



(Constantine Leimic, Artist, 1976)

## Part One 1806 - 1850

# Captain Samuel Smith - 1806



▲ Etobicoke Map of Colonel Smith Tract



◀ Colonel Samuel Smith  
(Region of Peel Archives,  
Perkins Bull Collection)

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**C**aptain Samuel Bois Smith (b.1756, d.1826) was one of the first people to receive land grants in Toronto Township. He was granted part of Lots 3 and 4, Con. 2, South Dundas Street (SDS), and Lots 3, 4 and 5, Con. 3, on August 11, 1806, for his work with the Queen's Rangers on building roads and government buildings in the province. He bought Lots 6 and 7, Con. 3, from Thomas Lucas. Smith leased out his properties to incoming settlers, who did not qualify for grants. When he passed away, his son, Samuel, later purchased Lot 2, the rest of 3 and 5, and by 1872 he had sold all these properties. The Smiths owned approximately 800 acres (320 ha) in Toronto Township.

Captain Smith had been born in Long Island, New York, and during the American Revolution (1775-1783), he had served with the Queens Rangers Loyalist Corp under Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who became the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada in 1791. As Captain-in-command of the Second Division of the newly formed Queen's Rangers, he accompanied his commander to Upper Canada. He would become Lieutenant Colonel, major in command of the Queens Rangers at Fort York.



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▲ Etobicoke Map, 1999 (Waterfront Generation Trust)

This group of soldiers were skilled craftsmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and the much needed axemen, who would open up the new country for incoming pioneers of their day. They were to construct public buildings and open roadways and they were well rewarded with land grants.

Under Simcoe's direction Smith and his 100 Queen's Rangers worked on Dundas Street, referred to as the Governor's Road, from Burlington Bay to the Thames River, with surveyor Augustus Jones in September, 1793.

He was the first Etobicoke settler and he had acquired grants of 1,530 acres (622 ha) there that stretched from Dundas Street to Lake Ontario. He built a house below the Lake Shore Road in 1805, where his descendants resided until Colonel Samuel Smith Jr. sold the last 500 acres (202 ha) to James Eastwood in 1871. The property contained the old Colonel's original homestead that remained intact until 1955.

Colonel Samuel Smith is remembered by a park at the bottom of Kipling Avenue named in his honour.

## The Shaw Family - 1816

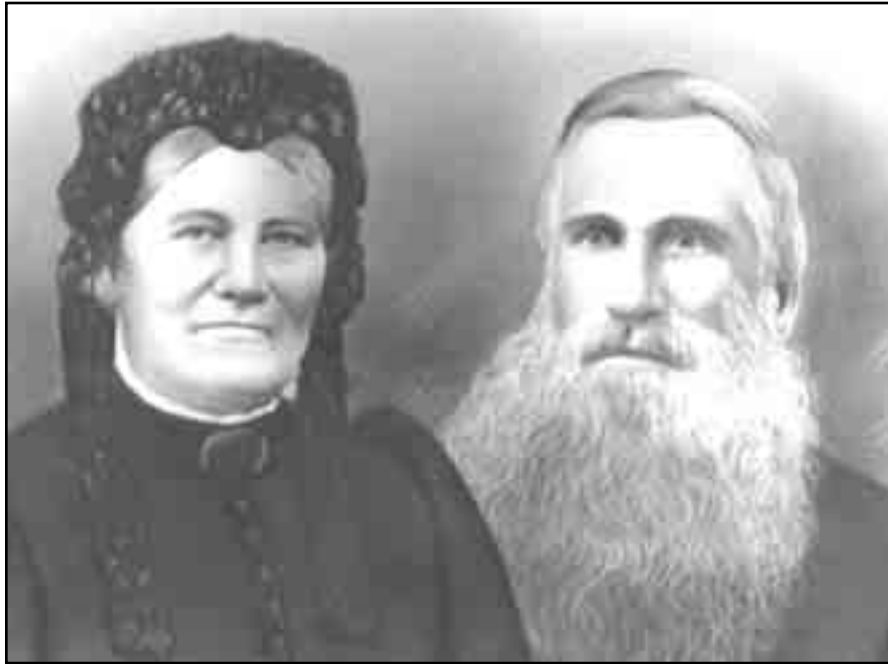


### ▲ Shaw Homestead

(Region of Peel Archives, Perkins Bull Collection)

WILLIAM SHAW WAS BORN IN 1779 TO JOSEPH AND Isabel Noodle Shaw in Garsdale Parish, Sedburgh, Yorkshire, England. He married Ann Robinson (b.1776, d.1849) in Kirby Lonsdale Church, Westmoreland, on March 18, 1800. They had five sons, Joseph (1801-1850), Thomas, William, Benjamin and James Robinson and a daughter, Hannah.

