

As part of the engagement with First Nations communities during the preparation of the Teiaiagon-Baby Point HCD Plan, the project team decided to undertake revised historical research for the area in order to better reflect Indigenous community perspectives.

The *Teiaiagon-Baby Point History and Evolution* dated December 2024, by EVOQ Architecture, ASI and Eric Wright, reflects the updated historical research and input received from First Nations on the history of the area.



TEIAIAGON-BABY POINT  
HISTORY AND EVOLUTION  
December 2024

## HISTORY & EVOLUTION

## History and Evolution

### NATURAL HISTORY

#### *Introduction*

The Study Area is located in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region, which is a sloping plateau made up of well-drained sandy loam soils deposited by glacial Lake Iroquois. At Baby Point, the Humber makes a natural oxbow formation, giving rise to the peninsula-like shape of the Point (ASI 2016, 3).

The Study Area is situated in the west end of the City of Toronto. It includes the Baby Point neighbourhood, located on a 30 metre high plateau bordered by the Humber River to the west, and the Old Millside neighbourhood, which rests upon the southern slopes of the plateau at a lower elevation than Baby Point.

#### *Creation of the Landform*

The present land formation formed at the close of the last ice age around 12,500 years ago. At this time, the Ontario Ice Lobe, which was an extension of the larger Wisconsin Continental Glacier, covered the Study Area. As the Ontario Ice Lobe began to retreat around 12,500 years ago, Lake Iroquois formed in the basin it had scoured out of the landscape. It was located in the same place as the present day Lake Ontario, except its shoreline was considerably higher. In Toronto, this ancient shoreline reached as far north as Casa Loma. During the time of Lake Iroquois, the Study Area would have been submerged under its icy waves (MacDonald 2008, 11-24).

Around 10,000 years ago, the Ontario Ice Lobe retreated sufficiently to the north and east to allow for a water outlet to form through the St. Lawrence River Valley. As a result, the lake's water level dropped to sea level-- substantially below the present day water levels. At this time, the Study Area emerged from under the water of ancient Lake Iroquois.

As the long sloping Iroquois Plain emerged from under Lake Iroquois, the rivers that had formerly terminated at the ancient high shoreline gradually cut steep draws in the mostly glacial sand and silt that had been deposited by those same rivers and glacial features for thousands of years. The oxbow shape of the Humber River at Baby Point formed gradually from around 10,000 to 5000 years ago, as the river cut through the ancient lake bed deposits. It was the Humber River's erosion of the land surrounding Baby Point that created its peninsular form.

By around 5000 years ago, the lake waters rose to attain their modern levels due to the isostatic rebound of the land from the immense weight of the overlying glaciers (MacDonald 2008, 16). This lake is now known as Lake Ontario.

In the wake of the Ice Age, the Study Area was first colonized by tundra vegetation. As the climate continued to gradually warm, it was overtaken by boreal forest vegetation like pine and spruce. By 7500 years ago, deciduous species arrived at Baby Point (MacDonald 2008, 21-22). Today, the Study Area, like the rest of Toronto, falls within the Carolinian Ecological Zone, which is characterized by an abundance of deciduous species, great biodiversity and rare species of flora and fauna (Carolinian Canada 1994).

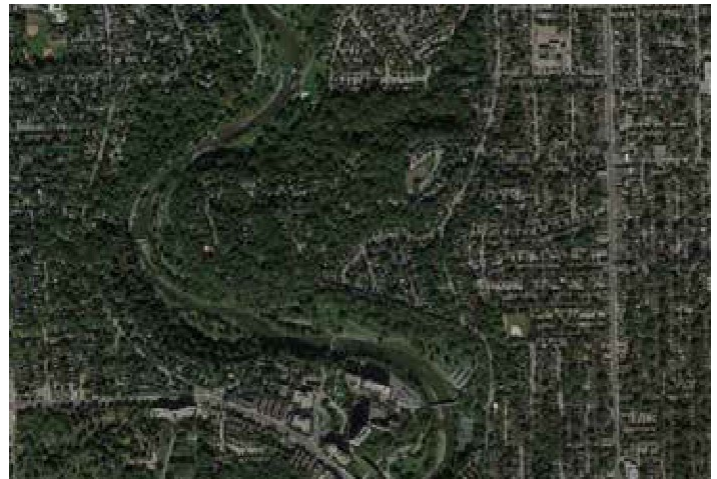


Figure 1: Baby Point aerial view, c.2016 (Google Maps)

#### *The Humber River*

The Study Area borders the Humber River, one of Toronto's most historically and geographically significant watersheds. Historically, the river's lower reaches were home to American eel, Atlantic salmon, lake whitefish and lake trout. Throughout the year, brown bullhead, northern pike, sunfish, yellow perch and suckers made their home in the Humber (MacDonald 2008, 23). The river is designated as a Canadian Heritage River due to its storied human and natural history. It provides a wealth of natural beauty to the residents of the Study Area and supports diverse communities of plants and animals.

## THE INDIGENOUS HISTORY OF BABY POINT

*Introduction*

The land upon which the Study Area sits has been traversed, used, and inhabited by First Nation Peoples for millennia, and continues to hold value to communities. The history of these Peoples are complex and dynamic. The lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario, like much of the Great Lakes region, were inhabited shortly after the retreat of the glaciers approximately 10,000 years ago, if not earlier. Highly mobile communities of related families moved through very large territories on a seasonal basis, establishing small camps for only brief periods of time to harvest resources, hunt, and engage in communal activities. As the millennia passed, and the natural environment evolved, communities increased in size and

the territories that each moved through changed, but in general life still consisted of an annual cycle of movement based on the seasonal availability of plants, fish and opportunities to engage in social and ceremonial activities.

The annual round of travel involved settling in two major types of sites. Small inland camps inhabited by small groups of related families during the fall and winter, and larger spring and summer settlements located near river mouths where many groups of families came together to exploit rich aquatic resources such as spawning fish, to trade, and to bury their dead, sometimes with elaborate mortuary ceremonies and offerings.

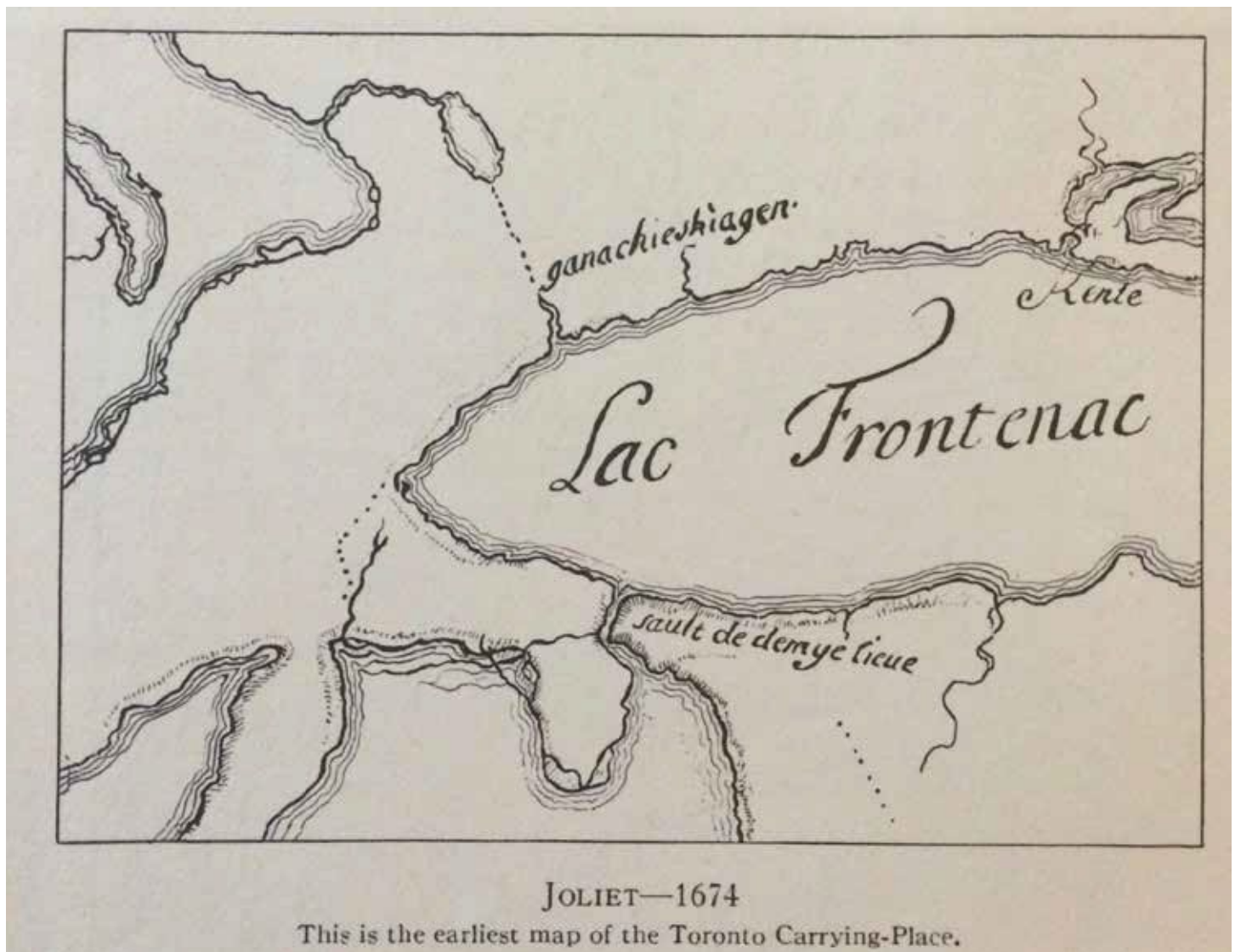


Figure 2: The earliest known European map of The Carrying Place Trail, 1674 (Robinson, 21). The map depicts the eastern portion of the Carrying Place Trail which followed the Rouge River and concluded at the Seneca Village of Ganestiquiagen.

Around 500 CE, maize and squash were introduced into the lower Great Lakes. The introduction of these plants initiated a gradual transition to agriculture and village life, a process which stabilized by around 1300 CE. Along the north shore of Lake Ontario, the people inhabiting these villages were the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat.

