

Appendix A

(Approved by Council on March 5, 2014)

Recommended Park Names by Ward

The following recommended Park names meet the park naming criteria established by Council. Please refer to Appendix D for maps of their location. Parks with asterisks * are generically named and can potentially be renamed in the future to recognize the accomplishments of residents who have shaped Markham.

Ward 1 – Four (4) parks that require naming:

<u>Sl. #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Park Size (Ha)</u>	<u>Name Recommended</u>
1.	70 Elgin Street	1.21	Honsberger Field
2.	7177 Yonge Street	0.13	Benjamin Thorne Park
3.	7177 Yonge Street (central)	0.22	Arthur Lismer Park
4.	20 Meadowview Avenue	0.29	Sir Robert Watson Watt Park

Honsberger Field – named after Mr. John Honsberger, a longtime resident, lawyer and author of the history of Osgoode Hall, and former owner of the property.

Benjamin Thorne Park – named after the namesake of Thornhill, a prominent mill owner and entrepreneur who played a key role in the development of Thornhill Village starting in 1820. He petitioned for a post office in 1829.

Arthur Lismer Park – named after Arthur Lismer who was one of the Group of Seven artists and who lived at 22 John Street in Thornhill circa 1916.

Sir Robert Watson Watt Park – named after Sir Robertson Watson –Watt renowned Scottish scientist credited as the inventor of radar and knighted in 1942. He undertook top secret trials from 1935-1939 using reflected radio signals to locate aircraft which became known as radar and provided Britain with an effective early warning system against German air attacks in 1940. After the war, he moved to Thornhill Village and built a house at 26 Church Lane.

Ward 2 – Three (3) parks that require naming:

<u>Sl. #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Park Size (Ha)</u>	<u>Name Recommended</u>
5.	315 Hwy 7 E	1.03	South Park Pond
6.	38 Galleria Pkwy	0.47	Dollar Hamlet Park
7.	185 South Park Road	3.22	TBD *

South Park Pond - this park is dominated by a storm water pond so this name enables easy identification and awareness for users and emergency responders.

Dollar Hamlet Park – named after the crossroads hamlet of Dollar which was located at the intersection of Highway 7 and Leslie St. The Dollar post office was opened in 1869 and by the late 1800s, Dollar had a general store, blacksmith and church.

TBD – Staff will bring forward a recommendation in the Fall for Council approval.

Ward 3 - Seven (7) parks that require naming.

<u>Sl. #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Park Size (Ha)</u>	<u>Name Recommended</u>
8.	21 Bonnycastle Rd	0.30	Roseberry Park *
9.	90 Enterprise Blvd	0.87	Simcoe Promenade
10.	283 Caboto Trail	0.30	Caboto Trail Parkette *
11.	100 South Unionville Ave	1.82	Ray Street Park *
12.	510 South Unionville Ave	2.26	The Village Green *
13.	514 Caboto Trail	4.22	South Unionville Park *
14.	29 Bianca Dr	1.11	Bianca Park *

* For possible future naming

Roseberry Park – named after an adjacent street and recommended as a placeholder name for possible future naming.

Simcoe Promenade – named after the first Lt. Governor of Upper Canada John Graves Simcoe. Simcoe named Markham Township in 1792 after his friend William Markham, Archbishop of York.

Caboto Trail Parkette – named after an adjacent street and recommended as a placeholder name for possible future renaming.

Ray Street Park – named after an adjacent street and recommended as a placeholder name for possible future naming.

The Village Green – this park serves as a “Village Green” within the South Unionville community as the term is traditionally known and understood.

South Unionville Park – named after the community of South Unionville and recommended for possible future naming

Bianca Park - named after an adjacent street and recommended placeholder name for possible future naming

Ward 4 - Seventeen (17) parks that require naming:

<u>Sl. #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Park Size (Ha)</u>	<u>Name Recommended</u>
15.	531 William Berczy Blvd	0.28	Matthew Rae Park
16.	447 The Bridal Walk	9.67	Berczy Park North
17.	355 The Bridal Walk	11.93	Berczy Park South
18.	500 Wilfred Murison Ave	2.23	Clarence Chant Park
19.	37 Chestertown Sq	0.62	Chelsea Park
20.	51 Brookhaven Crescent	0.30	Frederick Peterson Park
21.	74 Hillwood St	0.16	Donald Clark Park
22.	375 Stonebridge Dr	14.36	Stonebridge Park *
23.	665 Fred McLaren Blvd	0.26	Roy Walker Parkette
24.	32 Country Ridge Dr	0.33	Bruce Boyd Parkette

