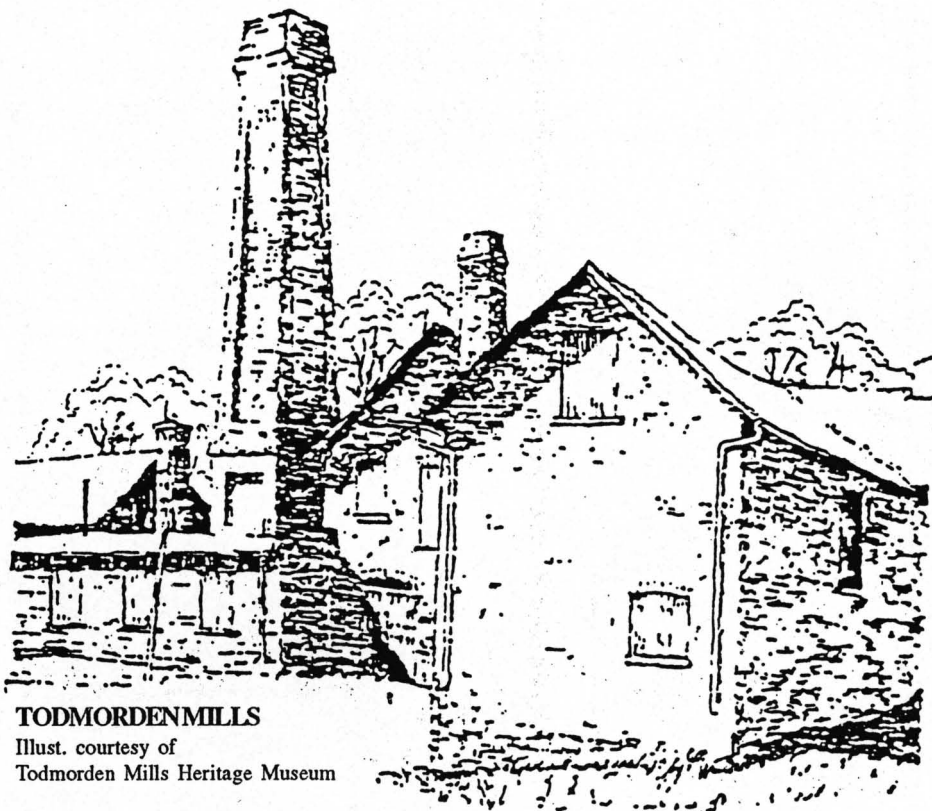


Fascinating Facts about East York



TODMORDEN MILLS

Illust. courtesy of
Todmorden Mills Heritage Museum

EAST YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

FASCINATING FACTS ABOUT EAST YORK

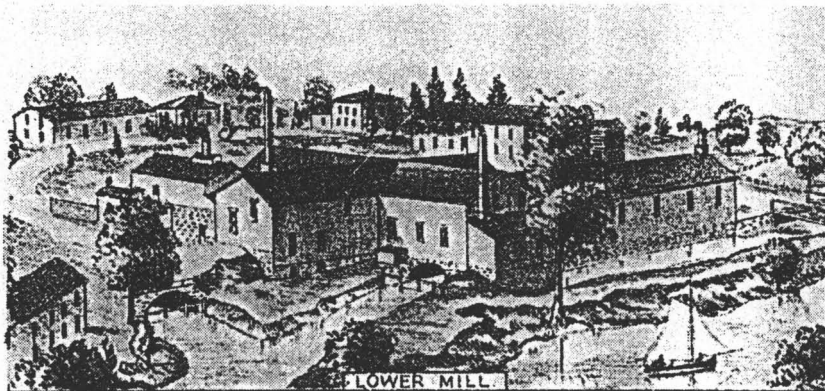


Fascinating Facts About East York is one of the numerous events at the Library in celebrating "East York 200". The list is very selective and we apologize for any oversights. Our aim is to take you throughout the Borough and back through time to encounter a compendium of unique people, places and things.

S. Walter Stewart Branch Area

1. Why is East York celebrating 200 years in 1996?

In July of 1796, two brothers, Isaiah and Aaron Skinner were given permission to build a grist mill in the Don Valley, which they proceeded to do that winter. This began an industrial complex of paper mill, grist mill, brewery and distillery with later additions. In 1996, East York is celebrating 200 years of community.



The Eastwood and Skinner mill, ca. 1877 from *Toronto Illustrated Past & Present*.
Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library

2. What is the area of East York?

East York covers a physical area of 2,149.7 hectares (8.3 square miles). Of the six municipalities comprising the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, East York is the smallest in size, area-wise.

3. What are the symbols on the East York Coat of Arms and what do they signify?

The British bulldog, from the Township of East York signifies the tenacity and courage of early settlers from Britain. The white rose of York is a symbol of peace from the settlers' homeland. The beaver was eminent in the Town of Leaside's Coat of Arms, renowned for its energy and industry, symbolizing business and enterprise.



East York Coat of Arms courtesy of Borough of East York.

4. Who designed the East York flag?

Raymond Taylor, a Torontonian and a freelance commercial artist designed the flag in 1978 which consists of a blue 'E' and a white 'Y' within a red maple leaf. Red, white and blue are basically Canadian colours.



5. When was the Township of East York incorporated?

The Township of East York was born on January 1, 1924. Its population stood at 19,849.

6. Where was the first public library located in the East York Township?

The first library was located on the northeast corner of Coxwell and Mortimer. It was officially opened on April 26, 1950. The building is now the Canada Hearing Centre.

7. How did Bermondsey Avenue get its name?

It was named after a borough in London, England where Peak Frean biscuits were first made. The Peak Frean Bakery was one of the first firms to locate in East York's industrial area.

8. When was the Toronto East General Hospital originally built?

1925.

9. What does the cardinal have to do with the East York Public Library?



The symbol of the East York Public Library, the cardinal, was designed by Canadian artist Thoreau MacDonald in recognition of the tremendous number of cardinals inhabiting the Don Valley.



