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The Forest Hill Village Area, 1850-1923:

A Bibliographic Essay

Susan Wolfe

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Forest Hill

THE FOREST HILL VILLAGE AREA, 1850-1923: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY

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APRIL 17, 1980.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction	1
II. Introductory Material	3
Bibliography for 'Introductory Material'	6
III. Maps and Atlases	7
Bibliography of Maps and Atlases	12
IV. Directories	13
Bibliography of Directories	15
V. Census Returns	16
VI. Political and Administrative Records	17
VII. Families and Organizations	19
1. The Baldwin Estate	19
Bibliography for 'The Baldwin Estate'	22
2. Education	23
a) Public School	23
b) Private Schools	25
i) Upper Canada College	25
ii) Bishop Strachan School	27
Bibliography for 'Education'	27
3. Religious Organizations	29
a) Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	29
b) Grace Church-on-the-Hill	31
c) Jewish Cemeteries	33
Bibliography for 'Religious Organizations'	34
VIII. Conclusion	36

THE FOREST HILL VILLAGE AREA, 1850-1923: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY

I. Introduction

Forest Hill Village was legally incorporated as a village on December 15, 1923 and maintained this status until 1966, when it became a part of the city of Toronto. Prior to its incorporation, the Forest Hill area was a part of the Township of York, which in turn had become a part of the County of York when that county was created in 1850. This paper will examine some of the sources of material available to researchers who are interested in the history of the Forest Hill area between 1850 and 1923. The material for this period is much more difficult to locate than is material for the later period, as the area at this time was not considered to be a separate entity and is therefore not identified by name. It becomes necessary to search through the historical material for the County of York and the Township of York and to try to identify what materials belong to the area that we now call Forest Hill. This task becomes somewhat easier in 1910, when the Lower Village (south of Eglinton Ave.) became School Section 30, because one can now locate references to a specific area with identifiable boundaries.

For much of this early period, Forest Hill consisted of farms and estates, of which the Baldwin Estate is the most noteworthy (see section 'The Baldwin Estate.')

Much of the area was heavily wooded and there were few roads or other signs of development. It was not until the late 1800s that the area began to be developed. Upper Canada College moved to its present location in 1891 and this move attracted a number of new residents to the area. A year later the Belt Line railway cut across the Village, making it more accessible.

In 1910, School Section 30 was created, and the fact that the area soon had its own public school was another force in attracting new residents. In the next year, a Presbyterian Mission opened in the area, and Grace Church moved from its downtown location to its present Lonsdale location, where it became known as Grace Church on-the-Hill. The move of Grace Church came about partly as a result of the fact that its membership was moving north, but it also acted as an incentive for people to move north to the Forest Hill area. Four years later, in 1915, another private school, Bishop Strachan School, moved to the area. Although this paper will begin with a discussion of general material available for research on the area, the existing records for a number of these institutions will also be examined, because these institutions played a fundamental role in the development of the village and many have since become an integral part of the village.

This essay can only provide an introduction to the available source material, and is by no means comprehensive. Both secondary and primary sources are considered. Where only very limited amounts of primary source material have been located, specific items are identified and described, but in cases where whole archives exist for a topic, a reference is made to the archives as a whole, with only a brief discussion of the highlights of the collection. Archival items from beyond the 1923 cut-off point will occasionally be included if these are thought to have some significance for the earlier period and if similar records are not available for the earlier period. Bibliographic citations will be given at the end of each section.

II. Introductory Material

A good place to begin a study of the history of Forest Hill is with the reading of A Most Unlikely Village - An Informal History of the Village of Forest Hill by William French. This book was prepared for the Corporation of the Village of Forest Hill in 1964, and its first three chapters deal with the time period that is of concern in this essay. French discusses some of the early settlers in the area, as well as a number of other developments in this early period. He places particular emphasis on the movement to establish a public school in the area and on the movement to have Forest Hill incorporated as a village. Unfortunately, this is an 'informal history' and French does not provide any documentation. There are no footnotes and there is no bibliography, which would have been useful for those people interested in doing further research on the topics he discusses. The book does, however, provide a very useful introduction to the history of the area.

In terms of introductory material, it is also useful to do some reading on the Township of York and the County of York. A bibliography, edited by I. Heissler, has been prepared which deals with the Township of York from 1840 to 1900. This book, entitled Township of York - Historical Sources, Vol. 2, discusses topics such as the township's political and administrative development, its agriculture, industry, transportation, and social and cultural development and provides a bibliography of primary and secondary sources that can be used for doing research in these areas. While the contributors make very few specific references to Forest Hill,

a number of the sources they describe will be found to be useful for research on this topic and the bibliography is as such a helpful guide.

Another book dealing with the history of York Township was prepared for the Municipal Corporation of the Township of York and the Board of Education of the Township of York in 1954. It was written by J.C. Boylen and is called York Township - an Historical Summary 1850-1954. The book includes an account of Forest Hill's unsuccessful attempt to withdraw from York Township in early 1923 and its successful attempt later that year.

