APPENDIX E

Terrestrial Archaeology Stage 1 Report

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (STAGE 1)
IN THE CITY OF TORONTO

SCARBOROUGH WATERFRONT PROJECT

LOTS 18 TO 27 CONCESSION B, LOTS11 TO 23 CONCESSION C,
AND LOTS 3 TO 17 CONCESSION D
HISTORIC SCARBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, YORK COUNTY

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ORIGINAL REPORT
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Toronto and Region Conservation
for The Living City®

Executive Summary

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* for the Scarborough Waterfront Project in the City of Toronto. This Environmental Assessment (EA) is being conducted by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) and is aimed at creating a new waterfront park along the Lake Ontario shoreline from Bluffers Park to East Point Park in the City of Toronto. The goal is to create a destination park featuring a system of linked scenic landscapes both along the top of the bluffs and at the water's edge integrating shoreline regeneration, public access and safety, and natural heritage. The study area is located on Lots 18 to 27 Concession B, Lots 11 to 23 Concession C, and Lots 3 to 17 Concession D in historic Scarborough Township, York County.

The objectives of this study are to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions in order to evaluate the property's potential to contain cultural heritage resources that might be impacted by the modifications proposed in the EA. The study area is located along the Toronto waterfront in the former Borough of Scarborough. While the Scarborough Waterfront Project encompasses a number of water lots along the shoreline, a marine archaeological assessment is forthcoming and this Stage 1 limited to a terrestrial assessment. The study area is loosely bounded to the north by Kingston Road and Lawrence Avenue, to the south by Lake Ontario, to the east by Highland Creek, and to the west by Midland Avenue. The Scarborough Waterfront Project measures approximately 2,400 hectares and is located on TRCA, City of Toronto and private properties.

The study area has been subjected to heavy disturbances, including mid-twentieth century subdivisions and waterfront erosion control measures including reclaimed land at Bluffer's Park and Sylvan Park. These areas demonstrate long term impacts of urban development and consequently, it is possible that evidence of previous settlements and cultural resources have been impacted by these developments, as well as by natural changes such as flooding and erosion.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

- A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required in all of the areas identified as holding potential prior to any ground disturbing activities within the boundaries of the Scarborough Waterfront Project.

- Future areas determined for construction that are not covered by this Stage 1 archaeological assessment such as staging areas, temporary access roads, etc., should also be subject to a Stage 1, and if recommended, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* for the Scarborough Waterfront Project in the City of Toronto. This Environmental Assessment (EA) is being conducted by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) and is aimed at creating a new waterfront park along the Lake Ontario shoreline from Bluffers Park to East Point Park in the City of Toronto. The goal is to create a destination park featuring a system of linked scenic landscapes both along the top of the bluffs and at the water's edge integrating shoreline regeneration, public access and safety, and natural heritage. The study area is located on Lots 18 to 27 Concession B, Lots 11 to 23 Concession C, and Lots 3 to 17 Concession D in historic Scarborough Township, York County.

The study area is located along the Toronto waterfront in the former Borough of Scarborough. While the Scarborough Waterfront Project encompasses a number of water lots along the shoreline, a marine archaeological assessment is forthcoming and this Stage 1 is limited to a terrestrial assessment. The study area is loosely bounded to the north by Kingston Road and Lawrence Avenue, to the south by Lake Ontario, to the east by Highland Creek, and to the west by Midland Avenue (**Map 1**). The Scarborough Waterfront Project measures approximately 2,400 hectares and is located on TRCA, City of Toronto and private properties (**Map 2**).

Permission for this assessment was granted to TRCA's Archaeology Resource Management Services by TRCA. No permission from Toronto and private property owners was received. As a result, no entry was made onto private property for this assessment.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The objectives of the background study are to provide "detailed documentary research providing a record of the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition" (MTCS 2011). Following the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS 2011), the background study conducted for this report includes the following research information and sources:

- the most current list of archaeological sites from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological sites database for the presence of sites in the project area and sites within one kilometre of the project area
- previous archaeological field work within a radius of 50 metres around the property
- topographic maps at 1:10,000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed scale available
- historic settlement maps and atlases
- known archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping
- aerial photography (both recent and historical)
- title deeds and other land registry documents
- historical land use and ownership records including assessment rolls, census records and commercial directories
- organizations with oral or written information about the land use of the property and

area
- secondary historical document sources such as local and regional histories and academic research
- known built heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area

The background investigation for the study area encompasses the historical and cultural contexts of the people who lived both within and adjacent to the study area boundaries. Archival research of historic and modern heritage documents was conducted using available resources through the Ontario Archives, Collections Canada and various internet genealogical resources to provide a detailed synopsis of EuroCanadian/ Settlement period families on these properties. Relevant heritage documents accessed for this study included nineteenth century surveyor's maps and land abstracts for each property. Secondary sources that document the settlement of Scarborough Township, nearby villages, and the surrounding area were also reviewed.

In addition to archival research, a review of documented nineteenth and twentieth century property alterations within the study area provides the means to evaluate the potential for cultural heritage resources and landscapes to remain intact within undisturbed pockets of these properties. Despite the level of archaeological potential evaluated through the modelling process, the potential for encountering intact resources is often mitigated by the degree of modern development and construction activities, largely in urban and near urban settings.

Detailed archival research into historic and modern heritage documents was conducted as a component of this study and is presented in Section 2.1.

2.1 Local Historic Environmental Context

The project area is located along the Toronto waterfront on Lots 18 to 27 Concession B, Lots 11 to 23 Concession C, and Lots 3 to 17 Concession D in historic Scarborough Township, York County. Archival research into historic and modern heritage documents was conducted as a component of this study. A brief historical overview of the historic environment is provided below, following which an in depth review of the local area historical context is detailed.

2.1.1 Prehistoric Environment

Located primarily within the Iroquois Sand Plain physiographic region, but also within the South Slope (Chapman and Putnam 1984), the former shoreline of Glacial Lake Iroquois is situated immediately north of the study area (**Map 3**). Lake Iroquois was formed before 12,000 BP (before present) as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the Lake Ontario basin. Isostatic uplift of its outlet, combined with blockage of subsequent lower outlets by glacial ice, produced a water plain substantially higher than modern Lake Ontario. Waterlaid sediments that are free of stones and have a very level topography, evident within the Iroquois Sand Plain physiographic region, are typical of beach deposits laid down in shallow waters (Chapman and Putnam 1984:61, Karrow and Warner 1990:7). The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, and the underlying geological material is comprised of both sandy and clay till (Chapman and Putnam 1984:173). The topography of this

physiographic region generally slopes south toward Lake Ontario, though the rivers that bisect the South Slope have deep cut valleys (Chapman and Putnam 1984:173).

By 10,000 years ago Early Lake Ontario was considerably smaller than the earlier Lake Iroquois. This low water phase began around 11,400 BP when the St. Lawrence River outlet became established. Climatic changes during the Holocene were the result of “interplay of movements of continental cyclonic weather systems, fluctuating Great Lakes levels and associated climatic influences, and site-specific microclimate regimes" (Karrow and Warner 1990:35). Changes in forest composition reflect these climatic changes. During the Early Holocene ameliorating winters and warm, dry summers that were longer and warmer than present resulted in changes in the landscape in southern Ontario from treeless tundra to spruce forest by *ca.* 10,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:33-35).

After 10,000 BP a gradual increase in atmospheric humidity in conjunction with warm summers led to the replacement of spruce forests by jack pine which were dominant between 9800 and 8500 BP but were replaced by white pine by 8000 BP, suggesting a gradual increase in humidity and a continuation of hot summers. These forests would have been similar to, although not directly analogous with a modern boreal forest, insofar as a variety of hardwood and mast trees such as oak were present. In this relatively open boreal forest, subsistence resources were probably woodland caribou and/or elk, moose, beaver, hare and fish (Dibb 2004:126; Lennox 2002:8). With the exception of a mid-Holocene warm/dry period between 6000 and 3000 years ago (Yu and McAndrews 1994:151), after *ca*. 7500 years ago the southern Ontario climate shifted from deglacial to postglacial (Yu 2003:387), and experienced an essentially modern but slightly drier climate. Mixed coniferous-deciduous forest dominated the region. Subsistence resources at this time likely included a wide variety of aquatic animals, as well as waterfowl attracted to the riverine and marsh environment. Deer, fish, beaver, hare, duck and turtle as well as seasonal plants such as berries, sedges and nut trees were all possible food items established at this time (Ellis *et al*. 1990:111-114; Jamieson 2002:31; Ritchie 1994:34). Sand plains were rich in nut bearing trees such as oak, hickory, chestnut, walnut and beech. The well drained soils in this area were highly suited for growing Native horticultural crops and along with the rich food sources in the environment would have provided an ideal locale for more sedentary agriculturalists that populated southern Ontario after A.D. 900 (Karrow and Warner 1990:14).

The Scarborough Bluffs are perhaps the most unique natural heritage feature within the study area. Beginning at Victoria Park Avenue and extending 15 km east along the Lake Ontario shoreline, the bluffs were formed by sedimentary deposits over the last 100,000 years (TRCA 2004). Several layers of clays, silts, and sands form this feature, with the oldest being the Scarborough Formation located at the bottom of the bluffs. This formation consists of clay sediments that were deposited into a much larger ancestral Lake Ontario by a river flowing along the Laurentian Channel from Georgian Bay (Fairburn 2013). Eventually, the sediment built up to a depth of 45 metres above the current Lake Ontario shoreline, becoming sufficiently shallow to allow for the depositing of deltaic sands. The next formation making up the bluffs is known as the Sunnybrook Till Formation, which ranges from 8 to 12 metres in depth and is comprised of fine-grained silt to silty-clay till. It is currently debated whether this formation is glaciolacustrian or strictly glacial in nature. Finally, the Lower Leaside Till Formation contains silty sand till with clay and gravel, and is of a stiff to hard consistency. At their highest, the bluffs rise to 100 metres above Lake Ontario, and are constantly being undercut by wave action causing severe erosion. In fact, in combination with sediment deposition from the Don River,

long term erosion of the bluffs was a primary cause of the creation of the Toronto Islands (TRCA 1996).

2.1.2 Historic Environment

The early nineteenth century settler families in this area would have encountered thriving forests filled with plenty of hardwood trees important for building homes and fuelling fires. Families were fortunate if their land had a substantial water source, such as a stream, creek or spring that would attract game animals, provide fish and be a source of drinking water. Clearing the land would have been a tedious, painstaking task but of high importance. The planting, growing and harvesting of crops was vital if the pioneer families were to survive through the harsh winter months. Tree species included maple, beech, oak and white pine (Bonis 1968:39). Some of the early settlers were skilled in hunting and trapping practices, as well as other means of subsistence in the absence of a thriving agricultural foundation.

One source of information regarding the historic environment comes from the diaries of Lady Elizabeth Simcoe, wife to Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor Colonel John Graves Simcoe. On August 4th, 1793, Elizabeth Simcoe traveled in a surveyor's boat along the Toronto shoreline, and noted the resemblance of the bold highlands east of Toronto to the chalk cliffs of Scarborough in Yorkshire, England. Accordingly, her husband renamed the newly surveyed township north of the bluffs, changing it from Glasgow to Scarborough.

Highland Creek is found immediately below the bluffs, and provided great opportunity for water-powered mills in the township. The creek's Mississauga name, recorded in 1796 as "Yat.qui.l.be.no.nick", and all subsequent names reflect its geographical position as the first creek below the high land. Travellers going westward on the lake would often camp at the mouth of the Highland Creek rather than attempt a passage along the base of the Bluffs in darkness or bad weather. However, the extensive marsh at the creek's mouth and its ague-breeding mosquitoes discouraged settlers. So did the "pine plains" near the lakeshore which were shunned by early farmers who saw them as evidence of poor soil.

David and Mary Thompson were among the first settlers to Scarborough Township, arriving in the late 1790s. David spent much of his time working in York Township, leaving Mary to tend to the household. Mary details some of her encounters with the environment in her first few years, saying "Often in those early days the cottage was surrounded by wolves, some on the roof, others gnawing at the door" (Boyle 1896:33). Mary is also known to have confronted a bear with an axe that was carrying off one of her pigs (Boyle 1896:33). In addition to tending livestock and hunting wild game, Mary recounted that she was able to supplement the family diet with fish from a nearby stream and leeks that she gathered from the surrounding woods.

An examination of historic maps illustrates the changing shoreline along the Scarborough Bluffs over time: Tremaine's 1860 map (**Map 4**) and Miles & Co. 1878 map (**Map 5**) provide some examples of the varying escarpment alignments. Slight errors are not unusual for the nineteenth century maps, but it is reasonable to expect that the bluffs have receded due to the effects of nineteenth century activities, erosion and storm events during the past 300 years, and urban development during the last 75 years. **Maps 6** and **7** illustrate the Scarborough shoreline as illustrated in 1878, 1932 and 1959 against a modern orthographic image. The urbanization of the Scarborough waterfront and its surroundings are also illustrated through the series of topographic maps dating between 1909 and 1949 (on file with the TRCA) (1909: **Maps**

8 and 1932: **Map 9**) as well as aerial photography dating between 1946 and 1993 (on file with the TRCA) (1947: **Images 1** and **2,** 1959: **Images 3** and **4)**.

2.2 Historical Context

The study area is located on Lots 18 to 27 Concession B, Lots 11 to 23 Concession C, and Lots 3 to 17 Concession D in historic Scarborough Township, York County. The objectives of the background study are to provide "detailed documentary research providing a record of the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition" (MTCS 2011). The following sections provide an inclusive review of geographic and cultural features of both the study area and its surroundings in order to evaluate the potential for cultural resources. Archival research of the nineteenth century settlement of the properties provides an historical overview of the local area and documentary evidence of twentieth and twenty-first century construction provides a summary of the landscape history and use. This research was completed to determine the potential for cultural materials to be recovered from the study area, or conversely whether the study area has been subjected to extensive modifications that have damaged or removed any archaeological potential.

The following historic background is written to document the chronological history of the lands within the study area. The summarized PreContact chronology was constructed from research contained within *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris (1990). The EuroCanadian chronology is presented from its broadest scale down to specific historic events. That is, the discussion reviews the history of York County, Scarborough Township, nearby settlements, major transportation routes, and individual lot summaries. Finally, a discussion of relevant twentieth century history is provided, as is a review of nineteenth and twentieth century historic and topographic maps, and aerial photographs.

2.2.1 PreContact History

PalaeoIndian Period – 12,000 to 10,000 BP.
As the glaciers retreated from southern Ontario, nomadic peoples gradually moved into the areas recently vacated by the massive ice-sheets. It should be remembered that, as the glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age 12,000 years ago, the landscape of southern Ontario was very much like the tundra of the present day eastern sub-arctic. During this time, the entire population of southern Ontario is thought to be somewhere between 100 and 200 individuals. These PalaeoIndians lived in small family groups and presumably hunted caribou and other fauna associated with the cooler environment of this time period. This reconstruction is substantiated by the location of a single toe bone of a caribou at a site in Detroit and the presence of arctic hare, arctic fox and a large ungulate at the Udora site (a PalaeoIndian encampment) near the south shore of Lake Simcoe.

During this time, the water levels and shorelines of lakes Huron and Ontario were fluctuating due to the run-off of the melting glaciers. Traditionally, the PalaeoIndian occupation of southern Ontario has been associated with these glacial lake shorelines. However, recent investigations in the greater Toronto area indicate that these peoples also exploited interior locations away from the glacial lakes, such as kettle lake areas along the Oak Ridges Moraine.

Archaic Period – 10,000 to 2,800 BP.
As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments and associated fauna. Thus, many new technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed by the Archaic peoples of this time period. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact.

To harvest the new riches of the warming climate, the Archaic bands of southern Ontario followed an annual cycle, which exploited seasonably available resources in differing geographic locales within watersheds. For example, from spring through fall, bands joined together and inhabited sites in lakeshore environments where abundant foodstuffs such as fish, waterfowl and wild rice enabled the establishment of larger multi-season occupations. As the seasons changed and aquatic resources became scarce, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter, such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived on the forest margins of these areas.

Unfortunately, due to the fluctuating Lake Ontario water levels at the end of the ice age, the shoreline would have sat at a location that is currently 10 to 20 meters below the present surface level. Aboriginal groups of this era would have exploited the shoreline environments in these now submerged locations and associated archaeological sites representing these seasonal activities are now under water. Consequently, our understanding of the Archaic uses of the Lake Ontario shoreline is poor.

Initial Woodland Period – approximately 1,000 B.C. (2,800 BP) to A.D. 700
Early in the Initial Woodland period, band size and subsistence activities were generally consistent with the groups of the preceding Archaic period. Associated with the earliest components of this cultural period is the introduction of clay pots. Ceramic vessels provided a means for long-term storage of abundant resources. With the ability to store foodstuffs during times of plenty, the stress of harder times was greatly reduced as it would have been possible to take advantage of accumulated goods. Additionally, around two thousand years ago a revolutionary new technology, the bow and arrow, was brought into southern Ontario and radically changed the approach to hunting and warfare. These two technological innovations allowed for major changes in subsistence and settlement patterns. As populations became larger, camps and villages with more permanent structures were occupied longer and more consistently. Generally, these larger sites are associated with the gathering of two or more band groups into what are referred to as “macrobands”. Often, these larger groups would reside in favourable locations to cooperatively take advantage of readily exploitable resources such as fish. It was also during this period that elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place.

It was also during this period that a brief horizon of Hopewellian influences (from Ohio) emerged, resulting in more elaborate burial rituals, such as cremation, burial mound construction (as with those most popularly seen at the Serpent Mounds near Peterborough,

Ontario, for example) and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. In fact, these goods, which include large caches of well-crafted lithic blades, sheets of mica, marine shells, shark teeth, silver and copper beads, and artifacts such as platform smoking pipes and decorative ear ornaments, all indicate that the Initial Woodland period was one of increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the east coast and the Ohio Valley.

Late Woodland Period – A.D. 700 to 1650

Around A.D. 700, maize was introduced into southern Ontario from the south. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. These villages consisted of longhouses measuring six metres wide and high and extending anywhere from three to 15 metres in length. Quite often these villages, some of which are one to four hectares in size, were surrounded by multiple rows of palisades suggesting that defence was a community concern. Aside from villages, Late Woodland peoples also inhabited hamlets and special purpose cabins and campsites that are thought to have been associated with larger settlements. A hamlet consisted of a small scattering of longhouses (approximately one acre in size) that were used on a year-round basis by lower numbers of people that were related to those in the village, but for various reasons lived outside of the village. Cabin sites are those sites that consist of just one longhouse, perhaps built for those individuals whose crops were located a fair distance away from the original village. As such, they were only inhabited on a seasonal basis during times of planting and harvest. Finally, there are special purpose campsites: locations that were temporarily used by Late Woodland peoples in order to extract a particular resource (such as fish, deer, or plant foods). Unfortunately, because of their short-term use, there are generally few artifacts and they rarely contain evidence of structural remains. Many of these campsites are associated with Algonkian-speaking nations who continued a relatively nomadic lifestyle (primarily on the Canadian Shield areas where crop cultivation was not predictable) although travel to and trade with their Iroquoian-speaking counterparts was common.

Social changes were also taking place, as reflected in the fluorescence of smoking pipes; certain burial rituals; increased settlement size; and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). One interesting socio-cultural phenomenon that occurred during this period as a result of the shift in emphasis from hunting to horticulture was a movement away from the traditional patrilineal and patrilocal societies of the preceding band-oriented groups to a matrilineal orientation. Also associated with the Late Woodland period are the large communal grave sites known as ossuaries. Ossuaries are large circular pits (approximately 4 to 10 meters in diameter) that contain the skeletal remains of hundreds of individuals. Historically we know that, every ten years or so, the inhabitants of one or several villages would exhume the remains of their ancestors from their original resting places, clean and wrap them in fur robes, and re-inter them in prepared pits a short distance from the hosting village. The purpose of this secondary and final burial was to reaffirm and strengthen community ties. At the end of this tremendously powerful ceremony, which could last up to 10 days, it was believed that the souls of the deceased were finally at rest and united with one another in the spiritual world.

After centuries of small-scale warfare and the gradual depletion of resources, such as soil nutrients and firewood, the Late Woodland groups that inhabited the north shore of Lake Ontario began moving their villages northward towards Georgian Bay. It was these groups that

eventually evolved into the Petun and Huron Nations witnessed and recorded by the early French missionaries and explorers during the seventeenth century as the newcomers traveled up the Trent-Severn waterway on their journeys inland from the St. Lawrence. By AD 1650, the numbers of people in both of those nations dwindled through contact with Europeans (and their diseases) and many relocated or were adopted through continued warfare with the League Iroquois (Five Nations) from New York State.

Descendants of the PreContact indigenous peoples continue to reside on reserve lands and in urban areas throughout Ontario, as well as in other provinces and many U.S. states, and are actively involved in consultations with the provincial and federal governments relating to ancestral sites (particularly burial grounds and other sacred spaces) and proposed projects that might have an impact on ancestral territories and Aboriginal rights under the Canadian constitution.