First public library in the East York Township.

10. Who was the first recipient of the Agnes Macphail Award?

Edna Beange, a former Ward 4 councillor in East York, received the award on March 24, 1994. The award is given to a Borough resident for exemplifying Agnes Macphail in his or her outstanding contribution to the community.

Agnes Campbell Macphail was the first woman Member of Parliament in 1921. In 1943-45 and 1948-51 she sat in the Ontario legislature representing York East. She was once an East York resident.

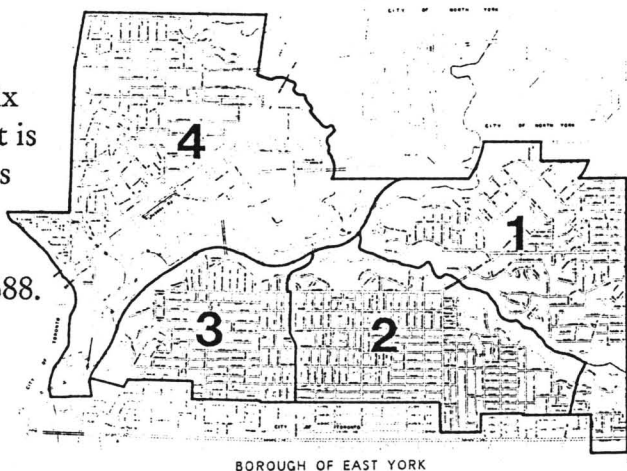


Agnes Macphail

Among Edna Beange's volunteer efforts: fund-raising chairperson for the East York Symphony, member of the Leaside Community Church's governing body, member of the East York Community Care board, etc.

11. When was the first known map of the East York area drawn?

Jesuit cartographer Father Raffeix outlined what is now known as the Don River in a map dated 1688.



Present day Borough of East York courtesy of the Borough Engineering Dept.

12. Who was S. Walter Stewart?

S. Walter Stewart was a public spirited citizen who left his imprint in the community he loved so well, especially in the area of library service.

Walter Stewart was appointed to the East York Public Library Board in 1946 and served until his death in 1969. In honour of his numerous achievements and service to the community, the main branch of the East York Public Library was named the S. Walter Stewart Building.

Photo courtesy of Warner Photographic Ltd.



13. What literary award did True Davidson receive on April 15, 1931?



True Davidson, Reeve of the Township of East York from 1961-1966 and Mayor of the Borough of East York from 1967-1972, was the winner of the first award in the Women's Canadian Club annual poetry competition.

Photo courtesy of Ashley Crippen.

14. What are the names of two authors and naturalists associated with the Don Valley?

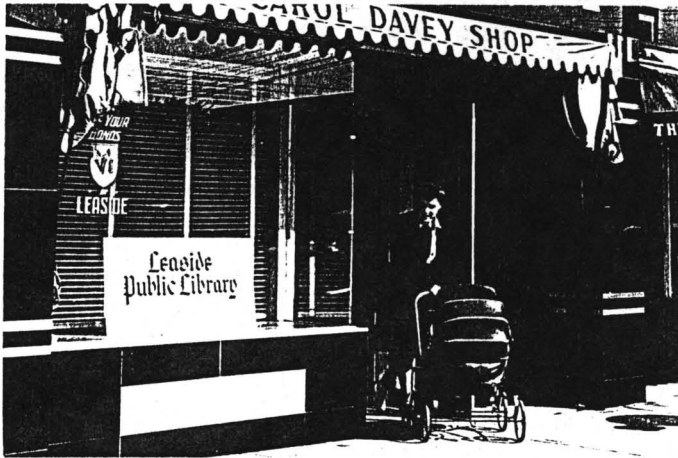
Ernest Thompson Seton, 1860-1946, famous for "Wild animals I have known" and "Two little savages; being the adventures of two boys who lived as Indians, and what they learned, with over two hundred drawings" and Charles Sauriol, 1904-1995, author of several books on the history of the Don Valley. The well-known conservationist died this past December shortly after having persuaded Metro Toronto to provide funding for the purchase of the last bit of privately owned land in the Don Valley Park network.



Charles Sauriol, C.M., from his book *"Pioneers of the Don"*, Hemlock Press.

15. When was the Don Valley Parkway completed?
1960.

Leaside Branch Area



First Town of Leaside Public Library, 645 Bayview Avenue
Photo courtesy of Page Toles

1. Who first settled the area now known as Leaside and when?

John Lea, an Englishman who, a year earlier, had settled in Philadelphia, arrived at the corner of what is now Lea Avenue and Laird Drive and purchased 200 acres for one guinea per acre.

2. What was the Octagon House?

The Octagon House was a residence built by William Lea, son of John, near what is now Leaside Memorial Gardens. He built it in the form of an octagon which in his estimation was the perfect shape of nature, enclosing the most space with the least amount of wall.

3. What became of the Octagon House?

It served successively as a residence, post office, town hall and court house and finally burnt down in 1913.

4. For what farm crop was the early Leaside area noted?

Tomatoes - and a local cannery supplied tomatoes for the Queen's Hotel, forerunner of the Royal York.

5. When did the railway first come to the Leaside area?

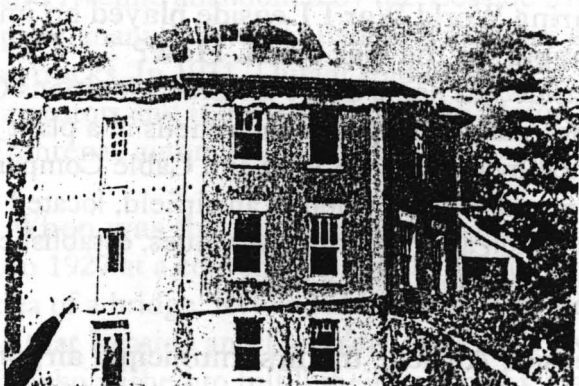
In 1870 the Ontario and Quebec Railway bought land from William Lea for a right-of-way on its line that ran through Peterborough to Montreal. Eventually this track was leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

6. What major railway was directly responsible for the formation of the Town of Leaside?

The Canadian Northern Railway with a vision of building a great railway town, purchased 1000 acres of land, including all of the Lea property south of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

7. When was Leaside incorporated?

In 1913 with 1,025 acres, a population of 43, and a motto of Stability, and Wisdom of Purpose.