**T**hey came to America in 1808 to reside in Westchester County, New York, where they developed West Farms. Disillusioned after the War of 1812, they left the United States for Upper Canada in 1816 when William leased Lot 12, Con. 2, SDS, a Clergy Reserve in Toronto Township. He was a blacksmith by trade. Not enjoying the desolation, the family returned to Westchester in 1820, leaving 19 year old Joseph to take care of their property. They returned in 1831 with their two sons, Thomas and James.



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▲ **Mary Jane and James Shaw**  
(Region of Peel Archives)

Upon their return, son James Robinson (1811-1907) opened a blacksmith shop on their property and also made a liniment called Fester Oil, which he sold to his neighbours. He received a 75 acre (30 ha) grant of Lot 12 on November 9, 1837. He married Jane Polley, who died within a year and he took a second wife, Mary Jane Thompson (1825-1880) in 1842. They had eleven children, William, 1844, John, 1847, Hannah (1850-1872), Emily, 1857, Ida, 1859,

James, 1862, Alice, 1863, Jessie (1865-1887), and Rosetta, 1873. A John and James died in infancy.

William died in 1833 and was buried in the Union Chapel cemetery on Dundas Street in the area that would become Dixie in 1867. His wife, Ann, passed away in 1849 and son Joseph in 1850.



▲ **James Robinson Shaw**  
(Mississauga Library System)

On February 18, 1850, James received another 100 acres (40 ha) that Joseph had farmed these many years as a grant and on April 30, 1852, the remaining 25 acres (10 ha). James did not farm but hired help and continued his work as a smithy and wheelwright.

William Jr., who had joined his family, purchased his brother James' original 75 acres (30 ha) on February 18, 1850, nephew Joseph, 50 acres (20 ha) in 1856 and Benjamin, 50 acres in 1857. James and his family moved to Port Credit where he operated a general store. James was an altruistic man, who assisted people with their health problems. He even pulled teeth. The money he was paid, he generously donated to the Methodist Church, to which he was dedicated. Mary Jane died at age 55 in 1880. James passed away in 1907 at 96 years of age. Both are buried in the family plot at the Dixie Union Church Cemetery.

Several acres (hectares) of the northern portion of the Shaw property was sold to Benjamin Lynd on April 30, 1891. He had married James' daughter, Ida, in 1880, and they had Leda, 1881, Garnet, 1882, Lemuel, 1884, Gough, 1885, Ida, 1888, and Lloyd, 1893.

Reverend Garnet Lynd, a United Church minister, and his brother, Gough, inherited the property east of Kenmuir Avenue and put in a

subdivision they called Lyndwood Gardens. They named the streets after their children, Garnet and Leda. Garnet named one street Lynd Avenue and he built a house there. He was a minister for 48 years and died in May, 1961.



▲ **Rev. Garnet Lynd**

chased by Stephens from William Shaw's executor, Joseph Morgan. He called it Maywood Gardens. It went from the Lake Shore Road to the Middle Road (QEW).

On October 13, 1920, Plan F-20 was registered for a subdivision of 97.7 acres (39.5 ha) of the Shaw grant by E. T. Stephens. According to a couple of sources the company that subdivided the property into 321 - 30 and 50 foot (9 m-15 m) lots for Stephens was Bowes and Bowes. The property was pur-

The remaining Shaw acreage would change hands over the years with owners such as Richard and John Richey. In 1948, it was sold for urban development. Cedar Heights Construction would build the rest of the area up and 6.28 acres (2.5 ha) would become the location of the Canadian Admiral Corporation in 1951.

Stephens named all the streets from Shaw Drive, named in remembrance of the original owners of Lot 12, and Enola Avenue, to Trotwood and Kenmuir Avenues.