2.2.2 Post Contact History

PostContact Period – 1650 to 1791
Also called the Early Historic Period, these years are characterized by the arrival of a small number of Europeans interested in exploration, trade, and establishing missions, coupled with a gradual adoption of European materials by First Nations peoples. In terms of material culture, it is often difficult to distinguish between *Haudenosaunee*, *Anishinaabe*, *Métis* and colonial settler campsites during these early years. This is due to the interaction and adoption of each other's material goods and subsistence strategies which blur cultural boundaries. Such interaction was essential to early explorers and missionaries who relied on local people for survival strategies and knowledge of the local landscape. These permeable boundaries continued until the Crown established segregated reserves in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries for the *Haudenosaunee* and *Anishinaabe* communities who remained here while granting properties to European settlers.

The French explorers and fur traders began to travel along the Lake Ontario shoreline and explore parts of the north shore inland. Following the centuries-old routes of the Toronto Carrying Place Trail including the east branch along the Rouge River and the west branch along the Humber River, they travelled north to the Holland River and beyond, to the upper Great Lakes. It was at this time that the Métis culture developed, resulting initially from the union of indigenous women with the fur traders and a blending of cultural traditions through the ensuing generations.

Small groups of Seneca originally from the Finger Lakes region south of Lake Ontario moved into the area around the 1660's. The Seneca established the village of Ganatsekwyagon close to the Rouge River portage, a strategic location that allowed ongoing trade with the French, English, and Dutch. Though a number of potential locations for this village have been suggested, including the Ganadatsetiagon site, located within a twentieth century housing development on the northeast side of Frenchman's Bay, it is more likely that the unexcavated Bead Hill site located along the Rouge River is the actual location of the village (Mohr 1998).

Due to disruption in their trade resulting from French and English fur trade disputes, the Seneca abandoned Ganatsekwyagon leaving the Pickering area without a permanent First Nations settlement after 1695. The more nomadic Mississauga people moved into the area in the 1700's, traversing the area on their seasonal rounds.

In 1763, the Treaty of Paris was signed which passed New France into British hands. However, it was not until 20 years later that land acquisition and development in the region began. Following the American Revolutionary War, the British government decided to reopen the overland trade route from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron which was known as the "*Passage de Taronto.*" Consequently, in October 1783 the British bought from the Mississauga Nation a tract of land stretching from Cataraqui (Bay of Quinte) to the Etobicoke Creek at the west end of Toronto. The treaty was named the Gun Shot Treaty and had immediate implications since the proper procedures detailed in the Treaty of Paris and outlined below had not been followed.

> "No purchase of Lands belonging to the Indians, whether in the Name and for the Use of the Crown, or in the Name and for the Use of proprietaries of Colonies be made but at some general Meeting, at which the principal chiefs of each Tribe, claiming a property in such Lands, are present; and all Tracts, so purchased, shall be regularly surveyed by a Sworn Surveyor in the presence and with the Assistance of a person deputed by the Indians to attend such Survey; and the said Surveyor shall make an accurate Map of such Tract, describing the Limits, which Map shall be entered upon Record, with the Deed of Conveyance from the Indians" (Ball 2000).

Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe reviewed the Gun Shot Treaty documents in 1795 and concluded that even though they were not done properly, the Treaty would remain in effect since the Mississauga people were not lodging a dispute (Johnson 1973). Due to irregularities in the treaty and in order to establish the actual lands negotiated, on September 23, 1787 the Crown further purchased lands from the Mississauga, which is known as the "Toronto Purchase". However, additional negotiations in 1805 led to clarification of the treaty boundaries, and the lands were finally settled in 1923 by the Williams Commission.

Later Post Contact/ Settlement Period History – A.D. 1791 to 1900
York County

Since 1788, the land north of Lake Ontario formed part of the District of Nassau in the Province of Quebec. The Province of Upper Canada was created in 1791, and in the following year Colonel John Graves Simcoe renamed it the Home District and formed York County along with eighteen other counties. York County originally included modern day York Region, Peel Region, Halton Region, Toronto, parts of Durham Region and the City of Hamilton. It was divided into two ridings, East and West York and the former included Markham Township.

The townships which formed York County included Georgina, North Gwillimbury, East Gwillimbury, King, Whitchurch, Vaughan, Markham, Etobicoke, York and Scarborough (Reaman 1971:20). "Simcoe made every effort to give English names to countries, towns, townships and rivers, in order to impress on the Loyalists that there was a continuing British presence north of the lost American Colonies" (Rayburn 1996).

During the early nineteenth century, land grants of 200 acres (81 hectares) were given outside of the town core as a reward to soldiers who fought for the British in the fight against the American colonies. In addition, land patents were issued to attract settlers from the British Isles as well as United Empire Loyalists from the United States. Townships situated further inland were not a desirable location by the Loyalists and were therefore of secondary importance to the settlement policies of Simcoe. As a result, the prime waterfront townships were quickly occupied by the Loyalists, while other townships were left for the children of Loyalists, "late-

Loyalists" and settlers from Europe and the United States to clear. These land patents were granted under conditions written in the Settlement Duty Agreement that required patent holders to clear and fence five acres (two hectares) of land and build a house 16 feet by 20 feet (5.5 metres by 6.1 metres) within the first twelve months of settlement.

The townships of York County were partially surveyed in 1793 and 1794 by Abraham Iredell. The first complete survey was begun in 1801 and finished in 1802 by Johann Stegman, an officer in the Hessian Regiment during the American Revolution. The townships were laid out in ten concessions one and a quarter miles apart, running north and south from Yonge Street east to the Pickering Town Line and were divided by six sideroads also one and a quarter miles apart running east and west. Each concession was divided into 200 acre lots, with five concessions between every sideroad. Thus, a lot and concession referred to a 200 acre parcel of land defined by the concession road on its western boundary.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 provided for a reserve of land in each township for the support of the Crown and the Protestant clergy. These reserves were to equal one seventh of the lands granted in each township. The Surveyor-General, D.W. Smith, evolved the Chequered Plan for the location of these Clergy and Crown Reserves. No doubt, Abraham Iredell's 1793 survey was based on the Chequered Plan. Simcoe wished to maintain Yonge Street as a military road to the north and therefore decided the reserve plan should not include concessions bordering the street. These reserves hindered road improvement as each settler was only responsible for clearing the road fronting his own lot. Access to streams was also blocked. Settlers could lease the reserve lots for a period of 21 years and if the duties of building the house and clearing the road were performed he could then sell his lease and be compensated for his work. In 1828 the Crown Reserves were turned over to King's College (later to become the University of Toronto) and then sold off. Interestingly, the Clergy Reserves were a contributing factor to the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837.

Settlers arrived in York as early as 1794 and in some cases were squatters who obtained squatters rights at the time of the first survey. Many of the earliest settlers in both townships arrived from the United States, including United Empire Loyalists and Hessian soldiers. Others were attracted by the conditional offer of 200 acre land grants as outlined in the Settlement Duty Agreement. Townships were quickly settled by Scottish, Irish and English immigrants and French *émigré* families from the French Revolution. Many were also from Pennsylvania. These included the Pennsylvania Dutch (more correctly Pennsylvania Deutsch or German), Quakers, Mennonites and Brethren in Christ – known as "Dunkards" or "Tunkers." Many Pennsylvania Dutch family names continue to be prominent throughout the area. Censuses and other records from the nineteenth century reveal how extensively the families intermarried, the frequency with which land transactions occurred between the families, and how common it was for them as kin to be adjacent landowners over the generations. For example, in 1802 Eli Player noted passage through York of three wagons of "Pennsylvanians" on their way to Markham. Also, Timothy Rogers, a Quaker from Vermont, led a settlement of forty Quaker families into Whitchurch from Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania.

Settlement commonly grew around waterways, fertile land and timber resources. The early development of the township began as small communities arose around the intersections of main roads or adjacent to streams or rivers which provided a source of power for a mill. Around the mills, facilities to serve the settlers would begin to spring up, including general stores, churches, schools and later post offices. Hardwood forests of maple mixed with beech,

cherry, oak basswood, hemlock and pine were located in the fertile soils of the highlands while stands of white and red pine were found in the lighter sandy soil. The wet and moist areas supported cedar, black ash, elm, soft maple and spruce. The earliest settlers needed to clear these trees to cultivate their lands and make their homes. The many tributaries of the rivers were home to small saw mills throughout the townships, supplying lumber for local use, the mast and spar industry for the Royal Navy and planks for the roadways. These were soon followed by larger sawmills, grist mills for flour, woolen mills and distilleries.

Scarborough Township

The lands that became Scarborough Township are believed to have been acquired by the British from the native Mississaugas in 1787 negotiations outside of the larger Toronto Purchase. Since 1788 the land north of Lake Ontario formed part of the District of Nassau in the Province of Quebec. In 1792, York County was divided into two ridings, East and West York and the East Riding included Scarborough Township. The Districts were abolished in May 1849 and the area remained as part of the County of York. Scarborough was incorporated as a township in 1850, then a borough of Metropolitan Toronto in 1967, a city in 1983 and finally in 1998 it was amalgamated with other municipalities as the City of Toronto. Originally called Glasgow, the township was later named in honour of the Duke of York and the Yorkshire town of Scarborough. The white lakeside cliffs reminded Simcoe's wife Elizabeth of the gray cliffs of the English town.

The township was surveyed by Augustus Jones beginning in 1791 and continuing in the years spanning 1793 and 1795. Additional surveys were conducted in 1864 by F.F. Passmore upon recognition that the initial survey was somewhat faulty. Scarborough was laid out in nine concessions, four of which are interrupted by the shore of Lake Ontario. These four are labelled A to D while the remaining five are numbered. Each concession is 1 ¼ miles (2 km) apart, running west of the boundary with Pickering Township and the angled lakefront. They were divided by sideroads ½ mile (0.8 km) apart running south and north. Other than the gore lots along the lakefront, and those smaller lots along the east and north boundaries, each concession was divided into 200 acre (81 ha) lots, two between every sideroad, numbered east to west. Thus, a Lot and Concession referred to a 200 acre parcel of land defined by the Lot west of the boundary with Pickering and by the Concession road on its northern side.

By 1796 the first land patents in Scarborough were to British army officers and residents of nearby York. Soon afterwards land grants were made to settlers from the British Isles as well as the United States, some of whom were United Empire Loyalists, and others attracted by the offer of 200 acre land grants. These grants were on condition that the settler clear five acres, build a house, and open the road fronting the lot. However, settlement in Scarborough was slow, and in 1802 only 89 people were listed within the township (Bonis 1968:265). The population began to grow once Danforth Road and Kinston Road were constructed, but slowed again during the War of 1812. Following the war additional settlement was seen in the Township with people from Britain, Scotland and Ireland arriving, and by 1819 the population rose to 349 inhabitants. In 1830, the population of Scarborough Township was 1,135 people. The population doubled in the following 12 years to 2, 750, and by 1861 was at 4, 854 people.

Nearby Settlements

Scarborough Village

Scarborough Village was located at the intersection of Kingston Road and Eglinton Avenue and boasted having the first post office in the entire township, established in 1832. Upon hearing in

1855 that the Grand Trunk Railway would pass through this area, settler Isaac Stoner subdivided and sold his property in preparation of what was sure to be a boom in industry. With other settlers expecting the same, the part lots sold quickly for as much as $428 per half acre (Bonis 1968: 165). Track was laid in the following year, and a railway station was erected along Markham Road. The village grew to support Baird's inn, a general store, a school, a blacksmith's shop, and approximately a dozen houses (Brown 1997: 196). Unfortunately, Scarborough Village was located on a steep grade, and the trains had difficulty moving forward after a stop. As a result, the train station was moved further west to what would later become Scarborough Junction, and Scarborough Village began to decline. By 1896, little had changed for Scarborough village (Bonis 1968:165).

Scarborough Junction

Scarborough Junction takes its name from the meeting of two railway lines, the Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) and the Toronto and Nipissing Railway (TNR); however, prior to the construction of the railways, the village housed the junction between three major roads: Kenedy Road, St. Clair Avenue, and Danforth Road. The GTR was constructed through this area in 1856, with the train station located further west in Scarborough Village. During this time Scarborough Junction was little more than a stopping point along the rail line (Brown 1997:194). Once the GTR train station moved to the Junction several years later the area began to develop. By 1860 the Farmer's Inn, a blacksmith's shop, and a school house, among other structures, were listed on the Tremaine Map. In the early 1870s the Toronto and Nipissing Railway was constructed to provide access to northerly resources in the Kawarthas and beyond. A large depot erected at the TNR termination at Scarborough Junction connected to new roads that provided access to the west. In 1873 Scarborough Junction's first post office opened, and by 1896 it was described as the most populous village in the township (Bonis 1968:165).

Villages of Highland Creek and West Hill

Although the first post office was opened at Scarborough Village, the first true "community" to be established in Scarborough Township was at Highland Creek. The community originally stretched from the Pickering border west to Galloway Road. Prior to any settlement, Elizabeth Simcoe described the former Township of Glasgow as the "high lands of Toronto." The river flowing through the high land became known as the Highland Creek.

The intersection of Kingston Road, the old Danforth Road and Highland Creek stimulated rapid growth of the village of Highland Creek in the early nineteenth century. Saw millers, grist millers, cobblers, merchants, innkeepers, coopers, tanners, blacksmiths, ship builders and a host of other tradesmen helped build the community and in time it boasted churches from all major denominations including the first Roman Catholic Church (St. Joseph's) and the first Anglican Church (St. Margaret's) in Scarborough. Upon the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856, the businesses of Highland Creek began to suffer as more and more people chose to travel by rail rather than stage coach.

Unlike most villages of the time that tended towards amalgamation, Highland Creek actually divided into two villages with the creek and valleylands marking the village boundaries. West Hill was located on the west side of the valley and Highland Creek was on the east side. One of the earliest settlers to West Hill when it was a part of Highland Creek was William Heron, who settled in 1832 after his marriage to Joanna Skilding, a daughter of a pioneer of York. Heron Park, a modern Community Centre, is located on part of the old Heron farm. In 1851 Melville Church was built with the encouragement of the Presbyterians of Agincourt as they completed

Knox Presbyterian Church. Melville Church was replaced by a red brick building in 1887 and is still in use today. St. Margaret's Church, the first Anglican Church in Scarborough, was constructed in 1833 and individuals from across Scarborough Township would travel to join the congregation. West Hill included a small suburb formerly called Corktown and consisting of shanties erected in the 1850s by Irish railroad workers (Brown 1997:105). In 1879, John Richardson opened a post office on the west side of the creek and named it West Hill (Brown 1997:105), finally signifying the separation between the villages of Highland Creek and West Hill.

In the mid-twentieth century, after World War II, the post office was removed from the village of Highland Creek, and became amalgamated once again with West Hill. By the twentieth century, the Highland Creek valley was inhabited due to a housing shortage after the Second World War, resulting in many small cottages being converted into year-round residences. However, large numbers of settlers greatly intensified problems in an area not well suited for year-round habitation. Contaminated wells, evictions and home demolition were contentious issues in the post-war period. The steep slopes and flat floodplain of the creek valley further complicated living conditions in the area as residents and their cottages were regularly threatened by flash flooding. With the severe damage from Hurricane Hazel in 1954, the insistence for public ownership of floodplain land to prevent further development was successfully supported.

Transportation

Early Roads

Danforth Road

The EuroCanadian settlement of Scarborough Township was slow for a variety of reasons, one of which was a lack of transportation routes through the township (Brown 1997). The first major road into Scarborough was constructed as part of a larger plan to connect the Township of York east to Kingston. Following the construction of Dundas Street west from York to the Thames River, Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe ordered that the road be continued from York to Kingston (Bonis 1968). By 1799, Asa Danforth had been hired and he and his crew began cutting. By July 26, 1799, Danforth had cleared the route through Scarborough and Pickering Townships, and on December 19, 1800, Danforth reported that the road had been completed to the Trent River, as requested. However, there were many complaints regarding the condition of the road, which was decidedly poor. The road was winding and had many steep hills that were impassable except in winter. As Danforth himself noted, few settlers were living along the road at this time, with the lots fronting the road previously granted to non-resident government officials and favourites. As a result, regular maintenance was lacking and the road quickly fell into disrepair.

Kingston Road and the Electric Rail

Kingston Road marks the northern boundary of the study area. Kingston Road was constructed beginning in 1801 as a means to provide road access closer to the waterfront. With Danforth Road located several concessions north of the lake, and generally considered an unreliable transportation route, early settlers to Scarborough decided a road closer to the waterfront was a necessity. Two of the earliest inhabitants of Scarborough Township, William Cornell and Levi Annis, cleared the first leg of Kingston Road in 1801 and it quickly became the preferred route over Danforth Road (Bonis 1968:265). By 1817, the road had been completed all the way to Kingston and on to Montreal, at many points following the trail cleared by Asa Danforth. Some of the funds originally aimed towards making improvements to Danforth Road

(known as Dundas Street at the time) were approved for Kingston Road, and between 1815 and 1816 the road was straightened and improved and became the main highway across the Township (Bonis 1968:265).

However, like many early routes, Kingston Road could quickly turn into a series of impassable mud pits (Bonis 1968:265). As a result, in the early 1830s additional funds were acquired to begin improving the road once again. Government funds were to be supplemented by tolls that would be placed along the road and managed by local trustees. Initial sections of road were macadamized (gravel laid 10 inches deep), but because this method turned out to be more expensive than anticipated, large sections of the road were planked.

In 1892, the Toronto and Scarboro Electric Railway Light and Power Company was incorporated, and in the following year began an electric streetcar service that moved along Kingston Road from Queen Street to Blantyre Avenue. In 1898, the Toronto Railway Company laid track for its electric railway along Kingston Road to the Hunt Club, and three years later extended the line to the Half-Way House (Bonis 1968:276). In 1905, the company's successor, the Toronto and York Radial Company, completed the line to West Hill. In the following ten years the automobile became a commonplace method of transportation, and the gravel roads were eventually paved to prevent dust. In 1922, the line was purchased by the City of Toronto.

Railways

Grand Trunk Railway

The Grand Trunk Railway was first proposed in 1852 when the federal government announced its plan to construct a Toronto to Montreal railway (Collections Canada 2005). In 1853, the Grand Trunk Railway Company began purchasing existing railway companies, and by October of 1856 had completed the line from Toronto to Montreal. The following month the rail line extended west to Sarnia, and by the early 1860s operated to Maine in the United States. When residents of Scarborough Township heard about the coming of the Grand Trunk Railway, some land owners decided to capitalize on the industrial and commercial boom that came to villages that had train stations (Bonis 1968:150). The Village of Scarborough was one such location, and with a proposed train station, ½ acre lots in the area were sold for as much as $428 each. However, the train station did not stay for long, being situated at the bottom of a rather steep hill. The station was soon moved a mile west to what would become the village of Scarborough Junction, and the Village of Scarborough would quickly fall into decline. While the finances of the railway were never strong, travel and transport by rail became very popular, and roads and shipping routes along the north shore of Lake Ontario became less utilized. The Grand Trunk Railway Company continued to buy other railway companies and expanding in the hopes of staving off debt, but eventually claimed bankruptcy in 1919 (Collections Canada 2005). Four years later the Canadian government purchased the rail line and amalgamated it with the Canadian National Railways, later call the Canadian National.

Toronto and Nipissing Railway

The Toronto and Nipissing Railway, chartered in 1868, was financially backed by several Toronto businessmen including William Gooderham, J.G. Worts, and Sir Henry Pellat (Bonis 1968:151). Proposed to connect Scarborough to the northeast for trade and for transport of natural resources from northeastern Ontario, construction began in the fall of 1869. By 1871 the Toronto and Nipissing Railway extended to Uxbridge and in the following year to Coboconk. By 1873 the railway terminated at Scarborough Junction, contributing to its prosperity so that it was eventually considered the most prosperous village in Scarborough Township (Bonis

1968:165). In 1882, the line was incorporated into the Midland Railway, which provided the name for the street that presently crosses the railway at Scarborough Junction: "Midland Avenue." This rail line is still in operation today, though sections have been abandoned.

Lot Summaries

A review of the land abstract index and township papers was conducted to identify the earliest settlers possible for each property.

Several of the lots within the study area were originally Clergy Reserves. These tracts of land were reserved for the church by the Constitutional Act of 1791 which held one-seventh of all Crown land for the Protestant clergy. Five of the properties within the study area were leased by the Clergy during the first decade of the nineteenth century and are outlined in **Table 1**. It is unknown whether the leasee's ever resided on the property or if they used the land for agriculture. The Clergy lands stinted impeded the growth along the waterfront of the township as many of the lots were unoccupied and roads fronting the lots were not opened for the passage of new settlers. Eventually the government removed the church's ownership of these lands and the properties were granted or sold. None of the leasees of Clergy land would go on to petition the Crown to purchase the lots. **Table 2** is a summary of land grants identified on the land abstracts observed at the Ontario Archives.