25.	83 Storybook Crescent	0.34	Ross Brown Park
26.	17 Forest Manor Place	0.46	Forest Manor Parkette *
27.	980 Bur Oak Ave	16.28	Wismer Park
28.	535 Fred McLaren Blvd	1.97	Innis MacDonald Park
29.	2 Ralph Chalmers Ave	2.00	Sinclair Holden Park
30.	196 Everett St	0.24	James Thomas Park
31.	145 Mingay Ave	2.84	John Baird Woods Park

* For possible future naming

Matthew Rae Park – named after veteran Matthew Rae the son of Mr. Frank Rae, Presbyterian Manse, Unionville. Mathew served during the 1914-18 war (WWI) and died on March 19, 1917.

Berczy Park (North & South) – named to honour early settlers.

Clarence Chant Park – named after Mr. Clarence Chant, 147 Main St Unionville, son of cabinet maker, widely recognized as the “father of Canadian Astronomy”, established the Dept. of Astronomy and Astrophysics at the University of Toronto in 1905 and was the driving force behind the creation of the Dunlap Observatory.

Chelsea Park – requested by the developer Great Gulf Group of Companies. Chelsea Park is a well known historical area of London, England with a street named “Markham Street”, thus the connection to this municipality and the naming of the park.

Frederick Peterson Park – named after Frederick Peterson whose full name was Philip Frederick Peterson, the eldest son of the Reverend John Dieter Petersen, who served as pastor to the Berczy settlers at St. Philip’s Lutheran Church north of Unionville from 1819 to 1829. Frederick Peterson farmed on the west side of McCowan Road, south of today’s Major Mackenzie Drive, from 1831 to 1880. The plank on plank farmhouse built by Frederick Peterson c.1840 still stands on its original site in the centre of a recent townhouse development, address 99 Thoroughbred Way.

Donald Clark Park – named after veteran Donald F Clark who served and died during the 1939-45 war (WWII).

Stonebridge Park - named after an adjacent street and recommended placeholder name for possible future naming.

Roy Walker Parkette – named after veteran Mr. Roy Walker who served during the 1939-45 war (WWII) . Mr. Walker was born on Jan 30, 1912 in Markham Township and was killed in the Dieppe raid on August 19, 1942 at the age of thirty (30). Mr. Walker is buried in Lot 16, Con 3 in Markham Township.

Bruce Boyd Parkette - named after veteran Bruce Boyd who served during the 1939-45 war (WWII). Bruce was enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force, died at age 27 and is buried near Hamburg, Germany. He lived near Stouffville.

Ross Brown Park - named after veteran Ross Brown who served during the 1914-18 war (WWI). Mr. Brown was born in Markham on June 9, 1891. He was a Lance Corporal in the Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), received the 1914-15 Star (citation), died on October 24, 1915 in France and is buried in Belgium.

Forest Manor Parkette – named after an adjacent street and recommended as a placeholder name for possible future naming.

Wismer Park – named after the Wismer community. The Wismer families were prominent early settlers in Markham.

Innis MacDonald Park - named after Ms. Innis Macdonald who was the first woman medical officer in York County. Born in Markham, Dr. MacDonald graduated from U of T in 1890 and practiced medicine for 52 years, 48 of them in Markham. Dr. Innis graduated from Toronto University, later attended London University and was a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh. She obtained her fellowship as an ophthalmologist. Her accomplishments are even more remarkable as she contracted polio and for part of her life was confined to a wheel chair. She worked in Toronto for three years before accepting the role as Medical Officer of Health.

Sinclair Holden Park - named after Sinclair Holden, a merchant, druggist and notary public based in Markham Village. He was a lay preacher at the Methodist Church in Markham Village. Sinclair Holden owned an 80 acre farm property at the south west corner of Highway 48 and Major Mackenzie Drive, which he purchased in 1876, while continuing to reside and conduct his business in Markham Village.