Most of the Lake Ontario north shore communities had moved northward by the late 1500s CE, joining with other groups in what is now known as Simcoe County to form the Petun and Huron-Wendat confederacies, or westward to join other ancestral groups of the Neutral, who were situated around the west end of Lake Ontario and in the Niagara Peninsula. While this movement of communities took place over many generations, the final impetus was conflict with the communities comprising the Five Nations Iroquois (also known as “Haudenosaunee Confederacy” or “Iroquois”), whose homelands were south of Lake Ontario in what is now known as New York State. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy was established through the unification of the Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, and Seneca Peoples, and remains one of the world’s first and long-standing democracies. Conflict with the Five Nations Iroquois communities during the first half of the seventeenth century, exacerbated by the intrusion of Europeans, ultimately resulted in the collapse, and dispersal of the three Ontario confederacies – the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and the Neutral.

### ***The Toronto Carrying Place Trail***

*“In the centuries when all travel was by canoe and trail, the Carrying-Place Trail was the link between Lake Ontario and the upper lakes.” (Robinson 1933, 1)*

The Humber River valley was historically home to the Toronto Carrying Place Trail (referred to hereafter as the Carrying Place Trail), an important Indigenous travel route that linked Lake Ontario to the Upper Great Lakes Country via the Holland Marsh and Lake Simcoe (Figure 2). Baby Point marks the approximate location at which the river was no longer navigable by canoe upstream. Baby Point was thus a natural starting place for a trail heading north from Lake Ontario along the banks of the Humber River.

For millennia, the Carrying Place Trail was part of a large network of trails that tied into long-distance trade networks used by First Nation Peoples to move between villages and hunting grounds, and to travel longer distances for trade or ceremony. The extent of this long-distance trade route is indicated by the many archaeological sites found in the valley and on the adjacent tablelands, including the Alexandra Site in Scarborough where the trail was used to bring beads made of seashells from what is now known as the east coast of the United States. It was later important to European fur traders and missionaries and features prominently on many early maps (ASI 2016, 4). It is likely that the name Toronto derived from French use of the trail. To a degree, the Carrying Place Trail can be understood as Toronto’s first iteration of a north-south trade route that has culminated today in Yonge Street and Highway 400. Its strategic connection to the Upper Great Lakes, avoiding areas contested by what is now known as the United States of America, was an important reason why the British colonial government chose the site of today’s Toronto for the capital of Upper Canada. (Turner 2015, 23, 51).

Today, traces of the Carrying Place Trail can be found in the Study Area. One archaeologist believes the route ran “along the line of Humberview Road and Humbercrest Boulevard to put travellers directly in line with Baby Point to the immediate west.” (Austin 1995).



### *The Village of Teiaiaagon*

Archaeological evidence reveals that Baby Point saw inhabitation at least as early as 6000 BCE by the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat (ASI 2016, 10). In the second half of the seventeenth century, communities from the Five Nations Iroquois established a series of settlements at strategic locations along trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. The main reason for these strategic village sites is to gain access to inland fur-hunting grounds (Robinson 1933, 16), (Konrad 1981, 134).

One of these Five Nations Iroquois villages was Teiaiaagon, located within the present-day Study Area. It was inhabited by primarily the Seneca people (one of the Five Nations Iroquois), whose homelands were to the west of the Finger Lakes in upstate New York, although like many communities during this period, the population likely consisted of people of diverse origins including the other four Iroquois Nations, Anishnaabeg, and Wendat Peoples (Konrad 1981, 133; Roberston 2023, 126). The name “Teiaiaagon” is said to mean “It crosses the stream.” (Robinson 1933, 33) The village was probably established shortly after 1673 (Konrad 1981, 133).

The Study Area was not subject to systematic archaeological investigation before the establishment of the current neighbourhoods, nor was it described in much detail by Europeans who visited it in the 17th century. Thus, any account of what the village looked like requires synthesizing limited eyewitness accounts, preliminary archaeological work and anthropological data about the character of Seneca villages in the 17th century.

The village of Teiaiaagon likely consisted of 20-30 longhouses that provided shelter for 500-800 people (Konrad 1981, 134) (Figure 3). The village was fed by the abundant salmon and fish in the lower reaches of the Humber River, by the game and plants within the river valley and its marshes, and by the surrounding agricultural fields, some of which probably stood on Baby Point itself, and some in the adjacent lowlands across the Humber River. In these fields, women cultivated corn, squash and beans (also known as the three sisters staples that were essential to Wendat and Haudenosaunee agriculture). Most likely a significant feature of the village was a defensive palisade. Most permanent settlements in this period were fortified



Figure 3: What the village of Teiaiaagon may have looked like

by wooden palisades, and this becomes more likely in the case of Teiaiaagon due to the growing conflict with French colonizers and their trade ambitions. In the 19th century, an archaeologist discovered the remains of a palisade in the Baby Point area, but it was unclear whether it was from the period of Seneca inhabitation (Robinson 1933, 30).

Sometime in the 1670s a party of French traders from Cataraqui (present day Kingston) who were employed by Cavalier René-Robert La Salle are believed to have visited Teiaiaagon. The Recollet missionary and explorer Father Louis Hennepin is known to have spent three weeks at the settlement in the late autumn of 1678, while La Salle himself spent time there in the summer of 1680 and perhaps on two occasions in 1681 (Robinson 1933, 31, 37-39). By the early 1680s, Teiaiaagon appears to have emerged

as the most important of the Five Nations Iroquois' north shore sites. The Sulpician missionary Abbé Mariet set up a subsidiary mission at Teiaiaagon (Konrad 1981, 140).

In response to increasing military actions by the French colonial government, the Five Nations Iroquois chose to leave their north shore frontier settlements by the late 1680s and returned to their homelands in upstate New York State, although they did not relinquish their interest in the resources of the area. As ratified by the 1701 Great Peace of Montreal, the 1701 Nanfan Treaty, and the Dish with One Spoon Treaty, the Haudenosaunee continue to identify the north shore of Lake Ontario as part of their traditional territory (Lytwyn, 1997). The specific Seneca presence at Teiaiaagon ended in approximately 1688 (Konrad 1981, 141).

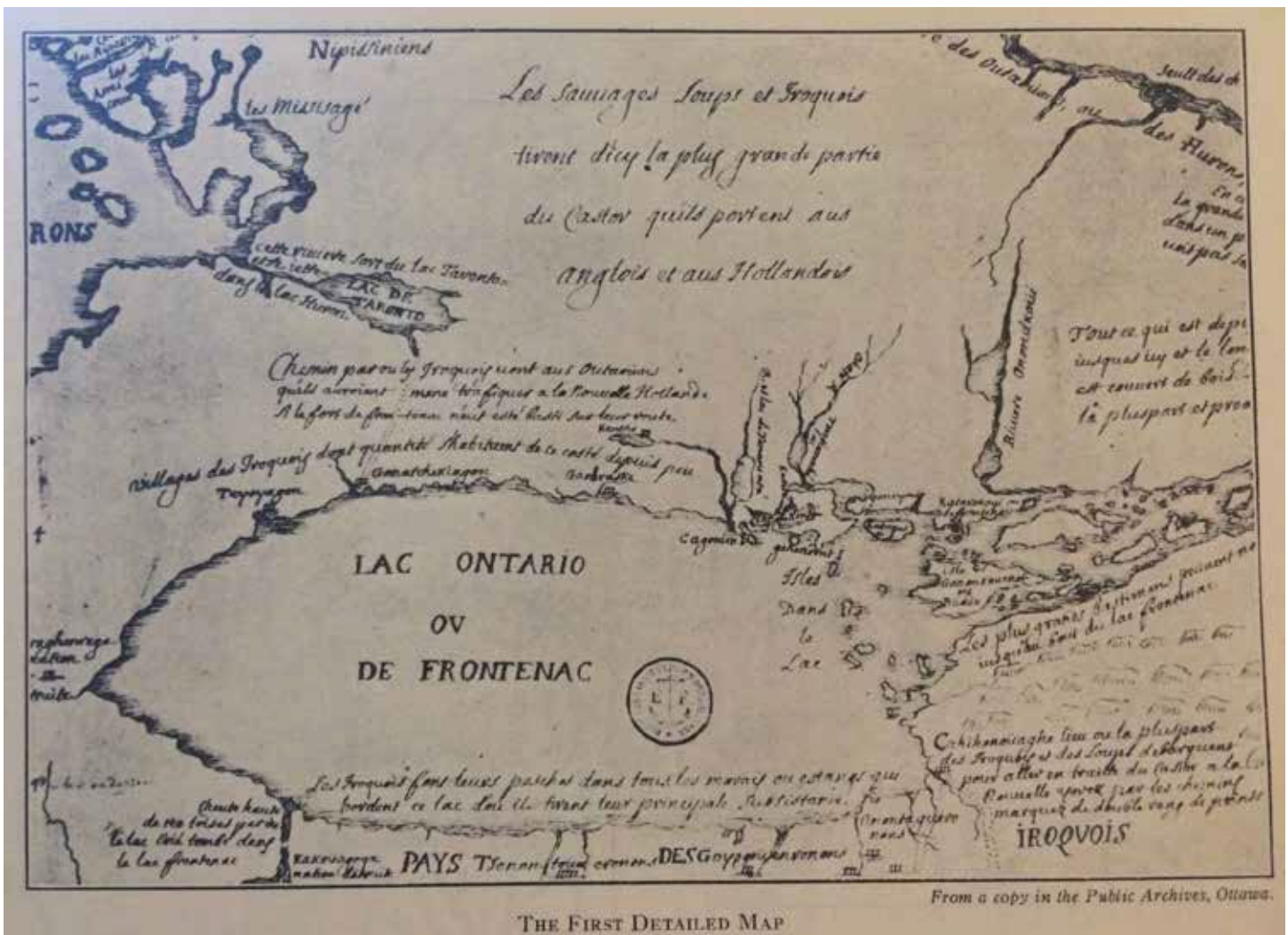


Figure 4: First known European map with place name Teiaiaagon (“Teyeyagon”), 1673 (Robinson, 21)



**Mississauga Inhabitation of Baby Point**

In the later seventeenth-century, Anishinaubeg communities (a cultural term referring to several communities such as the Mississauga, Ojibwa and Odawa) had begun to expand their territory southwards and eastwards from their homelands in the upper Great Lakes country. Amongst these communities were the Mississauga, who are referenced in a number of documentary sources as settling on the lower Humber River in the early 1700s (ASI 2016, 8). Given the continuing importance of the Carrying Place Trail to inland travel and trade, it is probable that the former site of Teiaiagon was inhabited by small communities of the Mississauga people on a seasonal, if not year-round basis.

**POSSIBLE FRENCH PRESENCE AT BABY POINT -- THE MAGASIN ROYAL**

The French, at various times beginning in the 18th century, constructed fortified establishments on the lower Humber River. Percy Robinson in *Toronto During the French Regime* claimed that the French constructed a trading post (referred to as a magasin) in the environs of the Lower Humber River as early as 1720. He further speculated that the magasin was possibly located at Baby Point (Figure 5). However, no documentary or archaeological evidence exists to definitively prove that the French constructed a trading post within the Study Area (Robinson 1933, 61-92).