Table 1 Summary of Clergy Leases Within the Study Area

Con	Lot	Leasee	Date
B	25	John Stoner	1806
C	21	William and John Hansen	1804
D	8	Daniel Herrick	1808
D	11	John McGill	1801
D	15	John McGill	1801

Table 2 Summary of Original Land Grants from the Crown

Con	Lot	Grantee	Acres	Date
B	18	n/a		
B	19	Submission Galloway	All	1802
B	20	Parshall Terry Junior	All 25	1801
B	21	King's College	All 100	1825
B	22	David Fleming	All	1799
B	23	David Fleming	All	1799
B	24	Parker Mills	All 132	1802
B	25	Stephen Pherrill	All 140	1832
B	26	Jonathan Ashbridge	100	1799
B	26	John Adair	100 N	1799
B	27	Sarah Ashbridge	All 200	1799
C	11	n/a		

Con	Lot	Grantee	Acres	Date
C	12	Donald McLean	All 200	1805
C	13	Donald McLean	All 200	1805
C	14	William Osterhout	All	1799
C	15	James Humphery	All 98	1844
C	16	William Osterhout	All	1799
C	17	Nicholas Smith	All	1799
C	18	Nicholas Smith	All	1799
C	19	Submission Galloway	All	1802
C	20	Parshall Terry Junior	All 25	1801
C	21	King's College	All 100	1828
C	22	David Fleming	All	1799
C	23	David Fleming	All	1799
D	3	Joseph Ketchum	All	1798
D	4	Joseph Ketchum	All	1798
D	5	King's College	All 152	1828
D	6	John Richardson	All 200	1806
D	7	John Richardson	All 200	1806
D	8	Alexander Nelson	80.5	1847
D	9	Charles Rice	All 200	1802
D	10	Samuel Heron	All 200	1801
D	11	King's College	All 100	1828
D	12	James Hoghtelling	All 200	1797
D	13	James McGill	All 400	1797
D	14	James McGill		1797
D	15	James Humphery	All 200	1844
D	16	Elizabeth Osterhout	All 200	1805
D	17	Robert Isaac Dey Grey	All 400	1801

2.2.3 Review of Maps and Aerial Photography

Review of Nineteenth Century Maps

Nineteenth Century Map Review

Two nineteenth century maps were reviewed for the study area: the 1860 Tremaine Map of York County (**Map 4**), and the 1878 Walker & Miles Atlas of York County (**Map 5**). The following is a summary of the land owners and structures noted on these maps (**Table 3**). Structures directly adjacent to the study area that may have impacted lands within the current assessment were also included. Note that Lot 18 Concession B is completely under water.

Table 3 Summary of Residents and Structures located on 19th Century Maps

		1860		1878	
Con	**Lot**	**Name**	**Structure**	**Name**	**Structure**

		1860		**1878**	
Con	**Lot**	**Name**	**Structure**	**Name**	**Structure**
B	18				
B	19			Nelson Gates	
B	20	J. Terrance		Robert McCowan	x
B	21 W	John Stobe		John Stobe	
B	21 E	Archibald Muir		Alex Muir	
B	22	Thomas Crone		James Young	
B	23	J. Thom		Jonathan Thorn	
B	24 W	Pherrill Estate		William Pherrill	
B	24 E	David Pherrill		David Pherrill	
B	25 N	A. Pherrill		Adna Pherrill	x
B	25 S	Mrs. Calender		Robert Calander	
B	26 N	J. Maclure		James McCluer	
B	26 S	Isaac Ashbridge	x	Isaac Ashbridge	x
B	27 N	William Hale		William Heal, J.D.	
B	27 S	J. Maclure	x	George Keith	x
C	11			William Humphrey	
C	12	William Humphreys		William Humphrey	
C	13	William Humphreys		William Humphrey	x
C	14 W	James Humphreys		James Humphrey	
C	14 E			William Humphrey	
C	15 W	James Humphreys		James Humphrey Sr.	
C	15 E	John Skelton		Jonathan Skelton	
C	16	David Annes		David Annis	x
C	17	Thomas Dowswell	x	Archibald Muir	x
C	18	Est. of Edward Cornell		Russell Cornell	x
C	19 N	G. Cornell		J.C., J. L.	x
C	19 S	Nelson Gates		Nelson Gates	
C	20 N	Nelson Gates	x, Blacksmith Shop	Nelson Gates	x
C	20 S	J. Terrance		Robert McCowan	
C	21 W	John Stobe		Robert Stobe	
C	21 E	Archibald Muir		Alex Muir	
C	22 N	Robert McCowan, John Stobe		Robert McCowan, Isaac Stobe	
C	22 S	Thomas Crone		James Young	
C	23 N	T. Wilson		David Wilson	
C	23 S	J. Thom		Jonathan Thorn	
D	3	Charles Small		Mrs. James Richardson widow	
D	4 N	Jordan Cornell	x	Mrs. James Richardson	x
D	4 S			Mrs. Shackleton	

		1860		**1878**	
Con	**Lot**	**Name**	**Structure**	**Name**	**Structure**
D	5 N	John Wright		Jonathan Wright	x
D	5 S	Jordan Cornell		Jonathan Bennett	
D	6 N	W. R. Bennet		Johnathan Bennett	x
D	6 S			Bennett Estate	
D	7 N	W. R. Bennet		William & David Bennett	x
D	7 S			D. M. McDonald	
D	8 W	Alex Neilson		Alex Neilson	x
D	8 E	John Neilson	x	Jonathan Neilson	x
D	9	William Heron	x	William Heron	x
D	10 W	Jacob Brumwell	x	William Coleman	x
D	10 E	Thomas Skelding	x	Thomas Skelding	x
D	11 W	Thomas Young	x	Thomas Young	x
D	11 E	William Richardson, Henry Purvis	x	Thomas Young, Jonathan Castle	x
D	12 N	William Galloway		William Galloway	x
D	12 S	George Eads, William Galloway		George Eads, William Galloway	
D	13 W	Est. of E. Galloway (Dec.)		Wm Galloway	x
D	13 C	W. Bell, T. G., Jas Humphery (Se.),		R. Eades, L. G. CSN-__ Galloway, J. Humphrey	
D	13 E	Wm Chamberlain, Mrs. S. Peteram		W. Chamberlain, Exovy Robarge	
D	14 W	Mrs. E. Richardson		Jonathan Richardson	
D	14 C	James S. Richardson			
D	14 E	Elijah Ettwell		Jonathan N. Lake	
D	15 W	J. Humphrey Jr., Rev. W. Norris, James Humphreys	x	James Humphrey Jr, Morgan Gladstone, James Humphrey Sr.	x
D	15 E	Rev. W. H. Norris, John Skelton		Skelton H., Jonathan Skelton	
D	16 N	J. Humphry, Rev. William B. Norris		James Humphrey Jr, Morgan Gladstone	x
D	16 S	Jeremiah Annes		Jeremiah Annis	
D	17 N	R. Jackson		Thomson Jackson	
D	17 S	Colin Allen McLean		Jeremiah Annis	

The Tremaine Map of York County (**Map 4**) illustrated twelve structures within the SWP study area. In the 1878 Miles & Co. Atlas of York County (**Map 5**) 25 structures were illustrated. A review of the 1861 census indicated there were thirty houses on the lots and concessions that make up the present study area. It is possible the individuals who compiled the 1860 map did not illustrate every house that may be of interest today and potential exists to locate undocumented structures. Of the houses and owners illustrated in 1860, eight were identified in the census return, four log houses and four frame houses. Due to the extensive development of the Scarborough waterfront during the twentieth century, it is unknown at this time if remnants of any of these structures exist. Despite these disturbances, potential may still

exist to locate several historic houses in pockets of undisturbed greenspace with in the study area. **Table 4** is a summary of these structures.

Table 4 Potential to Locate 19th Century Cultural Heritage Resources

Map	Con	Lot	Name
1878	B	20	Robert McCowan
1878	B	25	Robert Calandar
1878	C	13	James Humphrey
1878	C	18	Russell Cornell
1878	C	20	Robert McCowan
1860	D	4	Jordan Cornell
1878	D	4	Mrs. Shackleton
1878	D	5	Jonathan Bennett
1860/1878	D	8	Jonathan Neilson
1878	D	8	Alex Neilson
1860/1878	D	9	William Heron
1860/1878	D	10	Thomas Skelding
1860/1878	D	11	Purvis-Castle
1878	D	12	George Eades

Twentieth Century History

During the twentieth century along the Scarborough Waterfront, the railways, roads and scenery became an attractive alternative to Toronto for businesses and families to set up shop and call home.

In 1913, St. Augustine's Seminary was established to train diocesan priests. Designed by architect Arthur W. Holmes the construction was funded by wealthy Toronto brewer Eugene O'Keefe who died two months before its completion. Holmes is recognized for constructing several buildings in Toronto including St. Patrick's Church, Holy Name Church and St. Michaels College. St. Augustine's marks the first major seminary constructed in English-Speaking Canada.

Developers began purchasing the old farm land along the waterfront during the early nineteenth century and it didn't take long for families to move into the neighbourhood. By 1918, the community of Cliffside can be seen on the 1918 Topographic Map evolving within the district of Scarborough Junction between Kennedy Road, St. Clair Avenue East, Brimley Road and the Scarborough Bluffs. The map shows several streets outlines with a dozen or so houses. It is presumed the name was retained from the Golf Course that was present on these lands for a short time in the early twentieth century.

Directly east of Cliffside, Cliffcrest developed in conjunction with Scarborough Village and is located directly east of Cliffside. In 1957 Guildwood Village was designed based on Guild Inn owners Rosa and Spencer Clark's dream of establishing a community that would combine quality homes and beautiful surroundings. The village was built around existing trees with winding roads to discourage speeding, and hydro and telephone wires were placed underground. Guildwood Village officially opened on August 28, 1957 with 12 model homes on display.

Review of Twentieth Century Maps and Aerial Photographs
A review of twentieth century topographic maps from 1909, 1915, 1918, 1921, 1931 and 1949 were only completed on the western half of the study area as the eastern half would be depicted on another sheet, currently not in the TRCA's map collection. One complete topographic map from 1932 was reviewed and illustrates the entire study area from that time. Due to the size of the study area, not every topographic map and aerial photography has been included in this report. The 1909 and 1932 topographic maps (**Maps 8** and **9**), as well as aerial photographs from 1947 and 1959 (**Images 1** to **4**), have been included in this report to illustrate the growth and development of Scarborough's waterfront

The review of nineteenth century structures was applied to the earliest available twentieth century topographic map from 1909 (**Image 8**) to identify structures still standing. This review revealed two structures from the nineteenth century were still standing in 1909. In 1878, the Robert Calander property depicts a house on Lot 25 Concession B. This structure is seen illustrated on topographic maps from 1909 through 1932 (**Maps 8** to **9**) and on the 1947 aerial photograph (**Images 1** and **2**). This house would later stand adjacent to the St. Augustine's Seminary, a large property which remains relatively undeveloped. There is potential to locate remnants of this house in the greenspace south of the seminary. The other structure is on Lot 17 Concession C in 1860, owned by Thomas Dowswell and in 1878, owned by Archibald Muir. This structure is illustrated in 1909 (**Map 8**) and 1915. Remnants of this house were likely destroyed by the housing development in Scarborough Village.

Summary
The review of nineteenth century maps indicates there is potential to encounter several historic era structures during Stage 2 archaeological assessments of the study area (**Table 4**). However, the review of twentieth century topographic maps indicates extensive changes along the Scarborough waterfront properties may have disturbed or destroyed remnants of these nineteenth century homesteads.

It should be stressed that not every aspect of potential interest today would have been illustrated on the historic maps and unknown features could be located within the study area. Consequently, the possibility remains that farm middens or outbuildings, and other features associated with homesteads and early villages, exists within the study limits. Given the proximity of depicted structures to the study area it is possible that previously undocumented structures could be encountered relating to nineteenth century residential, agricultural and commercial areas.

2.3 Archaeological Context

The general geography and geology, previous sites registered in the vicinity of the study area, and previous archaeological research were reviewed to provide archaeological context for the current study area.

2.3.1 General Geography and Geology

The Scarborough Waterfront Project study area spans 2,400 hectares along the Lake Ontario shoreline, and as noted earlier, is found within the Iroquoian Sand Plain and South Slope physiographic regions.

Drainage in this area includes the Highland Creek watershed and the Waterfront drainage. Most of the study area is located within the Waterfront drainage, which is predominantly urbanized with surface runoff discharging directly into the Lake via storm and combined sewer outfalls (TRCA 1996:2-3). The Waterfront drainage has variable terrain, ranging from flat to gently sloping in the west to steeply sloping with high topographic relief in the eastern portions. The study area is found along the Scarborough Bluffs, which exhibits moderate to near vertical slopes in the western portion of the Waterfront drainage.

The project area spans a significant portion of the Scarborough Bluffs, which begin at Victoria Park Avenue and extend 15 km east along the Lake Ontario Shoreline and are subject to significant erosion. The bluffs are designated as provincially significant Life Science and Earth Science Areas of Natural Scientific Interest (ANSI) and contain three Environmental Significant Areas including ESA #123, Bellamy Ravine, and Sylvan Park (TRCA 1996). Typically the bluffs rise 50 metres to 55 metres above the level of Lake Ontario, though at their highest the bluffs rise to approximately 108 metres above the lake at Cudia Park and Cathedral Bluffs Park.

Additionally, several ravines drain into the lake within the study area including Bellamy Ravine (also known as Gates Gully) and Grey Abbey Ravine. Bellamy Ravine Creek has long provided a link between the shoreline and the top of the bluffs, and was likely of great use to Aboriginal peoples and EuroCanadian settlers alike.

The Highland Creek watershed is found in the eastern most section of the study area. The entire watershed encompasses an area of approximately 102 square kilometres (25,190 acres). Highland Creek is a meandering urban river that flows through deep glacial ravines before emptying into Lake Ontario at the eastern end of the Scarborough Bluffs. While the creek is rarely more than 20 metres wide, the ravine it extends through can be over 100 metres in width. The Highland Creek Watershed is located in the central part of Scarborough and is home to several species of fish that include trout, carp and bass.

Highland Creek includes six branches, some of which were artificially channeled and lined with concrete in the 1970s and others that have been restored to a natural state that include meanders and shallow pools. Historically, the creek formed a transportation barrier until the construction of long span bridges during the 1930s through the 1960s. Today, it is roughly 85% urbanized and is the most developed watershed in the TRCA's jurisdiction. Many of Scarborough's storm sewers empty into the creek. In order to permit new residential and industrial development, particularly within the headwaters of the Highland Creek, tributaries that had previously meandered naturally were channelized and hardened to provide flood water conveyance and protect properties from erosion during the 1960s and 1970s. Other sections of creek have been armoured with concrete, armour stone and gabion baskets. Consequently, much of the creek system has been altered from is natural form.

Located near the mouth of the Highland creek is the provincially significant Highland Creek Wetland Complex, comprised mostly of swamp with small cattail marshes on the flood plain (TRCA 1996). A number of smaller wetlands are in various locations through the study area, particularly at East Point and at the foot of the bluffs. All of these wetlands contribute greatly to the biodiversity of the study area (TRCA 1996).

As noted, there exists variable topography within the study area, ranging from flat to steeply sloping (**Maps 10** and **11**). North of the bluffs the study area is highly urbanized. A number of soil profiles are present. Of the four grey brown podzolics, Fox sandy loam has good drainage and is stone free, Milliken loam has imperfect drainage and few stones, and Woburn loam and Woburn sandy loam each have good drainage and few stones. Bottom Land is located along the Highland Creek, its tributaries, and the small stream located within the Waterfront drainage, and is characterized as an alluvial soil with variable drainage that is stone free. Organic Muck is also present within the study area, and is categorized as a boggy soil that is stone free with very poor drainage. Finally, a small portion of the eastern section of the study area has an unclassified soil profile. Though a soil profile for this area is not available this area along the bluffs is composed predominantly of glacial sediments resulting in sandy soils (Eyles 2002: 207).

2.3.2 Known Archaeological Sites Within the Study Area

A review of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database revealed that four archaeological sites have been previously registered within the boundaries of the study area, and four sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area (**Table 5**).

Table 5 Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Affiliation	Researcher
AkGs-43	Horgan WTP P1	-	-	Slocki 2008
AkGt-4	Helliwell	Camp	Laurntien - Archaic	NA 1949; Konrad 1971
AkGt-7	Midland	Burial	Aboriginal	Boyle 1896; Konrad 1971
AkGt-32	Cudia Park	Unknown	Aboriginal	Kapches 1987/Kukan ND
AkGt-37	McCowan	Undetermined	Archaic; Late Woodland; Iroquoian	Kapches 1987
AkGt-61	Beechgrove	Camp	Late Archaic; Early Woodland	Crinnion 2005
AkGt-71	Cornell-Campbell Farmstead	Undetermined	Aboriginal	Steiss 2009
AkGt-72	Alloa School House	Undetermined	Late Woodland	Steiss 2009

Within the study area are the Midland site (AkGt-007), the Cudia Park site (AkGt-32), the McCowan Site (AkGt-37) and the Horgan WTP P1 site (AkGs-43). The Helliwell site (AkGt-4), the Beechgrove (AkGt-61), the Cornell-Campbell Farmstead site (AkGt-71) and the Alloa School House site (AkGt-72) are located within one kilometre of the study area.

The Midland site (AkGt-007) was identified by David Boyle in 1896 on Jonathon Ashbridge's farm at the foot of Midland Avenue near Lake Ontario (ASI 2010). The site was recorded as an Aboriginal burial site containing five individuals that were likely of Mississauga origin. As ASI (2010) notes, the current nature and extent of the site is unknown.

The Cudia Park site (AkGt-032) is located within the study area and has previously been referred to as the Ayre Point site. Research by Kapches in 1987 was completed during which local collections were studied including Archaic projectile points and Iroquoian ceramics (TRCA 1996). However, the exact location of where these artifacts were found is not well understood. Little information beyond the site name is found within the MTCS record form for the site.

The McCowan site (AkGt-037) is a multi-component site with artifacts dating to the Archaic and Late Woodland periods. The artifacts were collected by the McCowan family, though researcher Kapches (1987) notes that it is unknown whether the ceramics were found at the McCowan site or if they were recovered from the neighbouring Ayre Point /Cudia Park site, which was also part of the McCowan family farm.

The Horgan WTP P1 site (AkGs-043) appears to be located within the study area. Unfortunately, little information beyond the site name is found within the OASD.

The Helliwell site (AkGs-4) is a Laurentian camp discovered in 1949. The artifact assemblage included celts, scrapers and chisels. According to the site record update form, a site visit by Konrad in 1971 confirmed the Helliwell site has since been destroyed by landscaping.

The Beechgrove site (AkGt-061) is located approximately 1km outside the study area, and is described as a Late Archaic/Early Woodland period camp (TRCA 2005). In total, 160 lithic items, 11 EuroCanadian items, and two cultural features were identified through Stage 2-4 excavations of this site. Only one diagnostic item was recovered, and was identified as a Perkiomen Broad point variant dating to the Transitional period between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods (*ca.* 3,700 to 2,700 BP*).* Of the remaining lithic items, the were thinning and retouch flakes associated with tool manufacturing and rejuvenation. The features are described as ash pits. The Beechgrove site was fully excavated, and thus retains no further archaeological concerns.

The Cornell-Campbell Farmstead site (AkGt-71) is a nineteenth century EuroCanadian site related to a standing historic house built 150 years ago. The artifact scatter is noted as either relating to the dumping of refuse behind the farmhouse or to material from the refurbishment of structures. Landscaping activities which occurred across the property could be responsible for the wide distribution of artifacts. Further assessment of the site was recommended.

The Alloa School House site (AkGt-72) is a Late Woodland site identified in 2009 by nine undecorated ceramic sherds and one flake. Further assessment of the site was recommended.

2.3.3 Previous Archaeological and Heritage Assessments

Three assessments have been previously conducted within the study area (**Map 23**) while an additional one has been conducted within 50 metres of the study area.

In 1995, TRCA conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed trail south of Lawrence Avenue and west of Highland Creek, within the current study area. One flake was recovered during this assessment, though intensified test pitting did not identify any additional artifacts. However, additional testing did indicate that the location of the lithic findspot had been subject to disturbance in recent times, having identified a mix of twentieth

century items and gravel fill throughout the test pit soil matrix. As a result, no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

In 2012, TRCA conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the East Point Park Landscape Improvements project (TRCA 2013a), located within the current study area. The proposed improvements included the construction of a rain/sun pavilion, a sound space/trail connection, the construction of a bird blind viewing station, and the installation of two trail head markers. The assessment was completed on Lot 5, Concession D, in historic Scarborough Township, York County. No artifacts or cultural features were identified and as a result it was recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property was required.

In 2012, TRCA conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the Scarborough Water Main Structural Lining Project (TRCA 2013b), located within the current study area. This archaeological assessment encompassed the proposed access routes and all areas of potential disturbance on TRCA property affected by the water main rehabilitation project to be conducted by Fer-Pal Construction Limited for the City of Toronto. No artifacts or cultural features were identified and as a result it was recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property was required.