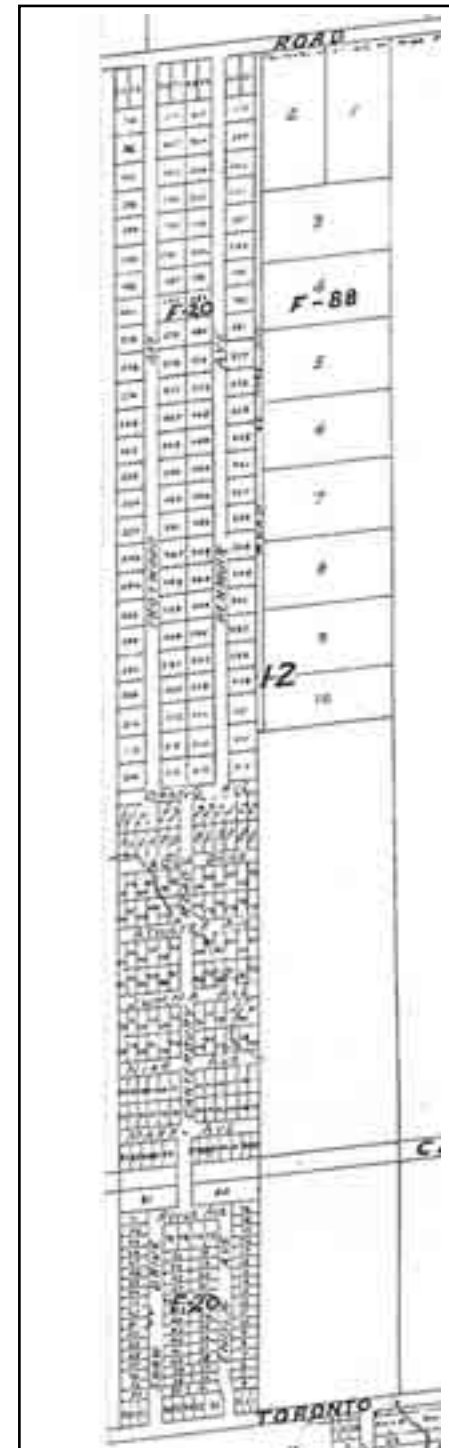
## Memories

"James Robinson married Mary Jane Thompson, who was born in York in 1825. Jane's mother died when she was young and her father remarried; she did not get along with her stepmother, being very unhappy, so when she was 15 years old Grandpa Shaw and her brother Thomas abducted Jane from her home in Scarborough.

They went by canoe and when returning were overtaken by a storm in crossing the Humber River, being forced to take refuge in Mimico Creek. The canoe was completely wrecked and they walked six miles to the Shaw home on the Lake Shore Road. Jane kept house for her brother and Grandpa Shaw until she was 17 and then she and James were married."

Interview with Kathleen Lynd Lye, November, 1987  
By Verna Mae Weeks for her book on Lakeview

Lot 12, 1923 (Frank Slater) ▶



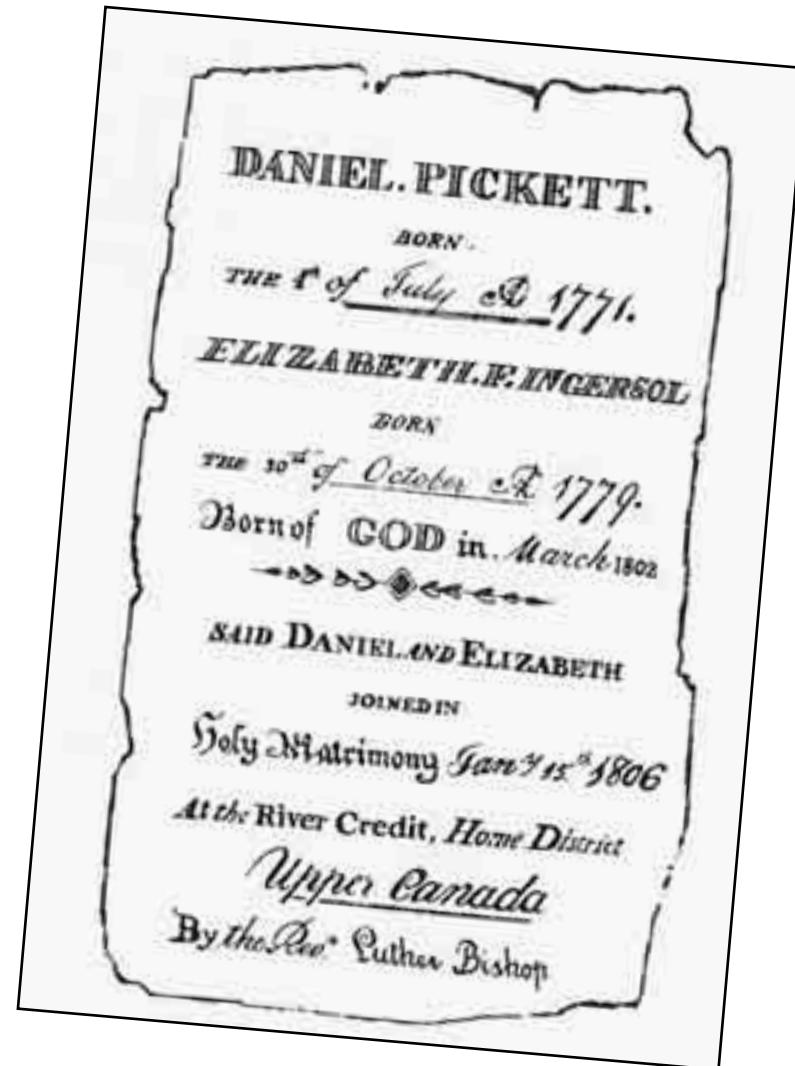
## The First Church Services - 1825

THE FIRST CHURCH SERVICES IN THE Lakeview area were held in 1825 at the home of Wesley Watson. The Watsons had settled here in 1812, having travelled from New York State. Wesley worked other settlers' land, until he purchased 40 acres (16 ha) of Lot 11, Con. 3, south of the Lake Shore Road on June 10, 1831, for £50 (\$125) from Kings College and initiated his own farm. When the Methodist circuit rider came through his territory, he used the Watson's house to preach his sermon to an eager congregation of local farmers.

