

Historic Timeline and Periods of Significance



Indigenous Presence (c.9000 BCE - late 18th Century)

The Baby Estate (c.1820s - 1909)



The village of Teiaiaigon may have looked like this when it was first visited by Father Hennepin in 1678.

C. 9000 BCE

The Toronto Carrying Place forms, an ancient Indigenous trail linking Lake Ontario with Lake Simcoe.

C. 1300 CE - C. 1650 CE

Ancestral Huron-Wendat occupy the lower stretches of the Humber River.

C. 1670 CE

The Seneca village of Teiaiaigon is established at the Study Area

1673

The village of Teiaiaigon first appears on a European map.

1674

The Toronto Carrying Place makes its first known appearance on a European map, signifying the growing importance of the trail to the fur-trade.

1678

The Jesuit Father Hennepin visits Teiaiaigon.

1684

The explorer René-Robert Cavalier de La Salle visits Teiaiaigon.

C. 1670 - 1688

Mississauga communities move into Southern Ontario

1688

The village of Teiaiaigon is abandoned by the Seneca, who retreat to their home territory around the Finger Lakes of upstate New York.

1702

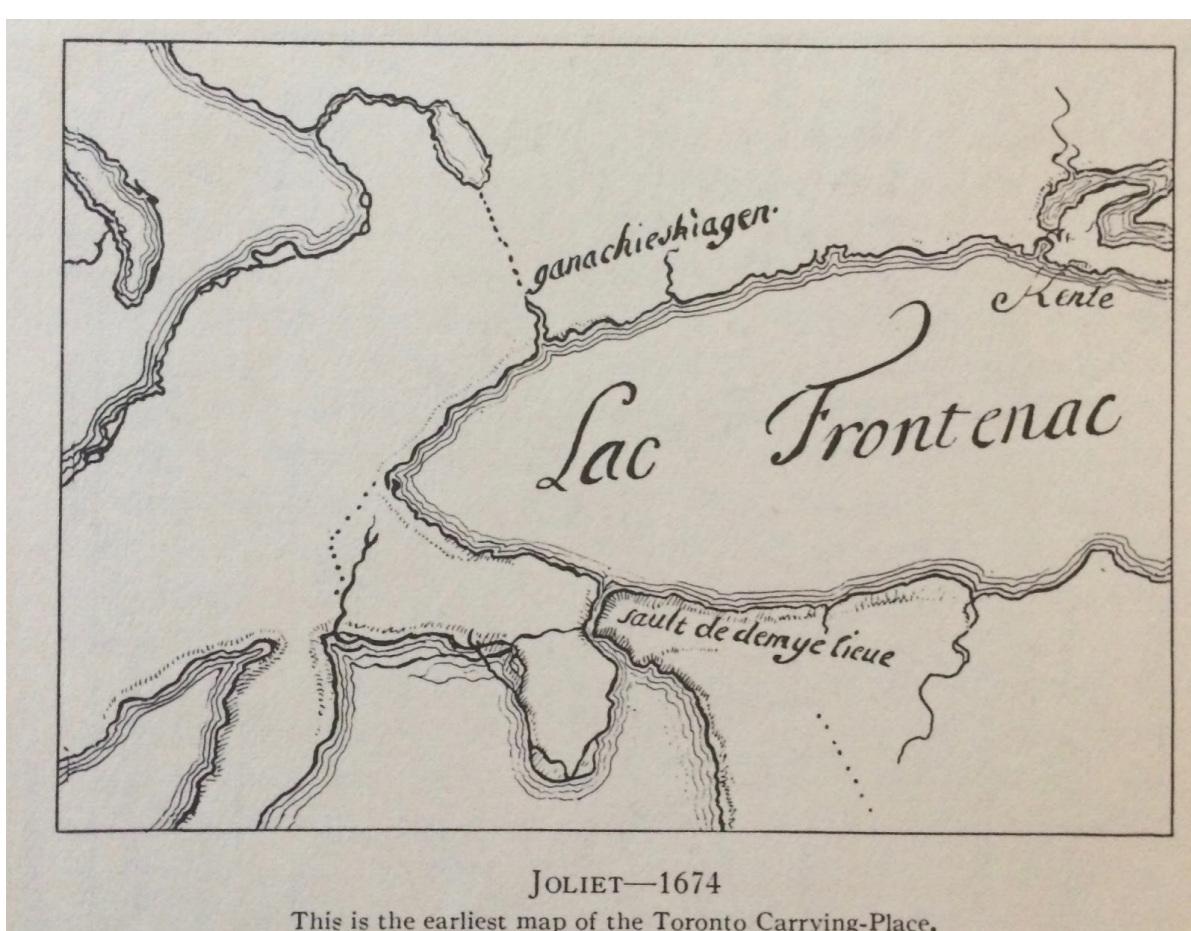
The Mississauga establish a village on the west bank of the Humber River across from the original site of Teiaiaigon near the present-day Old Mill.