In 2008, Archeoworks Inc. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in advance of proposed Toronto Watermain Routes within the Kennedy Road Study Area (KRSA), located within 50 metres of the study area. The study area was bounded by St. Clair Avenue, Kennedy Road, Midland Avenue, and Fishleigh Drive. Several proposed routes were examined within the study area, all but one of which contained archaeological potential requiring a Stage 2 assessment prior to ground disturbing activities.

2.3.4 Archaeological Potential Modeling

The determination of archaeological potential can be obtained through various research routes. A favourable way of acquiring this information includes creating a probability model. These models are created under careful consideration of several variables including but not limited to: distance to water, stream order, soil type, drainage, physiographic region, degree of slope, and proximity to registered archaeological sites.

Archaeological Potential Models
While potential models do not forecast exact site locations, they do present a generalized prediction based on the known settlement patterns of PreContact peoples. The accuracy of such models have not been thoroughly studied and compared with archaeological finds in the last two decades, however, it is quite clear that most sites are located in high probability areas. A scenario where archaeological potential is nil, occurs when there is reliable, convincing data to determine that a location has been thoroughly disturbed and that no potential remains for intact archaeological resources to survive. Nevertheless, even in areas of disturbance, there is still the possibility to encounter deeply buried deposits containing cultural resources. Low potential is often found in low-lying wetlands with fluctuating water levels. This greatly reduces the potential for encountering archaeological sites, except in small pockets of undisturbed land at higher elevated locations within the study area.

It should be stressed that accessible water is one of the most fundamental influences on human settlement and is therefore a major indicator of archaeological potential. In its 2011

Standards and Guidelines, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport notes that archaeological sites are likely to be discovered in project areas that are within 300 metres of primary water source (lakes, rivers, streams and creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps) and features that indicate past or ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines). Thus, areas with high probability to contain PreContact cultural resources are approximately within 300 metres of a water source with good soil drainage and level to gently undulating topography.

While EuroCanadian and other PostContact settlement were dictated by the same needs as those of PreContact peoples, environmental constraints were lessened due to land clearances and road building. However, primary and permanent water resources were crucial for establishing mills, which were vital for further settlement. Areas with high probability to contain EuroCanadian sites are typically within 100 metres from historic transportation routes. These routes in many cases have a similar alignment to modern roads. One alternative method includes extensive review of cartographic documents including historic maps, topographic maps and some early twentieth century aerial photography, but it is limited to only defining EuroCanadian potential.

Two archaeological potential models were reviewed for this study. An application of the TRCA's Archaeological Site Potential Model (**Maps 12** and **13**) indicates that the project area may be classified primarily as a Medium to High Probability (Burgar 2003) for encountering Aboriginal sites, with some sections of low potential. This is largely based on proximity to water and adequate soil drainage and does not take into account impacts due to previous development. The exception to this is a portion of Bluffer's Park, which is mapped as containing no archaeological potential due to knowledge that waterfront sections of the park were created in the 1980s through the deposition of 2.6 million cubic metres of fill (Toronto 2014). Within the Greater Toronto Area's watersheds, nearly 80% of all Aboriginal archaeological sites have been found within High Probability areas. The City of Toronto potential model also indicates that parts of the study area have archaeological potential (**Maps 14** and **15**) and this model takes into consideration previous development.

2.4 Built Features and Built Heritage Resources

The City of Toronto heritage inventory was reviewed in order to determine if the study area contained any identified built heritage resources. The built heritage resources discussed in this report include built features such as parks and rail lines, and known heritage resources such as municipally designated and listed structures, as well as cemeteries, plaques, bridges, and cultural heritage landscapes. Built features are included in this section as their construction often has an impact on the landscape. Built features may occasionally act as gateways for historical interpretation to the public, and are thus important to examine in more detail for plaques and interpretive signage. For the Scarborough Waterfront Project, all built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and relevant built features within one kilometre of the study area have been included, and are detailed below.

2.4.1 Identified Built Features

Parks

There are 40 parks and greenspaces located within the study area, ranging from large waterfront parks to small greenspaces located within subdivisions (**Table 6; Maps 16** and **17**). For the purposes of this report, short descriptions of the parks bordering the waterfront are provided below, as they will provide the primary connectors of the proposed interconnected waterfront park. They are presented from west to east.

Table 6 Parks Located within the Study Area

Map #	Name	Map #	Name
1	Lower Highlands Park	21	Guildwood Park
2	Peter Secor Park	22	Lochleven Park
3	Janellan Park	23	South Marine Drive Park
4	Woodgrove Park	24	Cathedral Bluffs Park
5	Grey Abbey Ravine	25	Bluffer's Park
6	Manse Road Park	26	Barkdene Park
7	Heron Park	27	Totts Tot Lot
8	Deekshill Park	28	Scarborough Bluffs Park
9	Galloway Park	29	Midland Ravine
10	Poplar Park	30	Kelsonia Parkette
11	90 Morningside Ave Park	31	Scarborough Bluffs Park
12	Guildwood Village Park	32	Scarborough Heights Park
13	Rowatson Park	33	TRCA Lands
14	Rosa And Spencer Clarke Parkette	34	Balcarra Park
15	Bethune Park	35	Sylvan Park - Gates Gully
16	Elizabeth Simcoe Park	36	Cudia Park
17	Grey Abbey Park	37	Eastview Park
18	East Point Park		
19	Port Union Waterfront Park		
20	TRCA Lands		

Scarborough Bluffs Park is located east of Midland Avenue and south of Undercliff Drive, and measures approximately 8.2 hectares. The park offers great views of the lake and the bluffs as well as facilities for dog walking, soccer, Frisbee, and tennis. This park also has a playground and benches.

Bluffer's Park is located adjacent to Scarborough Bluffs Park, and extends east to Cathedral Bluffs Park and Cudia Park. Bluffer's Park measures approximately 80 hectares and is comprised of two sections including an upper meadow and a waterfront park. The waterfront section was constructed in the early 1980s from earth fill and has been stabilized with headlands and pebble beaches (Toronto 2014). The headlands are protected with amrour stones revetments and the pebble beaches are constructed of concrete rubble, which has been broken down to cobble and gravel sized materials (TRCA 1996). The park offers a variety

of recreational opportunities, including boating, sailing, swimming, scenic trails, and a volleyball court (Toronto 2014).

Cathedral Bluffs Park is located south of Sloley Road between Dorset Road and Scarborough Heights Boulevard. The park measures approximately 9.5 hectares. Here, tall spires of the bluffs can be seen to rise over 90 metres above the lake level, which represents one of the highest points along the bluffs (Toronto 2014). This park boasts of a swim beach and playground, as well as manicured parkland.

Cudia Park is located between Fenwood Heights and Meadowcliffe Drive and measures approximately 16.7 hecatres. The park is found where the present day Lake Ontario shoreline meets the ancient Lake Iroquois shoreline, and is the highest point along the bluffs (Toronto 2014). A number of trails are located within the planted forests in the park, and provide great views of the lake.

Sylvan Park and Gates Gully begins at Ravine Drive and Kingston Road and extends east to South Marine Drive Park. Measuring approximately 30.3 hectares in size, Cudia Park and Gates Gully has manicured parkland and benches for scenic views of the bluffs. This parkland was once the property of Jonathan Gates, an early settler to Scarborough Township. In addition to his home, Gates constructed an inn known alternatively as Scarboro Inn and Gates Inn, which was a gathering point for Scarborough loyalists during the 1837 Rebellion (Reeves 1992). Attached to the tavern was an early recreational area known as Gate's Grove, and in 1843, was host to one of the earliest circuses in Upper Canada. Bellamy Ravine is located along the western boundary of the Park, and marks a well-known travel route from the tablelands of the bluffs to the lake. According to Reeves (1992), this area was a known location for the entrance of contraband into the county including tea, leather goods and general merchandise, and shipwrecked sailors used the ravine to travel up to the tableland. The last ship to wreck in the area was the Alexandria, a passenger and package freight carrier that became stranded offshore on August 3, 1915 (TRCA 1994). The ship's remains can still be seen from the park.

South Marine Drive Park is a small park located between Rogate Place and Livingston Road and measures approximately 14.4 hectares.

Guildwood Park is located between Livingston Road and Morna Avenue, south of Guildwood Parkway. The property measures approximately 40 hectares in size and features a sculptural sanctuary, gardens, forested areas, and a number of significant historic structures that exemplify two centuries of Toronto life (Reeves 1992). The park features one of Toronto's earliest log cabins, known as the William Osterhaut log cabin, constructed in the 1790s. The Guild Inn was constructed in 1914 for the decorated war hero Colonel Harold C. Bickford. The property was purchased by Rosa Breithaupt Heweston, who together with her husband Spencer Clark, developed the property into a sanctuary for artists. The property was sold to Toronto and Region Conservation Authority in 1978, and while most of the park is leased and managed by the City of Toronto, TRCA manages the bluffs and the shoreline. Shoreline restoration works were completed beginning in the 1960s and continued in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990's. and Restoration works included placement of construction rubble along the shoreline for temporary shoreline erosion prevention, the construction of a maintenance road along the base of the bluffs, and a berm constructed of talus materials along the eastern

section of Guildwood Park. In 2004, additional works were proposed for the Guild Inn sector of the bluffs.

Grey Abbey Park is located between Guildwood Park and East Point Park, though Grey Abbey Park does not currently connect to either. The park measures approximately 10.6 hectares, and contains a trail along the bluffs and a playground. (Toronto 2014).

East Point Park is located south of Copperfield Road between Manse Road and Beechgrove Drive. The park measures approximately 55.4 hectares in size, and is found at the eastern point of the Scarborough Bluffs. East Point Park contains a variety of habitats including meadow, bluff, beach, shrub thicket, forest, and wet land (Toronto 2014). In 1982, TRCA identified East Point as an environmentally significant area, as it contains a variety of plant species that are regionally, provincially, and nationally rare (Reeves 1992). Additionally, the park offers a number of recreational opportunities including a softball centre pavilion.

Railways
The *Grand Trunk Railway* is the only remaining rail line within the study area. Originally constructed in 1856, the railway was key to the development of many villages within Scarborough Township. Currently the track is owned by Canadian National which runs a number of services, including the commuter GO Train. Only the Guildwood GO station is located within the study area.

Highland Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant
The Highland Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 51 Beechgrove Drive in the City of Toronto where the Highland Creek empties into Lake Ontario (Toronto 2014). Construction of the facility began in 1954 and was completed by 1956, though several phases of expansion occurred in the following decades.

Sewers
The sewers within the SWP study area include sanitary sewers, storm sewers and a combination of both sanitary and storm sewers (**Map 18** and **19**). These sewers were built in conjunction with the development of subdivisions along the Scarborough waterfront. Unfortunately, it is unknown how these sewer lines were constructed or how much ground disturbance occurred.

2.4.2 Existing Cultural Heritage Resources

Heritage Register
The *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* gives municipal heritage advisory committees the responsibility of researching and recommending to municipal council properties of cultural value or interest. The properties are recorded and monitored through a heritage register as *designated* (under the OHA) or *listed* (non-designated properties with cultural heritage interest or value that may become candidates for designation).

The City of Toronto register is compiled by the City's Heritage Preservation Services and makes recommendations to City Council of properties that should be included on the inventory or designated under the OHA. Presently, five designated heritage properties, as well as five listed properties, are known to be located immediately within the study area. **Table 7** is a summary of these properties and they are illustrated on **Maps 20** and **21**.

Table 7 City of Toronto Designated Heritage Resources within the Study Area

Name	Address	Lot/Con	Structure Type	Year Built	Status
Ashbridge House	42 Scarboro Cres.	26/B	Residential		Listed
Fred Coates House	68 Chine Drive	26/B	Residential	1919	Listed- 2006
Guild Inn	201 Guildwood Pkwy	13/C	Residential	1914	Designated- 1999
Building 191 and Sculpture Studio	191 Guildwood Pkwy	13/C	Residential	1962/1940	Designated 2005
John Bennett House	87 Bennett Road	6/D	House		Listed- 2006
John Heron House	27 Hill Crescent	19/C	Residential		Listed- 2006
Purvis-Castle Log Cabin	90 Morningside Ave	11/D	House		Designated- 2004
Scarborough Bluffs Refreshment Room	171 Midland Ave	27/B	Commercial	1903	Designated- 2008
St. Augustine's Seminary	2661 Kingston Rd	25/B	Religious	1913	Designated- 1980
Washington Cemetery	7 X Scarborough Golf Club Road	16/C	Cemetery		Listed- 2006

The Fred Coates House was built in 1919 by Canadian artists and University of Toronto art professors Fred and Louise Coates. Coming from England, the Coates built their home similar to an old English cottage with an arts and crafts style. The home was built with a secret passageway and a skylight, which were uncommon features for a house built at this time.

The Guild Inn was originally known as the Bickford residence when it was first constructed in 1914 as the country estate of Col. Harold C. Bickford. In 1932 it was purchased by Rose and Spencer Clark who established the Guild of all Arts. The Clarks constructed several buildings, as well as additions to the main building. The original Bickford residence, including the Clark's additions was designated by the City of Toronto for its heritage value in 1999. In 2005, Building 191 and the Sculpture Studio were designated as the buildings were viewed as historically, architecturally and contextually significant components of the Guild property. The Sculpture Studio was constructed in 1940 by Danish wood sculptor Aage Madsen, and Building 191 was constructed in 1962-63 as storage and office space.

The Scarborough Bluffs Refreshment Room was built in 1903 and is an important piece of the townships recreational history. The one and half storey commercial building was constructed to serve day-trippers and tourists to the Scarborough waterfront, predominately the Scarborough Bluffs in the early twentieth century. The City of Toronto designated the structure for its design, associative and contextual value in 2008.

In 1913, the St. Augustine's Seminary was established by Eugene O'Keefe, a wealthy Ontario brewer and philanthropist, to train diocesan priests. The seminary was designated in 1980 for its Beaux-Arts architecture designed by architect Arthur W. Holmes. Holmes designed and built many prominent churches and buildings in Toronto such as St. Patrick's Church and St. Michael's College, as well as the college chapel at Queens College in Oxford, England.

Washington Cemetery was original the family burial ground to the Annis family who resided on this lot as early as 1808. After constructing an Inn for traveling preachers, a church was soon

built in honour of evangelical preacher, Stephen Washington. A plaque to commemorate the Washington United Church was installed by the Scarborough Historical Society in 1988.

No further information was available regarding the Ashbridge House, John Bennett House, John Heron House and the Purvis-Castle Log Cabin.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes
No registered cultural heritage landscapes are located within the study area, or within one kilometre of the study area. However, several heritage features located within the study area may be viewed as landscapes that hold significant heritage value, including the Scarborough Bluffs, Old Kingston Road and the Guild Inn.

Cemeteries
The Washington Cemetery is the only cemetery located within the study area. Not only is it a historic cemetery, it is also recognized by the City of Toronto as listed on their heritage inventory, and has a plaque commemorating the cemetery's history placed by the Washington United Church. It is unknown when the cemetery's last internment was conducted.

Plaques
Eight plaques have been identified within the SWP study area (**Maps 16** and **17**). **Table 8** is a summary of each plaque with the lot and concession where it is located. Following the table is the information displayed on each plaque.

Table 8 Heritage Plaques within the Study Area

Name	Lot	Con
Scarborough Bluffs	23	B
Cliffside Golf Course 1931-1950	25	B
Rosa and Spencer Clark	13	C
The Osterhout Log Cabin	14	C
Guildwood Village	15	C
Washington Methodist Church Cemetery	16	C
Fool's Paradise	20	C
George H. Dix Memorial	16	D

Scarborough Bluffs

> The layers of sand and clay exposed in these cliffs display a remarkable geological record of the last stages of the Great Ice Age. Unique in North America, they have attracted worldwide scientific interest. The first 46 metres of sediments contain fossil plants and animals that were deposited in a large river delta during the first advance of the Wisconsinan glacier some 70,000 years ago. They are covered by 61 metres of boulder clay and sand in alternating layers left by four subsequent advances and retreats of ice. The final withdrawal of the glacier occurred some 12,000 years ago.

Cliffside Golf Course 1931-1950

> In 1931 George McCordick converted an old farmhouse into a clubhouse and turned the surrounding countryside into a challenging golf course. The Cliffside Golf Course was located south of Kingston Road and west of Midland Ave. with a beautiful view of Lake Ontario. Many a golf ball was lost over the Bluffs! After 1950 the golf course was closed as new housing and commercial development spread along Kingston Road. This mural

is dedicated to the residents of Cliffside and to the golfers whose fond memories have brought the golf course back to life on this wall.

Rosa and Spencer Clark

Erected by colleagues and friends of Rosa and Spencer Clark as a tribute to their life work in conservation, the arts and other facets of community service.
The Guild of All Arts, co-founded by them as a haven for artists and craftsmen, became a cultural sanctuary attracting visitors from around the world. Rosa Clark, with her gifted talents, was an inspiration to all until her death in 1981.

When major cities began their transition from classical stone and marble buildings to contemporary styles, Spencer Clark had the foresight to save the important features from over sixty buildings and create Canada's first architectural museum with a Greek Theatre as the centre piece. His collection of sculpture became the nucleus for his vision of a greater sculpture park.

The Guild is an integral part of the social fabric of this country and has touched the lives of countless individuals and groups from every walk of life. It came into public hands in 1978 but Spencer Clark continued its operation and further enrichment until December 31, 1983.

This plaque was donated in gratitude for cherished memories and was unveiled by the Honourable John Aird O.C., Q.C., B.A., LL.D. Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

The Osterhout Log Cabin

The oldest building in Scarborough. Built in 1795 by Augustus Jones who was commissioned by John Graves Simcoe - first Lieutenant - Governor of Upper Canada - to survey Scarborough. William Osterhout later received the first crown grant of the land from King George III in 1805.

Guildwood Village

Opened in 1957, Guildwood Village was the dream of Rosa and Spencer Clark, founders of the Guild of All Arts in 1932 and later, of the Guild Inn. The Clarks planned the transformation of 202 ha of their rural land into an idyllic "garden community" for about 7,000 residents, complete with schools, community centres, churches, and shops.

The Clarks directed Dr. E.G. Faludi, one of Canada's leading town planners, in the creation of a master plan. Designed to calm traffic, winding and secluded streets retained many mature trees, and were free of overhead wires. Rear-lot parks were modelled after English footpaths as walkways within the community. The Clarks saved the 1839 iron gates of Toronto's Stanley Barracks and placed them at the entrance to Guildwood Parkway.

In August 1957, the grand opening of the first phase of Guildwood Village featured the Avenue of Homes, a street of twelve unique, furnished, architect-designed homes. It attracted 25,000 visitors on the first weekend alone, and was dubbed "the largest display of its kind ever presented in Canada."

Washington Methodist Church Cemetery

Levi Annis (1781-1855) and his wife, Rhoda Conant, were the first European settlers on this acreage stretching from Kingston Road to Lake Ontario in Lot 16, Concession C. In 1808 they opened an inn on this farm where circuit-riding preachers held services. This was the beginning of the Washington Church, named in honour of a local evangelical lay

preacher, Stephen Washington. In 1838, the first frame church was built facing Kingston Road on land donated by Levi Annis. The early Annis pioneers used this site as a family burial ground and donated it to the church in 1825. Many of the congregation's early, hard-working and devoted adherents are buried here. Some of their descendants still live in this community.

Fool's Paradise

This property sits on the ecologically sensitive, geologically significant Scarborough Bluffs that display sediments left by glaciers over 70,000 years ago during the last phase of the Pleistocene epoch. Aboriginal peoples may have inhabited this site as early as 8,000 B.C. Scottish immigrant James McCowan settled this land for farming in 1833, calling it "Springbank" because of the springs running from the ancient shoreline of Lake Iroquois (predecessor of Lake Ontario) to the north. In 1939, Canadian artist Doris McCarthy purchased the easternmost part of Springbank, which her mother called "Fool's Paradise" because she considered it to be such an extravagant purchase. McCarthy's home and studio grew over the years and in 1998 she donated Fool's Paradise to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage and artistic activities.

George H. Dix Memorial

Erected to the memory of Rev. George H. Dix and the pioneers of Washington Church. George Dix grew up in this congregation and later served for 16 years as its minister. From 1803 the early settlers worshipped in the William Wallace Inn. In 1838 a frame church was built on this site. It was replaced in 1885 by a brick structure. This memorial is part of the foundation of the second church.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological Potential within the Study Area

Archaeological potential within the study area is determined by consolidating research from a variety of sources. Research conducted for the present Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment includes review of available potential models (TRCA ASPM, City of Toronto Potential Model), review of known archaeological sites within and near the study area (MTCS OASD), review of known built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within and near the study area (e.g. City of Toronto heritage inventory), and review of documented EuroCanadian structures within the study area (Historic maps). In addition, an analysis of aerial photographs and topographic maps provided identification of alterations to the land which may have impacted both Aboriginal and EuroCanadian sites within the study area and thereby reducing archaeological potential.