Upper Canada was divided into seven Methodist Episcopal circuits. Toronto Township was included in the circuit along the Lake Shore Road from Pickering to Trafalgar. Early church services were conducted by Home District circuit riders, sometimes referred to as saddlebag preachers, who rode their horses from one community to another, preaching wherever a home was open to them.

The first marriage in Toronto Township was Thomas Ingersoll's 27 year old daughter, Elizabeth, to 35 year old Reverend Daniel Pickett, on January 15, 1806. Rev. Luther Bishop conducted the service at the Government Inn, operated by Thomas since 1805. Daniel Pickett had the circuit rider run along the Lake Shore Road and he lived at the Government Inn.

The Watsons' home was used for church services until Wesley sold his property to George Heap for £300 (\$750) in September, 1857. It is believed that his barn was moved to Meadowvale Village by Harold South in 1920 (torn down in 2001). He died in 1867.



(Mississauga South Peel Historical Society)

## NEWS ITEM

### Preaching With Passion

This month marks the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Wesley, founding genius of the Methodist Movement. He grew up the son of a staunchly high church priest and a Puritan mother at Epworth in Lincolnshire. While at Oxford University, he and several others practised a devotion so intense and deliberate that the group was derisively nicknamed, "the methodists." However, Wesley and his brother, Charles, had no notion of a cloistered faith. After ordination in the Church of England, Wesley began to preach the message of free and experienced grace, pulpits in the Church of England were successively closed to him. John began preaching out of doors, first at Bristol and then over much of the British Isles, attracting huge crowds. Not only impassioned preaching but also heartfelt song characterized early Methodist meetings.

One icon of the Methodist movement is the silhouette of a mounted rider, book in hand. That is how Wesley travelled and managed to read. It was to become a trademark also of Methodist preachers in North America. As small communities formed in the American colonies and later in Canada, Methodists grouped their scattered congregations into preaching circuits. Thus the preachers who rode from one preaching point to another soon became known as circuit riders.

In part, *Toronto Star*, by Peter Wyatt  
Saturday, June 7, 2003



#### ▲ Circuit Rider

(C.W. Jefferys Estate Archives  
C96392 Rogers Cantel Collection)

Charles William Jefferys (b.1869, d.1951) did many drawings for William Perkins Bull during the writing of his books in the 1930s. Here is one of his quotes about the project, "Here are portraits of pioneer women who made their homes in the virgin wilderness; of men who hewn fields out of the forests. We see axe-men at work, the planning of a crop amidst a multitude of stumps, the barn raisings, the stone, rail and stump fences, the log cabins, and all the dogged labour with crude tools by which our fathers conquered this land."



## The Ogdens - 1831

**J**oseph Ogden, the son of Doctor Joseph Ogden, was born in 1762 in Carlisle, Sherman's Valley on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania. The Ogden family originated in Scotland. The family can be traced back to King Charles II (b.1630, reigned,1649-1685), as a family member received a coat of arms for services rendered to the King. Joseph married Hannah Jones (b.1765, d.1865) and they had two sons, Samuel and William Jones (1803-1888), and two daughters. They came to Niagara, Upper Canada, in 1798, then to Etobicoke Township in 1807. Joseph served on the petit jury of the Home District Court of Quarter Sessions and attended jury duty when summoned. He became a constable for Etobicoke in 1811.

Joseph applied for a grant and received his patent of 200 acres (81 ha), Lot 8, Con. 2, SDS, in Toronto Township on March 21, 1831. It was a wooded lot profuse in oak, pine and birch trees. Joseph built a cabin to suffice until he put up a substantial house facing the Lake Shore Road, which he and Hannah turned into a hotel. Their daughter, Anna (1802-1846), had married Jacob Cook in 1819, for whom Cooksville was named. They resided in Harrisville (became Cooksville in 1836) on Lot 16, Con. 1, SDS, where they raised 12 children.