James Thomas Park - named after James Thomas a farmer of English birth that lived in Markham Village for a brief period before moving north of the village to farm in the community of Milnesville, on the west side of Highway 48, south of Major Mackenzie Drive. He built a fine two storey brick house c.1856 in the Georgian style, with a distinctive Gothicized Palladian window centered over the front entrance. This house was relocated to 14 David Gohn Circle, Markham Heritage Estates, where it has been restored.

John Baird Woods Park – named after a request from the family to name a street or park after John M. Baird in the Wismer Common Development, East of McCowan Road. Mr. Baird purchased a property at 9377 McCowan Road in 1929. He has been a business man in the area for many years and developed several properties in Markham and Stouffville area during his business career, operating as John Baird Limited Realtor. A street name was not possible because of their similarity with existing streets in the Region and The City.

Ward 5 – Twenty four parks require naming:

<u>Sl. #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Park Size (Ha)</u>	<u>Name Recommended</u>
32.	21 Park Place Dr	2.65	Mount Joy Park
33.	25 Swan Park Rd	11.36	Swan Lake Park
34.	2010 Bur Oak Ave	1.55	Speight Park
35.	1601 Castlemore Ave	2.27	E.B.F. Robinson Park
36.	1570 Castlemore Ave	0.19	John Morison Park
37.	155 Darren Hill Trail	1.05	Art Latcham Park
38.	339 Swan Park Rd	2.62	Gord Weeden Park
39.	220 Alfred Paterson Dr	0.61	Nicholas Miller Park
40.	38 Orchard View Rd	1.29	Peter Bawden Park
41.	2295 Bur Oak Ave	1.57	Harold Humphreys Park
42.	128 Northvale Rd	1.91	Upper Cornell Park

43.	319 Country Glen Rd	0.51	Lloyd Robertson Park
44.	118 Morning Dove Dr	0.37	Blake Lazenby Park
45.	300 White's Hill Ave	0.83	Abraham Iredell Park
46.	285 Morning Dove Dr	2.80	John Stegman Woods
47.	95, Albert Lewis St	0.48	Wilmot Parkette
48.	472 White's Hill Ave	0.07	Hawkins Parkette
49.	472 White's Hill Ave	6.90	Cornell Rouge Woods *
50.	32 Milroy Lane	0.06	William Calbert Park
51.	202 The Meadows Ave	0.45	Brian Chatland Park
52.	257 Riverlands Ave	0.19	Black Walnut Parkette
53.	30 Kenilworth Gate	0.30	Lewis Burkholder Parkette
54.	29 Foxton Rd	0.41	McCowanFreeman Parkette
55.	26 Michelina Terrace	2.79	Grand Cornell Park

Mount Joy Park – named after the Mount Joy community located near the intersection of 16th Avenue and Main Street Markham. It was once a Police Village before being becoming part of Markham Village.

Swan Lake Park – named after the Swan Lake community

Speight Park – named after Mr. Thomas Speight a wagon maker, whose wagon works factory had a profound effect on the prosperity of the Markham Village.

E.B. F. Robinson Park – named after Edgar Bertram Freeland Robinson (son of Doctor Wesley Robinson and Arvilla Freeland) who lived at 152 Main Street. E.B.F. Robinson was the first blind graduate of a Canadian university in 1896. He is the author of the first book on blindness written by a blind individual, the famed 'The True Sphere of the Blind' while living at 152 Main Street. Dr. Robinson helped his son to invent a small printing press for printing books in Braille (pieces of which remained on the property of 152 Main Street for many years) and E.B.F. Robinson founded the Canadian Free Library for the Blind at the house in 1906, just two years before his sudden death. The library provided the foundation for the creation of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB) in 1918.

John Morison Park – named after veteran John William Morison from Markham Village who served during the 1939-45 war (WWII). He was a Staff Sergeant in the Army (Toronto Scottish Regiment) when he died at age 44 on January 3, 1945.

Art Latcham Park – named after Arthur Latcham who donated 50 acres of land on which Markham Stouffville Hospital was built, leaving the ultimate legacy for the future of his community by helping realize a dream to create a community health-care institution. An Olympic-class athlete and an accomplished magician, Mr. Latcham served four years on the front line in France during the 1914-18 war (WWI) and attained the status of a “self-made man” through his involvement in real estate speculation. Mr. Latcham’s generosity in funding community projects is legendary which led him to receive the Order of Canada and Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal for his prolific contributions to the community.