Potential Modeling

Application of the TRCA ASPM indicates that the potential for encountering archaeological resources in the majority of the study area (58%) is rated at medium potential, followed by 29% rated at high potential. The remainder is rated at low (8%) to no (5%) potential (**Map 12** and **13**). The TRCA potential model does not take into consideration construction or development in the area. The City of Toronto potential model indicates 36% of the study area has archaeological potential (**Map 14** and **15**). This model identifies all previous development, including residential subdivisions, as areas of disturbance and having no potential.

Proximity to Known Archaeological Sites
A review of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) revealed that four archaeological sites have been previously registered within the boundaries of the study area, and four additional archaeological sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area. However, few archaeological assessments have been conducted within the study area which likely accounts for the lack of registered sites. As a result, the potential for encountering archaeological sites remains high.

Proximity to Known Built and Natural Heritage Resources
Several inventories were reviewed in order to determine if the local study area contained any identified built heritage resources or built features. Built heritage resources include municipally designated and listed structures, as well as cemeteries, plaques, bridges, and cultural heritage landscapes. Built features include areas such as parks, railways and roads.

Five designated and five listed built heritage resources were identified within the study area, as well as eight plaques detailing historical events and history within the study area. Several built features were also identified within the study area and included 40 parks, the Highland Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Canadian National Railway, formerly known as the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is possible archaeological sites could be found in conjunction with these built heritage features or on their properties. However, it is unknown the degree in which built features, including manicured greenspace, disturbed potential cultural resources. As a result, the potential for encountering archaeological sites remains high.

Twenty and Twenty-First Century Alterations to the Land
The urbanization of the Scarborough waterfront and its surroundings are illustrated through aerial photography dating between 1949 and 1989 (**Images 1** to **4**), as well as through topographic maps dating between 1909 and 1949 (**Maps 8** and **9**). A review of these maps indicates the majority of the local study area has been heavily disturbed by twentieth century urbanization including construction of residential subdivisions and the roads and sewers that service them. Additional disturbances may have resulted from the construction of St. Augustine's Seminary, the Highland Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Grand Trunk Railway that heavily impacted the tract of land upon which it is located. Changes to the shoreline include extensive deposition of fill including the installation of several groynes (rigid hydraulic structures constructed of fill) and a marina. Another known source of disturbance can be attributed to seasonal flooding, with several severe floods occurring in the nineteenth century and culminating with the highly destructive flood of 1954, associated with Hurricane Hazel. These storm events likely contributed to erosion along the bluffs and changes to the alignment of Highland Creek and the various small streams that empty into Lake Ontario.

Potential for Encountering PreContact Sites
Seven of the eight registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area have been identified as PreContact Aboriginal sites. This low number is likely due to the limited number of archaeological assessments within the study area, rather than the nature of the study area itself. The Scarborough Waterfront, Highland Creek and surrounding area would have offered rich resources such as fish, waterfowl and game which would have been exploited as part of a people's seasonal round. As a result, there is potential for encountering PreContact sites within the study area.

Potential for Encountering EuroCanadian Structures
The review of nineteenth century maps indicates there is potential to encounter fourteen documented historic era structures within the study area. While twentieth century topographic maps revealed extensive development along the Scarborough waterfront that may have disturbed or destroyed remnants of nineteenth century homesteads, there remains the potential to locate some cultural heritage resources intact (**Table 4**).

The Scarborough Waterfront Project study area has demonstrated the potential to locate intact cultural heritage resources in the form of archaeological sites. The proximity to the Lake Ontario waterfront, Scarborough Bluffs, Highland Creek and transportation routes such as Kingston Road and the former Grand Trunk Railway, made these lands a desirable location for settlement and commerce as illustrated on nineteenth century maps. However, not every aspect of potential interest today would have been illustrated on these historic maps. It is possible that outbuildings, such as shanties were located on some of the properties that are not illustrated on nineteenth century maps. Consequently, the possibility remains that farm middens, outbuildings, or tenant structures may still exist within the project limits.

Areas assessed as having archaeological potential based on this background study are illustrated on **Maps 22** and **23**. The large number of parks and greenspace within the study area are clearly areas of potential. Additionally, some areas subjected to disturbance from nineteenth and twentieth century construction activities have potential depending on the techniques used at the time of construction. Remnants of cultural resources may still exist in these areas. For example, it is not uncommon to encounter Aboriginal artifacts indicative of PreContact sites in the gardens and back yards of established subdivisions.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The review of latent geographic and cultural features, with careful consideration of available aerial photography, has indicated that the Scarborough Waterfront Project study area has the potential for buried cultural resources (**Maps 22** and **23**).

It is therefore recommended that:

- A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required in all of the areas identified as holding potential prior to any ground disturbing activities within the boundaries of the Scarborough Waterfront Project.

- Future areas determined for construction that are not covered by this Stage 1 archaeological assessment such as staging areas, temporary access roads, etc., should also be subject to a Stage 1, and if recommended, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

b) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

c) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

d) The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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http://www1.toronto.ca/wps/portal/contentonly?vgnextoid=232655b89b6fe310VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD

Contacts:
Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Appendix A: Images

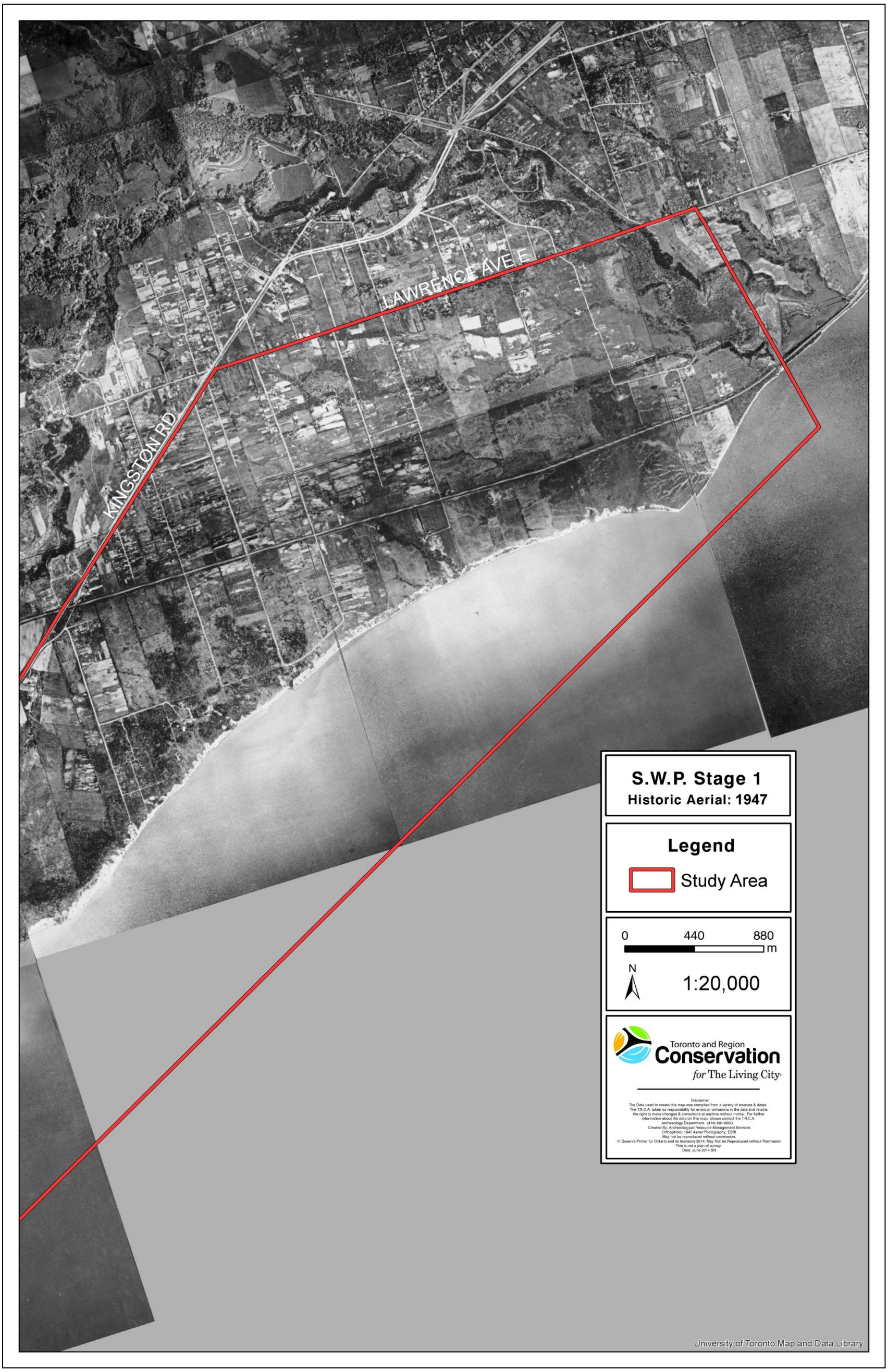


Image 1 1947 Aerial Photograph - East

Image 2 1947 Aerial Photograph - West

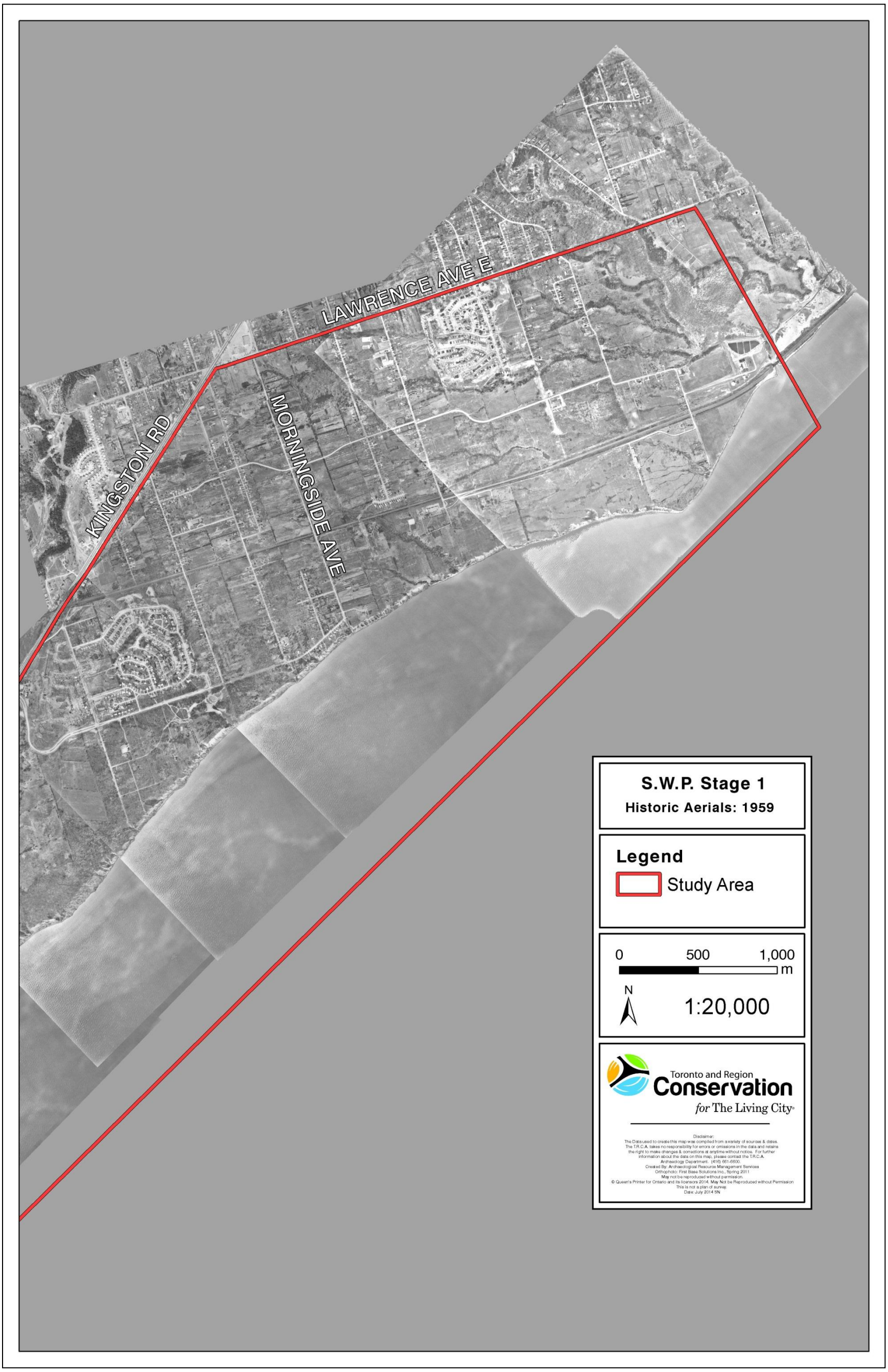
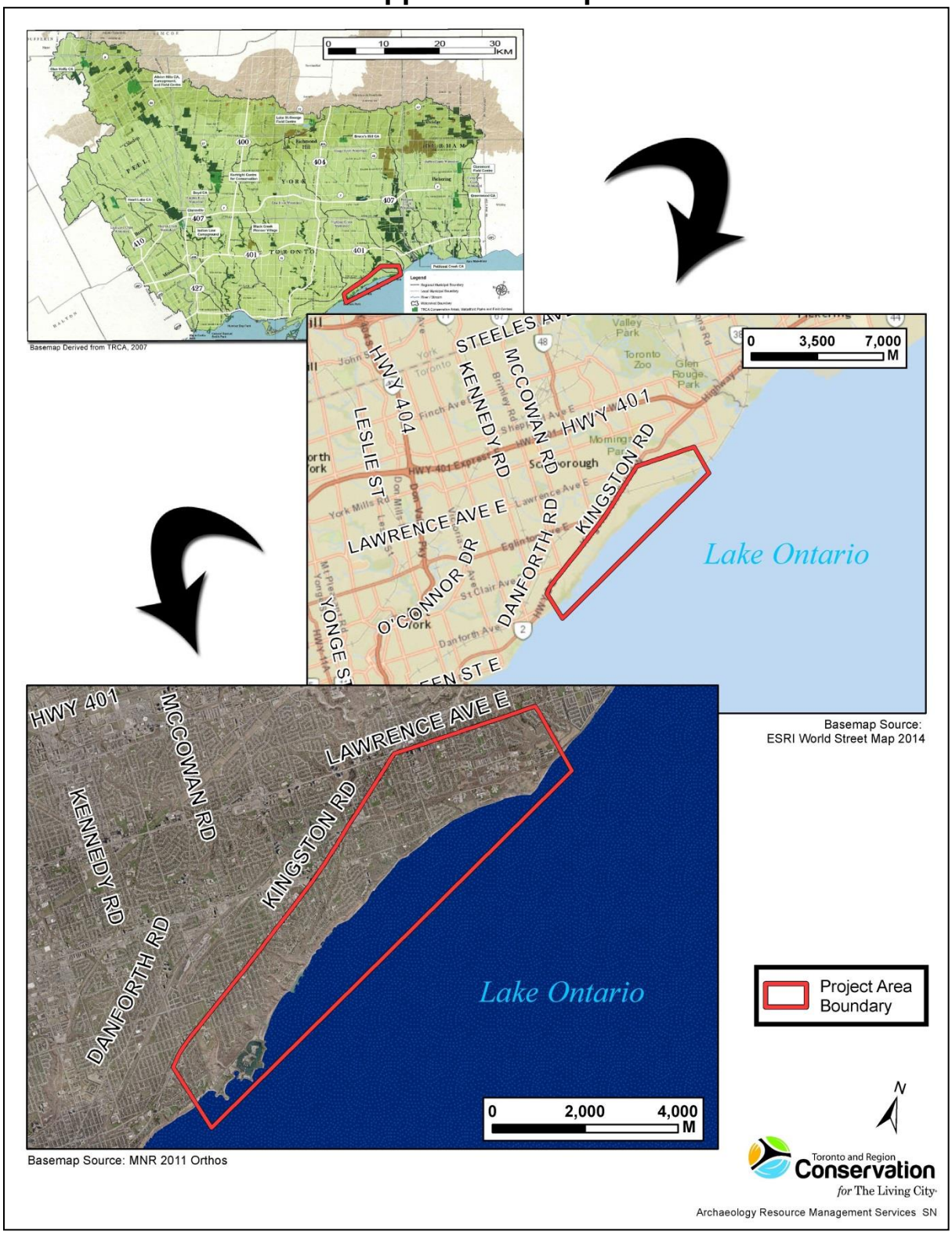