Octagon House, 1913. Photo courtesy the late Mrs. Estella M. Lamb

8. Why is Leaside important in the history of town planning in Ontario?

It was the first town in Ontario to be planned in complete detail before a single building was erected - by the York Development Company, a subsidiary of Canadian Northern Railway.

9. What two streets were named after the first mayor of Leaside?

Randolph Road and McRae Drive were named after Randolph McRae who served as mayor from 1913-1914. Other streets were named after men prominent in the management of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Bank of Commerce - Hanna, Rumsey, Sutherland, Laird, Vanderhoof.

10. What makes Leaside unique?

It is the only town in Ontario with a definite beginning and a definite end - April 23, 1913 when it was incorporated to January 1, 1967 when Leaside and the Township of East York amalgamated into the Borough of East York.

11. During World War I Leaside played an important part in the war effort. How?

Leaside was home of the Leaside Munitions Company which manufactured 9.2 inch shells in a plant being constructed by the Canada Wire and Cable Company. Leaside was also the location of an airfield, located between Eglinton and Wicksteed Avenues, established for the training of pilots for the war.

12. Leaside Airfield, the first municipal airport in Ontario, played an important part in Canada's

aviation history. How?

It was the terminus of the first airmail flight in Canada (from Montreal) in 1918. A new plaque, which replaces the one stolen two years ago, can be seen at the little parkette at Brentcliffe and Broadway Avenues, where it will be much more visible.

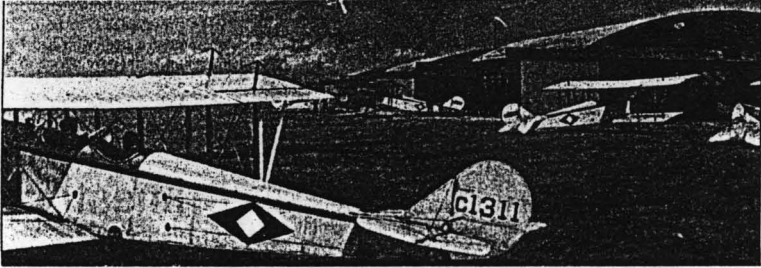


Photo courtesy of Canada Wire

13. Where was the first school in Leaside?

At the south-west corner of Laird and McRae in the abandoned cafeteria of the Leaside Munitions Company. There were twenty students.

14. What automobile manufacturer was located in Leaside?

The Durant Motor Company, located in buildings on Laird Avenue abandoned by the Leaside Munitions Company, manufactured Durant and Star cars and Rugby trucks. In 1931, Durant sold its interest to Canadian investors and it became Dominion Motors and made the Frontenac automobile until 1934.

15. When was the Leaside viaduct built?

In 1927 at a cost of \$975,000.00. While promoting the idea of a bridge, Reeve R.M. Leslie is quoted as saying that Leaside and East York were "like a youth and a maid who wished to fulfill their destiny by marriage".

16. When did the Town of Leaside and the Township of East York become the Borough of East York?

January 1, 1967. The creation of a reorganized metropolitan form of government followed the Report of the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Toronto, submitted in 1965. It was felt that Leaside and East York were too small to function successfully in such an arrangement and so they were amalgamated into a larger unit.

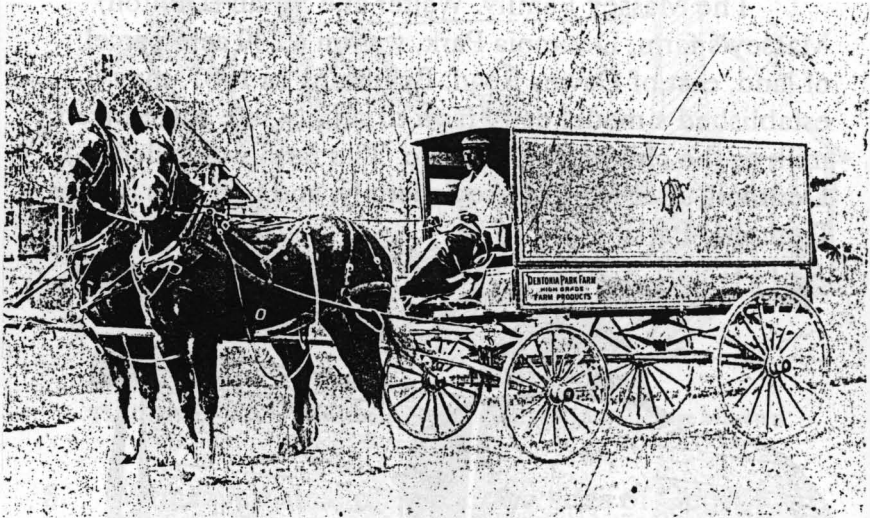
17. Who was the last mayor of the Town of Leaside?

Beth Nealson. She was elected mayor of Leaside in 1962 and became Metro's first woman mayor. It was a position she held for three years, eventually losing to another woman, True Davidson when East York Township and the Town of Leaside were amalgamated to form the Borough of East York. The lady known as Mrs. Leaside passed away on January 13, 1994 at the age of 83.



Beth Nealson. Photo courtesy of Leaside Town Crier.