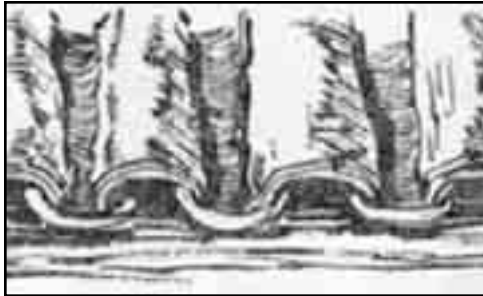


▲ Building a Cabin (Frederick R. Bercham)

JOSEPH DIED JULY 19, 1849, IN HIS 87th YEAR AND WAS buried in the Union Church Cemetery on Dundas Street. His son's William and Samuel inherited the farm. Samuel was a farmer, jurymen, treasurer of the Toronto Temperance Society and road commissioner, 1846. He had received Lot 16, Con. 1, NDS, as a grant in 1825, in Cooksville and he resided there, across the road from his sister, Anna. He died in 1863. William Jones married Rebecca Ann Ward (1807-1868) and they worked the farm diligently. He and Rebecca had Uzziel (1828-1910), Hannah Ann (1833-1860), Emma, William (1837-1915), Jehu, Jessie, Issac(1840-1861) and Albert (1847-1925). Uzziel, William and Jehu became physicians, having graduated from the Victoria College School of Medicine in 1849, 1860 and 1868 respectfully, and Albert a barrister and solicitor. Jehu practiced in Cooksville for a few years under the watchful eye of his Uncle Jacob.

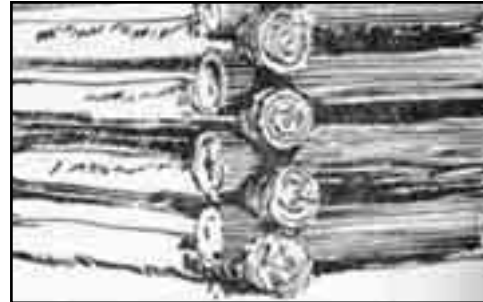
William was a farmer, hotel keeper, Methodist, Liberal, and served as a Justice of the Peace. When he was a boy, he and his father were standing on the banks of Humber Bay when the American ships approached York on April 26, 1813, during the War of 1812. He fought in the 1837 Mackenzie Rebellion. He is also acclaimed for being the first farmer to plant strawberries in the Township. He was a commissioner of repairs to bridges, 1867, and built the bridge over the Etobicoke Creek at Lake Shore Road. It was said of him that he read *The Globe* every day until he died in 1888. Upon William's death, his son Albert took over the farm.

Albert Ogden, who was married to Mary Leadlay, tore down his grandfather's house and built a cottage, then a larger house around it. He sold 50 acres (20 ha) of the northeast portion of the farm to Susan Leslie on November 1, 1906, for \$1,000, and part of the south half was sold to Henry Ardagh on September 26, 1919, who put in a subdivision. The Odgens resided on the remainder of their property until March, 1920, when the land was sold to Shropshire Estates Limited for a subdivision, which was registered on May 9, 1921. The Ogden house burned down in 1930 and was rebuilt and has since been demolished. The Ogden family leaves behind Ogden Avenue in remembrance of having lived in this locale.



◀ Roof Example

(Vernon Mould)



Log Example ▶

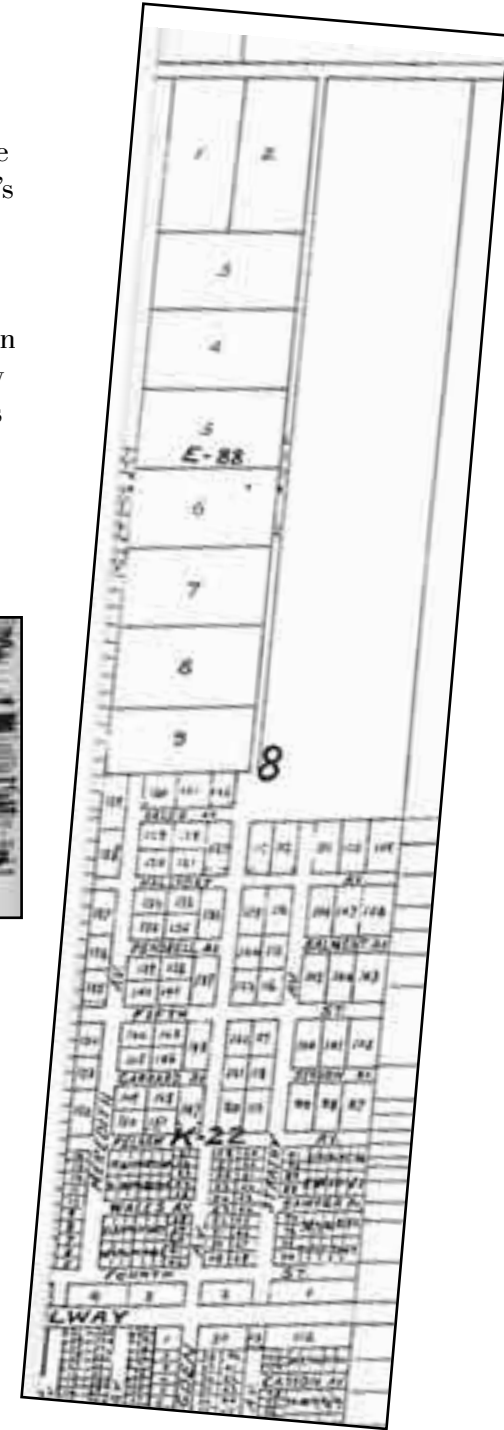


◀ Ogden Road Sign

(Kathleen A. Hicks)

Lot 8 of Lakeview Map, 1923 ▶

(Frank Slater)



## The First School - 1833

**T**he first school in Lakeview was made of logs and was built on the northwest corner of Joseph Cawthra's property, Lot 12, Con. 3, SDS, south of the Lake Shore Road in 1833. In 1850, it was replaced by a building of frame construction.