A number of books have been written which deal with the history of the County of York. One of the earliest of these was published by C.B. Robinson in 1885. It is entitled History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario; Containing an Outline of the Dominion of Canada; a History of the City of Toronto and the County of York, with the Townships, Towns, Villages, Churches, Schools; General and Local Statistics, and Biographical Sketches. This book provides a wide variety of information about the County of York, in terms of its history, geography, territorial divisions, agriculture, and school system, as well as detailed information about the Township of York. It describes how York Township is "divided for the purposes of parliamentary representation into East and West York, Yonge Street being the dividing line. The concessions, which run north and south, are numbered east and west from Yonge St" (p. 72). This type of information is important

to know when one needs to use material such as the early census returns. Population figures are also given for the township, as well as descriptions of the villages within it. While the village of Forest Hill did not exist at this time, descriptions of neighbouring villages such as Eglinton and Deer Park are given. This is of some importance because some early settlers who were considered to be part of these villages would later be considered to be part of Forest Hill when its boundaries were established. An example of this is the Baldwin Estate, which extended from St. Clair Ave. in the south to Eglinton Ave. in the north. The first home on this estate, Mashquoteh (see section 'The Baldwin Estate'), is in some sources considered to be part of Deer Park, but in other sources, such as the Picture Collection in the Baldwin Room at the Metropolitan Toronto Library, it is found under 'Forest Hill.'

Another book dealing with the County of York is Edwin Guillet's Pioneer Life in the County of York. This book, published in 1946, was at that time intended for use in schools. While it will not be of help to anyone interested specifically in obtaining information on Forest Hill, it will provide a good background for people interested in the social history of the time. It also provides a useful outline of settlements in the area, which allows one to see how the area around Forest Hill was developed and to speculate on the influence these settlements would have had on the subsequent development of Forest Hill.

Bibliography for 'Introductory Material'

Boylen, J.C. York Township - An Historical Summary 1850-1954.
The Municipal Corporation of the Township of York and the
Board of Education of the Township of York, 1954.

French, William. A Most Unlikely Village: An Informal History
of the Village of Forest Hill. Toronto: The Corporation
of the Village of Forest Hill, 1964.

Guillet, Edwin G. Pioneer Life in the County of York. Toronto:
Hess-Trade Typesetting, 1946.

Heissler, Ivar, ed. Township of York Historical Sources, Vol. 2, ?

History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario; Containing an
Outline of the Dominion of Canada; a History of the City
of Toronto and the County of York, with the Townships, Towns,
Villages, Churches, Schools, General and Local Statistics,
and Biographical Sketches. 2 vols. Toronto: C.B. Robinson,
1885.

III. Maps and Atlases

Maps and atlases are absolutely essential for anyone interested in following the development of the village, and are also of considerable importance for people wishing to do research on individuals or families who lived in the area. It was quite common for early maps to give the names of land holders, in addition to lots and concession numbers. This information is very useful when one goes to consult the early directories or census returns. The historical atlases also contained a wide variety of information about the localities of their concern and the residents living in these localities. It is advisable, wherever possible, to check more than one map for any given time, as the maps are not always accurate or complete, and different maps may contain different information. It was common, particularly in the case of historical atlases, for people to pay to be included, and this has of course resulted in numerous omissions. Maps for the area are quite scarce for the period before the 1870s, but a substantial number of maps are available after this time. All of the maps and atlases to be discussed are available in the Map Section of the Archives of Ontario, either in their original form or in a photocopied version.

John O. Browne produced a Map of the Township of York, in the County of York, Upper Canada in 1851. This map shows roads, wooded areas, and buildings, and it gives concession and lot numbers, but no land holders names are given. The only building marked in the whole area of Forest Hill is Mashquoteh, the Baldwin home.

George R. Tremaine published Tremaine's Map of the County of York, Canada West in 1860. This map includes land owners and buildings, but again, little beyond the Baldwin Estate can be found for the Forest Hill area at this time.

In 1878, Miles and Co. published the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillinbury and Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ontario. This atlas has since been reprinted by Peter Martin Associates in 1969 and by Mika in 1972. In the Preface to the 1969 edition, it states:

Each county atlas includes a series of Township maps, showing the names of the registered land owners, plans of the towns and villages, illustrations of the homes and business establishments of leading citizens, and views of churches, schools and other local landmarks. Generally, a list of subscribers was included, often showing the date on which each family came to the area. There were also biographical sketches of prominent individuals or families.

This atlas contains a very useful map of the south-west part of the Township of York, which covers the Forest Hill area, on page 18. In addition to the Baldwin Estate, one now sees the Farrell Estate, the Gwynne Estate, the Bernard Estate, as well as the residences of William Moore, William Tattle, Miss Caroline Jarvis, and a few other individuals. Buildings are shown and major streets are labelled. In addition to the map, there is a full page sketch on page 13 of "Mashquotch - Residence of W.A. Baldwin." On page 59, one finds a "Patron's Directory of the County of York Giving the Name, Residence and Business of the Principal Professional Business Men and Farmers of the County who Patronize this Atlas." Of the above-mentioned estates and individuals, only W.A. Baldwin is included here, which indicates that land holders were not excluded from the maps for not subscribing to the atlas. The information given for W.A. Baldwin indicates that his land is in Con-

cession 3, Lot 22 and 23, that his year of settlement in the county was 1808, his Post Office address is Toronto, and his occupation is yeoman.