Dawes Road Branch Area



Dentonia Park Farm

1. Who was Dawes Road named for?

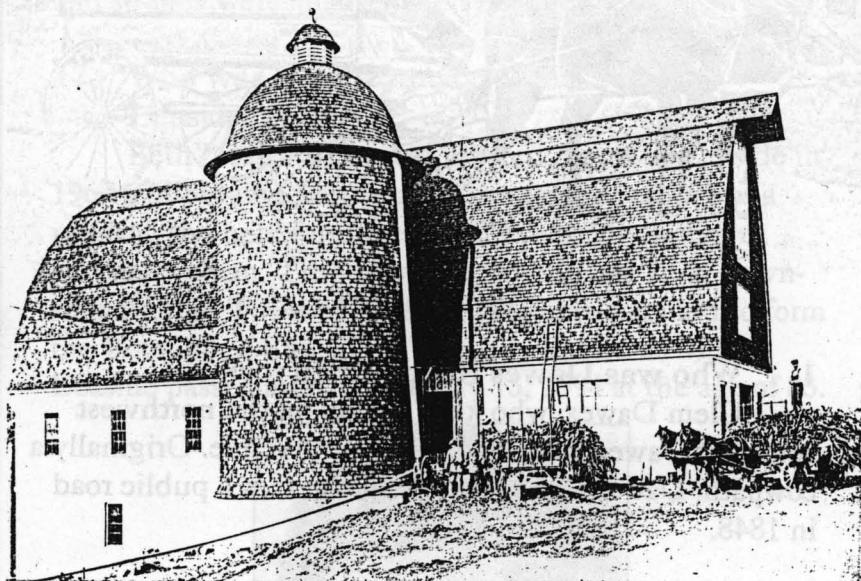
Clem Dawes, who kept a hotel on the northwest corner of Dawes Road and Danforth Avenue. Originally a cowpath, Dawes Road was incorporated as a public road in 1848.

2. What was the name of the first settlement on Dawes Road, just north of Danforth Avenue?

Little York. In 1883, the Grand Trunk Railway built York Station where the Danforth GO Station is now, and a roundhouse and freight yard just south of Danforth, between Main Street and Dawes Road, which provided employment for workers who moved into Little York.

3. What well-known Canadian family had a farm where Crescent Town is now?

The Massey Family. Walter and Susan (Denton) Massey's farm, Dentonia Park, was on a 240 acre parcel of land, east of Dawes Road. Beginning in 1887, they established a model dairy farm to supply safe pasteurized milk to the children of Toronto. The farm was called Dentonia after Mrs. Massey's family, and part of it is now Dentonia Park.



Massey Farm

4. What is at 305 Dawes Road?

The Goulding Estate. Built in 1927, it was originally the home of Walter and Susan Massey's daughter, Dorothy Goulding, and her husband, Arthur. It has now been designated an historic property under the Ontario Heritage Act.



The Goulding Estate. Illust. courtesy of Todmorden Mills Heritage Museum

5. What was once made on the sites of George Webster School and the Park Vista Apartments?

Bricks. There were several brickyards off the west side of Dawes Road, north of Taylor Creek. These were an important source of seasonal employment. Even children earned a few pennies, turning the bricks being dried.

6. How did Halsey Avenue and Chapman Avenue get their names?

They were both named after Halsey Chapman, a former member of the East York Council, who owned and operated a brickyard in this area.

7. What and where was "Woodbine Gardens"?

It was a subdivision of four hundred homes, built in the early 1950s on the site of the former Woodbine Golf Course. The houses sold for between \$14,000 and \$19,000. The area of the subdivision was east of the Woodbine Bridge, south from Glenwood Crescent to Taylor Creek Park, and from Cedarvale Park, east to Dawes Road.

8. What was the Mary Pickford Bungalow?

A "War Funds" bungalow. It was built in 1943 at 90 Glenwood Crescent to raise money for the war effort. A chance to win the house cost \$1.00 - the price of a "share". Mary Pickford, the Toronto-born Hollywood screen star, started the fund going by donating the proceeds from the sale of property she owned in Toronto. Her appearance at the official opening on May 26, 1943, provided great publicity for the project, which was sponsored by the Lions Club and the Gerrard Businessmen's Association.

9. Who was Stan Wadlow?

Stan Wadlow, known as "Mr. East York", was responsible for the founding of recreation programs in East York, and served as Parks Commissioner for twenty-five years. He passed away in 1989 at the age of eighty-five.

10. Where did Danforth Avenue get its name?

It was named for Asa Danforth, the American contractor who was commissioned in 1799 to build a military road linking the Town of York to the Bay of Quinte. His road followed the present-day Queen Street E., Kingston Road and Danforth Road. He did not build Danforth Avenue.

11. What is Hollywood actor Kiefer Sutherland's connection to East York?

Kiefer was once an East York resident. He lived as a child in the Crescent Town area for a number of years, and attended Crescent Town Elementary School. He is a spokesperson for Touchstone Youth Centre. His mother is well-known actress Shirley Douglas, daughter of Tommy Douglas, former premier of Saskatchewan, and his father is actor Donald Sutherland. Kiefer and his mother will appear in *Glass Menagerie* at the Royal Alexander Theatre in February and March, 1997.

12. How did O'Connor Drive get its name?

It was named after Senator Frank O'Connor, a personal friend of Ontario's then-Premier Mitchell Hepburn. Senator O'Connor owned Maryvale Farm, just north of East York. He was also a candy manufacturer and the originator of the Laura Secord Candy Shops.