James Caven was a trustee and in 1855, he recorded that the final payment was made on what had become known as "the little gray schoolhouse."

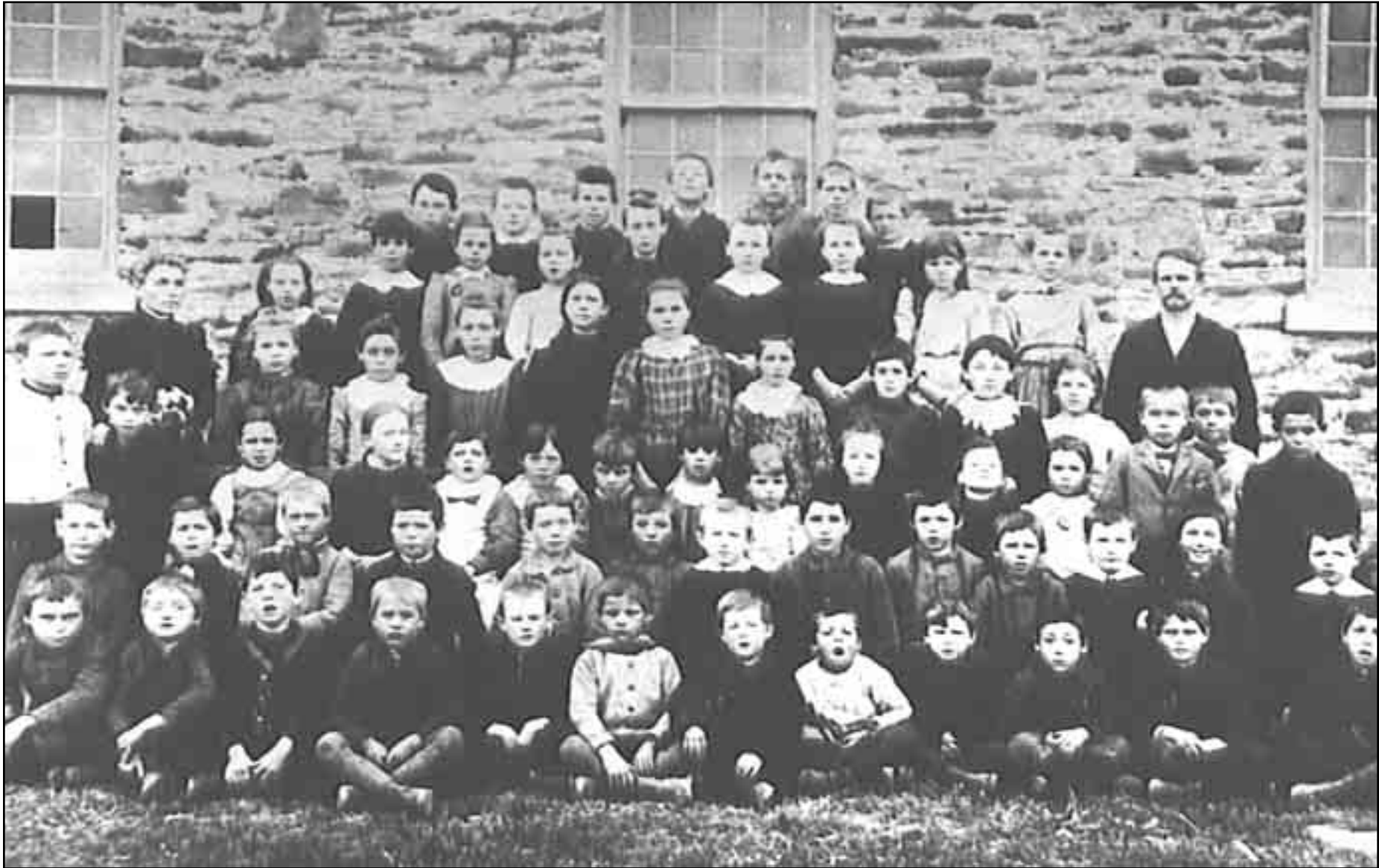
In 1867, Miss Lottie Dibble became the teacher. This school was used until 1872 when it burned down. A two-room structure of stone replaced it and was referred to as "the stone school." On September 1, 1889, the executors of the Cawthra estate turned over the property the school sat upon, 3/4 of an acre (0.3 ha) for \$80, to the School Section #7 trustees, George Cavan, Charles Lynn and Abraham Block. Amy Goldthorpe was one of the teachers at this time.