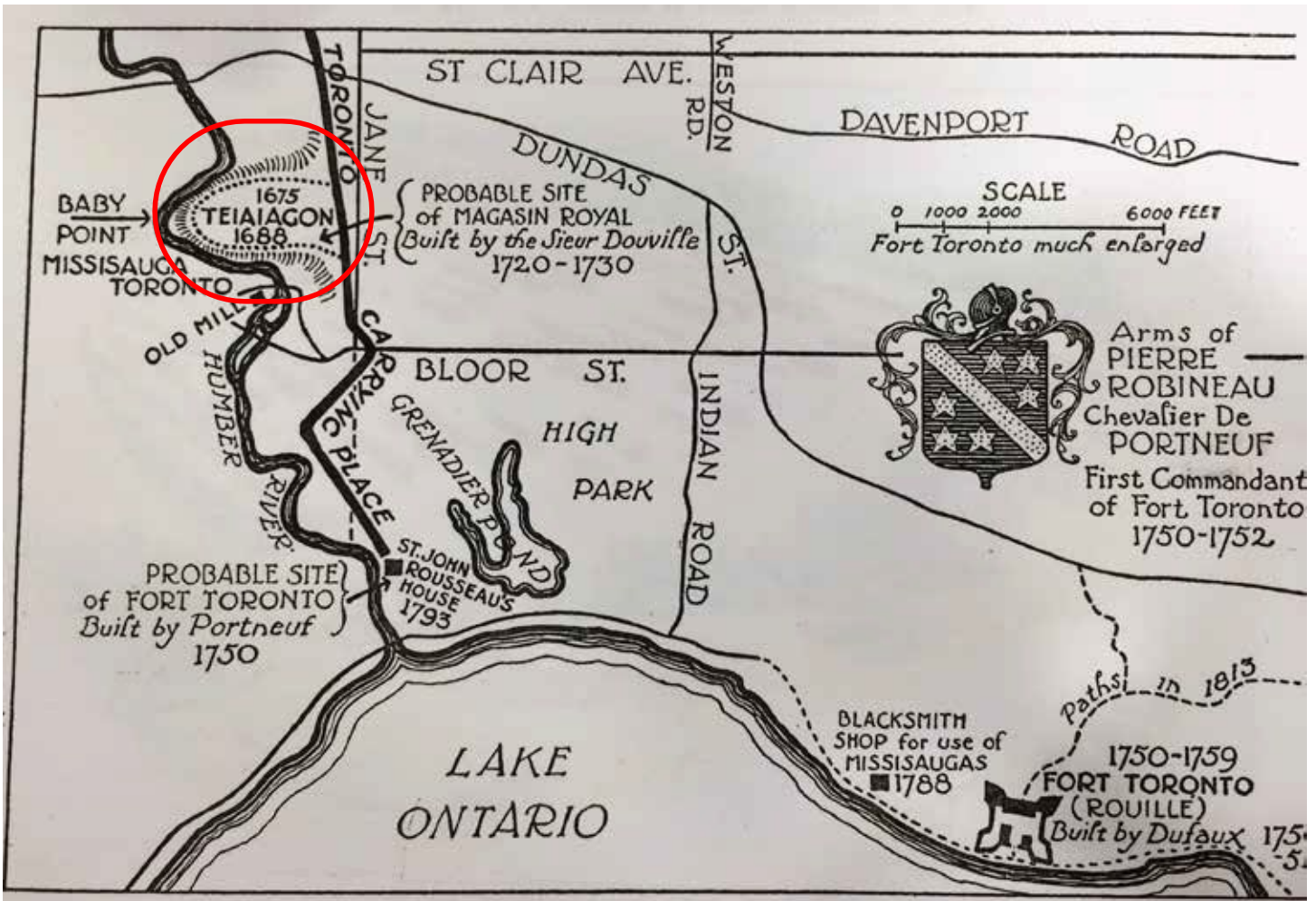


Figure 5: Map showing the three 18th century French posts in Toronto area. Both Teiaiagon and the magasin royal are shown on the map (Robinson, 111)

THE TORONTO PURCHASE AND TREATY 13

The Study Area is part of the area covered by The Johnson-Butler Purchase of 1787-88, an agreement between the Mississaugas and the British Crown -- the latter who interpreted it as purchasing the land that would become the City of Toronto. The agreement was vague and problematic, leading to the Toronto Purchase of 1805 (also known as Treaty 13), in an unsuccessful attempt to confirm the 1787-88 agreement. In 1986, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase stating the Crown had taken more land than agreed, and the amount paid was not reasonable. The claim was settled in 2010 (Denis-Boileau, 2021).

Following the Toronto Purchase of 1787, the British established a new town, York (now Toronto) in 1793, and proceeded to survey the surrounding lands for settlement. The lands within Baby Point were surveyed as part of Lot 2 and 3, in the 2nd concession north of Lake Ontario. In 1797, lots 1, 2 and 3 were granted to John Lawrence as a reward for his loyalty to the British Crown during the American Revolution. After Lawrence's death in 1798, the lands changed ownership at least 4 times until 1820, when 114 acres of Lot 2 and 3 were purchased by James Baby (See documents in Ontario Land Registry).



Figure 6: Map from 1865 indicating potential location for military defences in green dashed line. The map also shows tree cover; the promontory has both forested and cleared portions (University of Toronto Maps Library)



**BABY POINT IN THE 19TH CENTURY: THE BABY FAMILY ESTATE**

James Baby (1763-1833) the son of a well-established trader, was born in British-controlled Detroit, and became the first member of Upper Canada’s French community to gain prominence in government circles. After being educated in Quebec he returned to the Windsor/Detroit area and entered the mercantile business.

In 1792, through his family’s influence, he received lifetime appointments to the Executive and Legislative Councils, Upper Canada’s pre-eminent political bodies (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.). Baby would go on to hold approximately 115 official appointments before 1830 (Clarke 1987), including positions as a judge. As part of

compensation for his service in those many positions, Baby was granted thousands of acres of land in the Province (Clarke 1987). James Baby has been historically associated with the integration of the French in British Upper Canada in the 19th century, as well as with abuses of power and privilege such as his connection with slavery (Casgrain 1898).

The Baby family benefited from slavery during the 18th and 19th centuries. James Baby’s father, Jacques Duperron-Baby, owned at least eighteen Black and Indigenous enslaved persons (Trudel, Allaire, and Tombs 2013, 117). Several enslaved people were inherited by his children

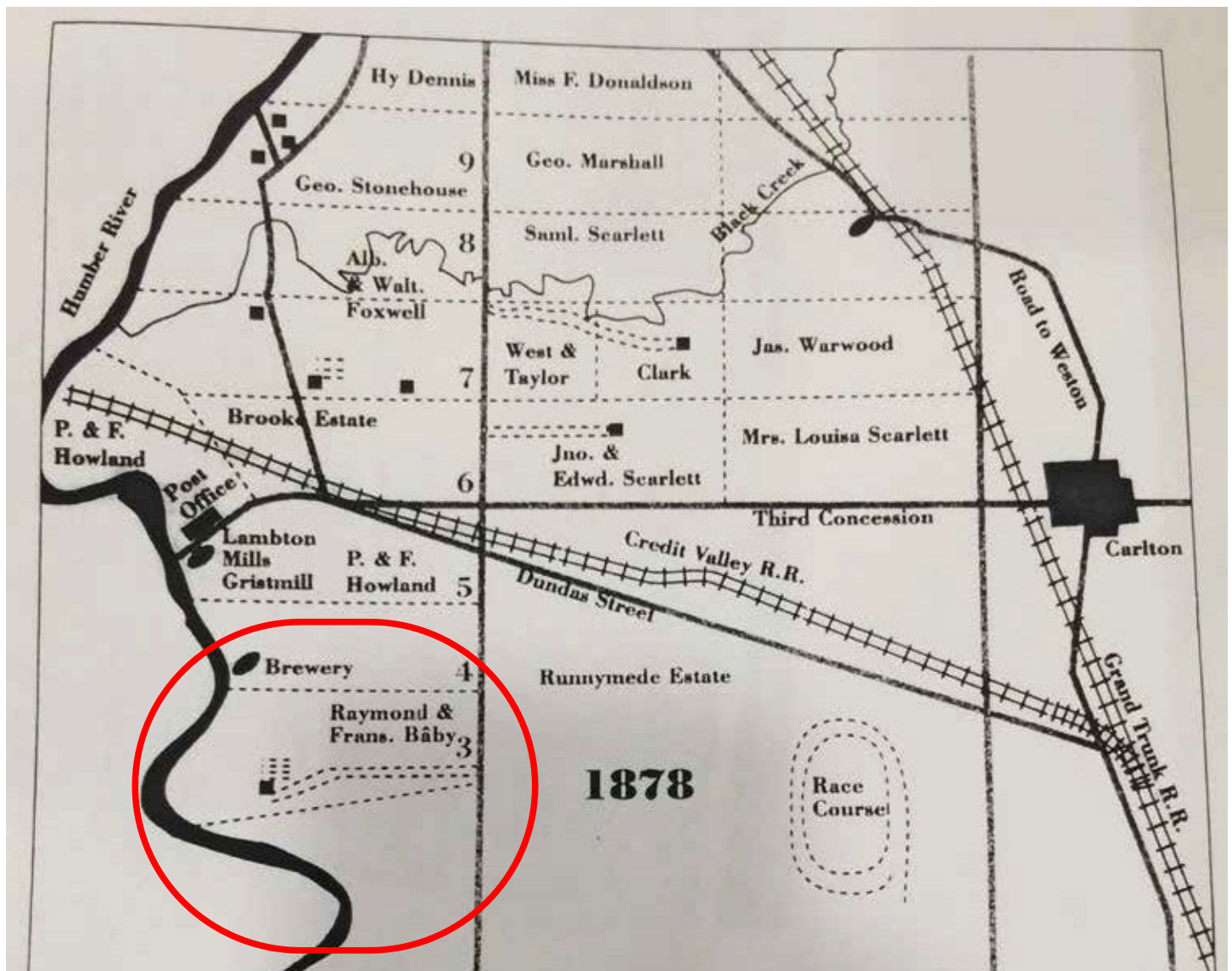


Figure 7: A 1878 Map reproduced from -Memories of Lambton Park- by John Gell, showing the rough location of the Baby Estate. (Montgomery Inn Collection)

after his death; by 1800, ten enslaved persons were still under the ownership of the Baby Family (Henry n.d., 27), (Casgrain 1898, 94). James Baby was an anti-abolitionist and he, like others from his cohort, voted to oppose the “1793 Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada” in favour of keeping slavery laws from progressing (“James Baby | The Canadian Encyclopedia” n.d.), (“Pioneers and Settlers 1783-1910 (James Baby) | Baby Point Heritage Foundation” n.d.). The Act passed despite the opposition. Notably that same year, Baby purchased an enslaved twelve-year-old Black boy from an auction in Detroit (Daubs 2020), denoting his disregard for abolitionist policy.