In 1884 Charles Goad published an Atlas of the City of Toronto and Suburbs from Special Survey and Registered Plans Showing All Buildings and Lot Numbers. The Introduction to this atlas states that:

The groundwork of the survey is from actual chain and tape measurements undertaken solely for purposes of this Atlas, the Buildings, Lot Lines and other details being laid down from Special Surveys made during the four years, 1879 to 1883.

In 1883 advertisements were placed in the daily papers, "requesting owners and others to inspect originals and verify properties in which they were interested" and "Circulars were issued to every subscriber and to a large number of property owners and others" asking for the return of the circular with information about the properties and the owner's names, in order to ensure accuracy. Goad, however, cautions that omissions may have occurred due to non-response. Plate 37 shows the "Northern District" which includes the Forest Hill area. It again shows the Baldwins, Tattles, Bernards, etc. but also includes some individuals, such as a Mrs. Leach, who were not included in the 1878 atlas. Whether this is because the people are new to the area, or because they were not included in the earlier work for some other reason, could not be determined.

Goad published a second edition of this atlas in 1890, in which he added eleven plates because the "city has increased so rapidly." This atlas now includes the whole of the area that was to become the Upper Village, as Goad notes that he has added a district "one mile North of Eglinton Avenue, thus

enabling the whole location of the Belt Line Railway to be shown." The Northern District is now represented on Plate 49. Upper Canada College, which was under construction at the time, appears on this map.

Another map of the area was also published in 1890. This map, called Belt Line Map Shewing Northern Suburbs of Toronto was published by Unwin, Foster and Proudfoot. In addition to the railway, street names, concessions, lot numbers, and buildings are shown, and the names of some land holders are given, but this identification is not as comprehensive as that of the Goad atlas.

In 1892, The Recorder, which was a Deer Park newspaper, produced The Recorder Map of the Township of York, Showing the the Boundaries of its Public School Sections and Local Municipalities. This map shows a number of land holders living north of Eglinton who had not appeared previously. It also clearly marks the Belt Line stations. Perhaps the most important aspect of this map is that it outlines the boundaries of School Section 14, which is the School Section to which Forest Hill belonged before it became School Section 30.

In 1908, the Map Specialty Company published a Map of York County, which was divided into townships. Schools, churches, post offices, railway stations, and main travel roads are shown, although some of these things are still not applicable to Forest

Hill at this time. The map does show school number 14, which was located at the present intersection of Bathurst St. and Glencairn Ave., and as such indicates the distance children had to travel at this time. Most streets are not named on this map and the lack of detail limits its usefulness.

A much more useful source for this time period was found to be the third edition of the atlas published by Charles Goad. This atlas, published in 1910, is called Atlas of the City of Toronto and Suburbs in Three Volumes Founded on Registered Plans and Specific Surveys Showing Plan Numbers, Lots, and Buildings. The relevant plates for Forest Hill are Volume 2 - Plates 73 and 75 and Volume 3 - Plates 118, 122, 126, and 127. This map clearly shows the rapid development that the area has undergone. All buildings are still indicated, but owners names are no longer given. The number of buildings in both the Upper and Lower Village has increased considerably, and the Jewish cemeteries on Roselawn Avenue now appear on the map (see section 'Jewish Cemeteries'). Many of the streets have undergone name changes and this atlas often gives both their new and former names. This is an extremely useful feature as one of the biggest problems found in doing research on the area was in determining what the streets we now know were formerly known as. One can find from this atlas that Clinton Avenue became Lonsdale, Brunswick became Glenayr, Birtie became Thelma, Kendal became Vesta, etc. Not all of the name changes are indicated, however, so it is also useful to compare this atlas to the Goad atlas of 1890.

A map which shows what the village was like just prior to officially becoming a village is the Plan of the City of Toronto, 1921 by Tracy D. Lemay. This map includes the whole area of Forest Hill and all the streets are clearly shown, but no further information is given.

Bibliography of 'Maps and Atlases'

Belt Line Map Shewing Northern Suburbs of Toronto. Toronto: Unwin, Foster, and Proudfoot, 1890.

Browne, John O. Map of the Township of York in the County of York, Upper Canada. Toronto: John Ellis, 1851.

Goad, Charles E., Atlas of the City of Toronto and Suburbs from Special Survey and Registered Plans Showing all Buildings and Lot Numbers. Toronto, 1884.

Goad, Charles, E. Atlas of the City of Toronto and Suburbs from Special Survey and Registered Plans Showing All Buildings and Lot Numbers. 2nd ed. Toronto, 1890.

Goad, Charles E. Atlas of the City of Toronto and Suburbs in Three Volumes founded on Registered Plans and Special Surveys Showing Plan Numbers, Lots, and Buildings. 3 vols. 3rd ed. Toronto, 1910.

Lemay, Tracy D. Plan of the City of Toronto, 1921. Toronto, 1921.

Map Specialty Co. Map of York County. Toronto, 1908.

Miles and Co. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury and Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ontario. Toronto: Miles and Co., 1878. Reprinted, Toronto, Peter Martin Associates, 1969.
Reprinted, Belleville: Mika Silk Screening, 1972.