1720

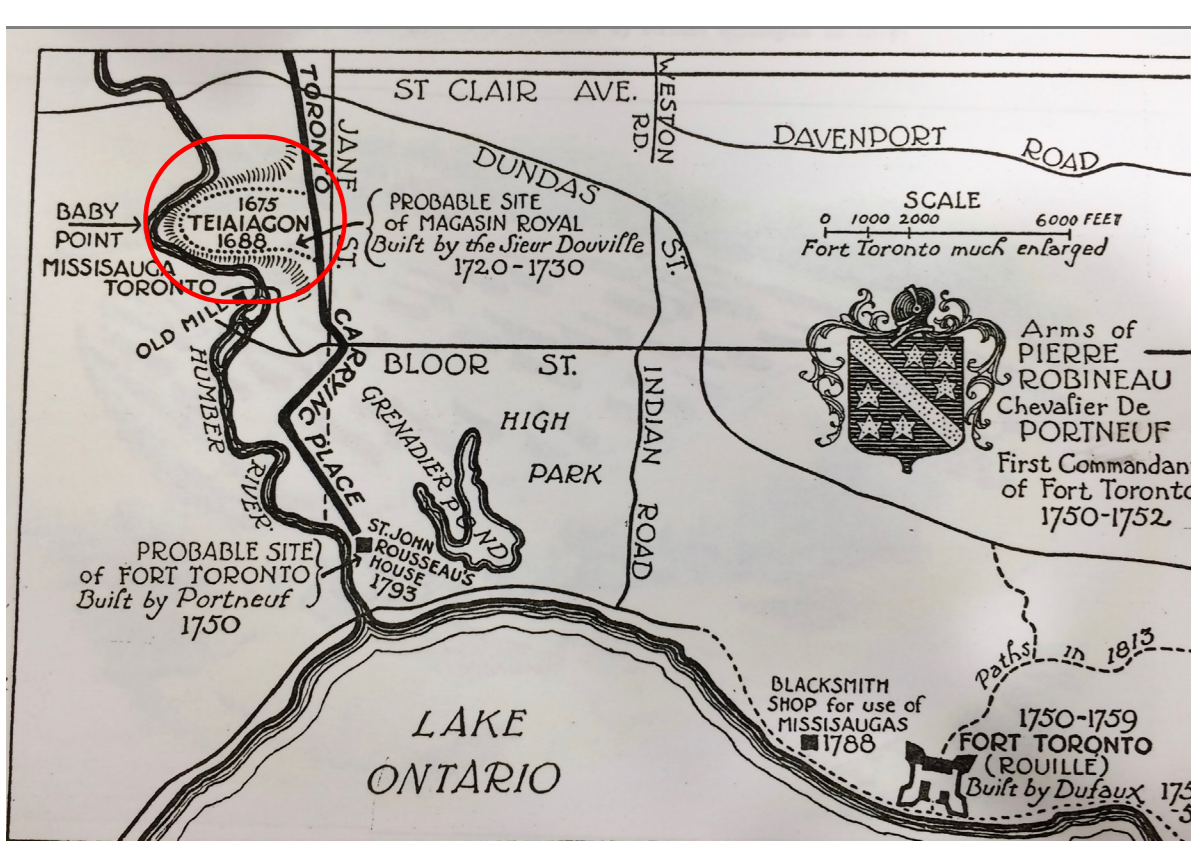
French fur-traders establish the first of several trading posts near the mouth of the Humber River. One may have been in the Study Area.