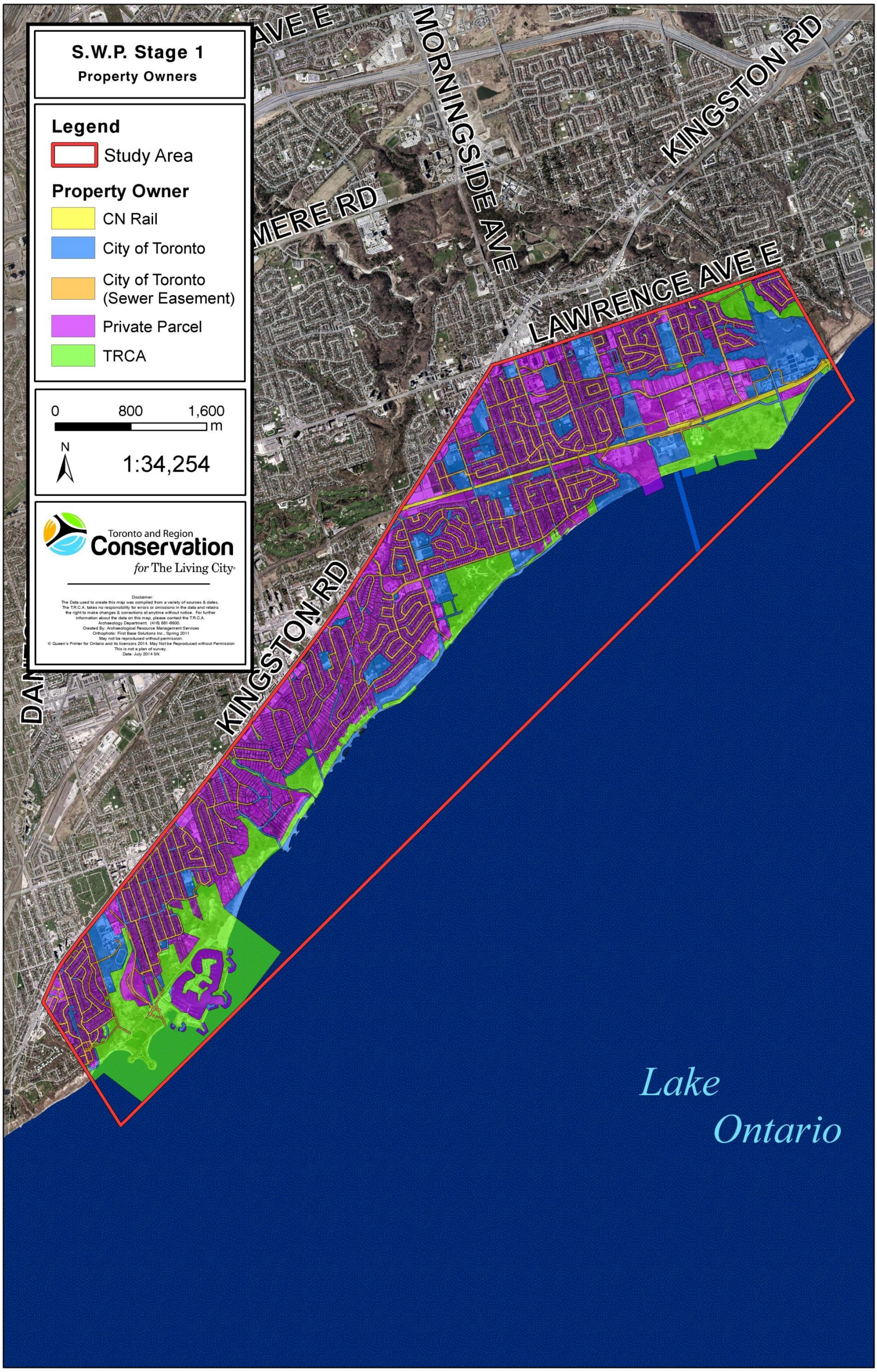
Image 3 1959 Aerial Photograph - East

Image 4 1959 Aerial Photograph - West

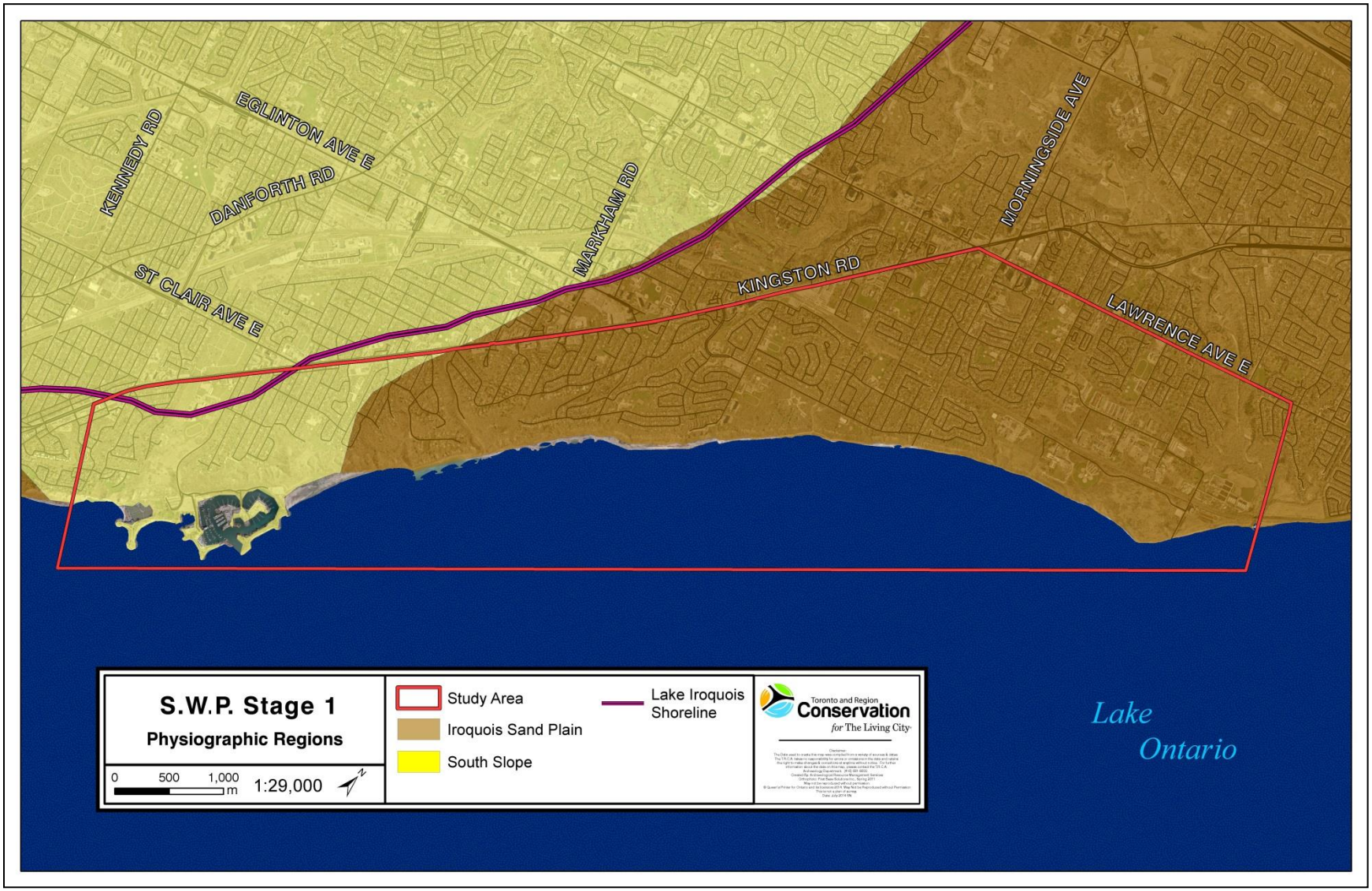
Appendix B: Maps



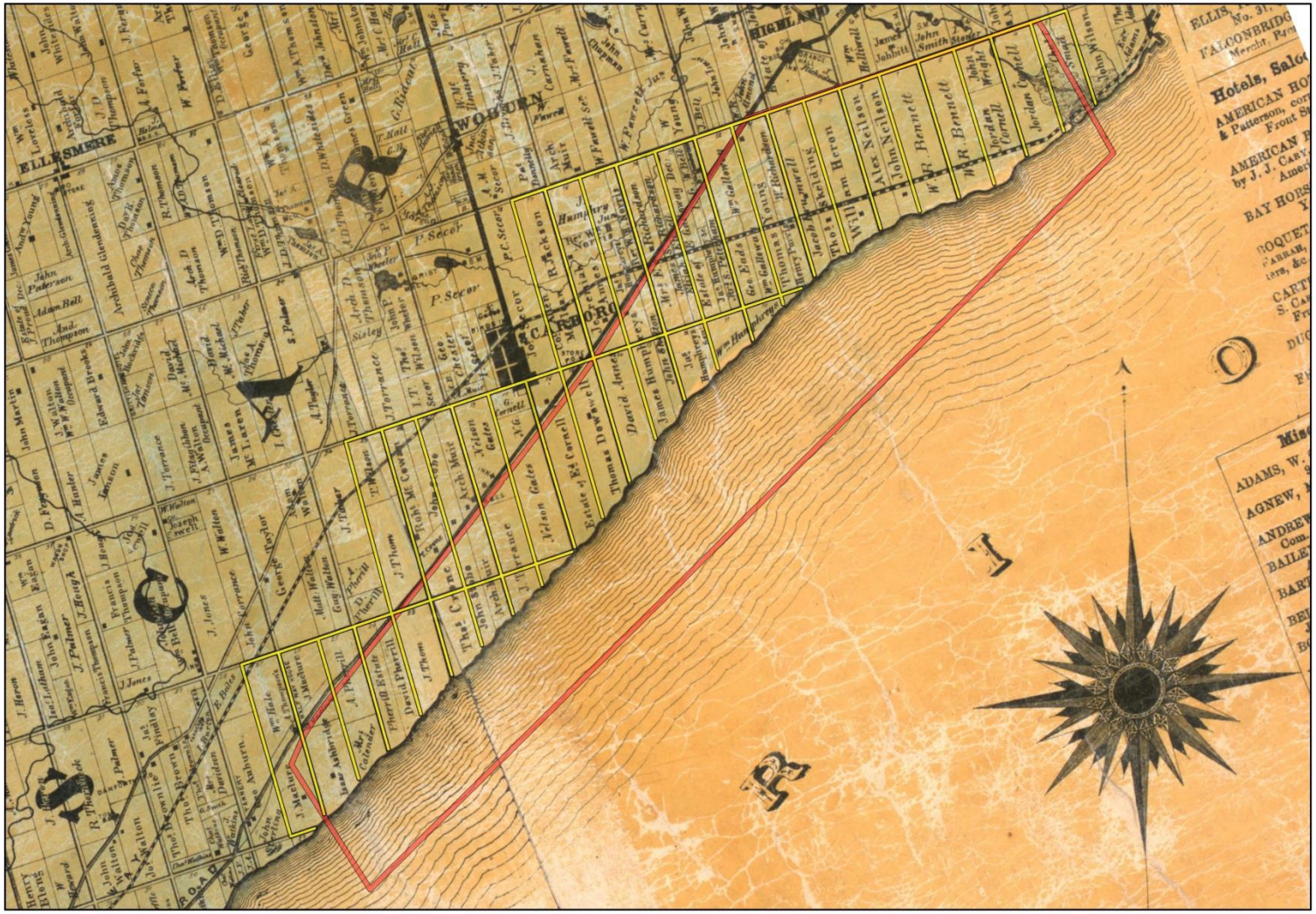
Map 1 General Study Area



Map 2 Property Ownership within the Study Area



Map 3 Physiographic Regions



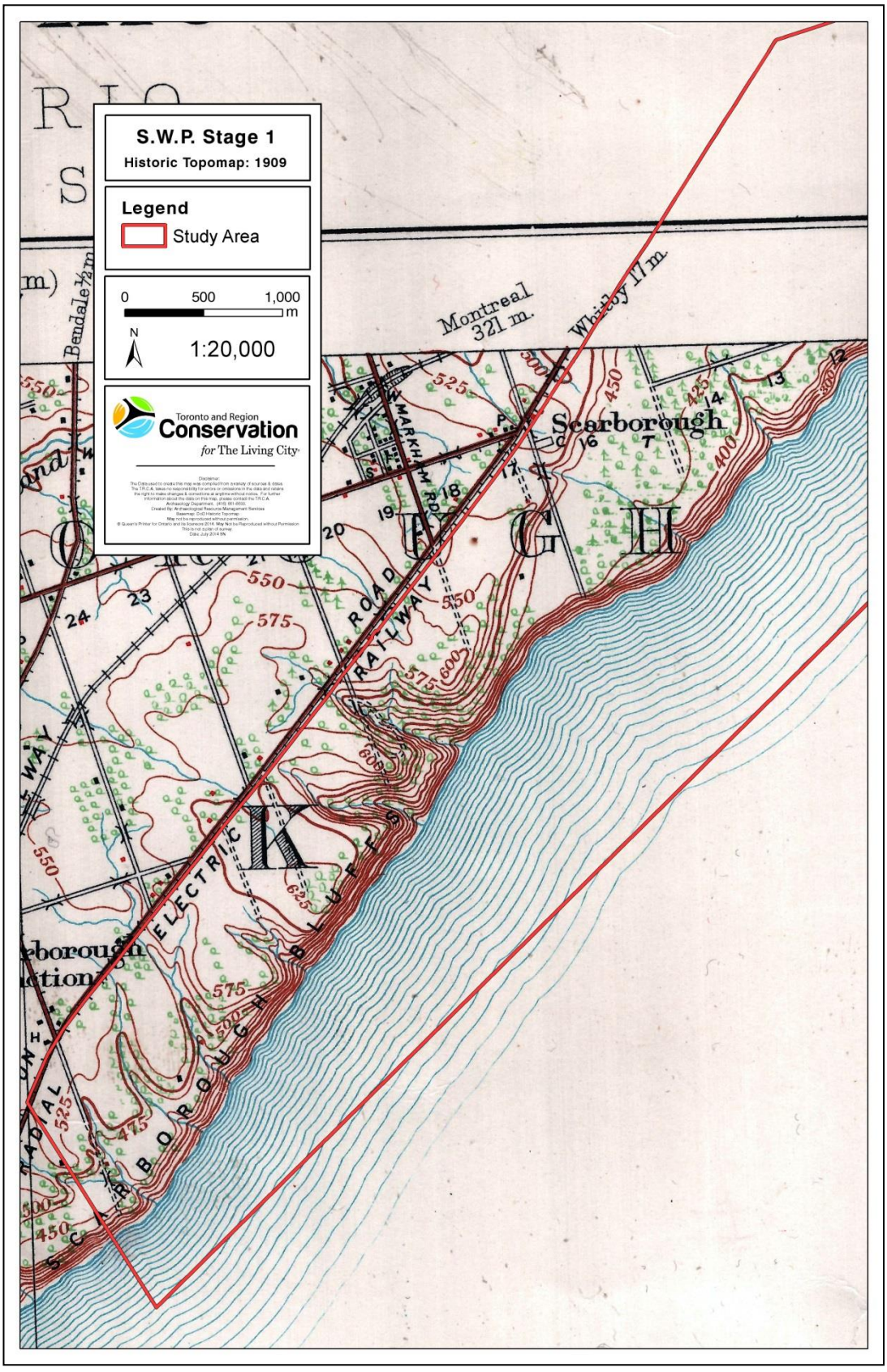
Map 4 1860 Tremaine Map of York County

Approximate Location of Project Area on Lots 18-27 of Concession B;
Lots 11-23 of Concession C; Lots 3-17 of Concession D

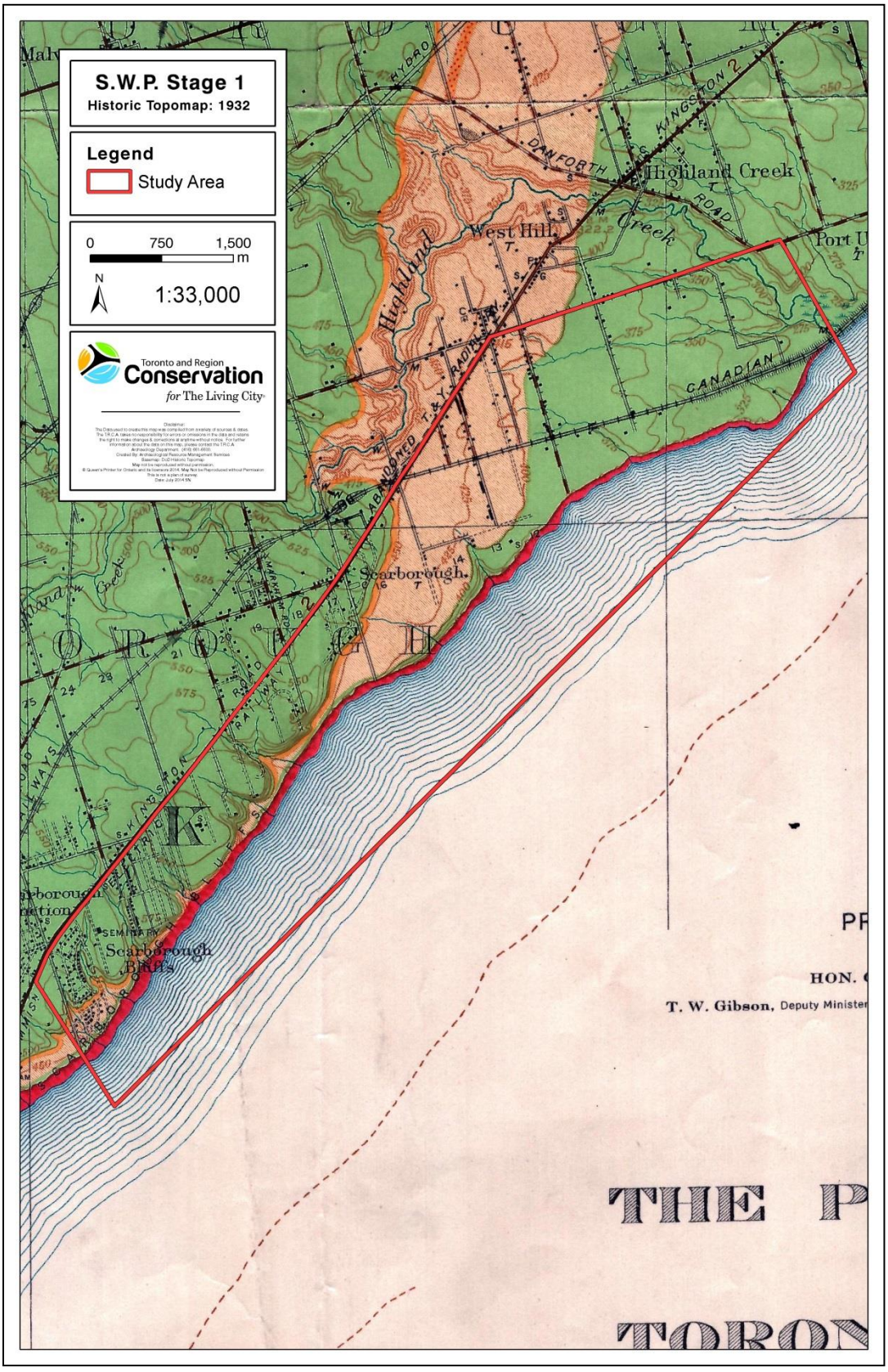
Map 5 1878 Miles & Co. Map of York County