The Recorder Map of the Township of York, Showing the Boundaries of its Public School Sections and Local Municipalities.
The Recorder, 1892.

Tremaine, George R. Tremaine's Map of the County of York, Canada West. Toronto: George R. Tremaine, 1860.

IV. Directories

Directories will just be dealt with briefly here, as they were found to be of limited use for this topic. As Forest Hill was just a tiny part of York Township and as it did not have a clear identity of its own, it is necessary to look through all of the listings to find the few relevant entries. This is a particular problem in the early directories, when people were listed alphabetically by name and there was no access by location. For example, in Rowse's City of Toronto and County of York Directory for 1850-1, in the listing for York Township which begins on page 135 of Part III (County of York Directory), only the person's name, lot, and concession number are given. One must therefore know who one is looking for to begin with, so that the only information one gets is the lot and concession numbers, which can usually be determined more easily by the use of maps and atlases. The primary use of these early directories for the Forest Hill area was found to be for the confirmation of material that had already been located in maps and atlases. The later directories give a little more information. For example, the Union Publishing Company's Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Dufferin, Peel, and York for 1888, vol. 5, now tells whether the person is a freeholder, tenant, or non-resident, but the listing for York Township (pp. 132-159) is still alphabetical by name. In this same company's Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Haliburton, Ontario, Peterborough, Victoria and York, 1908, there is also an inclusion for "Farmer's Son"

and "Manhood Franchise," so that one is now able to get information such as the fact that William Tattle's son Henry now has a manhood franchise in his father's land. Another approach to take in using these directories is to determine with a map exactly which lots and concession numbers fall within the boundaries of Forest Hill and then read right through the listings to determine who lived in the area, but this is a very time-consuming process.

In the later period, the directories begin to have street listings, as well as alphabetical name listings, which makes them considerably easier to use. John Might began to publish the Toronto City Directory in 1891 and the Forest Hill area is included in these directories. As houses were frequently not numbered, it can still be somewhat difficult to determine who lived where, and it is also difficult to establish who lived within the boundaries of Forest Hill when streets cross the 'boundary' lines. These directories also give the occupation of the person, although their accuracy is questionable, as the occupation often changes from year to year.

This is just a small sample of the many directories that were published in the 1850 to 1923 period. It is advisable to compare information in different directories for the same period where possible, as a number of inaccuracies in the spelling of names and in the concession and lot numbers were located in these directories.

Bibliography of Directories

County of York Gazeteer and Directory for 1870-71, Including a Full Business Directory of the City of Toronto. Toronto: McEvoy and Company, 1870.

Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Dufferin, Peel, and York, vol. 5. Ingersoll: Union Publishing Company, 1888.

Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Haliburton, Ontario, Peterborough, Victoria and York, 1908. Ingersoll: Union Publishing Company, 1908.

Fisher and Taylor's County of York Township Directory, 1876; containing a list of farmers throughout the county and their post office addresses. Toronto: Fisher and Taylor, 1876.

Mitchell and Company's General Directory for the City of Toronto, and Gazeteer of the Counties of York and Peel for 1866. Toronto: Mitchell and Company, 1866.

Rowell's City of Toronto and County of York Directory, 1850-51. Toronto: Henry Rowell, 1850.

Toronto City Directory. Toronto: Might's Directory Company, annual from 1891.

V. Census Returns

Census returns collected for the Census of Canada, which provide information about individuals, can be found at the Archives of Ontario for the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881. They are, however, extremely difficult to use. The returns are numbered only according to the order in which the enumerator visited the establishment. It is therefore necessary to identify the district in which the person lived and search through all of the records (on microfilm) until one finds the individual with whom one is concerned. In the case of people living in the area which became Forest Hill, this means searching through all of the returns for the Township of York (West). This search would be most rewarding for the census of 1871 (District 44c, File No. C-9967), for this was the year in which the broadest range of information was obtained. In addition to the usual information, such as name, sex, age, country or province of birth, religion, origin, profession, occupation, or trade, marital status, whether or not a student, and infirmities, there is also a great deal of very detailed information relating to things such as cultivated land, live stock, and field and animal products for each farm.

VI. Political and Administrative Records

As Forest Hill was a part of York Township at this time, its political and administrative records for this period can be found at the Borough of York Archives. In addition to Assessment Rolls, this Archives have the Council minute books and auditors reports which contain a substantial amount of information. These books are called Minutes of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of York and Auditor's Report on Treasurer's Accounts for the Year -- . The problem with using these books is that they are very poorly indexed. If one knows the exact date of an event, these books can be very useful. For example, some people living in the Forest Hill area attempted to get a large portion of York Township to separate and form York City in 1923. Knowing the exact date that a referendum was held over this issue (June 9, 1923) one is able to locate the results for each polling station in these minutes, but without knowing the date this would have been very difficult and time-consuming.

These minute books are also useful for locating information about changes to individual homes, as they contain many references to building permits and construction by-laws, and they can also be used to trace the development of streets in the village. Details are given as to when each street was paved, when it received electricity, water mains, street lighting, sidewalks, and other information of that sort.