Gord Weeden Park – named after veteran Gord Weeden who served during the 1939-45 war (WWII). Mr. Weeden was a Flying Officer with the Royal Canadian Air Force who died at age 23 on December

10, 1943 along with six crew members aboard their Lancaster bomber. Mr. Weeden worked as a banker in Markham before enlisting.

Nicholas Miller Park – named after Nicholas Miller a millwright from Pennsylvania who is credited with being the first settler of European origin on Yonge Street in the early 1790s. In 1793, Miller established a farm on the east side of Yonge Street, south of Langstaff Road. He was elected as an overseer of Yonge Street by the government in 1797. He also built a sawmill on the property where Milne Dam Conservation Area exists today prior to 1810. Balsar Munshaw, another early settler on Yonge Street, was convinced to become the neighbour of Nicholas Miller after Munshaw's wife decided she did not like the isolation of being the only family at Yonge Street and Elgin Mills Road.

Peter Bawden Park – named after Peter Bawden whose family farm was on Lot 27, Concession 3 in Markham. Peter went to Alberta in 1950, and spent a couple of years supplying material to the oil drilling rigs around Peace River. He got into the drilling business himself, and his company became one of the most respected in the world. He was later elected as a Member of Parliament for the riding of Calgary South, and was inducted into the Order of Canada and the Canadian Petroleum Hall of Fame to honour his contributions to Canada and the petroleum industry. One of his earliest constructions – an electric Pea Shelling Machine he devised in 1944 is in the Museum's collection.

Harold Humphreys Park – named after Harold Humphreys, a professional inventor who made a living from his patent royalties. Harold worked extensively in plastics and the soap bottle pump that we use every day was one of his most popular products. The museum has a significant number of his product samples and archival paperwork.

Upper Cornell Park – named after the community in which it is located..

Lloyd Robertson Park – named after Lloyd Robertson who is a respected former news anchor and reporter who worked for both the CBC and CTV television networks. Mr. Robertson currently lives in the Swan Lake Community.

Blake Lazenby Park – named after veteran Blake Lazenby who served during the 1914-18 war (WWI) and died in France on Sept. 19, 1918. He was a Private in the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles. Blake was a Markham boy, 23 years of age. Before enlisting he worked in Toronto at the York Knitting Mills.

Abraham Iredell Park – named after Abraham Iredell who finished his partial survey of Markham on Nov 2, 1794 and by the middle of November showed his Germans the exact spot of their habitations.

John Stegman Woods – named after John Stegman who completed the first land survey of Markham in 1801.

Wilmot Park – named after Isaiah Wilmot who purchased a 200 acre property south of the Markham Township hamlet of Headford in 1806. Peter Wilmot, a supporter of William Lyon Mackenzie in politics, was the next owner of the Wilmot homestead. Jackson, Nathaniel and William Wilmot lived in Buttonville in the second half of the 19th century. William was a farmer, and his Ontario Gothic farmhouse still stands at 25 Burr Crescent. Brothers Jackson and Nathaniel, both house painters, lived in a frame house that still stands at 9001 Woodbine Avenue.

Hawkins Parkette - named after Roger Hawkins a tenant farmer who farmed properties owned by Christian Reesor on the west side of Reesor Road, south of 16th Avenue. His home during the 1870s-

1880s period was relocated from its original site to be restored by Habitat for Humanity at 41 Bittersweet Street in the Cornell Community. Roger Hawkins is believed to have been the brother of James Hawkins, the husband of Christian Reesor's eldest daughter. In addition, Christian Reesor's second son, also named Christian, was married to an Elizabeth Hawkins, thus illustrating ties between the Hawkins and Reesor families.

Cornell Rouge Woods – named after Cornell Rouge, the surrounding neighbourhood.

William Calbert Park – named after veteran William Calbert who served during the 1939-45 war (WWII). William was a Rifleman in the Queen's Own Rifles and was 22 year old when he was killed in France on June 6, 1944. Before enlisting he lived in Locust Hill with his wife, Annie Calbert.

Brian Chatland Park – named after Brian Chatland, a retired teacher and principal who made a great impact on the Markham community. Brian has promoted rugby to many local young people through his tireless work both as coach and referee. He was inducted into the Rugby Ontario Hall of Fame in 2008. His charitable efforts include his long-time involvement with the Markham Stouffville Hospital Legacy 5K Run/walk. Brian passed away in October 2013 at the age of 71.

