in Bowmanville and Bond Head. Goods were then teamed down the Gravel Road. Other early commercial centers were Purple Hill, Scugog and Tooley's Corners, later renamed Williamsburg and then Blackstock.

The Township of Cartwright was settled largely by Irish immigrants with the main influx of settlers occurring between 1850 and 1858. The first person to purchase property in Cartwright was John Hoople, although the first person to actually move in and settle was George Hall in the summer of 1833. He and his wife remained the rest of their lives in Cartwright and raised a family of four sons and five daughters, descendants of who live today in the region. The first tavern on record for the township was Tooley's Tavern in Blackstock which opened about 1836 and where township council met for the first few years. The tavern changed name a number of times over the years and remained open until about 1900. Today, the War Memorial for the township rests on the site of the original tavern at the four corners of the village.

The Township of Cartwright was incorporated on January 1, 1850 under the terms of the Baldwin Act, Chapter 81, Canadian Statutes, 1849. With the provincial realignment of boundaries in the early 1970s, Durham County was dissolved and merged on January 1, 1974 with Ontario County to create the Regional Municipality of Durham. At that time, Cartwright combined with the Town of Port Perry and the townships of Scugog and Reach to form the current Township of Scugog.

The study area is made up of parts of lots 2 and 3, Concession 2 of the original township.

Lot 2, Concession 2

On January 19, 1816, Margaret Ault petitioned for a grant from the council in York for the entire 200 acres (~81 ha) of lot 2. Table 1 provides the chain of title for Lot 2. She was issued the lot on April 19th and her Patent was recorded on

June 17, 1816. As the daughter of United Empire Loyalist soldier Jacob Ross and his wife Christianne Merkley, she was allowed to petition for a grant of land either upon marriage or attaining the age of 21 years. Her husband was Nicholas N. Ault who was the son of Loyalist soldier Nicholas Ault Sr. and his wife Catherine Loucks. He petitioned for and received a Crown Patent for lot 1, concession 2.

The Aults were from Osnabruck Township in Stormont County where Nicholas farmed and ran the Ault General Store. He was also an active militia member who, during the War of 1812, served as a private in the Flank Company of the First Regiment of the Stormont Militia and then in the Second Regiment of the Dundas Militia under the command of Captain George Merkley. During the Rebellion of 1837 he served as a captain in charge of a company at the Battle of the Windmill at Prescott. The Aults never occupied the study area lands but rather used it for speculation, a practice that Nicholas N. Ault engaged in quite regularly as he bought, sold and traded land in various parts of the province.

On January 27, 1829, Margaret Ault sold all of lot 2 to John McDougall although the deed was not registered until February 11, 1832 (Deed #1699). Like the Aults, he was also from Stormont and never occupied the land, although members of his family did later move to Cartwright. He sold the property on February 11, 1832 to John McKenzie (Deed #1702) along with other lands he had acquired in the township. Although McKenzie held onto the title of lot 2 for the next eleven years, he never occupied it, selling it on October 14, 1843 to the Honourable Peter McGill (Deed #6193).

McGill's ownership of lot 2 seems rather curious. Born in 1879 in Creebridge, Scotland as Peter McCutcheon, McGill later came to Canada where he took the surname of his very wealthy but childless maternal uncle, "John McGill", who was instrumental in securing a place for his nephew in a large mercantile firm in Montreal. Peter McGill worked his way to the top of the mercantile world in Montreal and became a chief exporter and importer of British goods. Outside of his mercantile career, he had a lifelong involvement with the Bank of Montreal, becoming a director in 1819, vice-president in 1830 and president in 1834. He was also a member of the Legislative Assembly from January 1832 until his death on September 28, 1860 in Montreal.

McGill's interest in lot 2 of the study area was probably linked to his interest in the railroad system and the iron-ore works in nearby Hastings County. In 1825, he purchased the Marmora Iron Works in Hastings County and was later an integral part of chartering the earliest Canadian railroad companies. He was a principal incorporator of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company upon its charter on March 17, 1845 and hoped to use his ironworks as one of the principal builders of the railway. He purchased lands in and around Hastings County and probably hoped to use the revenue from rentals to finance his future endeavors in the railroad business. But, due to other monetary projects and the difficulty of

running the ironworks in a cost efficient manner, he was forced to sell the company in 1849. He appears never to have rented the study lot but did secure a short-term mortgage that was subsequently discharged. He sold lot 2 in late 1848, roughly the time that he was wrapping up his involvement with the Marmora Iron Works (Deed #260).