Baby moved to York (Toronto) in 1815, following his appointment to the post of Inspector General of Public Accounts. In addition to his children, he brought at least one (formerly) enslaved person, Thérèse, who was emancipated in 1803 (Casgrain 1898, 95, 145). Baby lived in York full-time and used the study area part-time for recreation until his death in 1833.

James Baby acted as one of three trustees for the Six Nations of the Grand River from 1830 until his death in 1833, in a period when trustees grossly mismanaged the Six Nations’ financial assets and breached fiduciary trust for the benefit of themselves or other non-Indigenous people (Waterloo Architecture 2017).

In 1834, James Baby’s son, James Francis, sold the property on the promontory to his future wife Catherine Emily McNamara (See LRO 80- Instrument (OY11100)). In 1836, the land was transferred from Catherine Emily Baby to Michael McNamara, Catherine’s father, who would have control of the land in trust on the agreement that all proceeds of rent or sale would go to Catherine and her heirs (See LRO 80- Instrument (OY12550)). The remaining small house on the property was demolished by 1885. Members of the Baby and McNamara family would continue to own the property until its sale in 1901. Today, no physical traces of the Baby and McNamara families’ time of ownership remain.

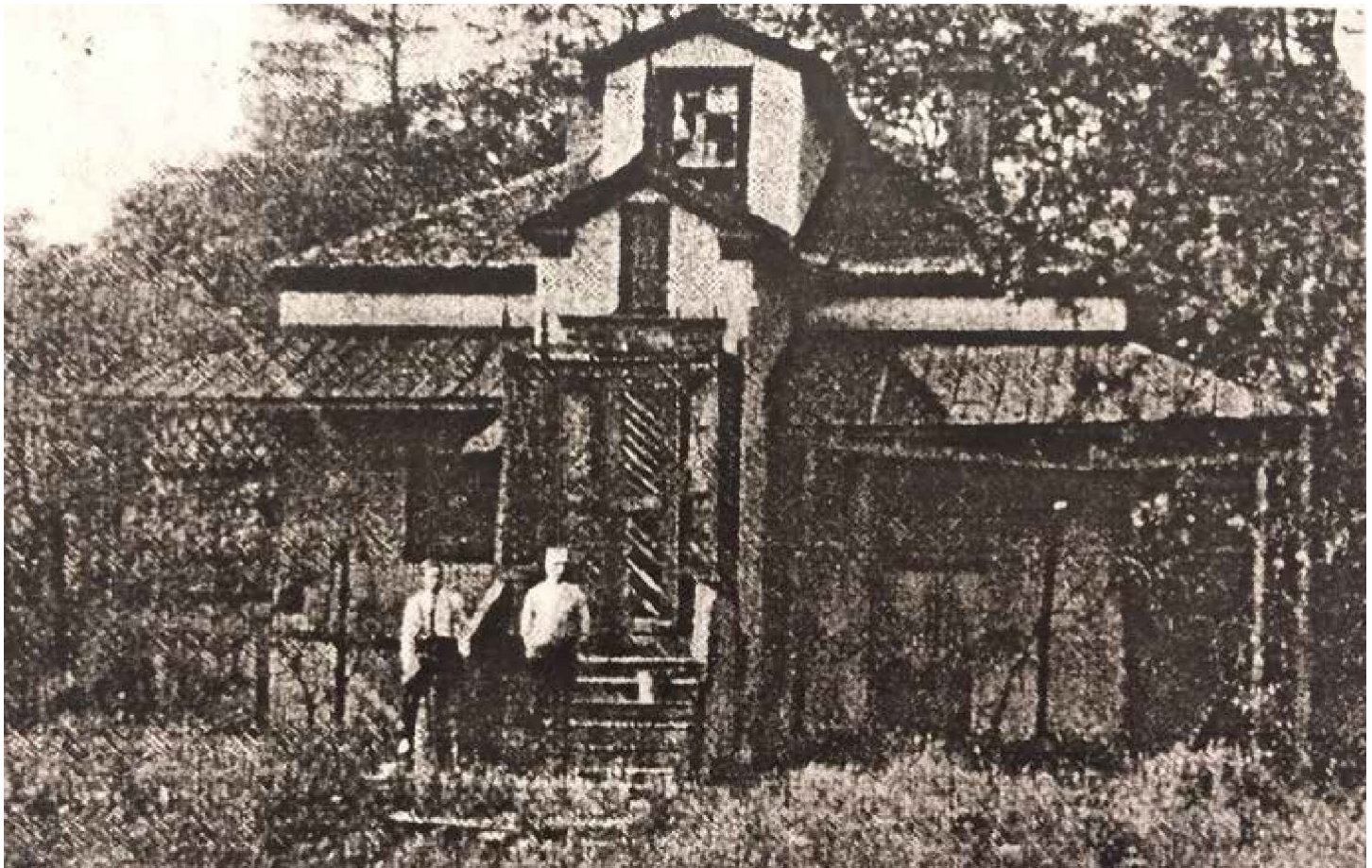


Figure 8: Photo of the modest cottage on the Baby Estate (demolished), 1885. Presumably Raymond and Francis Baby in the photo. (Montgomery Inn Collection)



**1892: THE TORONTO BELT LINE RAILWAY CROSSES THE STUDY AREA**

In 1892 a portion of the western loop of the short lived Toronto Belt Line Railway (closed in the mid-1890s) was constructed in a north-south direction through the Study Area (Figure 9). The western loop line ran north from Sunnyside on the shores of Lake Ontario to St. Clair Avenue, where it joined with another rail line.

Moving from south to north, the belt line ran up today's Humbercrest Lane, crossed Baby Point Road at about house number 43, then curved slightly to the west at about 83 Humbercrest Boulevard. From there, it continued north on the same alignment of Humbercrest Road (Glassford n.d.), (Lyman 1948, 47-48).



Figure 9: The Belt Line Route Through Baby Point. (Montgomery Inn Collection)





Figure 10: Remnants of Belt Line Railway. G.T.R. Belt Line, looking south from north of Harshaw Ave. to Humberview Rd., east of Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto, Ont. 1953 (Toronto Public Library Digital Archives)



Figure 11: Remnants of Belt Line Railway. G.T.R. Belt Line, looking north from north of Humberview Rd. to Methuen Ave., east of Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto, Ont. 1953 (Toronto Public Library Digital Archives)

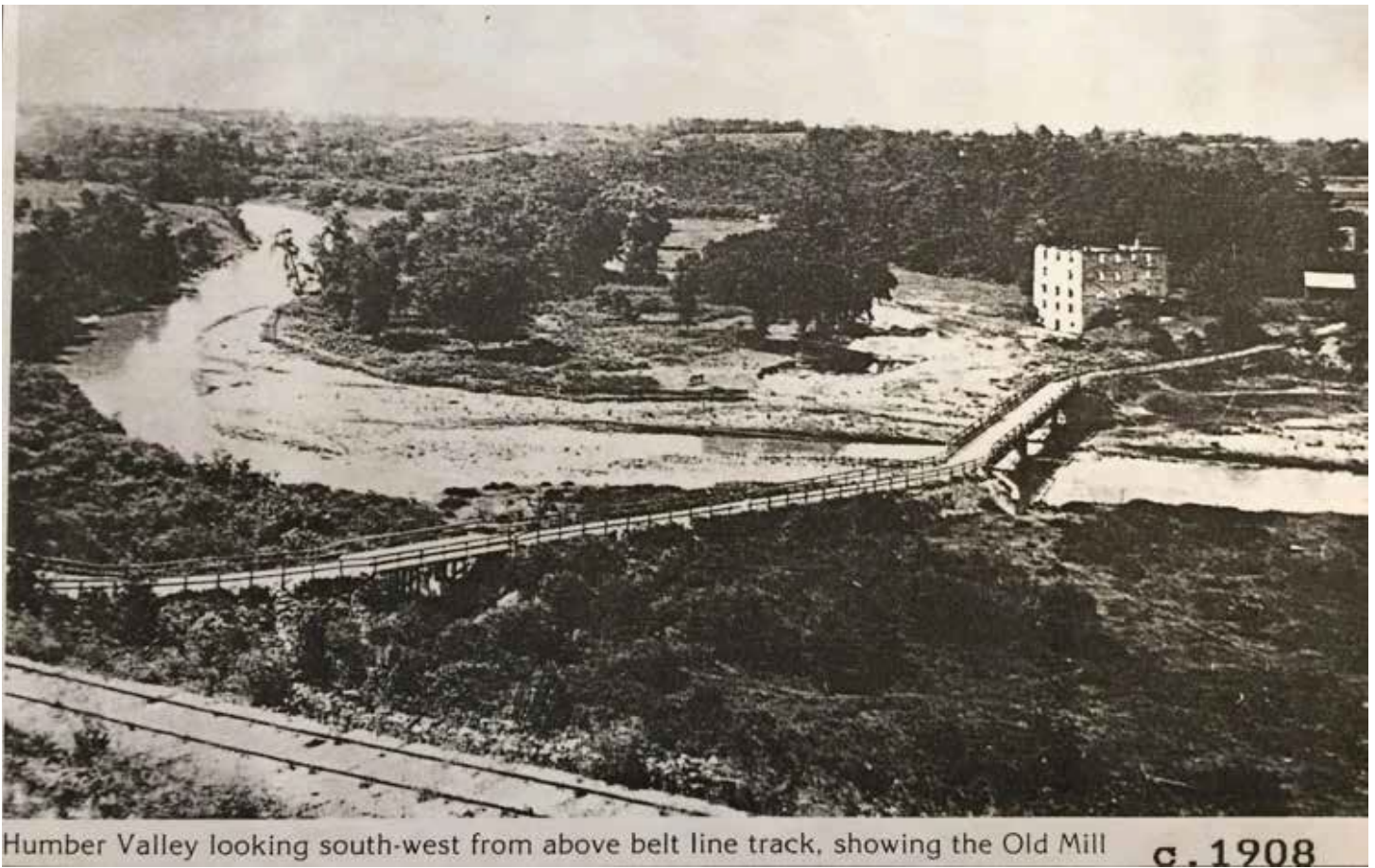


Figure 12: Humber Valley looking southwest from above belt line track, showing the Old Mill. View from Halford Drive. (Montgomery Inn Collection)

**BABY POINT AND CREATION OF THE GARDEN SUBURB: 1910 TO PRESENT DAY.**

**Robert Home Smith: Anglicizing the Garden Suburb**

*“There is no better tonic for the modern business man than the relaxation offered by the quiet and beauty of a country home.” -- Humber Valley Surveys, promotional brochure, c. 1940.*

Between 1910 and 1950, the Study Area was remade into an exclusive garden suburb at the behest of the charismatic businessperson, real-estate developer, and savvy marketer Robert Home Smith (Figure 13).