Black Walnut Parkette– named after the Black walnut trees that grow in the woodlots in the Cornell Area.

Lewis Burkholder Parkette – named after Lewis Burkholder a farmer from a prominent Pennsylvania German family who lived near the south east corner of Highway 7 and 9th Line, where the family established a fruit and market garden business in combination with a bee-keeping enterprise. Burkholder was ordained as a minister in the Mennonite Church in 1896. He became known as an accomplished carpenter, historian and writer, producing a book on the history of the Mennonites in Ontario in 1935, titled A Brief History of the Mennonites in Ontario. The c. 1904 Burkholder House still stands, awaiting integration into new development in Cornell, at 6881 Highway 7.

McCowan Freeman Parkette – named after veteran (Alexander) Freeman McCowan who served during the 1939-45 war (WWII). Mr. Freeman was aged 24 when he died in France on March 16, 1944. McCowan was a Warrant Officer First Class II of the Royal Canadian Air Force. He graduated as a bombardier from St. John in 1943. His parents lived in Milliken.

Grand Cornell Park – named after the community.

Ward 6 – Eighteen parks require naming:

<u>Sl. #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Park Size (Ha)</u>	<u>Name Recommended</u>
56.	36 Charity Crescent	0.32	Crescent Park
57.	20 Reflection Road	2.14	The Arboretum and Heritage Orchard
58.	20 Bonheur Road	0.34	Park Square
59.	8 Cecil Nichols Ave	0.74	Read's Corner
60.	130 Hazelton Ave	1.78	John Payne Park
61.	55 Hazelton Ave	1.15	Joseph Ellerby
62.	8 Starhill Crescent	0.43	Robert Grundy Parkette
63.	135 Moss Creek Blvd	2.83	Henry White Park

64.	15 Murison Drive	2.79	Frisby Park
65.	3970 Major Mackenzie Dr.	5.08	Gordon Stollery Park
66.	78 Glengordon Crescent	0.40	Joseph Reid Parkette
67.	233 Angus Glen Blvd	0.56	Arthur Stollery Common
68.	200 Angus Glen Blvd	0.53	Eleanor Casely Park
69.	6 Melanie Court	1.23	James Lundy Woods
70.	9399 Warden Ave	4.30	Glenburn Forest *
71.	3291 Hwy 7	3.75	Viva Woodlot *
72.	3500 Hwy 7	0.51	George Coathup Park
73.	58 Clegg Rd	0.40	Thomas McQuay Park

*For possible future naming

Crescent Park – a name requested by Helen Roman-Barber. The park is ‘crescent shaped’ and the surrounding street is named Charity Crescent.

The Arboretum & Heritage Orchard– is a name requested by Helen Roman-Barber. The park is comprised of an historic collection of unique tree species, including rare Carolinian species. The ‘Heritage Orchard’ within The Arboretum, is a collection of the fruit trees, mainly apple, that were a species brought to Markham by its’ original settlers, dating back to the early 1800’s.

Park Square - This name was requested by Helen Roman-Barber. The design of the Cathedraltown community was by a British architect based on Georgian Architecture found in England. The name of the park is reflective of the original Park Square is in London, England, and is one of the largest private squares in London, dominated by London Plane trees.

Read’s Corner – named after a prominent landowner, Thomas Read who resided in Victoria Square. Thomas and Ann Read settled in Victoria Square in 1849 and soon amassed considerable property consisting of four 100 acre farms. Thomas was a founding member of the Victoria Square Wesleyan Methodist Church with the congregation originally meeting in his home. Prior to 1854, when the Victoria Square post office was established, the community was known as Read’s Corners.

John Payne Park – named after John Payne an English immigrant that lived south of Victoria Square, a short distance north of the Victoria Square Schoolhouse. His residence, according to the 1861 census, was a one storey mud brick house. A William Payne, possibly a descendant, was a volunteer firefighter in Markham Village, retired by 1964.

Joseph Ellerby Park- named after Joseph Ellerby who according to the 1851 census, was a store keeper, born in Canada, and lived on the east side of Woodbine Avenue south of Victoria Square, a short distance north of the Victoria Square Schoolhouse. By the time of the 1871 township directory, his occupation is given as “farmer.” His name still appears at this location in the 1892 township directory.