When Alexander Vance purchased the property from Peter McGill in 1848, there was, for the first time, occupation of lot 2. Born in Ireland in 1810, Vance built a small log home on the lot where he lived with his brother and sister-in-law, Thomas and Esther Vance, and their baby son. His brother William lived and farmed for a time next door on lot 1. Alexander Vance farmed lot 2 but sold the south fifty acres (~20 ha) on January 17, 1857 to Thomas Darcy (Deed #812). This portion of lot 2 forms a part of the study area and remained with various members of the Darcy family into the 1930s. On April 19, 1863, Thomas Darcy signed it over to his father, William Darcy, who signed it back to Thomas on April 10, 1871 (Deed #938 and #338).

William Darcy and his wife, the former Ann Dockerill, came to Cartwright from Knocknaboley, County Wicklow, Ireland in the mid-1840s with their four children, namely Thomas, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth. Accompanying them was the James Saunders family who had been their friends and neighbours in Ireland. The two families settled first in Whitby Township and, in 1847, found their way to Cartwright. On October 1, 1847, William Darcy and James Saunders purchased the whole 200 acres (~81 ha) of lot 3 in the second concession of Cartwright from Thomas Sheridan, an absentee owner of the land who also lived in Whitby Township. Sheridan appears to have never received a patent for the land, nor did he occupy it. Saunders took over the east half of the lot while Darcy located his family on the west half, being a part of the current study area. On November 29, 1854, William Darcy paid James Saunders £100 and signed a deed for the west 100 acres (~40 ha). Neither deed was ever registered on title but can be found in the land index records at the Archives of Ontario. To secure their title, both men applied for crown patents for their respective acreages with William Darcy receiving a patent for the west 100 acres (~40 ha) of lot 3 on March 7, 1855.

Lot 3, Concession 2

Initially, lot 3 was Clergy Reserve land, having been designated so on April 16, 1795. Clergy Reserves were tracts of land in Upper Canada reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy by the Constitution of 1791. Chaired by the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, The Clergy Corporation managed the reserves. The Constitution directed that 1/7 of all Crown lands be reserved for this purpose and that all revenue from the lands go to the Protestant Church of England. The Clergy Reserves were a serious obstacle to economic development and, in 1840, the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada passed a law to sell them. However, the British government overturned this law and the reserves were not removed

from church ownership until 1854. At that time, the revenues from the lands were transferred to the government.

East Half of Lot 3

There were several transactions involving the study lot before it was turned over to the Crown in 1854. Land Index records at the Archives of Ontario indicate that Thomas Sheridan of Whitby Township purchased the lot from the Clergy in 1846 but never occupied it. Instead, he sold it on September 18, 1847 to James Saunders and William Darcy, also of Whitby Township (Transfer #6575).

Table 2 provides the chain of title for the east half of Lot 3.

James Saunders and his wife Mary came to Cartwright from Knocknaboley, County Wicklow, Ireland in the mid-1840s with their seven children, namely Margaret, Jane, William, John, Thomas, James and Ann. Accompanying them was the William Darcy family who had been their friends and neighbours in Ireland. The two families settled first in Whitby Township and, in 1847, found their way to Cartwright. After purchasing lot 3 from Sheridan, Saunders took over the east half of the lot while Darcy located his family on the west half. Both immediately began developing the lands, the 1851 census showing log cabins on each half of the lot. On November 29, 1854, the two men signed reciprocal agreements whereby William Darcy assigned the east 100 acres (~40 ha) to Saunders and Saunders the west 100 acres (~40 ha) to Darcy (Assignment #6576 and 6577).

Neither assignment was ever registered on title but can be found in the land index records at the Archives of Ontario. To secure their title, both men applied for crown patents for their respective acreages with James Saunders receiving a patent for the east 100 acres (~40 ha) of lot 3 on May 16, 1855.

A farmer all of his life, James Saunders farmed the study lands for about 20 years. By the time of the 1861 census, he had cleared 50 (~20 ha) of his 100 acres (~40 ha) where he produced wheat, potatoes and turnips and had planted a small orchard. His farm was valued at \$1200.00 and had a one-story log house on the premises. Twice he secured mortgages against the property, first in 1858 and again in 1864. He then sold the land on July 19, 1864 to his son Thomas although the deed was not registered until December 22, 1865 (Deed #5801).

From the beginning of his short ownership of the land, Thomas Saunders seemed to be in financial trouble. Upon purchase, he assumed an outstanding mortgage from his father and took out another one in his own name, both of which he defaulted upon. On January 17, 1867, a Court Order vested the land to John Cayley, a mortgagee who sued both Thomas and James Saunders for money he was owed (Order #6502). On May 28th, Cayley deeded the land once

again to James Saunders who had already signed it over to his son-in-law, James Graham (Deed #6758 and #6758). James Saunders died in Cartwright on December 21, 1875 and was buried at Pine Grove Cemetery in nearby Prince Albert.