Born in 1877 in Stratford, Ontario, Home Smith attended Osgoode Hall Law School before turning his attention to a plethora of business and civic interests in the early 20th century.



Figure 13: Robert Home Smith in front of his home at 28 Edenbridge, circa 1932. (Montgomery Inn Collection)

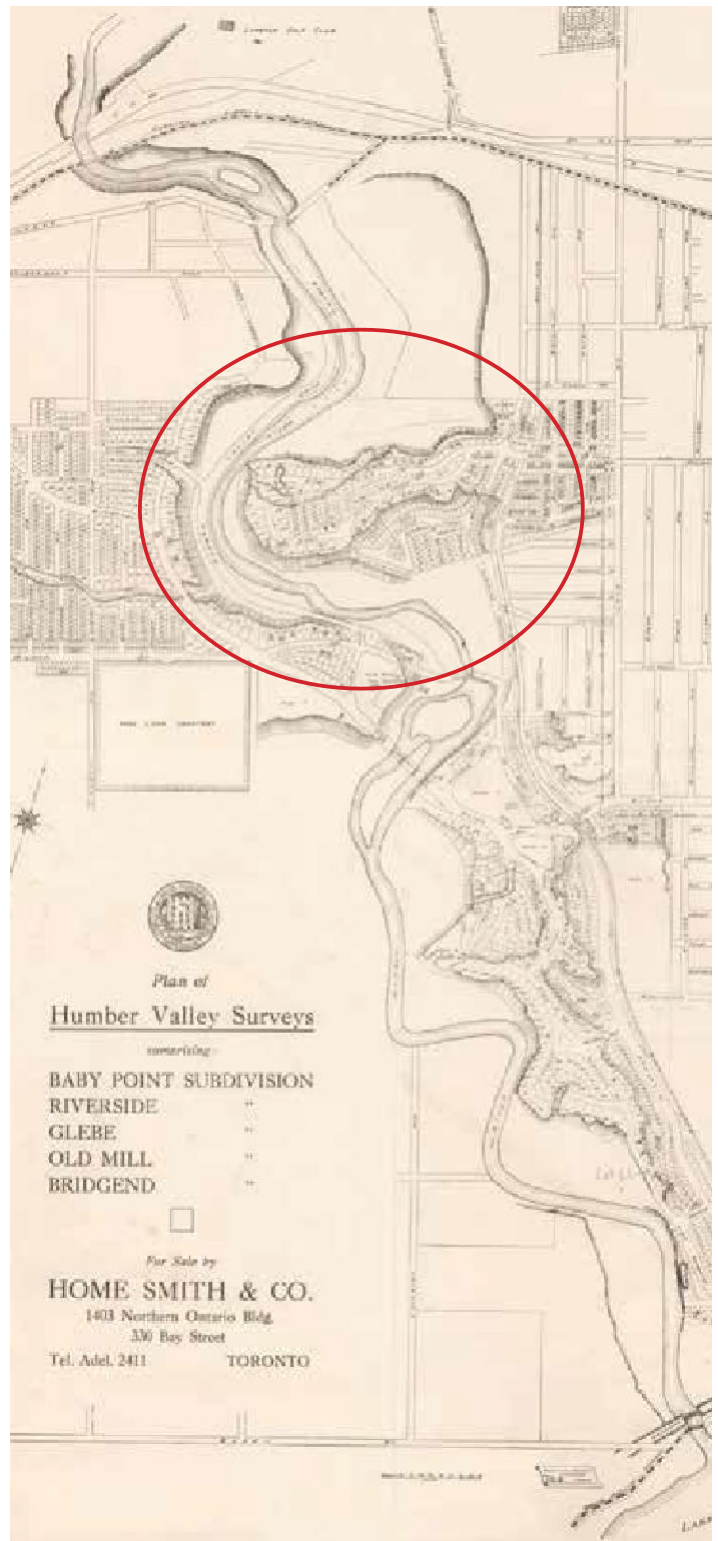


Figure 14: Plan of Humber Valley surveys, 1929



Home Smith was a prominent member of the Toronto Guild of Civic Art, a group of businessmen, politicians, architects, and artists associated with the City Beautiful Movement. The group championed grand civic construction schemes and proposed a comprehensive plan for the City of Toronto that envisioned public squares, landscaped parkways, a robust park system and grandiose buildings (Plummer 2010). Reflective of his interest in urban development, Home Smith served on the Toronto Harbour Commission from 1911 until 1923, acting as president from 1921 onwards. While at the Harbour Commission, Home Smith championed plans to create Lakeshore Drive as well as the Sunnyside Amusement Park and Bathing Pavilions. In 1914, Home Smith's Old Mill Tea Garden opened on the west bank of the Humber immediately adjacent to the Study Area.

One of Home Smith's greatest legacies in Toronto is his vision for the development of residential suburbs in the southern reaches of the Humber Valley. Aided by his associates, between 1908 and 1911 Home Smith acquired roughly 3100 acres of land holdings around the mouth of the Humber. He acquired these properties quietly, often requiring agents to hold the properties until he was ready to develop them. In this way, he avoided setting off speculative land booms. Home Smith called this collection of land holdings around the Humber River "The Humber Valley Surveys." (Keith Spark Fonds Notes n.d.) (Figure 14) In 1912, Home Smith published the Humber Valley Surveys, an illustration rich pamphlet that promoted his ambitious plan to transform his 3100 acres of land holdings around the mouth of the Humber River into a series of garden suburbs catering to Toronto's business and political elite (Figure 15).

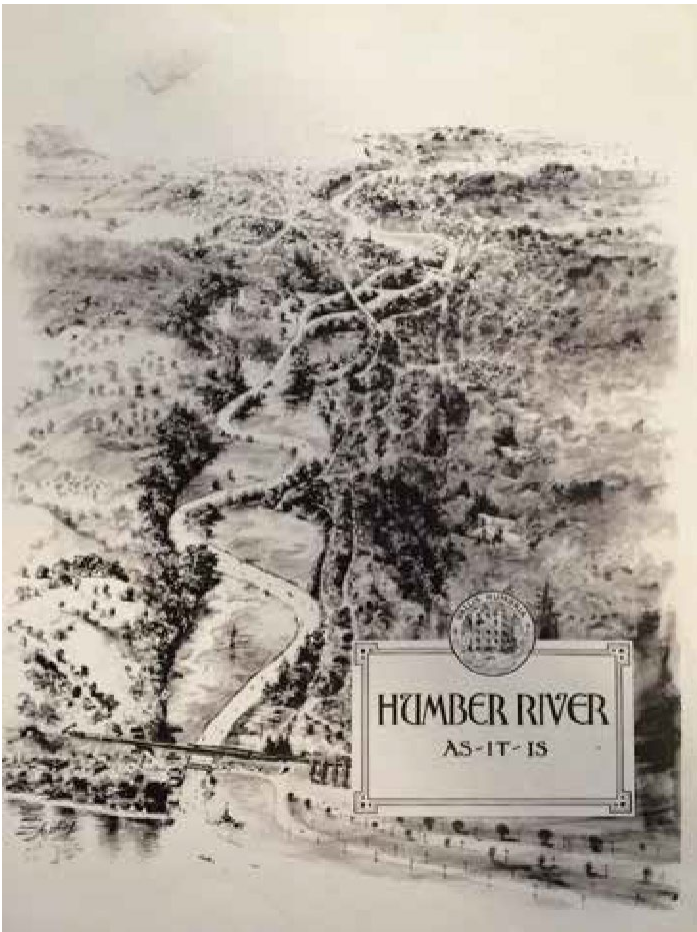


Figure 15: "Humber River as-it-is", Promotional material created by Home Smith & Co., c. 1912. (Montgomery Inn Collection)

The Baby Point subdivision within the Study Area was amongst the most exclusive of these developments. The Canadian government had acquired the Baby Estate in 1909 with the intention of constructing a military garrison; however, this would never come to fruition due to encroaching residential development. Instead, Home Smith purchased the Baby Estate from the government in 1910 as part of this series of purchases around the mouth of the Humber River.



Figure 16: Imagining the English Garden Suburb. Toronto, Ont. From Humber Valley Surveys. 1912.

Home Smith's vision for the Baby Point subdivision drew upon the established model of the garden suburb, which had achieved prominence in urban design in the United States during the latter half of the 19th century. Rooted in English town planning, garden suburbs such as Llewellyn Park in New Jersey became a model that was replicated in growing industrial cities across the U.S. They were distinguished by their portals or gates that indicated a physical and symbolic separation from the surrounding habitations or businesses, street and landscaping features that were curvilinear and followed natural landscape features (as opposed to the gridiron pattern typical of 19th and 20th century city building), an emphasis on setback homes, a valuation of private space and restrictions meant to preserve the natural and built character of the neighbourhood (Stern 2013, 48-52). Home Smith's design of Baby Point included all of these standard features of the garden suburb (Figure 16).

Home Smith's proposal to create the garden suburb of Baby Point can be seen as a logical outgrowth of a burgeoning city that was beginning to grapple with its industrial and environmental footprint. In the early 20th century, Torontonians viewed the growth of the industrial city as a double edged sword. They believed it to be inevitable and a sign of progress, yet at the same time, lamented the environmental destruction and excessive focus on commerce it seemed to entail.

Home Smith's inclusion of restrictive covenants attached to land sales that preserved the natural and built environment of Baby Point spoke to a larger society-wide worry at the time about the environmental and social consequences of a rapidly growing Toronto. Essentially preservationist, these restrictions both defined the character of the neighbourhood and sought to keep it that way. Restrictions included the following: that all houses should be constructed of stone, brick or cement, that no residents should be permitted to display billboards or advertising, and that trees not be removed on certain lots. These restrictions, a copy of which is included at the end of this chapter, were to remain in force for thirty years from the date of sale of each property.