While the City of Toronto Municipal Archives has a great deal of material for the post-1923 period, it has only a limited amount

of material for this early period. References will occasionally be found in the Council minutes and the Board of Control minute books. For example, the Board of Control Minute Book No. 1 - Jan. - June 1923, Item 105, describes two depositions that the Board receives in regard to the above-mentioned proposal to form York City. The deposition in favour of creating York City is lead by Lawrence Baldwin, who was soon to be the first reeve of Forest Hill Village. Again, these books are not well-indexed and they are difficult to use.

It should also be mentioned that political events such as the referendum would also be covered in the newspapers of that time period and it would be advisable to read through these.

Sources

Borough of York Archives, 2700 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto
City of Toronto Municipal Archives, City Hall, Toronto.

VII. Families and Organizations

1. The Baldwin Estate

One cannot study the history of Forest Hill Village in this period without taking into account the Baldwin Estate, which covered such a large segment of the Village. In terms of our present day streets, the Baldwin Estate extended from St. Clair Ave. in the south to Eglinton Ave. in the north, and from Russell Hill Rd. on the west to Oriole Parkway on the east.

There are a number of secondary sources which contain valuable information for anyone interested in doing research about this estate. The most important of these sources is the book Spadina: A Story of Old Toronto by Austin Seton Thompson. This book is footnoted extensively, with references to original documents. While the book is primarily about the 'Spadina' property, which was occupied by the Baldwin family from 1793 to 1865 and the Austins from 1866-1936, it also contains very useful information on Mashquoteh, which is the name given to the home in the estate in Forest Hill. It gives a detailed account of how William Augustus Baldwin, the son of Dr. William Warren Baldwin and Phoebe Baldwin, and a younger brother of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, came to acquire the land. This account is as follows:

The provision affecting William Augustus Baldwin is of interest. The later squire of Mashquoteh had married Isabella Clark Buchanan in 1834 when he was twenty-six. His aunt, the ailing Maria Willcocks recognized the event by presenting him with the deed to her Farm Lot 23 in the Third Concession from the Bay [Deed No. 10674, Township of York, registered April 18, 1834.] It consisted of two hundred acres and extended from the Third Concession Road Allowance (St. Clair Avenue) to the present day Eglinton Avenue. Lying just to the west of

today's Upper Canada College, it forms the core of Forest Hill Village. Maria Willcocks had obtained the property in 1824 as part of her entitlement to Elizabeth Russell's extensive land holdings, which she shared with her sister Phoebe Baldwin [Deed No. 4744, registered March 6, 1824].

When Dr. Baldwin made his will [1842], William was still living with his wife and family at Spadina. His wife died in 1850, and the same year Phoebe Baldwin transferred to her bereaved son her interest in the south half of Farm Lot 22 in the Third Concession from the Bay [Deed No. 38490, Registered Nov. 13, 1850]. That parcel consisted of one hundred acres. It lay just to the east of the full farm lot young Baldwin had been given earlier by his aunt, and like her property, it was based on and extended north from the present St. Clair Avenue. The parcel, which today is largely occupied by Upper Canada College, was also received by Phoebe Baldwin in 1824 as part of her share in the estate of Elizabeth Russell [Deed No. 4928, registered Aug. 5, 1824]. (pp. 91-2)

A year after receiving the second parcel of land, in 1851, William Augustus Baldwin built a house on this property, which he called Mashquoteh, an Indian term signifying a meadow or a clearing in the woods. This first house, which was demolished in 1890, was located at what is now Avenue Rd. and Heath St., which is in fact one block south of Forest Hill's southern boundary. Two subsequent houses were built on land that is actually within Forest Hill's boundaries. A sketch of the original Mashquoteh as it appeared in 1878 can be found on page 13 of the Miles and Company's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York (see section 'Maps and Atlases.'). Copies of this sketch can also be found in the Picture Collection of the Baldwin Room at the Metropolitan Toronto Library, under the heading 'Forest Hill.'

Another secondary source which can be used to obtain information on William Augustus Baldwin and Washquoteh is The Baldwins and the Great Experiment by R.M. and J. Baldwin. While this book is primarily about Dr. William Warren Baldwin and Robert Baldwin, it contains a number of references to William Augustus Baldwin. It contains material only up to the year 1858, which was the year of Robert Baldwin's death.

William Augustus Baldwin and his descendants played a major role in determining the way in which Forest Hill would develop. This role was played both in terms of active politics and in their decisions as to how to divest themselves of their land over the years. For example, it was Baldwin's son Lawrence who gave Upper Canada College the land on which it is now situated in exchange for another tract of land and this had a considerable impact on the development of the village (see section 'Upper Canada College'). It was also Lawrence Baldwin who initiated the movement to have Forest Hill made into a village and who became its first reeve in 1924. There is a great deal of primary material on the Baldwin family available, although the majority of this deals with Dr. William Warren Baldwin and Robert Baldwin. The major archival source for the Baldwin Papers is the Baldwin Room in the Metropolitan Toronto Library, although there is also a collection of Baldwin Papers in the Archives of Ontario. It is strongly recommended that before going to these original sources, one consult Volume 2 of E.M. Chadwick's Ontarian Families: Genealogies of United Empire Loyalists and Other Pioneer Families of Upper Canada, as the Baldwin family is large and complicated. The genealogy

for the Baldwin family begins on page 34, with "Baldwin of Spadina" on pages 35 to 37 and "Baldwin of Mashquoteh" on pages 38 to 40. William Augustus Baldwin married twice and had 13 children, so that a guide of this type is useful before consulting primary material.