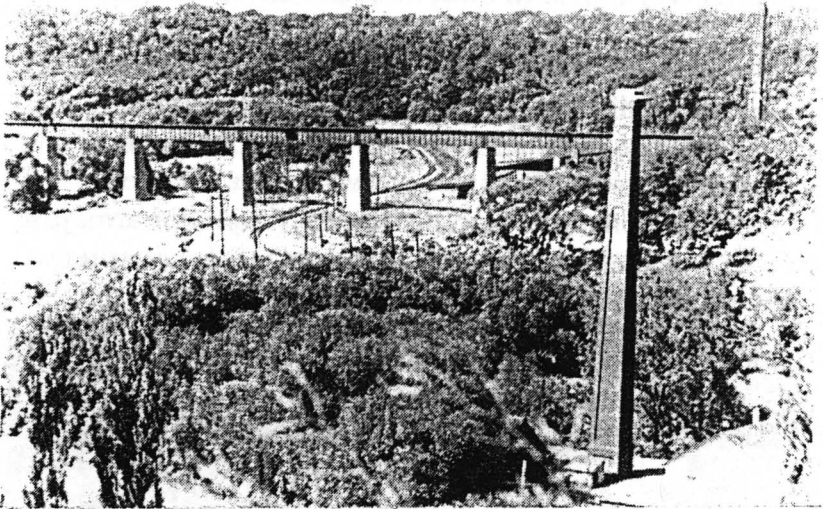
Don Mills Rd. at O'Connor Dr. looking north in 1921. Photo taken from the book *"Pioneers of the Don"* by Charles Sauriol, Hemlock Press.

13. Why are the following East York Streets - Gatwick, Doncaster, Goodwood, Epsom and Crewe - named after famous English race courses?

There was originally a race horse stable and small training track located here. Its boundaries were Oak Park, Lumsden, Chisholm and Danforth.

14. Where did Taylor Creek Park, part of the Metro Parks System, get its name?

It is named for the Taylor family, a wealthy and well-known family in the early history of East York. Beginning in 1834, their business empire eventually included paper mills, saw mills, grist mills and a brick-yard. They became best known for their excellent paper and bricks which were shipped to builders all across Canada and the U.S.A.



A rare view of the lower Don Valley in 1935.

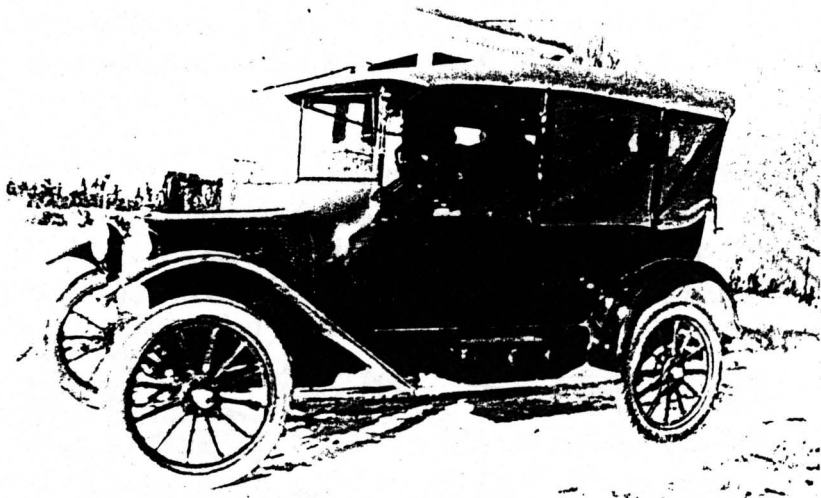
Taylor "lower" mill and chimney stack are to the lower right.

Photo from *"Trails of the Don"* by Charles Sauriol, C.M., Hemlock Press.

15. Where was the Ford Motor Company plant located before it moved to Oakville?

The southwest corner of Danforth Ave. and Victoria Pk. Ave., where Shopper's World is now. This is the only part of East York that is located south of the Danforth. The plant was taken over by the Nash Motor Company.

Thorncliffe Branch Area



Henry Taylor in his first Chevrolet.

1. The land on which Thorncliffe Park now sits was originally part of a farm owned by a family named a) Lea b) Thomas c) Davies d) Thorne or e) Taylor?

Taylor.

2. Where did the name *Thorncliffe* originate?

In the early 1800's several sawmills were located in the area of Wilket Creek. The largest was owned by the Taylor family who named their home *Thorn Cliff*.

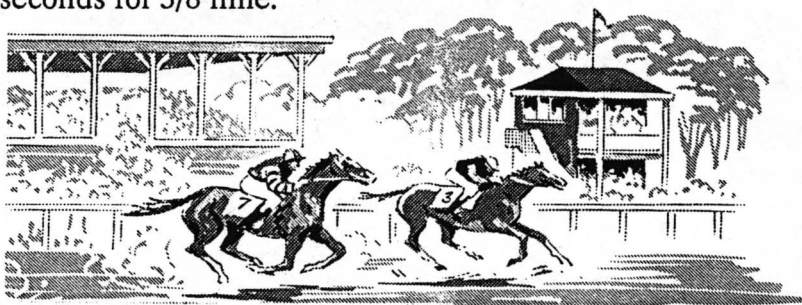
3. After World War I, the Davies farm was purchased by a group of investors from Baltimore, Maryland. How did they develop it?

They formed the Thorncliffe Park Racing and Breeding Association Ltd., and opened the Thorncliffe Park race track in 1920.

4. Many good horses ran at Thorncliffe Park, including E.P. Taylor's *Queen's Own*, but one was noted for its habit of always stopping on its way to the post to study the crowd. What was its name?

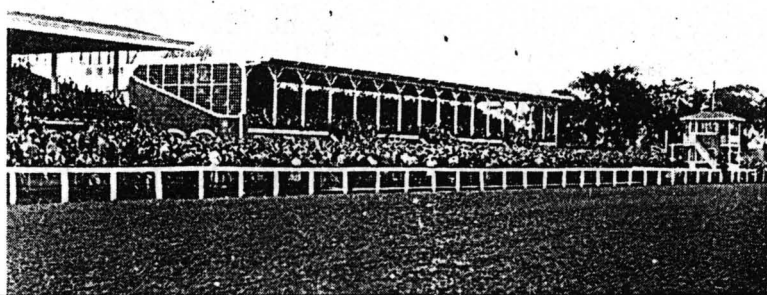
Mugwump.