1787

The Toronto Purchase is completed, in which the government acquires a large tract of land on the north shores of Lake Ontario in a contract made with the Mississaugas, which includes present-day Toronto.



The earliest known European map of The Carrying Place Trail, 1674.



Map showing the three 18th century French posts in Toronto area. Both Teiaiaigon and the magasin royal are shown on the map.

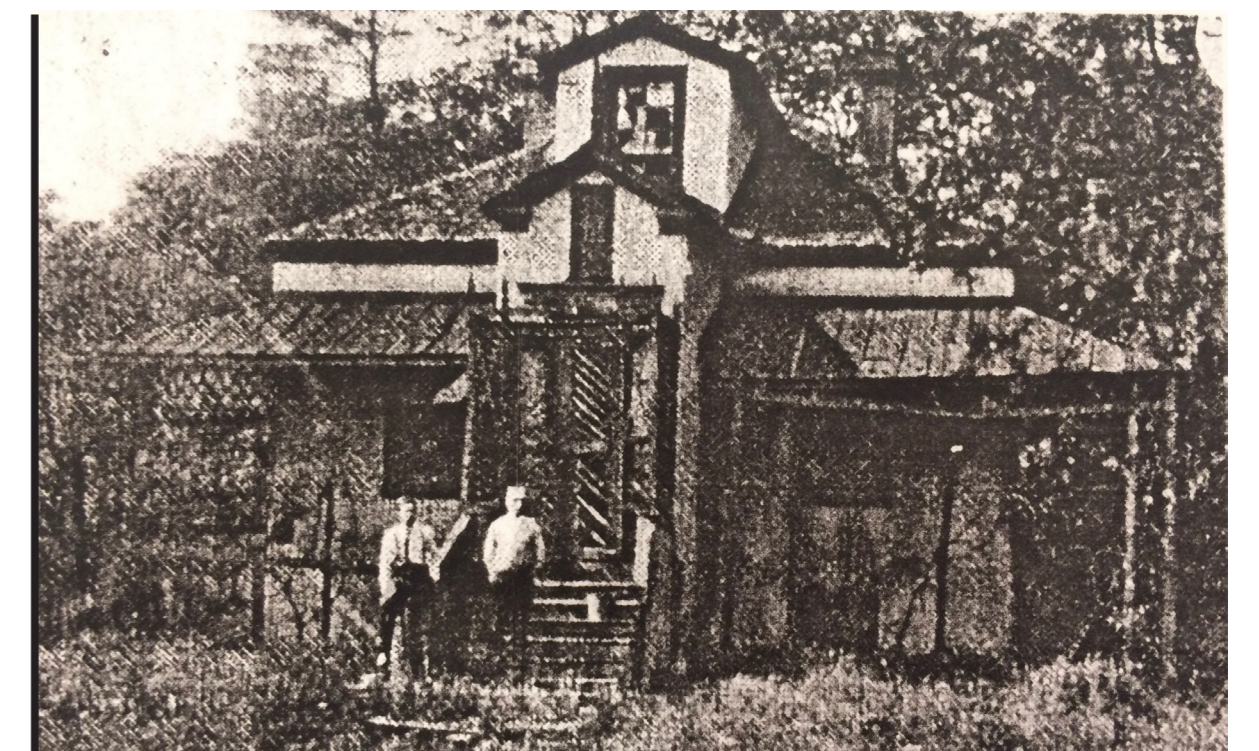


Photo of the Baby Estate, 1885.