James Graham was born in Whitby Township on August 24, 1824 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham who had emigrated from Scotland some years earlier. In Whitby on December 15, 1849, he married Margaret Saunders, the eldest child of James and Mary. Margaret was born June 8, 1824 in Knocknaboley, County Wicklow, Ireland and immigrated with her family in the mid-1840s. Three sons and two daughters were born to James and Margaret, all of whom were raised in Cartwright.

Census reports for 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 show James Graham farming the study lands, later in conjunction with his son Job. On February 25, 1874, he deeded the farm to his middle son Robert who sold it back to his father on March 30, 1875 (Deed #729 and #866). Robert, his wife Ellen and their young family later moved to Lisgar, Manitoba where their descendants remain today. Between 1878 and 1901, James Graham secured three separate mortgages against the farm, possibly indicating some improvements to the land. However, by 1904 he appeared to be in some financial distress when he defaulted on a mortgage to a Mr. Samuel Trees who then took over the property under power of sale (Notice #3901). On January 25, 1905, Samuel Trees deeded the property to Job Graham who was the eldest son of James (Deed #3902). James and his wife Margaret remained living on the study lands until their respective deaths on February 27, 1914 and October 26, 1918.

The youngest son of James Graham and Margaret Saunders, Job Graham was born in Cartwright on November 5, 1863. On September 20, 1898, he married Marietta Williamena Byam at Cambray in neighbouring Victoria County. The couple had two children, both born on the farm. Howard Courtney Graham was born January 22, 1902 and Frances Margaret Christie Graham was born January 17, 1907. Job Graham was a lifelong farmer and a prominent Orangeman, acting many years as chaplain for the Purple Hill Loyal Order Lodge #399. After four decades on the farm, he signed it over to his son on June 19, 1944 who also farmed for many years (Deed #7885). Job Graham died April 29, 1946. All of the Grahams and Saunders are buried at the aforementioned Pine Grove Cemetery.

West Half of Lot 3

Table 3 provides the chain of title for the west half of Lot 3.

On March 30, 1855, William Darcy signed over the south 50 acres (~20 ha) of the west half of lot 3 to his sister-in-law, Catherine Darcy, who was the widow of his brother Benjamin (Deed #661). She immediately transferred the 50 acres (~20

ha) to her son John who, for a number of years, rented it out to area farmers (Deed #663). The agricultural census for 1861 showed Thomas Griffin occupying and farming 30 (~12 ha) of the 50 acres (~20 ha) while later maps showed James Miller and later Peter Darcy as the occupants. On September 10 1864, John Darcy transferred ownership of the 50 acres to his brother Thomas (Deed #3800) who transferred it on October 7, 1869 to Alice Darcy. William Darcy held title to the north 50 acres (~20 ha) until his death on December 20, 1877 when he bequeathed it to his son Thomas (Will #1272). The census for 1851 shows the William Darcy family occupying a one-story log house and the agricultural census of 1861 shows both the north and south halves of the west half of lot 3 being farmed and cultivated. Tremaine's 1861 map section of the study area is illustrated in Figure 9. Thomas Darcy is shown as owning part of Lot 3, Concession 2. The northwest half of Lot 3 is owned by William Darcy and the southwest half of Lot 3 is owned by James Miller. No structures are indicated for the study area on the Tremaine map. The east half of Lot 3, Concession 3 is owned by James Saunders. No buildings are depicted on the 1861 Tremaine map.

The 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas section (Figure 10) illustrates the presence of a house (where the foundations of a house and barn were located during the Stage 2 assessment – BaGr-54). T. Darcy is shown as owning Lot 2, and the northwest portion of Lot 3, Concession 2. The southwest portion of Lot 3, Concession 2 is owned by P. Darcy. The east half of Lot 3, Concession 3 is owned by James Graham. A structure is indicated on the 1878 historic atlas approximately in the middle of the lot.

When Thomas Darcy died on April 8 1893, he bequeathed both the north 50 acres (~20 ha) of the west half of lot 3 and the south 50 acres (~20 ha) of lot 2 to his wife, the former Rebecca Coates, and their four children, namely John, William Henry, James and Mary Ann. Over the next number of years, Rebecca Darcy along with John, James and Mary Ann signed over their respective interests in the land to William Henry Darcy so that, by November 1914, he held sole title to the land (Deed #8785, #8786, #4808). On February 12, 1909, he received title to the south 50 acres (~20 ha) of the west half of lot 3 from the estate of Alice Darcy. He now owned the entire 150 acres (~61 ha) of the study area which he farmed into the 1930s.

All land in the immediate vicinity of the study area seems to have historically been used as farmland. The only exception is the extreme northeast corner of lot 2 where a sawmill was built in the 1850s and was still in operation in the 1890s. This is located outside the study area.

In summary, the original owners of the study area were immigrants from Ireland. For over 150 years, the study area was an active farm, and the potential for discovery of an early homestead on the study area is high.