Map 6 Historic Shorelines - East

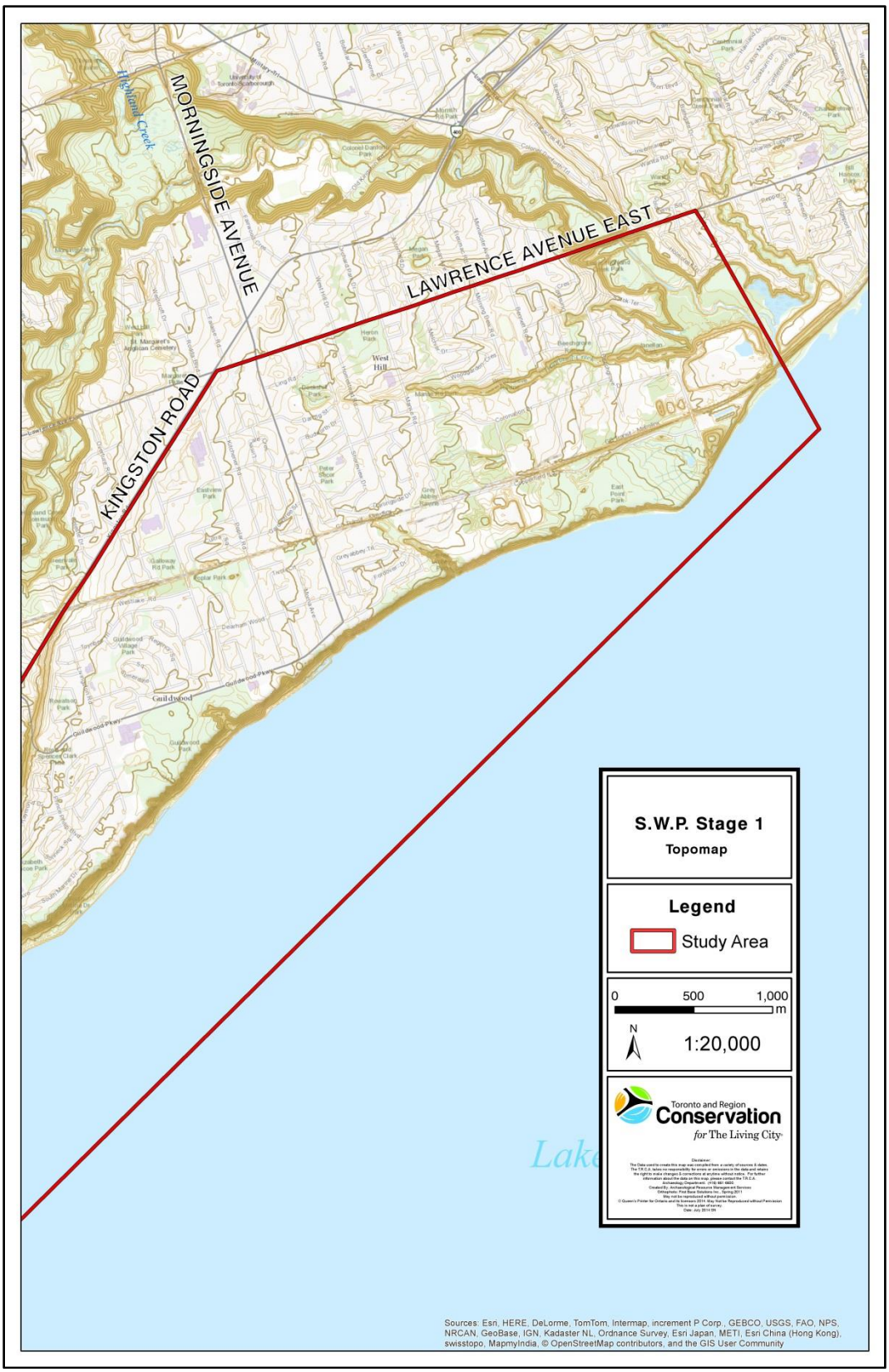
Map 7 Historic Shorelines - West



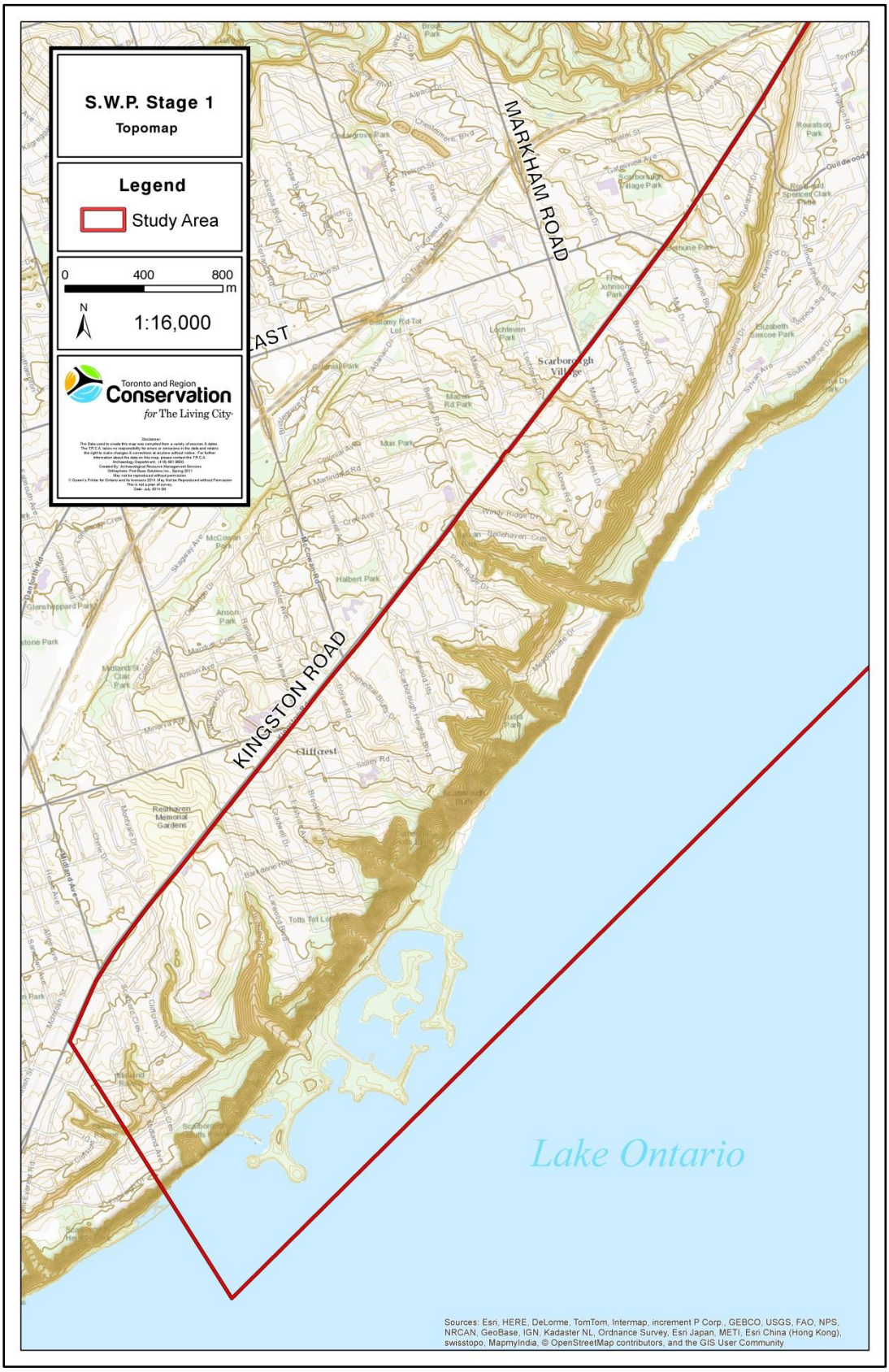
Map 8 1909 Topographic Map



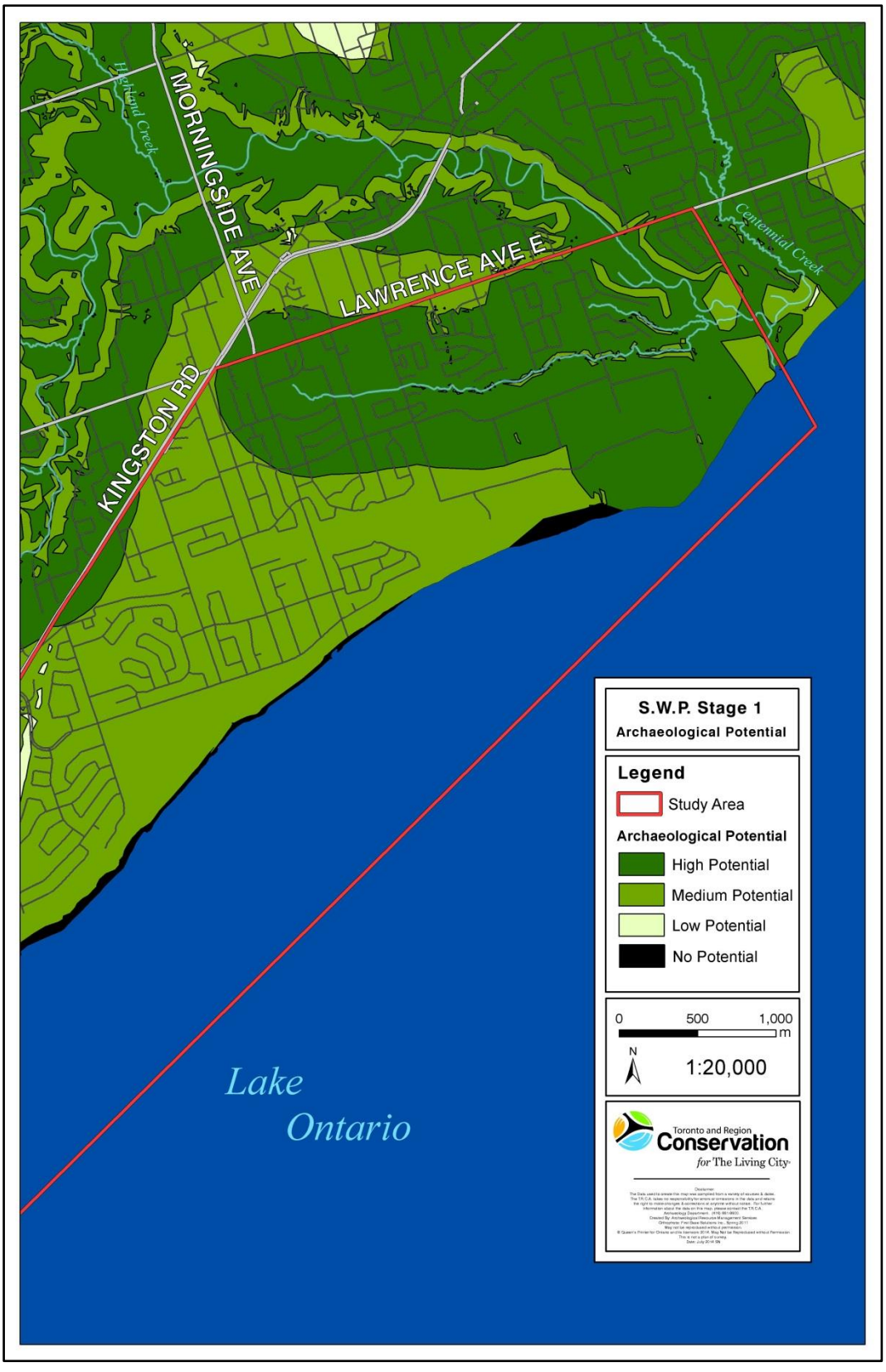
Map 9 1932 Topographic Map



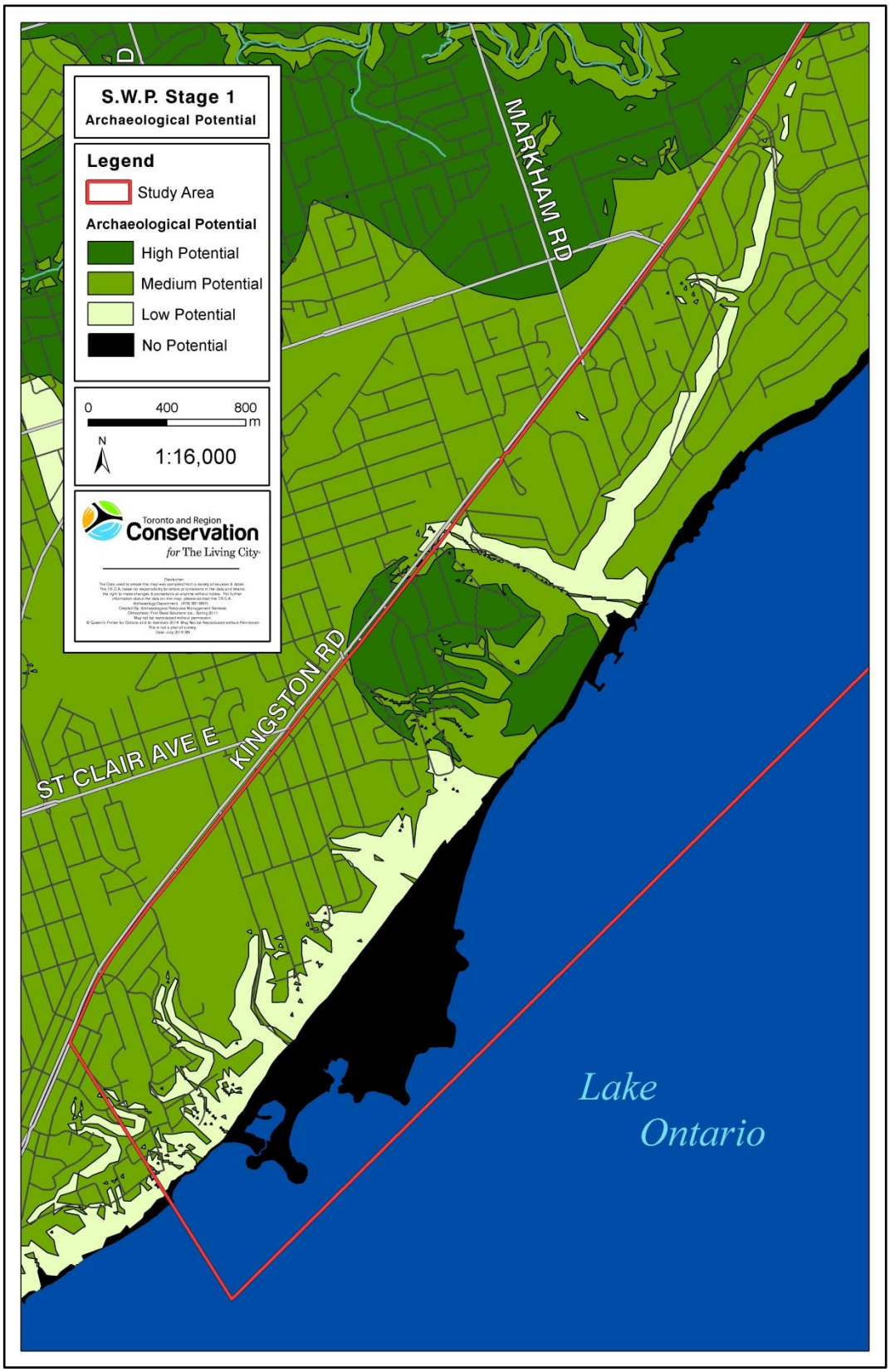
Map 10 Current Topographic Map - East



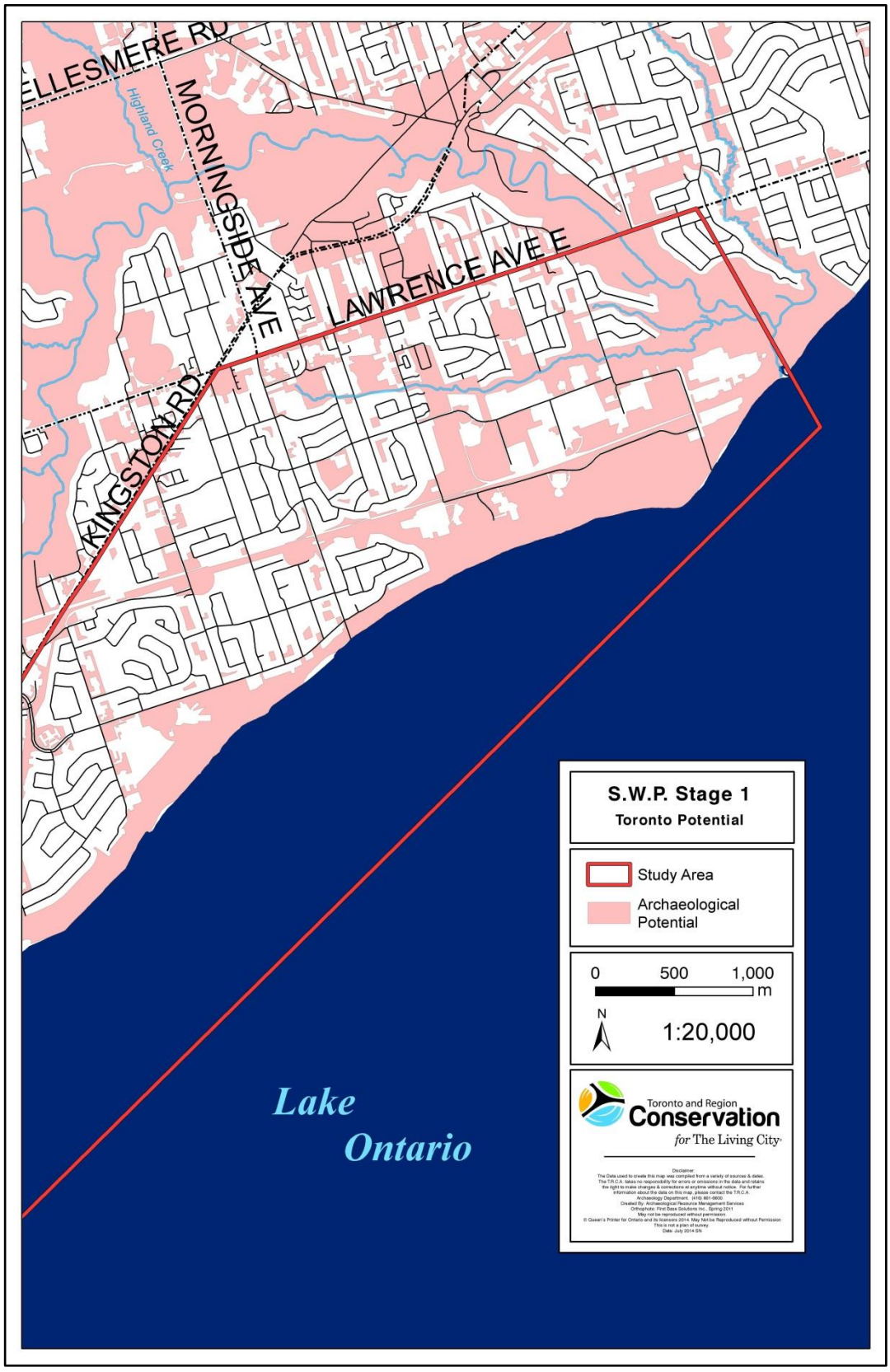
Map 11 Current Topographic Map - West



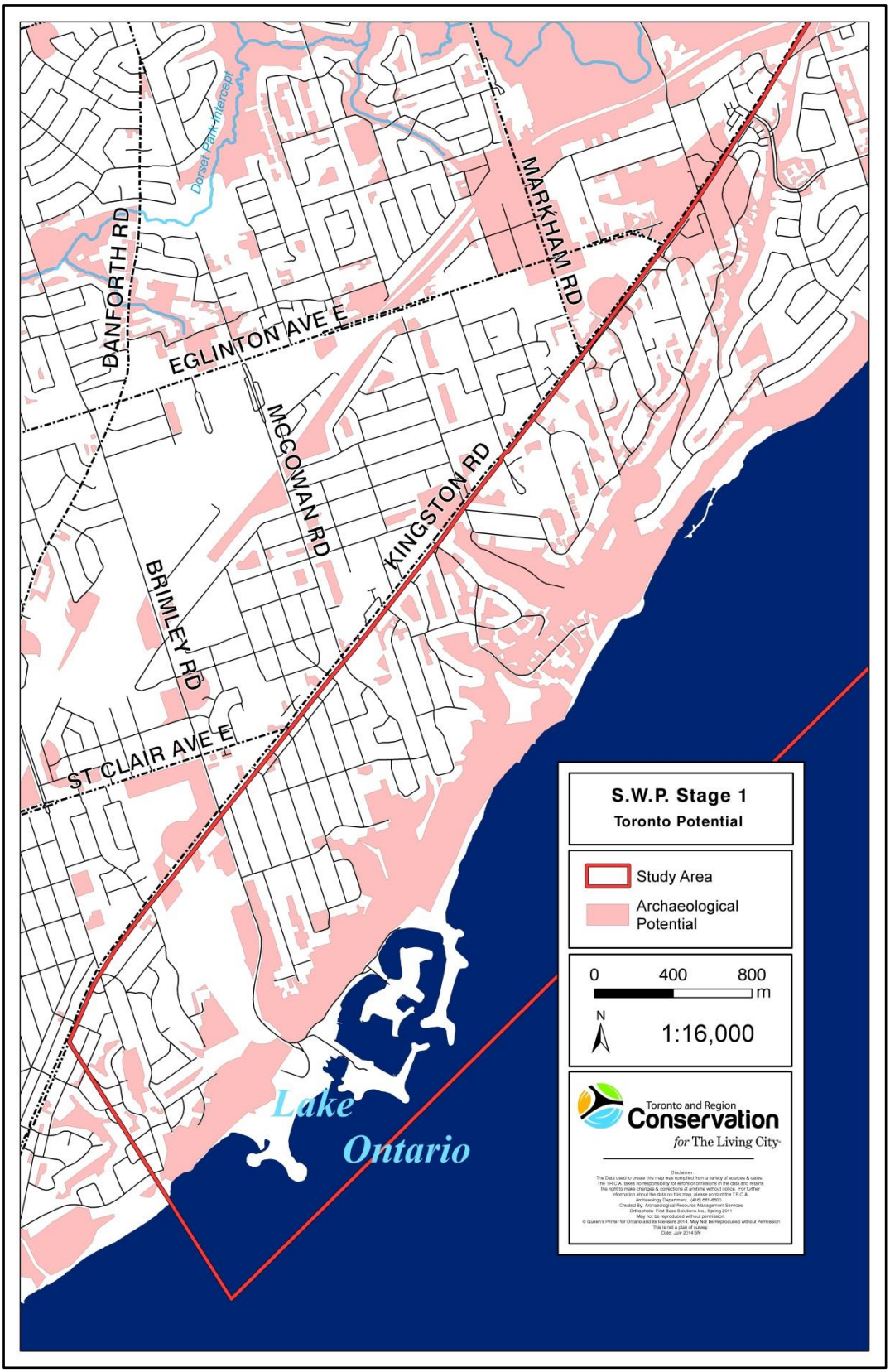
Map 12 TRCA Archaeological Predictive Model - East



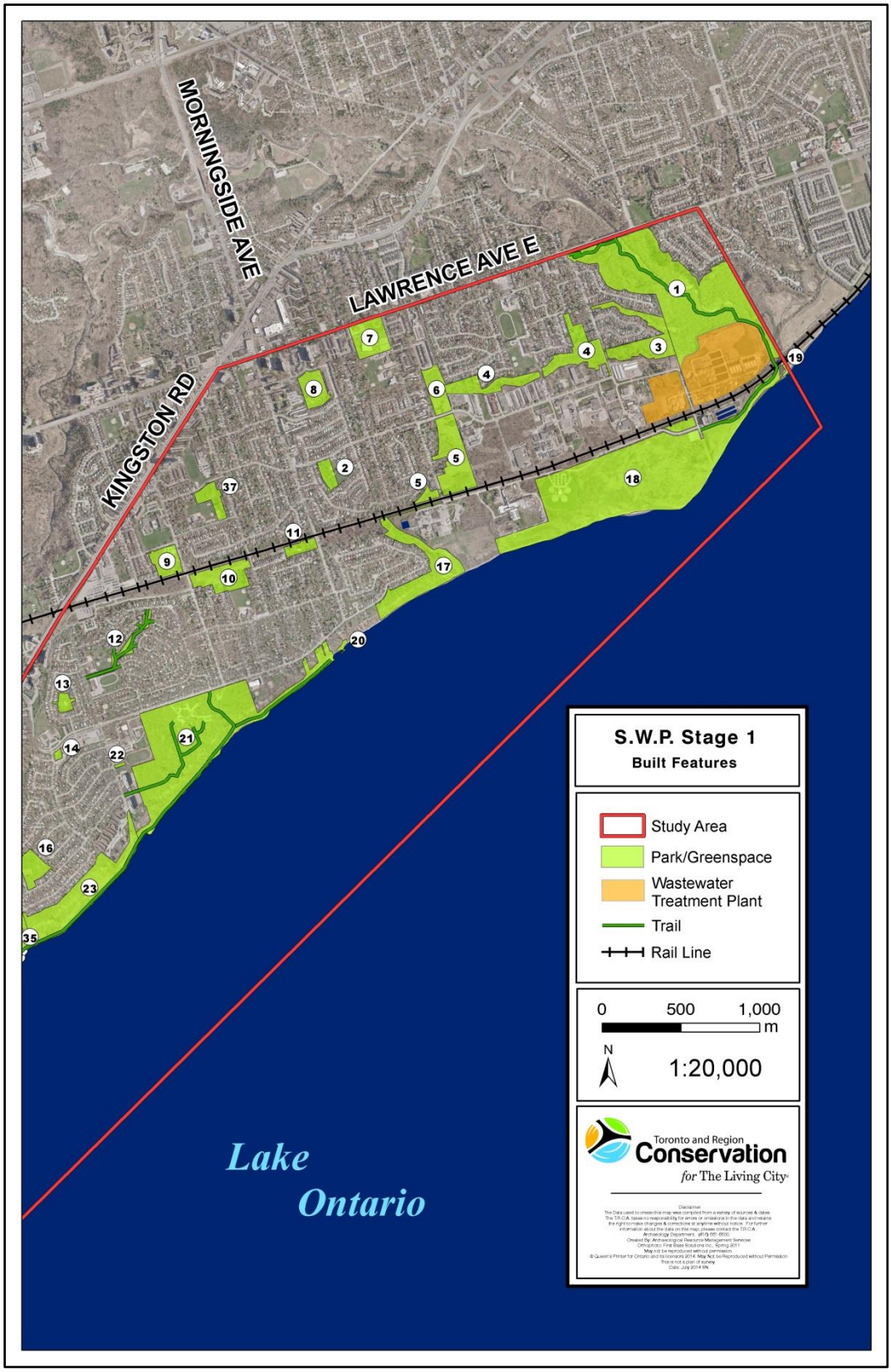
Map 13 TRCA Archaeological Predictive Model - West