▲ Amy Goldthorpe

(Mildred Bellegam Collection)

IN 1893, SCHOOL SECTION # 7 WAS DIVIDED IN TWO AND A new one room school was built on the north side of Lake Shore Road, east of Cawthra Road, referred to as Manor Road by the locals. It was opened in 1894 as Lakeview Beach Public School and the use of the stone school was discontinued. It became a private residence to Mr. and Mrs. William Culligan, until it was demolished in August, 1955, and was replaced by a service garage, which is across from Shaw Drive.



▲ School Class of 1892 with Amy Goldthorpe Guthrie and Mr. Stringer

(Mildred Bellegham Collection)

## Lakeview Orangemen - 1834

A GROUP OF GENTLEMEN FORMED THE Lakeview Orangemen's Lodge #163 in 1834 and held their meetings in a building near the school-house on the Cawthra property.

The Loyal Orange Order got its start in Toronto Township when John Rutledge founded the first Lodge in 1820 in Grahamsville. The Orange Order was organized after England's King Billy, William of Orange, conquered Ireland in the "Battle of the Boyne," July 1, and the "Battle of Aughrim" on July 12, 1690. The Orangemen have celebrated this victory on July 12th ever since. The first parade in the Home District was held in York (Toronto) in 1822 and many of the members of the newly formed Lodges joined in the rivalry.



▲ Orange Hall (Charlie Hare)



◀ John Rutledge  
(Region of Peel Archives)

On April 1, 1854, William Polley, whose father Moses had purchased 106.5 acres (40.2 ha) of Lot 9, Con. 2, SDS, from the Kings College in 1832, gave 1.6 acres (0.6 ha) of the southwest corner for a token £5 (\$12.50) for the building of a Lodge. They took out a mortgage on the property, which was paid off on September 29, 1857. When the hall was built and opened in grand style, the Orangemen held a fancy ball every year to raise funds to keep their club functioning.

When the Lakeview and Port Credit Lodges amalgamated in 1875, this building was moved to Stavebank Road in Port Credit and sat where the present St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church now sits. When a new Orange Hall was built in 1914 at 26 Ann Street, it became the Port Credit Municipal building. In 1927, it was moved behind the Fire Hall so St. Andrew's could be built. Then it was used for the first public library and eventually was torn down.

In 1934, a 100 year anniversary was held in Clarke Hall to commemorate the formation of Lakeview's Orange Lodge. The Port Credit Lodge became dormant on December 31, 1960.

## Stagecoaches - 1835

The first stagecoaches to pass through Toronto Township rattled noisily along Dundas Street in 1816 from York (Toronto) to Niagara, a 17 hour trip. They ran weekly and were operated by George Carey.

In 1835, William Weller (b.1788, d.1863) of Toronto purchased James Boyce's Telegraph Coach Stage Line that had been in operation only a couple of years. Weller's first route ran along Lake Shore Road to Hamilton and took 12 hours. Stages ran daily and the 12 hour trip cost 1 shilling 10d (approximately 20¢). The stagecoaches would stop frequently at designated locations along the route to change horses and allow the passengers to have refreshments. One of the stops was Bush's Inn in Clarkson, which had just opened.



▲ William Weller  
(Toronto Public Library)

After a few years of service, Weller's operation became the largest stagecoach line in the province, and he became known as "the king of stage proprietors." His bright yellow coaches, with their brass railings and black wheels drawn by four bay horses,

were a familiar sight along the various routes, west to east, connecting Niagara with Port Hope, Peterborough and Cobourg. He moved to Cobourg where he operated the Carriage Works and Stables and served three terms as Mayor.

He continued his stagecoach line until 1856 when the railroad cut across the province and people had a faster mode of transportation. Despite Weller's many enterprises, he died in 1863 in poverty. Weller is remembered by a plaque in Victoria Park, Cobourg.

### Information



▲ "Racing Against Time"  
(Molson Breweries)

WELLER'S FAME CAME from a record breaking ride in February, 1840, when he conveyed Governor General Charles Poulette Thomson from Toronto to Montreal. (After establishing the Union of the Canadas in 1841, he was given the title of Lord Sydenham, for whom

Sydenham - later Dixie - was named.) The Governor was going to retrieve a murderer and so Weller placed a wager of £1000 (\$2,500) that he could get the Governor there in a selected amount of time. Weller won. The 375 miles (600 km) was covered in 35 hours and 40 minutes, which was quite a feat for February. The Governor was so pleased by Weller's "distinguished service," he presented him with £100 (\$250) and a watch engraved, "Presented to Mr. Weller by the Right Honb.C. Poulette Thomson Gov. General of B. N. America in Remembrance of his having Conveyed His Excellency from Toronto to Montreal in 35 Hours and 40 minutes Feb, 1840." A plaque in Victoria Park, Cobourg, commemorates him as the leading stage coach owner (circa 1830s-1856) province-wide.