5. When was the last race at Thorncliffe Park?
On June 23, 1952, the favourite, *Blue Scooter* won the last race on the track setting a track record of 59 2/3 seconds for 5/8 mile.



6. What happened to the land occupied by Thorncliffe Park race track when it closed down?

Purchased by the Ontario Jockey Club shortly before the race track's closure, the land was soon resold to Thorncliffe Park Limited for redevelopment as an industrial and residential area.



Thorncliffe Park race track.

7. 387 acres of land belonging to North York and East York, including Thorncliffe Park, were annexed by the Town of Leaside. When and why?

On June 1, 1954 to provide a much-needed industrial base to the largely residential town.

8. How and when were Millwood Road, Overlea Boulevard and O'Connor Drive connected?

By the Leaside Bridge, suspended 135' above the Don Valley. The 1500' long bridge was proposed in 1911 but not completed until 1927.

9. For many years Eglinton Avenue did not cross the Don Valley, just as St. Clair Avenue does not to this day. When was Eglinton Avenue completed?

1952.

10. For whom is the walkway which connects the foot of Thorncliffe Park Drive (at the Library) with the park and mall areas, named?

Richard V. Burgess, Clerk-treasurer of Leaside, 1929 - 1958.

11. Who officially opened the *Charles Hiscott Bridge* connecting the eastern limit of Thorncliffe Park with Don Mills Road?

The Honourable Leslie Frost, then Premier of Ontario and Charles Hiscott, then Mayor of Leaside, on September 7, 1960.



Charles H. Hiscott

12. Which prominent Canadian church leader was a long-time resident of Thorncliffe Park?

Dr. Robert McClure, a medical missionary to China and Taiwan and Moderator of the United Church of Canada from 1968 to 1971.

Photo courtesy of The Observer.



13. How many apartment units are there in Thorncliffe Park?
5,965, according to the 1991 census.

14. Rumour has it that a ghost walks the road (named for him/her) which connects Thorncliffe Park Drive with the old Leaside industrial area. Who was he/she?

Beth Nealon, the last Mayor of Leaside. She is still watching over her constituents!

15. Which famous Canadian naturalist gave his name to the park in the Don Valley accessed from Thorncliffe Park Drive?

Ernest Thompson Seton.

16. Which East York Mayor was instrumental in having the Thorncliffe Library and Daycare Centre built in 1970?

True Davidson.

17. Overlea Secondary School was renamed in honour of the first Canadian in space. Who was it?

Marc Garneau.

18. Where and when were public library services offered to Thorncliffe residents prior to the completion of our 48 Thorncliffe Park Drive building in 1970?

A branch for children was opened at Thorncliffe Park Public School in 1961 and a small community branch in the Chapel in the Park in 1966.

19. The director of the 1994 film "Arrowhead" was a Thorncliffe resident for 15 years. Who is he?

Peter Lynch, an accomplished director of movies, CBC television productions and videos for both national and international distribution. "Arrowhead" was loosely based on his Thorncliffe years.

20. For whom is the new community centre named?

Jenner Jean-Marie, Ward 4 Councillor from 1988 - 1991. He was the prime mover in the effort to build a community centre at Thorncliffe.

Photo of Jenner Jean-Marie courtesy of the East Yorker.



21. In the original plans for Thorncliffe Park, three church sites were reserved. One was given to the United Church Mission for the Chapel in the Park. Which religious groups received the other two?

The Greek Orthodox Church and the Macedonian Orthodox Church built St. Demetrius and St. Clement of Ohrid.

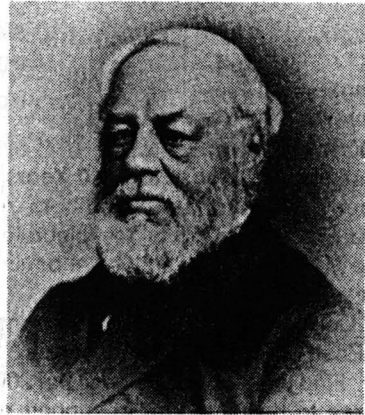
Todmorden Area



The Parshall Terry House, the oldest documented house in the Metro Toronto region.
Illust. courtesy of the Todmorden Mills Heritage Museum.

1. Where was Todmorden and how did it get that name?

Todmorden was an industrial settlement located in the Don Valley where the Todmorden Mills Museum is, and east of Broadview Avenue (then Don Mills Road) from Mortimer Ave. to O'Connor Dr. Never incorporated as a village, it did serve as a postal address for the area as far over as Donlands Avenue, well into the 1940's. One of the area's pioneer families, the Helliwells, with son-in-law John Eastwood, originated from a village by that name in Yorkshire, England. Eastwood was struck by the resemblance of the area to his home in England so he called it Todmorden. The first official appearance of the name is in a city directory of 1856. William Helliwell's house, built in 1837, is part of the Todmorden Mills Museum.



William Helliwell
Credit: Metro. Tor. Ref. Library

2. How did this industrial settlement get started?

It began in 1795 with a saw mill built by Isaiah and Aaron Skinner on the Don River, in accordance with Lt. Governor John Graves Simcoe's wish that, "*A mill should be build thereon*"* to provide lumber for the growing town of York. It next had a grist mill; then - with the arrival of the Helliwells and Eastwood - a brewery, malt house and distillery, and in 1826, a paper mill. All this time, it was known as the Don Mills. It was the families of these owners and their workers who created the village later known as Todmorden.

*Title of book about the mills, by Eleanor Darke published September 1995.



John Graves Simcoe
Courtesy Ontario Heritage Foundation.