C. 1816-1823

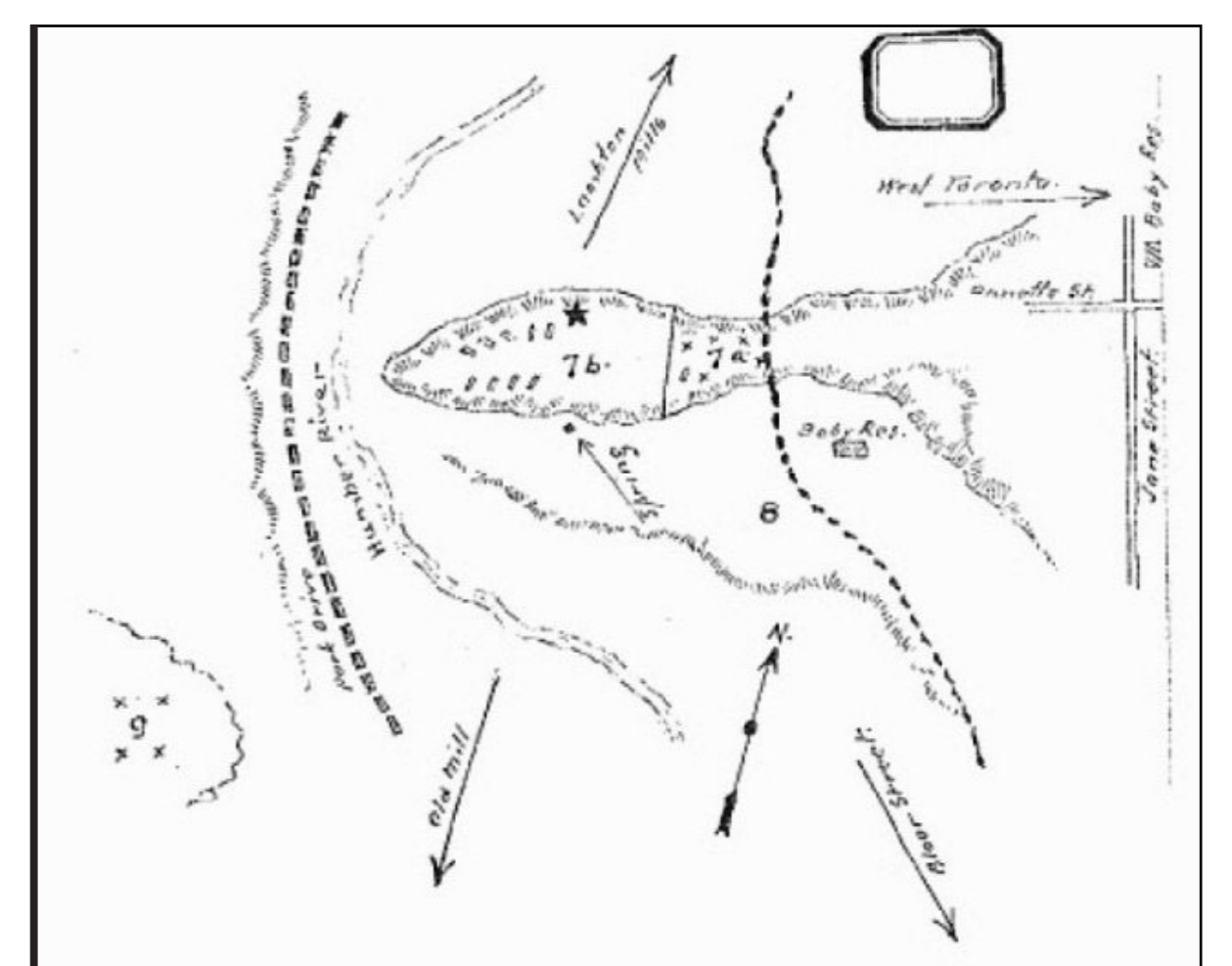
James Baby purchases 1500 acres of land on the east bank of the Humber River. James Baby establishes a homestead and apple orchards on the site.