**Marketing Baby Point**

One of the most interesting stories in the creation of the Baby Point neighbourhood concerns Home Smith's savvy marketing campaign. He cleverly packaged what was essentially a garden suburb patterned after an Anglo-American style of urban design in the motifs and language of "old England." This was reflected in the slogan he chose for the Baby Point development (and all the suburbs he created around the Humber): "A little bit of England far from England." This slogan, which opened his 1912 promotional pamphlet *Humber Valley Surveys* in both Latin and English, appealed to the Canadian upper class' sense of Britishness, as well as their larger sense of lineage within the western tradition. But this slogan was no mere marketing ploy: Home Smith was genuinely an ardent anglophile, whose residences contained collections of British art and antiquities.

Home Smith was an innovative marketer in other ways: he printed *Humber Valley Surveys* on the most expensive glossy paper available. It was designed by his aunt Kathleen Lizars Smith, who not uncoincidentally published a separate full length monograph of historical research called *The Valley of the Humber: 1615-1913* in 1913. Ostensibly a disinterested historical study, the book was to a degree part and parcel of Home Smith's marketing strategy: a discreet placement of the *Humber Valley Survey's* logo on the final page of the book made this clear (Lizars 1913, 163).



Figure 17: Construction of homes at Baby Point, 1913



Figure 18: Construction of Baby Point Road



Figure 19: Construction of Baby Point Road (2)



### *Constructing Baby Point*

By 1911, Home Smith had finalized his plans for the creation of the Baby Point suburb within the Study Area. He now turned his attention to connecting the suburb to Toronto. If Baby Point were to succeed as a community, it had to be connected to the urban core where its prospective home buyers worked. Home Smith's strategy was to gift 105 acres along the Humber River to the city for parkland. In exchange, the city would construct a new roadway from Lake Shore Boulevard north to the Humber Valley Surveys. Additionally, the city would also expropriate land at the mouth of the Humber and around the Old Mill Bridge that Home Smith could not acquire through purchase. These would then be turned into parklands to complete his pastoral vision for the Humber Valley Surveys (Glassford n.d.). Initially, this plan also included provision for an electric railway, but that was later abandoned as the automobile became the predominant form of transportation.

Construction of homes began at Baby Point in 1913 (Figure 17) and continued through that decade into the 1920s. The original plan for Baby Point called for the creation of Baby Point Road and Crescent, Baby Point Terrace and L'Estrange Place. By 1923, 13 houses had been constructed (Keith Spark Fonds "Historic Baby Point" n.d.).

During the construction of homes at Baby Point, burials associated with the Indigenous habitation of the site were frequently unearthed. These findings engendered local reports in the press. A 1920 *Globe & Mail* article (Figure 20) reported the finding of a burial three feet below the ground during pavement work at Baby Point. According to a source quoted in the article, the remains were disinterred and buried in another part of the district (The *Globe* 1920). Historians Esther Heyes and Percy Robinson also make mention of the location of gravesites during the construction of the Baby Point neighbourhood (Heyes 1974, 6-7), (Robinson 1933, 33). At the time, little consideration was given to the sacredness of these burials to their descendants.

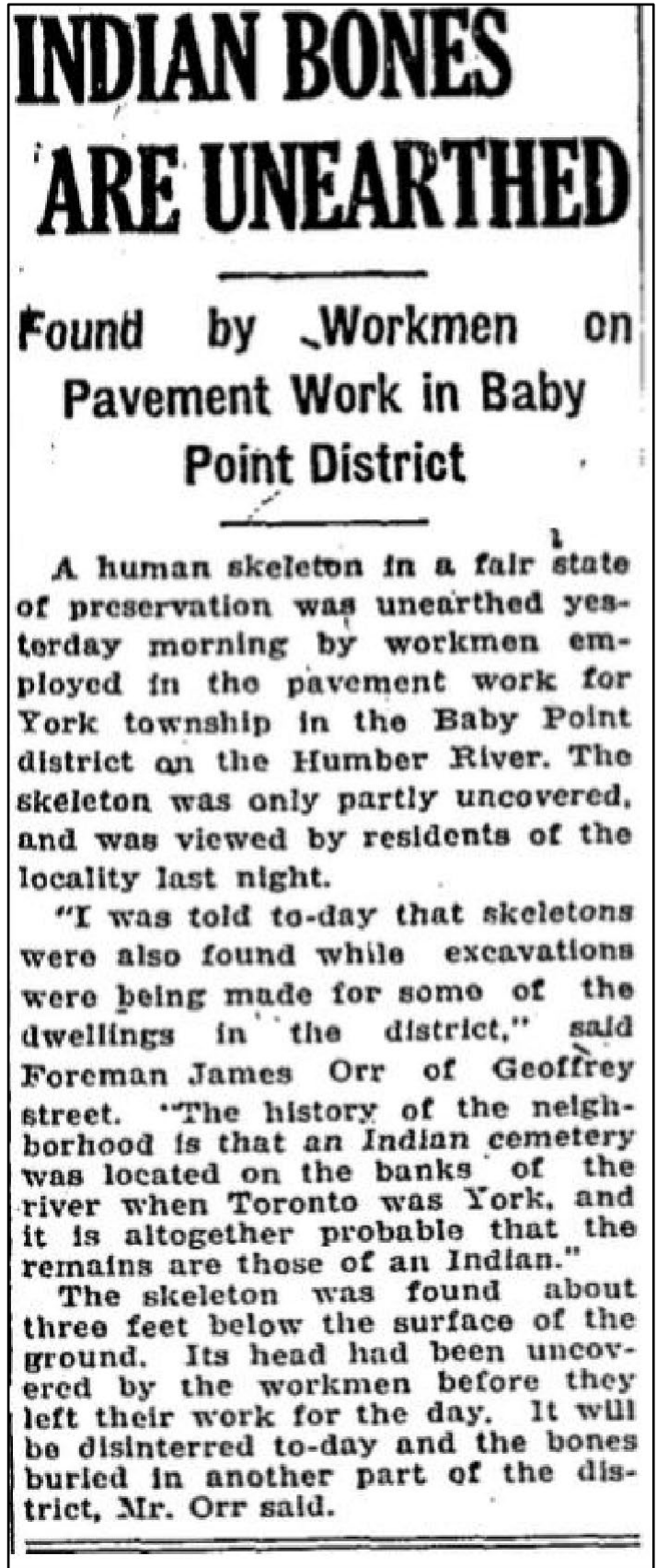


Figure 20: Indian Bones are Unearthed-Found by Workmen on Pavement Work in Baby Point District, *The Globe* 1844-1936

*The Old Mill Bridge*

In 1915, a steel pony truss bridge crossing the Humber at Old Mill within the Study Area was swept away by an ice jam. Almost immediately, the York County Council voted to replace the bridge (Figure 21). Home Smith’s political connections undoubtedly played a role in expediting York County Council’s decision to swiftly replace the bridge (Old Mill Inn n.d.), (Wencer 2013).

Completed in 1916, the replacement bridge across the Humber River is a structure of rich and layered heritage value which is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (Figure 22). It is the last of several different bridges that have existed at this location since 1837. The location had also been a crossing-point of the Humber for generations.

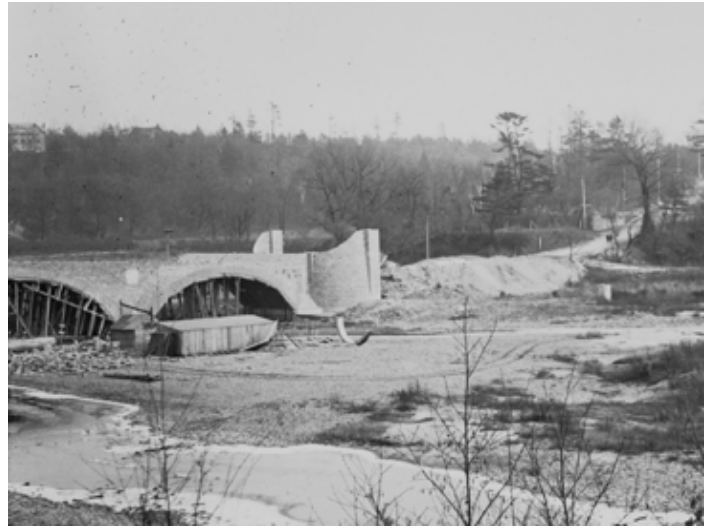


Figure 21: Old Mill Road looking west showing the bridge across the Humber River and Gamble mill, 1918



Figure 22: Old Mill Rd., looking west to bridge (built 1916) across Humber River. Viewed between Catherine Street & Old Mill Road



The Old Mill Bridge was one of the first concrete bridges built in Ontario. From an engineering standpoint, the bridge demonstrated a superior degree of technical achievement due to its high arches and triangular shaped wedges at their bases, which encouraged ice and debris to flow under the bridge. It is a testament to the design of the bridge that it has survived for over 100 years, whereas those before it at the same location all succumbed to debris and ice flows (Wencer 2013).

The Old Mill Bridge was designed by Frank Barber who was a leader in introducing concrete bridge construction in Ontario. Barber is responsible for one of the first concrete bridges constructed in Ontario, the Middle Road Bridge (1909) (Historicbridges.org n.d.). Between 1909 and 1918, he had constructed twenty concrete bridges in southern Ontario, mostly in Peel, York and Ontario Counties (PTBO Canada n.d.). Notable other examples of Barber's work in Toronto are the Lambton Dundas Bridge (1929) and the Leaside (Confederation) Bridge in East York (1927) (Enros n.d.).

Barber's forward-looking and innovative construction method found an interesting pairing in the ornate beaux-arts style of the bridge's architect Alfred Hirschfelder Chapman. Chapman was one of the most influential architects in Toronto in the first half of the 20th century, designing iconic buildings such as the Sterling Tower, the Maple Leaf Stadium, the Princes' Gates and Holy Blossom Temple. He was also a close business associate of Robert Home Smith, who worked on his Humber Valley Surveys and designed the Old Mill Tea Room on the west bank of the Humber near the Old Mill Bridge (Plummer 2013). It was Chapman who was responsible for the stone facade of the Old Mill Bridge, which referenced the period from 1850-1880 in Ontario, during which stone was a primary material for bridge construction in many market towns (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority & Humber Watershed Alliance 2011).

The Old Mill Bridge nicely symbolizes the Baby Point neighbourhood and the overall vision of Robert Home Smith's Humber Valley Surveys. Just as the bridge combined (what was considered at the time) a highly modern form of concrete construction with a reference to a bygone time in its stone facade, so Home Smith conceived of Baby Point as a neighbourhood imbued with all the modern conveniences, yet created in ornate and sometimes nostalgic forms of architecture and urban design.