Robert Grundy Parkette – named after Robert Grundy a farmer born in England who lived at the south west corner of Woodbine Avenue and Major Mackenzie Drive, halfway between the hamlets of Buttonville and Victoria Square. He purchased a farm at this location in 1819. In politics he was

Reformer and a supporter of William Lyon Mackenzie. The Grundy House, c.1840, was relocated to 6 Alexander Hunter Place in Markham Heritage Estates and restored in 1998.

Henry White Park – named after Henry White, a farmer of Canadian birth, who lived on the west side of Woodbine Avenue, just north of Major Mackenzie Drive, south of Victoria Square. The farm was across the road from the Victoria Square Schoolhouse. He was noted at this location in the 1871 census, as was his brother Jacob. By the time of the 1881 census, only Jacob was listed as living on the property, but Henry White owned it until 1887.

Frisby Park – named after the Frisbys who were among the founding families of Victoria Square. They farmed to the east of the hamlet, on the east side of Woodbine Avenue, south of Elgin Mills Road. William Frisby was the village blacksmith for many years. His shop was located on the north side of Elgin Mills Road, west of Woodbine. The building was originally the Wesleyan Methodist Church, moved to a new location when a new brick church was built in 1880.

Gordon Stollery Park- named after Gordon Stollery who was one of Canada's most successful businessmen. Mr. Stollery was the former chairman of Northstar Energy Corp. and chief executive of Morrison Petroleum Ltd., and died suddenly Dec. 12, 2011, at the age of 64. The low-key executive and avid golfer and was involved with the Angus Glen Golf Club, which his father had built.

Joseph Reid Parkette – named after veteran Joseph Reid who served and died during the 1939-45 war (WWII).

Arthur Stollery Common – named after Arthur Stollery a resident who had bought a piece of farmland at the corner of Kennedy Rd. and Major MacKenzie Dr. in 1957 to raise Black Aberdeen Angus cattle and champion horses. He transformed the property as a golf club in 1995, the same year *Golf Digest* ranked it the best new course in Canada.

Eleanor Casely Park– named after Eleanor Lynn who inherited the farm property owned by her parents Charles Lynn and Juliana Buckendahl near the hamlet of Colty Corners. There was a one-storey log house on the property. In 1875, she married James Casely, an English immigrant. A new brick farmhouse was constructed about that time, which today stands in the midst of the Angus Glen West Village, where it awaits restoration on a new lot within the subdivision.

James Lundy Woods - named after James Lundy who according to the census of 1861 is listed as a school teacher, age 22, living with the Peter Heise family west of Victoria Square. It also lists William, Jane and James Lundy on a 100 acre farm on the west side of Warden Avenue, north of 16th Avenue. James and William Lundy were brother and probably sons of George Lundy, an Irish immigrant that had purchased the property in 1832. James Lundy was listed in township directories of 1866, 1871 and 1893, as a farmer.

Glenburn Forest – named after the surrounding development and the street, Glenburn Forest Way.

Viva Woodlot – placeholder for possible future naming.

George Coathup Park – named after veteran George Richard Coathup who was born on Sept 14, 1920 at Watrous Sask. He went to an elementary school in Toronto and joined the Toronto Police in 1940. Veteran Coathup moved to Unionville in 1941 and died on June 16, 1944. He was a Warrant Officer Class I in the Royal Canadian Air Force and is buried in the United Kingdom.

Thomas McQuay Park - named after Thomas McQuay an Irish immigrant who came to Ontario in 1830. In 1834 McQuay purchased a farm at the south west corner of Highway 7 and Warden Avenue. The family initially lived in a log house, but by about 1855 they had prospered enough to construct a fine brick farmhouse. The farm remained in the ownership of Thomas McQuay's descendants until 1973, when it was sold to Ontario Hydro. In the early 1990s, the farmhouse was relocated to 8 Alexander Hunter Place at Markham Heritage Estates, where it was restored.