One other secondary source worth noting is Mary Hoskin Jarvis' Historical Street Names of Toronto 1931-1934. On page 14, she discusses street names in which the Baldwin family are recorded. The street names discussed which are part of Forest Hill are Warren Rd., Spadina Rd., Russell Hill Rd., and Dunvegan. After the initial Mashquoteh was demolished, the Baldwin home was located at the junction of what is now Old Forest Hill Rd., Kilbarry, and Dunvegan. Jarvis notes that Dunvegan was the name of the home of Mrs. William Augustus Baldwin in Skye, and gives similar types of information for the other streets.

Bibliography for 'The Baldwin Estate'

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Toronto: Longman, 1969.
- Chadwick, Edward Marion. Ontarian Families - Genealogies of United Empire Loyalists and other Pioneer Families of Upper Canada, vol 2. Toronto, 1898.
Reprinted, Lamberttonville, New Jersey: Hunterdon House, 1970.
- Jarvis, Mary Hoskin. Historical Street Names of Toronto, 1931-1934. Toronto, 193?.
- Thompson, Austin Seton. Spadina - A Story of Old Toronto.
Toronto: Pagurian Press, 1975.

Primary Sources

- The Baldwin Room, Metropolitan Toronto Library, 789 Yonge St., Toronto
- The Baldwin Papers.
- Archives of Ontario, 77 Grenville St., Toronto
- The Baldwin Papers.

2. Education

a) Public School

Prior to 1910, the children living in the area that is now Forest Hill attended classes in School Section 14. The school in this section was located at what is now Bathurst and Glencairn. In 1910, area residents petitioned the York Township Council for a school of their own, and as a result of their petition, School Section 30 was formed. The records for this can be found in the Minutes of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of York and Auditor's Report on Treasurer's Accounts for the Year 1910, which are located in the Borough of York Archives. The minutes indicate that on May 16, 1910 Bylaw No. 2219 was passed to create School Section 30. At this time, only the Lower Village, which is south of Eglinton Ave. was made into the new school section. The Upper Village did not join until 1919. Financial accounts for School Section 30 can be found in the York 'Minute Books' for subsequent years until Forest Hill was incorporated into a village.

The Toronto Board of Education Archives has a substantial amount of material on School Section 30 from the time of its inception in 1910. Most of the material for this early period is not listed in the official finding aid for the Archives, entitled The Manuscript Collection: Toronto Board of Education, as it has only recently been acquired, but it is recorded in the 'Toronto Board of Education Historical Collection Accession Book,' which can be viewed at the Archives.

The most interesting items in this collection for the period prior to the establishment of the Village are the two notebooks of 'Board Minutes: School Section No. 30 York Township, Vol. 1: July 13, 1910 to Oct. 9, 1913, Vol. 2: Oct. 26, 1913 to Dec. 29, 1920.' These minutes, which are handwritten, begin with the election of Mrs. W.B. Wylie, Mr. W. Lowrey, Mr. J.W. Bradshaw, and Mr. John Stringer to the posts of trustees and Secretary Treasurer. By reading through these minutes one can follow all of the activities leading up to the opening of the new school at Dunloe and Hawarden, where Forest Hill Junior and Senior Public School are now located, as well as find out which members of the community were involved. There are discussions of the temporary school, the purchase of property for a permanent school, building the school, the hiring of teachers, and other matters of this type. There are also some interesting comments on the problems faced by the Board. On March 16th, 1911, "the Secretary was instructed to write a strong letter to the parents of the many absentees pointing out to them their liability to punishment unless their children were sent to school." On May 6th of the same year "the Secretary informed the Board that complaints had reached him respecting the mixing of the children in the playground to the detriment of both sexes, and it was thought advisable that the children should be parted when in the school ground." The minutes also contain a number of references to meetings of the Ratepayer's Association about matters pertaining to the school. There is unfortunately a gap in the minute books for the period between 1920 and 1924 for which the

records appear to be lost.

Another interesting item in the Toronto Board of Education Archives is a School Census Book for 1924. This gives the names of all the children living in School Section 30, as well as their ages, the names of their parents or guardians, their addresses, and whether the parent or guardian is a public or separate school supporter.

b) Private Schools

i) Upper Canada College

There is a massive amount of material, consisting of both primary and secondary sources, available on Upper Canada College and only a brief outline of this material can be considered here. Only material that was produced in the post-1891 period will be considered, as this was the year in which the College moved to its present location in Forest Hill. The move to the new location was made after the school trustees reached an agreement with Lawrence Baldwin, in which they received the present site in exchange for thirty acres of land north of Clinton Ave. (now Lonsdale Rd.)