### *Additional Bridges Adjacent to the Study Area*

In the 1920s, two new road bridges were constructed across the Humber River north and south of the Old Mill Bridge. These were the Bloor Street Bridge to the south and the Lambton Bridge (also known as the Dundas Street Bridge) to the north.

Completed in 1924, the Bloor Street Bridge is a steel-spandrel, three-pinned truss arch bridge. Its main impact on the Study Area was to decrease the amount of through traffic over the Old Mill Bridge, originally the main crossing used by automobiles travelling on Bloor Street. The overall effect of the new bridge was to have a traffic calming effect on the Study Area: most passages of the Old Mill Bridge henceforth were local traffic (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority & Humber Watershed Alliance 2011).

Completed in 1929, the Lambton Bridge was constructed from pre-stressed concrete beams on reinforced concrete piers. The Dundas Street Bridge facilitated higher volumes of automobile traffic on Dundas Street. Along with the Bloor Street Bridge built to the south, this bridge facilitated the growth of Toronto's suburbs by providing an at-grade connection between the city and its growing residential suburbs (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority & Humber Watershed Alliance 2011).



Figure 23: Dundas Street West, bridge over Humber River looking east, during construction, 1928 (Toronto Public Library)

### *Slowing of home sales in the Study Area*

The First World War (1914-1918) and the Great Depression (1930s) impacted Home Smith's ability to sell lots at Baby Point. Moving into the 1940s, Home Smith and Company continued to market Baby Point and his other subdivisions around the mouth of the Humber including Riverside, Bridgend and Old Mill (collectively referred to as the Humber Valley Surveys.) An advertisement from the period emphasized Baby Point's convenient location along existing transit lines and roadways, its restrictive building covenant and its access to exceptional recreation opportunities like golf, swimming, canoeing, tennis, lawn bowling and equestrian activities.

### *The Baby Point Club*

Robert Home Smith's design of Baby Point reserved multiple green spaces, over which he retained ownership. In November 1923, a group of area residents founded the Baby Point Club, which raised funds to build a multi-purpose clubhouse, bowling greens and tennis courts on one of the sites Home Smith had set aside at the intersection of Baby Point Road and Baby Point Crescent within the Study Area.

In May 1925, the club was officially opened with a great day of festivities. The Globe reported that during the festivities, a tennis match between former national champion W. Leroy Rennie and junior national champion Gilbert Nunns took place on the newly opened courts (The Globe 1925). Lawn bowling groups from High Park and other nearby neighbourhoods participated in a tournament, during which "tea was served in a large marquee on the lawn." In the years following, the club would maintain the tradition of an annual opening day of festivities (Figure 24).

In 1930, the Baby Point Club purchased the land on which they had constructed their club for \$4,500 from the Humber River Real Estate Company, one of Robert Home Smith's many incorporated businesses. Home Smith included in the sale a provision that the "land shall not at any time... be used for any other purpose than that of a recreation ground." This echoed the spirit of the provisions he had attached to the sale of residential lots at Baby Point.

The significance of the Baby Point Club lies in the great variety of social functions it has hosted over the years in the community. These include luncheons, Christmas parties, child care services, bridge nights, activity nights, seminars, fundraisers and commemorations of war dead.

Many of these early social events were by and for the women of Baby Point. For example, the York Township Victorian Order of Nurses Auxiliary hosted their annual tea of 1939 at the club house, "decked with autumn flowers." (The Globe 1939). In 1940 the Women's Auxiliary of the YMCA held a bridge tournament at the clubhouse (The Globe 1940). Undoubtedly in an era when many women were not able to fully access the paid workforce, the Baby Point Club provided an essential social outlet.

The clubhouse at times hosted events that explored the history of Baby Point. In 2003, the community hosted a reception for a few living descendants of the Baby family, who shared their family history (Keith Spark Fonds "Baby Point Club Special Event" Flyer 2003). Today the Club remains a focal point for community activities.



Figure 24: Group photo taken during the inaugural day at the Baby Point Club, May 1925. (Montgomery Inn Collection)

### *Humbercrest United Church*

Humbercrest United Church was originally organized as the Jane Street Methodist Church at the corner of Jane Street and Raymond Avenue. In 1914, construction was begun on a new church at Baby Point Road and Thornhill Avenue on a parcel of land purchased from Home Smith & Co. At this time, the name of the church was changed to the Baby Point Methodist Church, and then the Humbercrest Methodist Church in 1924 (Keith Spark Fonds “Baby Point Club Special Event” Flyer 2003).

In 1951, the church was given a significant renovation and an additional wing attached to the main church was constructed. This wing ran north-south, and intersected with the original building at the northeast corner (Figure 25). It was constructed of brick walls, and featured a vaulted ceiling, stained glass and dove grey stonework (Rogers Media 2011).

Humbercrest United Church has served as a community focal point for decades. From the early days of the creation of the garden suburb, residents found solace there in troubled times. A booklet printed on the occasion of a 1951 renovation pointed out that the church “served this community during a period which was perhaps the most unstable of any recorded in the annals of history.” (Baldwin Collection “Dedication services of Humbercrest United Church : Sunday, October 21, 1951, Baby Point Rd.,” 1951). This was the period of two world wars as well as the interwar economic depression.

Humbercrest United is noted for its excellent acoustics: Tafelmusik has even used Humbercrest United as a recording venue.

### *Preserving Baby Point’s Unique Character*

In 1941, the Township of York passed a by-law that aimed to maintain the residential nature of the Baby Point neighbourhood and preserve the unique character of its housing stock (following the expiration of the 30 year restrictive covenant). By-law number 12,056 of the Township of York was entitled as following: “To restrict the use of land and the erection or use of buildings; and to regulate the construction of buildings on lands abutting on certain highways in that district in the Township of York known as Baby Point.” The by-law mirrored many of the provisions in Home Smith’s original covenants (City of York Fonds “By-law 12,056” 1941).



Figure 25: Humbercrest United Church, 1951. (City of Toronto Archives)



Robert Gray and George Harvey, The Deputy Reeve and Councillor for Ward Three in the former Township of York, were the catalysts behind by-law 12056. Gray lived at 22 Thornhill Avenue, adjacent to the Study Area but within the general area of Baby Point. Harvey also lived near Baby Point at 1 Warren Crescent (City of York Fonds “Council Meeting Minutes, 1941” 1941). Together, Gray and Harvey brought forth a resolution to instruct the Township Engineer to present to council a by-law “improving Building Restrictions on the Baby Point Area.” On 18 August 1941, by-law 12,056 was passed.

An appendix to the by-law located in the City of Toronto Archives contains a list of people residing at Baby Point as well as several companies, presumably the holdings of individuals on this same list. It can be speculated that this list represents a record of community members who supported the passing of by-law 12,056. Whether these community members signed a petition or registered their support in some other way to their councillors is not known. Notable names on this list include Conn Smythe, the former owner and coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs, and Vincent Massey, the former Governor General of Canada.

The main features of this by-law were the following: built form was restricted to detached private dwelling houses set back from the road. They were to be a minimum of two storeys in height, with no more than 50% of each property allotted for dwelling construction. Dwellings were not to abut property lines, to ensure a spacious feel to the neighbourhood, and were to be constructed of brick, portland cement, concrete, stone, concrete blocks, tile or concrete blocks or terra cotta covered with stucco (City of York Fonds “By-law 12,056” 1941).

The practical consequence of this by-law was to ensure that the original style of housing stock remain the only form of dwelling permitted at Baby Point.

As per the City of Toronto Act of 1997, by-laws on the books of the former independent municipalities which amalgamated to become Toronto, remain in effect until explicitly repealed.

### *Rediscovering the Indigenous Presence at Baby Point*

In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, routine excavations associated with normal municipal infrastructure maintenance unearthed the remains of First Nation people who lived in the Study Area.

In 1999, the remains of a Seneca woman were discovered at a residence during the installation of a gas line. The owner of the house at the time had commissioned an archaeological investigation in the backyard of the house during renovations because she knew of the area’s extensive history of Indigenous settlement. However, during this initial work, nothing was discovered. It was not until the routine installation of a gas line at the front of the house that same year that a woman’s grave was discovered (The Globe & Mail 2007). When excavating the burial, archaeologists uncovered brass rings, a brass kettle containing a fragment of a fur pelt and a finely made antler comb (ASI 2016, 14). The woman’s remains were reburied along the Humber River.

Again in 2006, a similar gravesite was discovered at a residence on Baby Point Crescent during gas line maintenance. At this site, archaeologists discovered a moose antler hair comb styled as a combination of panther, bear, human and possibly rattlesnake (ASI 2016, 14-15).

## 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

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 \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Without the vendor's consent no front or boundary fence shall be erected within \_\_\_\_\_ feet of the street line unless the same is of open construction and not higher than \_\_\_\_\_ inches, and no other line fence or obstruction shall be higher than \_\_\_\_\_ feet, and the style and character of all fences shall 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.

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.

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.

Figure 26: Building Restrictions attached to the sale of lots at Baby Point. From The Humber Valley Surveys.

## HOME SMITH BUILDING RESTRICTIONS

*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.