John Eastwood
from *Paper in the Making*

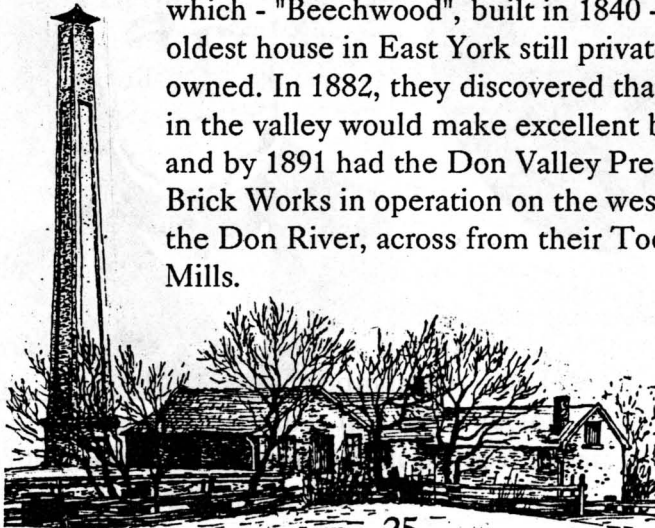
3. What is the historic significance of Pottery Road?

It may have been a part of an Indian trail that crossed the city along what is now Davenport Road and entered the Don Valley through the Rosedale Valley ravine. There are records of the Mississauga Indians having encamped on the Don near Pottery Road as late as 1831. The eastern part of Pottery Road down to the Don was known for a time as Todmorden Road because it served the Todmorden Mills. The western part, which has been largely obliterated by the Bayview Extension, probably got its name from pottery which was made nearby.

4. Who were the Taylors and what did they contribute to the area?

The Taylor family settled at the forks of the Don in the 1830's and established a large farming operation, grist mills and two paper mills in the Valley. By 1855, they had taken over the Todmorden Mills as well. They built several houses in the Todmorden area, one of

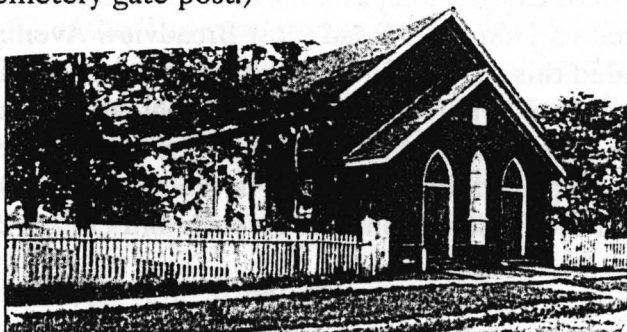
which - "Beechwood", built in 1840 - is the oldest house in East York still privately owned. In 1882, they discovered that the clay in the valley would make excellent bricks, and by 1891 had the Don Valley Pressed Brick Works in operation on the west side of the Don River, across from their Todmorden Mills.



Todmorden Mills.
Illust. courtesy of the
Todmorden Mills Heritage Museum.

5. What present day church is on the site of the earliest church in the Todmorden community?

The Don Mills United Church at Pape and O'Connor. The first church, a Primitive Methodist Church, was built here in 1859 with funds donated by George Taylor of the Taylor papermaking family. A fire in the church destroyed many of the early records of the area. Many of the early residents of Todmorden were buried in this church's cemetery or the Taylor family cemetery beside the church. (See historical plaque on the cemetery gate post.)



Don Mills Primitive Methodist Church.

Photo courtesy of Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library

6. Where was the "Bellehaven" house located?

The house was built in 1887 by the Taylors at the top of the hill, near the parkette where Pottery Road used to meet Broadview Avenue, north of the Dairy Queen and the plaza. The house was given the Victorian name of "Bellehaven", inspired by Isabella Taylor who was often called Belle. It was an imposing mansion, reported to have been made from 75,000 bricks made in a private kiln near one of the Taylor paper plants. The house had nineteen rooms, nine fireplaces, a conservatory, large halls and magnificent stained glass windows. It was demolished in the 1950's.

7. What connection has Estonian House at 958 Broadview Avenue to the early history of East York?

Part of it is the oldest surviving school structure in East York, although it ceased to be a school in 1959. There have been additions to its front and rear but the shape and brickwork along the sides are unchanged.

Originally planned as a six room schoolhouse, two rooms were opened in 1891 and by 1906, all six were in operation. It was named Chester School in 1927. Children from Chester and Todmorden, the communities centred on Don Mills Road (now Broadview Avenue), attended this school. Chester School and the 1890 Plains Road School (where Diefenbaker School is now and where former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker went to school) replaced the first school in the area, which was west of the present Donlands Avenue and O'Connor Drive.

8. Where was "the church built in a day"?

At McDonalds! At the northeast corner of Pape and Cosburn. Early in the morning of June 11, 1906, members of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood of St. Barnabas (Chester) Church started building a frame church on this site, and by that evening it was completed sufficiently to hold a service in it, many of the workmen attending in their work clothes. Named St. Andrews, Todmorden, it served the community for more than thirty years before it was taken down. (See historical plaque beside front entrance.)

9. Several streets in East York, including Cosburn, Greenwood, Logan, Pape, Sammon and Westwood, were named after men who had the same occupation. What was it?

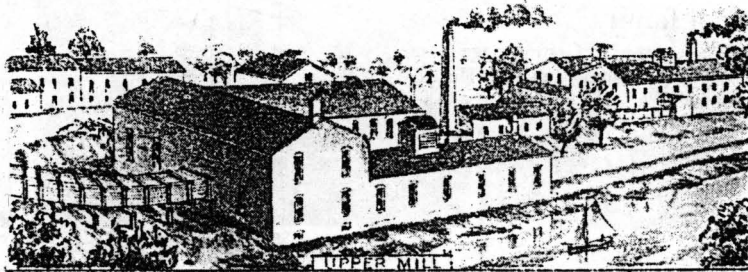
Market gardening. This area of East York was formerly the site of large market gardens. Even as late as 1927, there were over forty market gardens here.

10. What did Todmorden residents do for excitement in the "dirty thirties"?

Go to the movies at the Cameo Theatre! Located in the middle of the Todmorden community at 991 Pape, north of Mortimer (now Canada Trust), it was the neighbourhood theatre, less expensive but more austere than the first-run Palace or Century on the Danforth. It offered two features and a cartoon plus a piece of dinnerware or cutlery to add to one's chinaware cabinet.