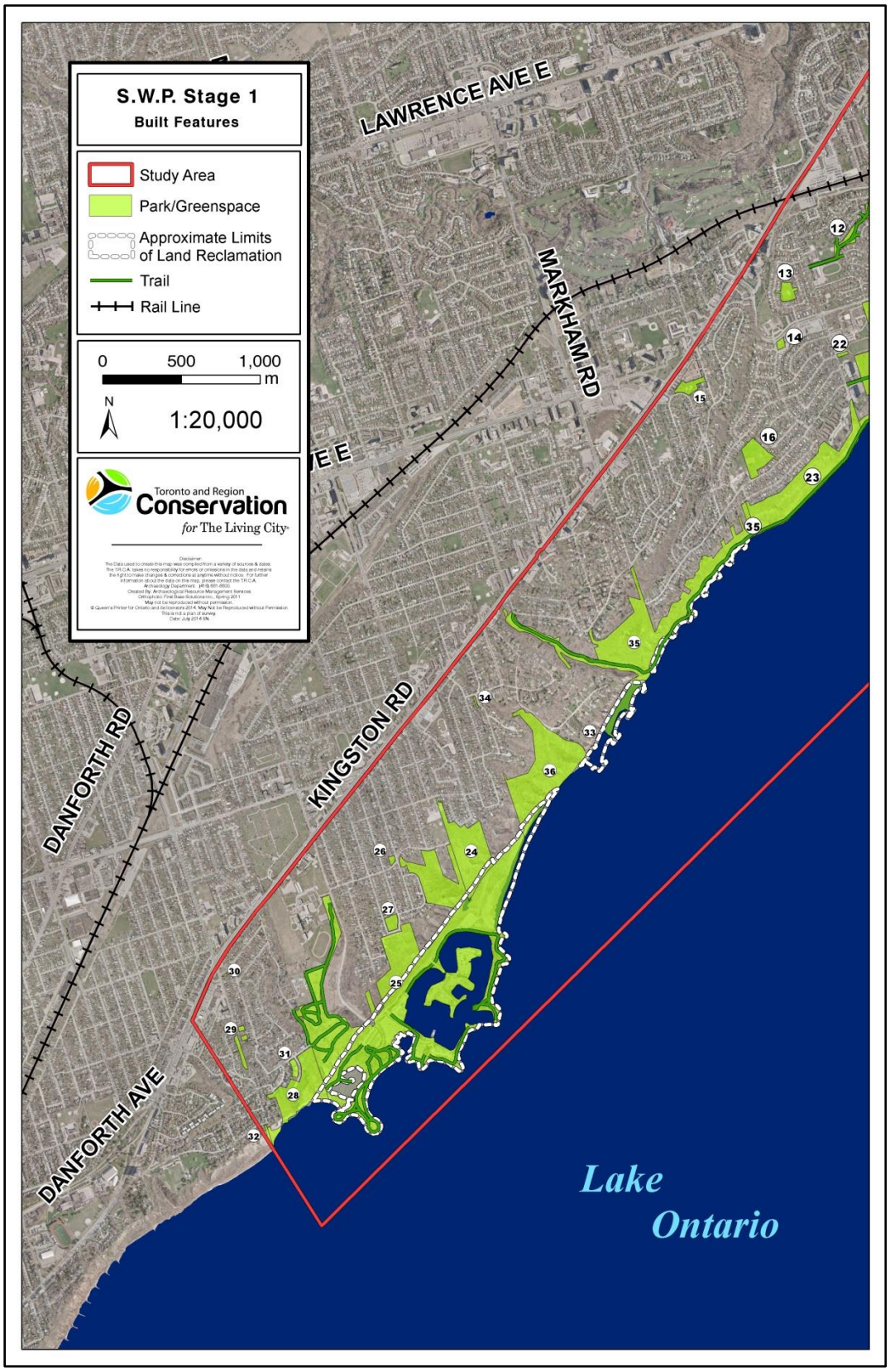
Map 14 City of Toronto Archaeological Predictive Model – East



Map 15 City of Toronto Archaeological Predictive Model – West

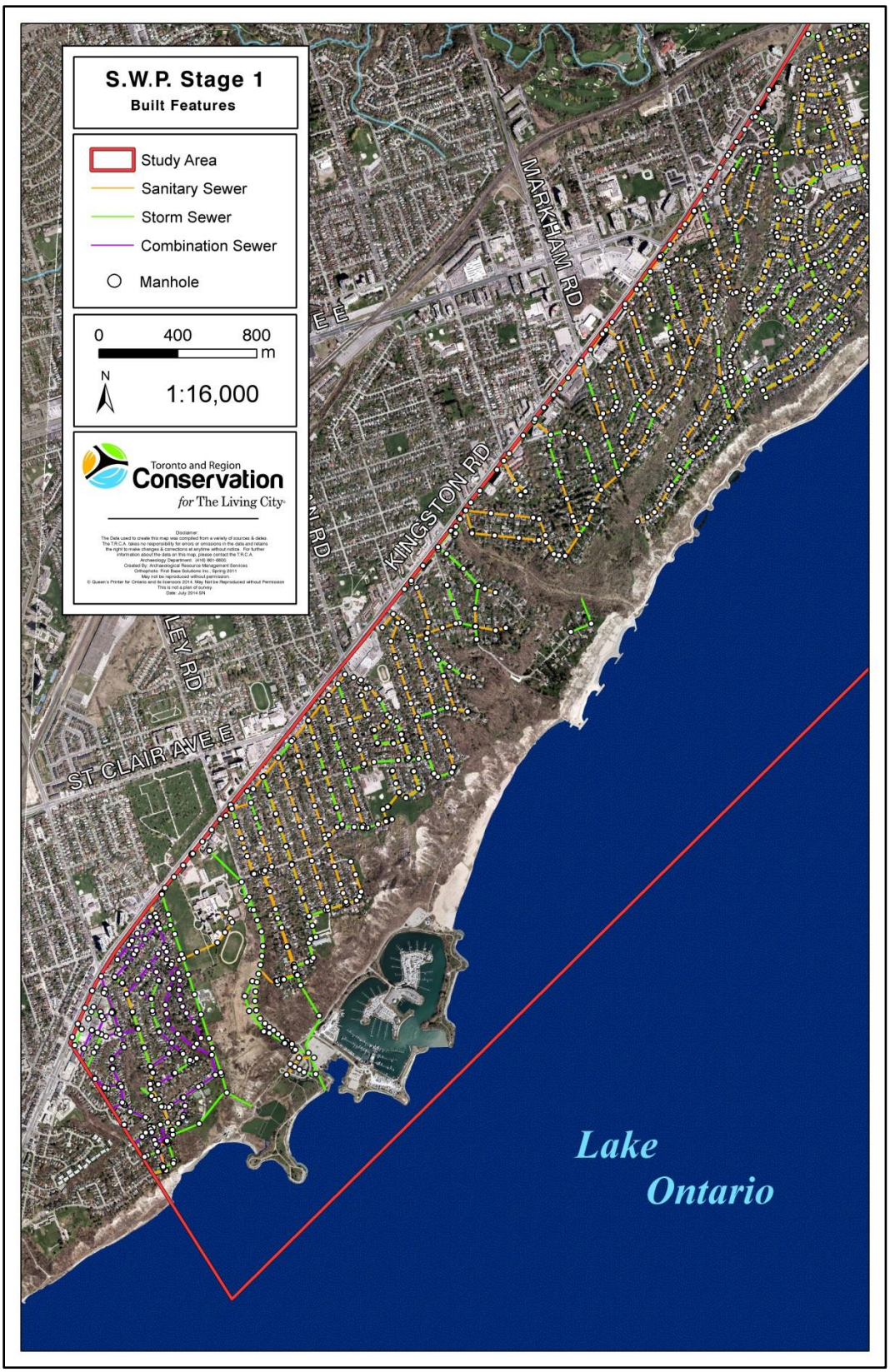


Map 16 Built Features– East

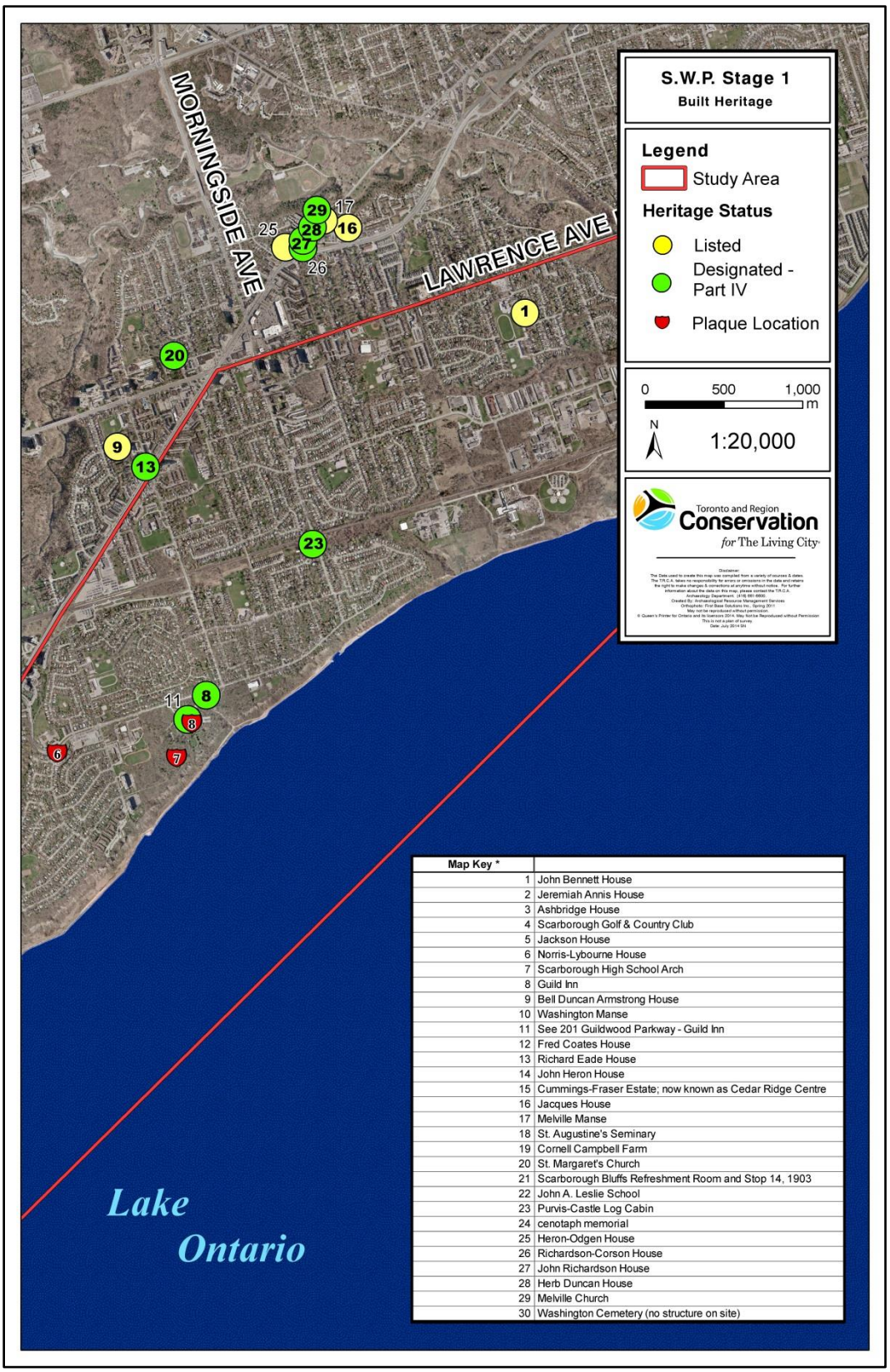


Map 17 Built Features- West

Map 18 Sewer Locations - East

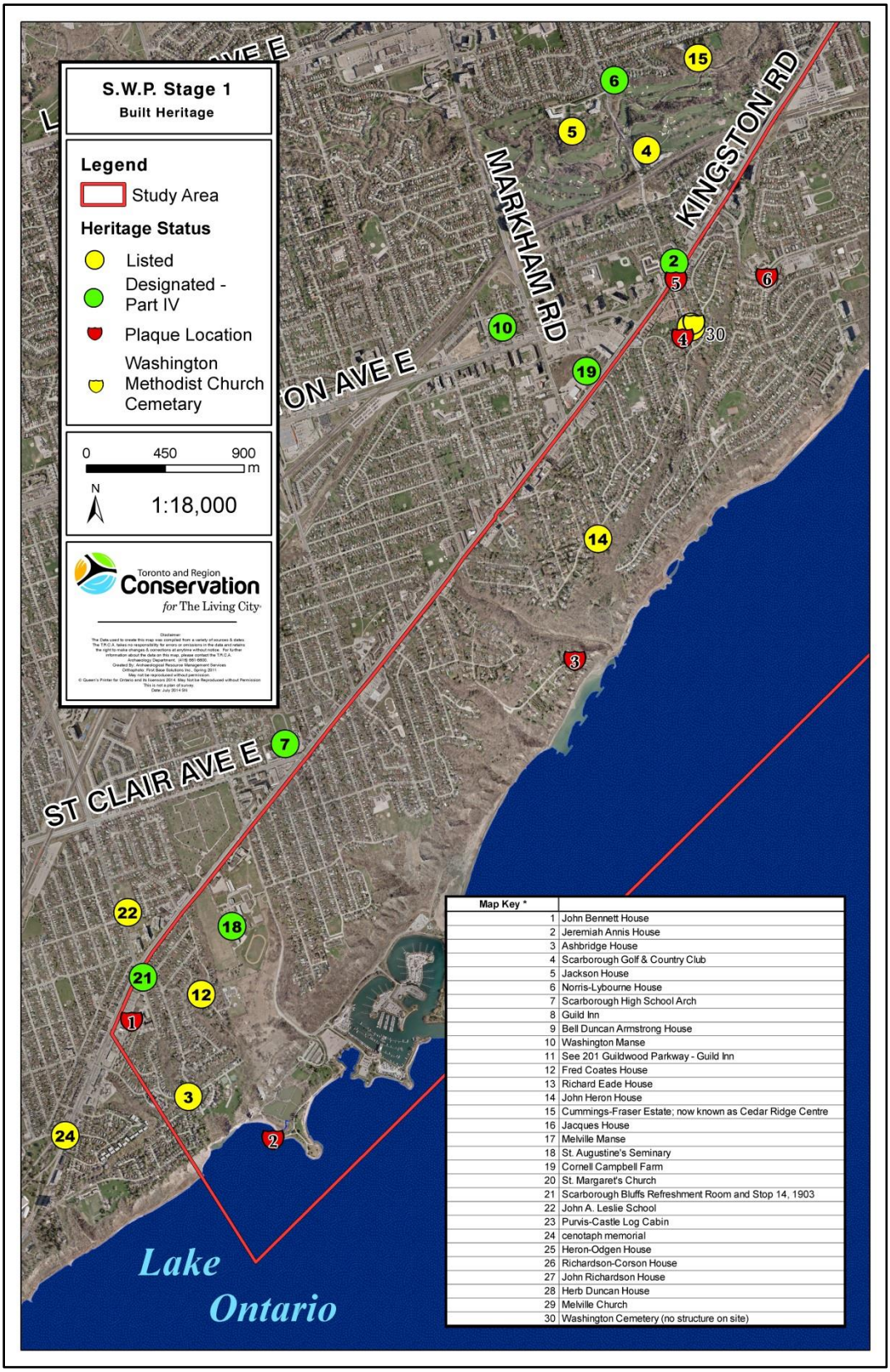


Map 19 Sewer Locations – West



Map Key *	
1	John Bennett House
2	Jeremiah Annis House
3	Ashbridge House
4	Scarborough Golf & Country Club
5	Jackson House
6	Norris-Lybourne House
7	Scarborough High School Arch
8	Guild Inn
9	Bell Duncan Armstrong House
10	Washington Manse
11	See 201 Guildwood Parkway - Guild Inn
12	Fred Coates House
13	Richard Eade House
14	John Heron House
15	Cummings-Fraser Estate; now known as Cedar Ridge Centre
16	Jacques House
17	Melville Manse
18	St. Augustine's Seminary
19	Cornell Campbell Farm
20	St. Margaret's Church
21	Scarborough Bluffs Refreshment Room and Stop 14, 1903
22	John A. Leslie School
23	Purvis-Castle Log Cabin
24	cenotaph memorial
25	Heron-Odgen House
26	Richardson-Corson House
27	John Richardson House
28	Herb Duncan House
29	Melville Church
30	Washington Cemetery (no structure on site)

Map 20 Heritage Properties, Plaques, and Cemeteries - East



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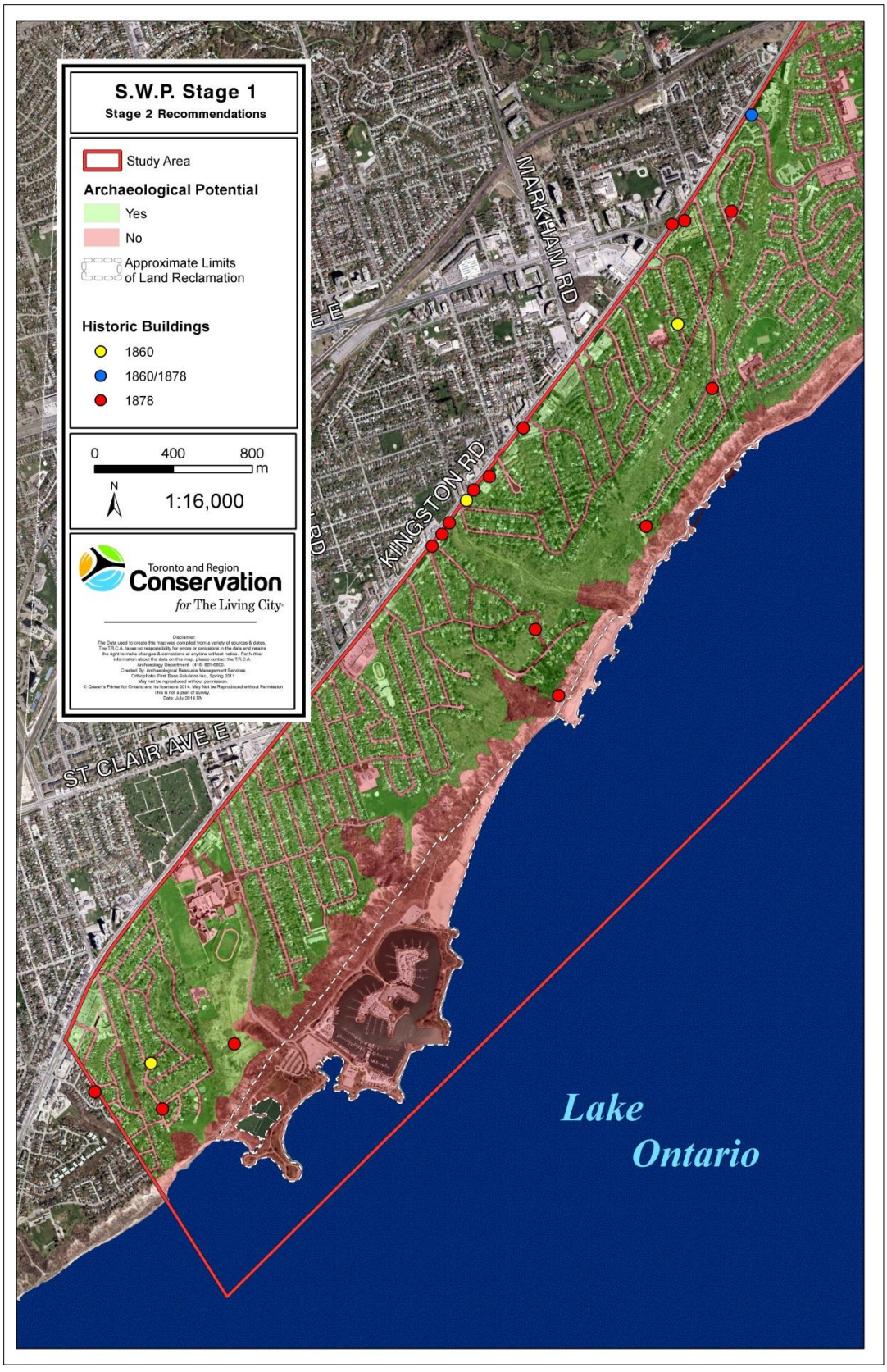
21	Scarborough Bluffs Refreshment Room and Stop 14, 1903
22	John A. Leslie School
23	Purvis-Castle Log Cabin
24	cenotaph memorial
25	Heron-Odgen House
26	Richardson-Corson House
27	John Richardson House
28	Herb Duncan House
29	Melville Church
30	Washington Cemetery (no structure on site)

Map 21 Heritage Properties, Plaques, and Cemeteries - West

Map 22 Recommendations of Archaeological Potential - East



Map 23 Recommendations of Archaeological Potential- West