Anyone interested in doing research on any aspect of Upper Canada College's history would do well to begin by reading the recently published book Upper Canada College, 1829-1979: Colborne's Legacy, by Richard B. Howard. This history of the College is divided into two parts. The first deals with ^{the} period from 1829 to 1900, when it was a provincial grammar school with a close affiliation to the University of Toronto. The second part deals

with the post-1900 period during which time U.C.C. has been a private school. In the Preface to this book, Howard comments on:

the magnitude of information available on Upper Canada College, especially during the nineteenth century when it was surely one of the most controversial topics on the political and educational scene of Ontario. Reports and correspondence, debates and legislation about the College abound in the Public Archives of Canada, the Ontario Archives, the Baldwin Room at the Toronto Public Library, the University of Toronto Archives, the Legislative Library, the Robarts Library and the College records themselves.

This book has a lengthy bibliography (pp. 417-425), divided into 'Primary Sources' and 'Secondary Sources', in which many important documents are identified.

In addition to this book, a number of other histories of Upper Canada College have been published over the years. The titles of these books are listed in the accompanying bibliography for 'Education.' Of particular interest, not so much as a history of the school, but as an historical item in itself, is Stephen Leacock's My Memories and Miseries as a Schoolmaster.

Richard Howard noted the many sources for information about U.C.C. In terms of the records for the school itself, many for the pre-1900 period are located in the University of Toronto Archives, while most of the records for the post-1900 period are in the school's own Archives. It is worth noting that the College Archives has a complete run of the school newspaper, The College Times, which was first printed in 1857. A number of the more interesting items in the Upper Canada College Archives are kept on display in the Jubilee Room. A complete collection

of rolls of pupils can be found at the Upper Canada College Foundation Office. This Office also has a great deal of varied information about men who have graduated from the school.

ii) Bishop Strachan School

Bishop Strachan School moved to its present location in Forest Hill in 1915. It has never received the type of attention that Upper Canada College has and there is therefore much less material available about it. No histories of the school have been published, although brief histories have appeared over the years in the Old Girls Bulletin, available at the school. The school does have its own Archives, containing items such as the registers of students and a picture collection, which includes pictures of the area as well as pictures of the school.

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Toronto Board of Education Archives, 155 College St., Toronto.

University of Toronto Archives, 120 St. George St., Toronto.

Upper Canada College Archives, 200 Lonsdale Rd., Toronto.

Upper Canada College Foundation Office, 200 Lonsdale Rd.,

3. Religious Organizations

a) Forest Hill Presbyterian Church

The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, which was located at Lonsdale and Thelma (at that time Bertie) appears to have first been founded as the Forest Hill Mission Charge in 1911. It did not become a church until 1927 and then had a rather brief existence as a church, closing its doors in 1933. Because there is very little material available on this church, and because the material is particularly scant for the early period when it was a mission, all of the material that was located will be discussed, regardless of its date.

The surviving records for this church are located in the Presbyterian Church Archives. Very few records were located prior to 1927, but a substantial amount of information can be obtained by looking at the annual editions of Acts and Proceedings of the -- General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which are also located in the Archives. The Forest Hill Mission Charge is first located in this source in 1911, under the heading 'Statistical and Financial Returns - Pastoral Charges and Mission Fields- Presbytery of Toronto - Mission Charges.' The statistical information given includes the number of preaching places, families, communicants on roll, communicants received, communicants removed from roll, baptisms, number of elders, and number enrolled in Sabbath School. In this first year there were fourteen families and forty students. The financial information includes such things as the 'Stipend Paid by Congregation,' 'Stipend from other Sources,' and the 'Value of Church Property,' which is said to

be \$1000. In 1915, it is called Forest Hill Mission Field, and it has twenty-five families, eight single people, and seventy students.

There are eight original documents pertaining to the church in the Presbyterian Archives. The most significant of these are the Session Record Minute Book for the years 1927 to 1932 and the Communion Roll and Register for 1921 to 1933. The Session Record Minute Book includes such records as the ordaining to the Eldership of the Church of Andrew Hazlett (who was later to become the reeve of Forest Hill), James S. Gilchrist, Charles E. Tinsley, and Walter Scott Thornton in 1927. It was found in other non-church sources that these men were also active in a number of other village activities relating to politics and education. The Minute Book also gives accounts of new members who have been accepted into the church and it frequently gives their addresses. There are also discussions of matters such as fund-raising plays organized by the Women's Association of the church and matters relating to the Sunday School.

The second item of interest is the Communion Roll and Register. It gives the name and address of communicants, along with the date received and date removed for the years 1921 to 1933. A number of loose, miscellaneous papers are in this book, including brief pieces of correspondence.