11. What was "The Jungle"?

The "Jungle" referred to the make-shift shelters in the Don Valley during the Depression that were the homes of men looking for work. The kilns of the Don Valley Brick Works were also used as shelters. During World War II this area of the valley was also the site of a prisoner-of-war camp, and the internees worked at the Brick Works. That camp burned down in 1946.



The Taylor paper mills, ca. 1877, from *Toronto Illustrated Past & Present*.
Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library

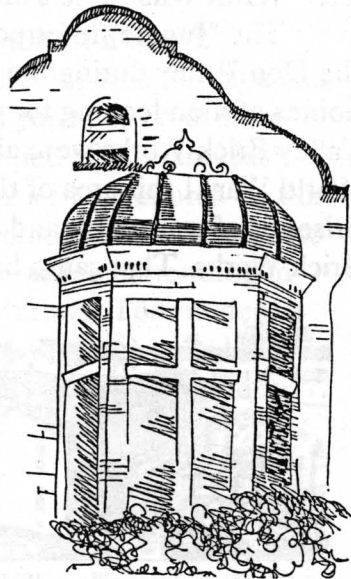
12. Which Canadian Pacific Railway bridge was an engineering marvel when it was built in 1928?

The "half-mile bridge", soaring over both the Don Valley Parkway and the Bayview Avenue Extension, neither of which was there in 1928, just to the east of the Don Valley brickyard. The construction of the bridge was regarded by experts as unparalleled in North American history. Today, it is all but invisible to the thousands of motorists who travel under its seventy-five-foot high piers. The real length of the bridge is closer to a quarter mile rather than a half mile.

13. Who was Ina Grafton Gage, for whom the Ina Grafton Gage Home, at Broadview Avenue and O'Connor Drive, was named?

Ina Grafton is a composite name for two women. Ina was the wife of Sir William Gage who donated the funds to the United Church to purchase the house in 1930. Grafton was his mother's maiden name. The house at 2 O'Connor Drive known as Fernwood, was originally built by John Fred Taylor one of the second generation of the Taylor family.

Illustration of the Ina Grafton Gage Home courtesy of the Todmorden Mills Heritage Museum.



14. Who is best remembered as a conservationist and a friend of the Don?

Charles Sauriol, who passed away on December 16, 1995, was known and admired by many for his tireless efforts in land preservation. He was the recipient of many awards, including the Order of Canada for his work in conservation and the Governor General's Award for conservation.

All six of Charles Sauriol's books are in the collections of the East York Public Libraries. Found in the reference, local history, and circulating collections are: *"Remembering the Don"* 1981, *"Tales of the Don"* 1984, *"A Beeman's Journey"* 1984, *"Green Footsteps"* 1991, *"Trails of the Don"* 1992 and *"Pioneers of the Don"* 1995. His latest, *"Pioneers of the Don"*, was published a few months before his death.

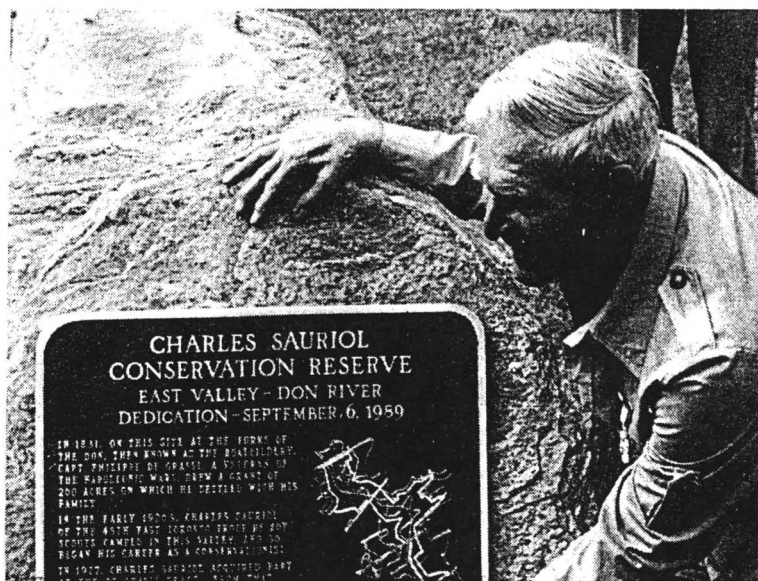


Photo of Charles Sauriol (taken 1989) from his book *"Trails of the Don"*, Hemlock Press.

EAST YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

For holiday and summer hours, please consult your nearest branch.

S. WALTER STEWART BRANCH 396-3975

170 Memorial Park Avenue
East York, Ontario M4J 2K5

Tuesday to Friday 9:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

LEASIDE BRANCH 396-3835

165 McRae Drive
East York, Ontario M4G 1S8

Tuesday & Thursday 9:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday 12:00 noon - 8:30 p.m.
Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

THORNCLIFFE BRANCH 396-3865

48 Thorncliffe Park Drive
East York, Ontario M4H 1J7

Tuesday & Thursday 9:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday 12:00 noon - 8:30 p.m.
Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

DAWES ROAD BRANCH 396-3820

416 Dawes Road
East York, Ontario M4B 2E8

Tuesday & Thursday 9:00 a.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday 12:00 noon - 8:30 p.m.
Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

TODMORDEN ROOM 396-3875

East York Community Centre
Pape and Torrens Avenue
East York, Ontario M4K 3W6

Tuesday & Thursday 1:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
 (Closed 5-6:00 p.m.)
Wednesday & Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
 (Closed 12-1:00 p.m.)

ADMINISTRATION OFFICES 396-3800

2 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Unit 34
East York, Ontario M4H 1H2

Monday to Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

DIAL-IN ACCESS 425-9280