Ward 7 – Fifteen parks require naming:

<u>Sl. #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Park Size (Ha)</u>	<u>Name Recommended</u>
74.	657 Highglen Ave	1.87	Peace Park *
75.	120 Kirkham Drive	7.13	Celebration Park *
76.	22 Bussa Rd	0.92	Unity Park *
77.	32 Eastvale Drive	0.84	William Robb Park
78.	385 Elson Street	8.00	Yarl Cedarwood Park
79.	210 Box Grove By-Pass	7.60	Boxgrove Park *
80.	6 Oak borough Drive	1.76	Sparta Woods Park
81.	5 Wickson Street	0.21	McCreight Parkette
82.	138 Rizal Avenue	0.27	John Mapes Parkette
83.	6924 14th Avenue	0.12	William Beebe Parkette
84.	6925 14th Avenue	0.10	Box Elder Parkette
85.	89 Riverwalk Drive	1.95	Riverwalk Park *
86.	51 Fieldside Street	0.37	Fieldside Parkette *
87.	41 Terrance Drive	0.45	Napier Simpson Park
88.	45 Kentview Crescent	0.34	George Couperthwaite Park

*For possible future naming

Peace Park – a name to reflect the Markham's virtues as Canada's most diverse City.

Celebration Park – a name to reflect the use the community will make of this location as a celebration and gathering place.

Unity Park – a name to reflect the values of Markham and its diverse residents.

William Robb Park – named after William Robb a Scottish immigrant who was both a farmer and a blacksmith in the crossroads community of Armadale. He purchased a farm at the north east corner of Steeles Avenue and Markham Road in 1838. In 1853 he built a substantial fieldstone farmhouse in the Classic Revival style. This house stood until 2007, when it was severely damaged in the process of being placed on a new foundation.

Cedarwood Parkland Cricket Field – named to represent the predominant use by the community of the cricket field located in the park.

Box Grove Park – named after the community.

Sparta Woods Park – named after Sparta which was the name used earlier in what is the present day Box Grove. In the mid-19th century, a hamlet of tradesmen and labourers grew up around a cluster of industries located on the banks of the Rouge River near the crossroads of 9th Line and 14th Avenue that was known as Sparta, after the celebrated city-state of ancient Greece. By 1867, the year of Canada's Confederation, a local post office was opened with the name Box Grove.

McCreight Parkette – named after John McCreight an Irish immigrant and a farmer that resided in Scarborough Township. In 1869 he purchased a farm property in Markham Township, on the east side of 9th Line, just north of the hamlet of Box Grove. His son, Andrew farmed the Markham property. The family resided here until 1939. In 1991, the patterned brick McCreight farmhouse was dismantled and re-erected at 10 David Gohn Circle in Markham Heritage Estates.

John Mapes Parkette – named after John Mapes who farmed east of Box Grove and was also the inn-keeper at the Stone Jug, a tavern located on the northwest corner of 9th Line and 14th Avenue. The Mapes family came from Pennsylvania to Markham about 1806 and settled in a number of areas in Markham Township.

William Beebe Parkette – named after William Beebe who was a blacksmith and a fine tool maker from the community of Sparta, later renamed Box Grove. He created a plan of village lots on his property that formed the north east part of the hamlet at the cross roads of 9th Line and 14th Ave. William Beebe came from the U.S. in the early 1800s, and was associated with the Tomlinson's, the other founding family of Sparta-Box Grove.

Box Elder Parkette – named after the tree that was used to make boxes in Box Grove.

Riverwalk Park – named after the adjacent street and a placeholder for possible future naming.

Fieldside Parkette – named after the adjacent street and a placeholder for possible future naming.

Napier Simpson Park – named after Napier Simpson a prominent Ontario architect who was born and educated in Toronto. After graduating from university in 1951, he established a thriving private practice and soon became involved in public restoration projects. An expert in this field, Simpson undertook commissions throughout the province, playing a significant role in the development of Black Creek Pioneer Village in Toronto and Century Village near Peterborough. Through his work with various heritage groups and his efforts to preserve individual structures, he helped heighten public awareness of the value of heritage conservation. Widely recognized for his achievements, Simpson was appointed to the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, remaining active in these organizations until his death in a plane crash in 1978. He lived and had his architecture office in Thornhill.

George Couperthwaite – named after Private Couperthwaite, killed at age 24 during action in the trenches at Vimy Ridge on April 10, 1917. He had previously been wounded in the famous Somme Battle and spent five weeks in Boulogne hospital before returning to action in the trenches. Before enlisting he resided in Milliken, engaged in farming, often taking first place in local ploughing competitions. He is the first person on the Unionville Methodist (United) Church's honour roll to give his life at war.