Of the six remaining items in the Archives, five are books relating to financial matters and one is a notebook containing the minutes of the Young People's Society of Forest Hill Church from 1931 to 1933. Of the financial items, one is of interest for its closing statement, dated January 1, 1934, that "The final

deposition of the funds of Forest Hill Congregation as listed above were so determined at the final meeting of the Congregation of Forest Hill Church held in the Glebe Presbyterian Church on December 13, 1933 Reverend McCree in chair." As Reverend McCree, who had been the minister at Forest Hill, is listed as the Minister of Glebe Church in the 1934 Acts and Proceedings, and as Reverend McCree was the person who deposited the Forest Hill records with the Archives in 1948, it is suspected that the Forest Hill Congregation joined the Glebe Congregation, but this could not be confirmed.

b) Grace Church-on-the-Hill

Grace Church on-the-Hill, which was originally called Grace Church and was located at Elm St. and Elizabeth St., moved to its present location at Lonsdale and Russell Hill Rd. in 1911. The new site was purchased from Lawrence Baldwin, who was also a church member, and is only half in the area which is now considered to be Forest Hill. The Church was at first housed in a small wooden building that had been purchased and moved from Christ Church, Deer Park, but the present building opened in 1913. The parish hall was added in 1923. There are three sources of material on the early history of the church. There is one secondary source, a small church history entitled Grace Church on-the-Hill, 1874-1964. There are two sources of original records. These are the Anglican Church of Canada, Diocese of Toronto Archives and the church itself.

Grace Church-on-the-Hill, 1874-1964 is a small book written for the church by C.E. Woolcombe. It is based on material collected by Charles Muckles. The book has no bibliography, but provides a good general introduction to the history of the church. There is an interesting account of the period just prior to and after the move, which outlines the difficulties encountered and the roles played by J.S. Barber, D.T. Symons, and Dyce Saunders during this period. The difficulties were primarily due to the objections of Christ Church to a new parish being created in the area. The book has a number of pictures including one of the wooden church being moved, the present church under construction, and one of the first rector of the church, Reverend Broughall. It also has a list of rectors, a list of church wardens, a list of assistant clergy, the 'Honour Roll 1914-1918,' and a list of 'Memorials and Gifts.'

There is a considerable amount of material in the Anglican Church of Canada, Diocese of Toronto Archives (File No. F1 7A To) dealing with the controversy in 1910 and 1911 over moving the church. There is correspondence between the Lord Bishop of Toronto and the representatives of Grace Church, as well as correspondence between the High Bishop and the rector and church wardens of Christ Church, who were objecting to the proposed establishment of a new parish within the bounds of the parish of Christ Church, Deer Park. Many of these letters deal with the proposed boundaries, which were altered a number of times before they were acceptable to all parties, and with financial payments that were to be made to other churches in the area. There is also a map of the boun-

daries, as well as minutes of meetings held in the Bishop's room and at the Synod Office of the church to discuss the matter. Other material of interest in this file includes records, with the Bishop's seal, establishing the 'Parish of Grace Church' on April 11th, 1911 and a pamphlet of the 'Order of Service for the Induction of the Reverend James Samuel Broughall, M.A. as Rector of the Parish of Grace Church on Monday, October the 2nd, 1911 at 8:15 o'clock p.m.'

Grace Church-on-the-Hill has maintained a number of its own records at the church. These include all of the records for births, deaths, and marriages.

c) Jewish Cemeteries

A number of Jewish cemeteries are today located on Roselawn Avenue to the east of Chaplin Crescent. Stephen A. Speisman, who is the Director of the Archives of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Central Region, has written a book entitled The Jews of Toronto: A History to 1937, in which he includes an account of how the first cemetery came to be located there. He states that:

In 1906 a Jew was fatally injured in an accident at the outskirts of the city. Since there was no organized Jewish community in Toronto to take charge of the matter, he had been buried in a Christian cemetery. Horrified that a growing Jewish community had no facilities whereby to deal with such occurrences, Samuel Weber, a pious member of Goel Tzedec, purchased a parcel of land on what is now Roselawn Avenue and donated it for a cemetery to a Hebrew Free Burial Society (Chesed Shel Emes) which he himself organized (p. 155).

In speaking to Dr. Speisman, he indicated that a number of other

Jewish congregations and societies soon purchased land there, so that all of the land which is now cemetery was acquired before World War One. The Canadian Jewish Congress, Central Region Archives has acquired the cemetery records for a number of these organizations. They have the complete records for Adath Israel Congregation, Sons of Jacob Benevolent Society, and the Toronto Hebrew Benevolent Society. The cemetery records are together with the minutes of these organizations. Dr. Speisman indicated that while the Archives has acquired some of the records of the Mozirer Sick Benefit Society and the Eitz Chaim Talmud Torah, practically none of the cemetery records for these two organizations have been found. He suggested that anyone interested in the records for the Eitz Chaim Talmud Torah cemetery consult the Yiddish-language jubilee book entitled Yovel-Buch, Talmud Torah "Eitz Chaim." This book, which was edited by N. Shemen and L.Z. Zucker, was privately printed in 1943. It contains excerpts from the now missing minute books of the organization.

It is also worth noting that at the time these cemeteries were established, there was no Jewish community in Forest Hill. The first Jews did not move to the area until the late 1920s, and a substantial community did not exist there until after the Second World War.

Bibliography for Religious Organizations

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VIII. Conclusion

Very little research has been done on the history of the Forest Hill area in the years between 1850 and 1923. This essay has attempted to suggest possible areas of research and to provide an introduction to some of the materials available for use in this type of study. It was not feasible to include all of the possible topics for research in a paper of this length, nor was it possible to provide a comprehensive list of materials, but it is hoped that this paper will provide some guidance for people who are beginning this type of study.

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