TIMELINE

Legend

C. = *circa*

BCE- Before Common Era

CE- Common Era

- C. 10,500 BCE- The melting of the Laurentide Ice Sheet creates Lake Iroquois in the present day location of Lake Ontario. The Study Area is at this time submerged under Lake Iroquois.
- C. 10,000 BCE- The Study Area emerges from under Lake Iroquois as the water level of the lake drops. The land is colonized by tundra vegetation. As the climate warms, boreal forest species arrive followed by deciduous species like oak and elm.
- C. 10,000 BCE- The Humber River begins to cut a steep draw through the now exposed glacial sands and silts of the former Lake Iroquois lakebed. The erosive power of the Humber River creates the distinctive bluffs that surround present day Baby Point.
- C. 9000 BCE- The Toronto Carrying Place Trail forms, an ancient Indigenous trail linking Lake Ontario with Lake Simcoe. For centuries, First Nations peoples -- and much later-- French fur-traders, explorers, missionaries and British colonials used the trail for purposes of commerce, warfare and proselytization. A section of it traversed the Study Area.
- C. 1300 CE- C. 1650 CE- Ancestral Huron-Wendat inhabit the lower stretches of the Humber River. A well-known site of permanent settlement is the Parsons Site near present-day York University.
- C. 1670 CE- The Seneca village of Teiaiagon is established at the Study Area, which is the most extensive known Indigenous use of the site to date. The village was built in the Five Nations Iroquois style, consisting of longhouses encircled by a palisade. Farmlands surrounded the village where corn, beans and squash were grown. The population of the village is estimated at 500-1000 people.
- 1673- The village of Teiaiagon first appears on a European map. Created by explorer Louis Jolliet, it is the first known map to include both "Taronto" (the 17th century European place-name for Lake Simcoe derived from the Mohawk language) and "Teiaiagon" on the same map.
- 1674- The Toronto Carrying Place Trail 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 Teiaiagon. He later mentions his visit in his personal memoir, *New Discovery of a Large Country in America*, published in 1698.
- 1684- The explorer René-Robert Cavelier de La Salle visits Teiaiagon. In remarks appended to a statement of expenditures, La Salle writes of The Carrying Place Trail as "the road which leads to Lake Huron from the village of Teiaiagon."
- C. 1670- 1680- Mississauga communities move into Southern Ontario.
- 1688- The Haudenosaunee leave the village of Teiaiagon and return to their homelands south of Lake Ontario. This area remains within the traditional hunting territory of the Haudenosaunee.
- 1701- The signing of the Great Peace of Montréal, establishes a new government framework between the French and 39 First Nations representatives. Peace agreement ended in 1763.
- 1702- The Mississauga may have established a village on the west bank of the Humber River across from the original site of Teiaiagon.
- 1720- French fur-traders establish the first of several tradings posts near the mouth of the Humber River. Referred to as the *magasin royal*, it was possibly built within the Study Area, although no definitive evidence points to its exact location.
- 1787-88 Johnson-Butler Purchase, a vague agreement, takes place between the Mississaugas and the Crown which is interpreted by the latter as purchasing the land that will become the City of Toronto. This land includes Baby Point.
- 1805- The Toronto Purchase is signed between the British Crown and the Mississaugas which is interpreted by the latter as a confirmation of the 1787-88 agreement. The agreement, also known as Treaty 13 will not be settled until 2010.
- C. 1816-1823- James Baby purchases 114 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.
- 1888- David Boyle undertakes the first archaeological survey of what is now known as The Baby Estate. He finds several items of interest created by First Nation peoples, including stone gouges, a bird stone and a conical ring. Boyle concludes that “there must have been at one time a considerable Indian population of a stationary character” at Baby Point.
- 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 Point Estate with the intention of constructing a military garrison. The site is deemed insufficient for such purposes shortly thereafter.
- 1911- Real estate developer and businessperson Robert Home Smith purchases the Baby Point Estate from the Canadian Government as part of a series of land purchases in and around the Humber Valley.
- 1912- Robert Home Smith’s company Home Smith & Co. publishes the Humber Valley Surveys, which markets a new Garden Suburb at Baby Point with the slogan “Angliae pars Anglia procul,” meaning, “A bit of England far from England.”
- 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 area residents founds the Baby Point Club. The group raises funds to build a multi-purpose clubhouse and install bowling greens and tennis courts.
- 1924- The Baby Point Methodist Church becomes the Humbercrest Methodist Church. Shortly thereafter in 1925, it becomes the Humbercrest United Church.
- 1927- Conn Smythe and family construct a home at 68 Baby Point Road. Smythe was the longtime owner, general manager and coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs. He also commissioned the construction of Maple Leaf Gardens.
- 1930- The Baby Point Club purchases the land on which the clubhouse was built from Robert Home Smith. Today, the Baby Point Club is one of only two resident-owned neighbourhood clubs in Toronto.
- 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. An impressive sanctuary wing is constructed featuring a vaulted ceiling, stained glass, dove grey stonework and buffed walls.
- 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.
- 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.



## Bibliography

### Works Cited

- "1793 Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada." n.d. Accessed November 23, 2023.
- "Appreciating the Uniqueness of Carolinian Canada." Carolinian Canada's Website. July, 1994.
- ASI Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services. "The Archaeology and History of Teiaiagon, Baby Point (Public)." (2016).
- Austin, S.J., "The Toronto Carrying-Place Trail Today." Newsletter of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society, no. 14[1]: 5 (1995).
- Casgrain, Philippe Baby. 1898. Memorial des familles Casgrain, Baby et Perrault du Canada. Book, Whole. Quebec: C. Darveau, 1898-9.
- Clarke, John. 1987. "Baby, James." Dictionary of Canadian Biography 6.
- Daubs, Katie. 2020. "Racism Is Literally Written on the Streets in Toronto. Why Are We Still Honouring These Slaveowners, Swindlers and Residential School Promoters?" Toronto Star. July 1, 2020.
- "Dedication services of Humbercrest United Church : Sunday, October 21, 1951, Baby Point Rd.," (1951), pamphlet, Baldwin Collection, Toronto Public Library, Toronto.
- Denis-Boileau, Marie-Andrée. 2021. "The Gladue Analysis: Shedding Light on Appropriate Procedures and Sanctions." SSRN Scholarly Paper. Rochester, NY.
- Dictionary of Canadian Biography, s.v. "James Baby," accessed Dec 1, 2017
- Dooner, Alfred. "The Honourable James Baby, First Catholic Member Of The Executive Council Of Upper Canada "A Forgotten Loyalist." Remarks to the Canadian Catholic Historical Association, 1933.
- Enros, Phillip. "Agar's Bridge." Etobicoke Historical Society's Website. N.d.
- Glassford, Bruce. "Robert Home Smith." Etobicoke Historical Society's Website. N.d.
- Henry, Natasha. n.d. Beyond the Underground Railroad: A Guide for Teachers on the Histories and Legacies of Enslavement in Ontario. Independant.
- Heyes, Esther. Etobicoke: from furrow to borough. Etobicoke: The Borough of Etobicoke, 1974.
- "History of Old Mill." Old Mill Inn's Website. N.d.
- "Home Of The Week Art Deco Beauty In Baby Point." The Globe & Mail, March 30, 2007.
- "Indian Bones are Unearthed: Found by Workmen on Pavement Work in Baby Point District." The Globe, Aug. 7, 1920.
- "James Baby | The Canadian Encyclopedia." n.d. Accessed November 23, 2023.
- Konrad, Victor. "An Iroquois Frontier: The North Shore of Lake Ontario during the Late Seventeenth Century." Journal of Historical Geography, Volume 7, Issue 2 (April 1981).
- Lizars, K.M. The Valley of the Humber: 1615-1693. Toronto: Coles Publishing Limited, 1913.
- "Lost Rivers: St. Paul's Catholic Church." Lost Rivers Website. N.d.
- Lyman, Jackes. Tales of North Toronto. Toronto: Canadian Historical Press, 1948.
- Lytwyn, Victor. "A Dish with One Spoon: The Shared Hunting Grounds Agreement in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley Region." Papers of the 28th Algonquian Conference held at University of Manitoba Winnipeg (1997).

- MacDonald, Robert (ed. Ronald F. Williamson), Toronto: An Illustrated History of its first 12,000 Years. Toronto: James Lorimer & Company Ltd., 2008.
- “Middle Road Bridge.” Historicbridges.org Website. N.d.
- Mills, David. “Family Compact.” In The Canadian Encyclopedia. Accessed Dec 1, 2017
- “New Play Centre Serves Baby Point: Tennis, Bowling And Kindred.” The Globe (1844-1936), May 25, 1925.
- Ontario Heritage Trust. n.d. “James Baby 1763-1833.” Ontario Heritage Trust. Accessed November 17, 2023.
- “Peterborough Canada: Engineering Marvel: The Amazing Story of the Hunter Street Bridge” PTBO Canada Website. N.d.
- “Pioneers and Settlers 1783-1910 (James Baby) | Baby Point Heritage Foundation.” n.d. Accessed November 23, 2023.
- Plummer, Kevin “A Monument to his Dreams.” Torontoist, May 8, 2010.
- Plummer, Kevin. “Historicist: Beau Arts Eclecticism: Chapman and Oxley’s architectural impact on Toronto.” Torontoist, October, 2013.
- Robertson, David. 2023. “TEIAIAGON: A Village on the West Branch of the Toronto Carrying Place.” In *The History and Archaeology of the Iroquois Du Nord*, edited by Robert von Bitter and Ronald F. Williamson, 125. Les Presses de l’Université d’Ottawa/University of Ottawa Press.
- Robinson, Percy. Toronto During the French Regime: 1615-1793. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1933.
- Stern, Robert A.M., Fishman, David, Tilove, Jacob. Paradise Planned: The Garden Suburb and the Modern City. New York: Monacelli Press, 2013.
- Structures: episode 7, Baby Point. Toronto: Rogers Media, 2011. DVD.
- Toronto and Region Conservation Authority & Humber Watershed Alliance, Heritage Subcommittee. “The Humber River Heritage Bridge Inventory.” 2011.
- Township of York, “By-law 12,056,” (1941), City of York Fonds, City of Toronto Archives, Toronto.
- Township of York, “Council Meeting Minutes, 1941,” (1941), City of York Fonds, City of Toronto Archives, Toronto.
- Trudel, Marcel, Micheline d. Allaire, and George Tombs. 2013. Canada’s Forgotten Slaves: Two Centuries of Bondage. Book, Whole. Montréal, Québec: Véhicule Press.
- Turner, Glenn. The Toronto Carrying Place: Rediscovering Toronto’s Most Ancient Trail. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2015.
- Waterloo Architecture, dir. 2017. Phil Monture, A Global Solution for the Six Nations of the Grand River
- Wencer, David. “Historicist Column: Water Over The Bridge,” Torontoist, Feb., 2013.
- White, Richard. The Middle Ground: Indians, Empires, and Republics in the Great Lakes Region, 1650-1815. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991.
- “Y.M.C.A. Auxiliary Party Held at Baby Point Club.” The Globe (1844-1936), Feb 14, 1940.
- “York V.O. Nurses’ Baby Point Tea: New And Old Fashions In Infants’ Wear Display.” The Globe (1844-1936), Sep 29, 1939.

### ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Baldwin Collection. Toronto Public Library, Toronto.

City of York Fonds. City of Toronto Archives, Toronto.

Denise Harris Personal Collection. Montgomery's Inn Museum Collection, Etobicoke (Toronto).

Keith Spark Fonds. Montgomery's Inn Museum Collection, Etobicoke (Toronto).

### WORKS CONSULTED

Fairburn, Jane. *Along the shore : rediscovering Toronto's waterfront heritage*. Toronto: ECW Press, 2013.

Home Smith & Co. *Humber Valley surveys : Riverside subdivision, Baby Point subdivision, Glebe subdivisions, Bridge End subdivision, Old Mill subdivision*. Toronto, 1912.

Slaughter, Pamela M., *Baby Point : the place where we live*. San Francisco: Blurb Self Publishing, 2013.

Williamson, R. F. *Toronto : a short illustrated history of its first 12,000 years*. Detroit: The University of Michigan, 2008.