1833

James Baby dies and bequeaths his property to his sons Raymond and Frank.

1888

David Boyle undertakes the first archaeological survey of the Baby Estate.



First known drawing of historical Indigenous habitations at the Baby Estate

1889

Archaeologist AJ Clark produces the first known sketch of historical Indigenous habitations at The Baby Estate. The sketch specifies a burial ground and two distinct sites of historical habitation.

1892

The western loop of the Toronto Belt Line Railway is constructed through the Baby Point Estate.

1909

The Canadian Government purchases the Baby Estate with the intention of constructing a military garrison. The site is deemed insufficient for such purposes shortly thereafter.

Historic Timeline and Periods of Significance

1500

1600

1700

1800

1900

2000

Home Smith Development and Building Restrictions (1911 - 1941)

20th Century Developments (1942 - present)



Photo of 1 and 3 Baby Point Road, c.1913.

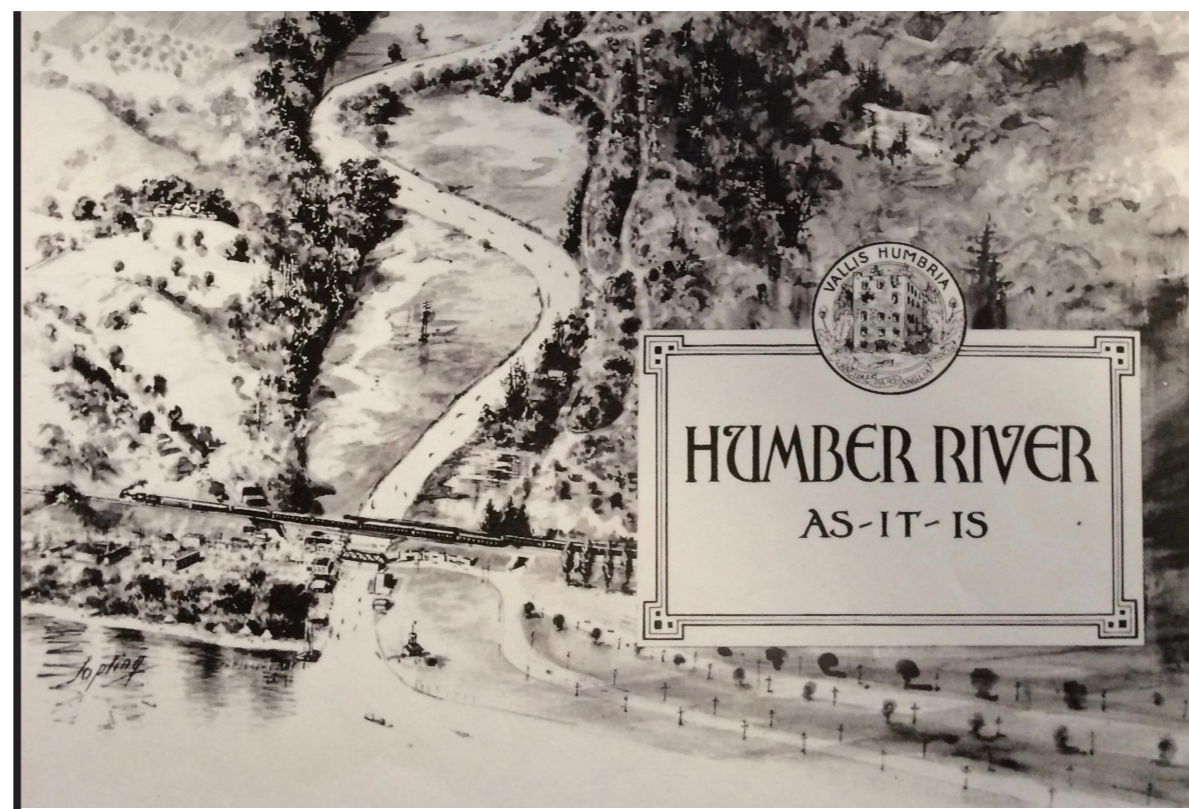
Building Restrictions

The following is a copy of the building restrictions in the form of Sale Agreement which shall run with the land and be in force for a period of thirty years from the First of April, 1911:

1. No attached or semi detached house shall be permitted, and one detached dwelling house and no more with or without suitable coach houses, out-houses and stabling of the prime cost (exclusive of the cost of any such coach houses, out-houses or stabling) of not less than [sic] dollars may be erected and standing at any one time on any lot on said plan.
2. The external walls of each of said dwelling houses shall be constructed of stone, brick, or cement, and such building shall be designed by some architect of good standing and the plans of such buildings shall be approved by the Vendor's architect, and all buildings are to be placed on the lands in positions to be approved by the Vendor.
3. In case it is desired to construct such external walls of any other material than stone, brick or cement, then the same shall only be done after first obtaining the written consent of the Vendor, and such dwelling house shall in that case be constructed in conformity in every respect with the plans, elevations, sections and specifications to be first approved of and signed by the Vendor, under the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Vendor or the architect for the time being of the Vendor and at the cost and charges of the applicant.
4. No such building or the land appurtenant thereto shall be used during such period for the purpose of any profession (save of a duly qualified doctor or dentist), business, trade, sport or employment or for any purpose which might be deemed a nuisance, but may be only used for residential purposes, but such residential purposes shall not include an apartment house or houses.
5. No excavations shall be made on any of the said lots except for the purpose of building on said lot, and at the time when the person holding said lot is commencing such building operations and no sand or earth shall be removed from any of the said lots except as part of such excavations.
6. No part of any such dwelling house, or its verandah, porch or steps shall be nearer to the street line than [sic] feet. Without the vendor's consent no front or boundary fence shall be erected within [sic] feet of the street line unless the same is of open construction and not higher than [sic] inches, and no other line fence or obstruction shall be higher than [sic] feet, and the style and character of all fences should be subject to the approval of the Vendor.
7. On any of the bank lots as shown on said plan no trees situate between the summit and bottom of said bank shall be cut down or removed without obtaining the consent of the Vendor thereto in writing.
8. No signs, bill boards or advertising matter of any kind shall be placed upon said property without the consent of the Vendor in writing.
9. The Vendor, his heirs, executors, administrators or the assignee from him of this Agreement may agree to vary or cancel any of the above conditions or substitute other conditions in respect of this or any other Lot on said Plan.
10. The covenants in respect to the above restrictions shall extend and bind and may be taken advantage of by the respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

1911

Robert Home Smith purchases the Baby Point Estate from the Canadian Government



Promotional material created by Home Smith & Co., c. 1912.

1912

Robert Home Smith's company publishes the Humber Valley Surveys

1914

The Baby Point Methodist Church is constructed at Baby Point Road and Thornhill Avenue.

1916

The Old Mill Bridge is reconstructed at the southern reach of Étienne Brûlé Park after an ice flow destroys the original steel bridge.

1923

A group of residents create the Baby Point Club.

1924

The Baby Point Methodist Church becomes the Humbercrest Methodist Church. In 1925, it becomes the Humbercrest United Church.

1927

Conn Smythe and family construct a home at 68 Baby Point Road.

1930

The Baby Point Club purchases the land on which the clubhouse was built from Robert Home Smith

1941

The Home Smith restrictions are lifted in April

1941

By-Law No. 12056 is enacted in August which enshrined the restrictions for the Baby Point Area.

1951

Humbercrest United Church undergoes a significant renovation and addition.

1999

The remains of a Seneca woman are discovered at a residence during the installation of a gas line. Archaeologists discover brass rings, a brass kettle containing a fragment of a fur pelt and a finely made antler comb.



Moose antler comb discovered in the Baby Point neighbourhood.

2006

The remains of a Seneca woman are discovered at a residence during gas line maintenance. Archaeologists discover a moose antler hair comb styled as a combination of panther, bear, human and possibly rattlesnake.