Excerpt from *The Life & Times of the Silverthorns of Cherry Hill*, page 157 - Kathleen A. Hicks

## The Caven Family - 1837

In 1837, Irish born Thomas Caven (b.1777, d.1844), as a United Empire Loyalist, received a 200 acre (81 ha) grant, Lot 11, Con. 2, SDS, which had been designated for the King's College. He and his wife, Mary (1778-1844), and their sons, Hugh, 1804, James, 1806, and William, 1808, had come from New York State. Thomas built a roughcast abode, which would later be replaced by a red brick house. They worked hard to clear the land and Maple Shade Farm became a reality. Once their crops were flourishing, they began to trek their produce into Toronto by wagon, then by skiff via Lake Ontario.

James and his wife, Elizabeth, who married in 1838, had 15 children. Rosetta died in 1849, age



▲ Elizabeth and James Caven (Kathleen Lynd Lye)

five days and Wesley in 1856 at age three. James was extremely community minded and he became a preacher and was one of the first trustees of the Mississauga Indians Methodist Church in Port Credit, which had been built in 1825.



▲ Caven Family Barn Raising  
(Region of Peel Archives)

HE ALSO SERVED AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY School and a trustee of the Lakeview School. Hugh married Mary Giles in 1838 and they eventually had eight children. William married Maria and she died in May, 1846, at age 34. In May, 1849, he lost his 14 year old daughter, Isabella.

When Thomas and Mary passed away in 1844, they were buried in the Union Church cemetery on Dundas Street. Their sons inherited the farm and it was divided into three farms. They prospered over the years, working hard to keep the place flourishing with produce.

James's son, Hugh Mathias (1839-1901), became a ship's captain on the Great Lakes with a route from Port Arthur to Quebec until 1862. (Hugh spelled his name Cavan. Some used Cavin. The original spelling was Caven, according to the family Bible.) He married Anne Elizabeth Proctor (1842-1917) that same year and the newlyweds resided in Clarkson on her father's estate on Clarkson Road. They raised eight children there.

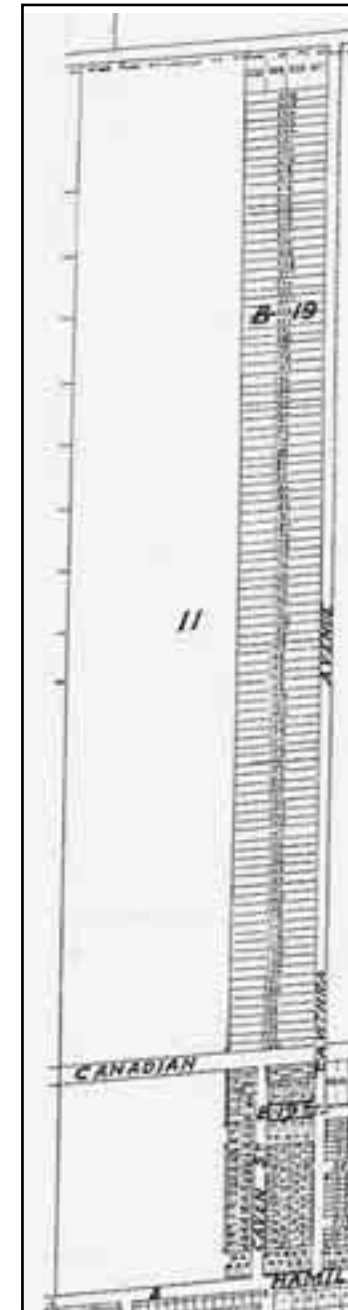
In 1901, Hugh and William Cavan (1857-1933) built a stonehooker scow they called the *Mary E. Ferguson*. They launched it from Saul's Creek, which ran down the west side of their family farm, and it floated out into Lake Ontario, making a proud moment for their efforts. Hugh passed away that year.

In 1919, Otto Cavin sold Edgar Stephens 120 acres (48.6 ha) and a subdivision, Plan B-19, was built. The rest of the land remained in the Caven family until the 1950s, making for six generations of Cavens, who had resided there. The property was sold to Frank Whitehead and on May 4, 1951, Whitehead registered a plan for a subdivision. The last time the Caven name is mentioned in the Land Registry papers is June 30, 1953, when Charles Caven sold property to Lloyd Lott for the Dominion Store (now Shopper's Drug Mart). On July 6, 1953, Whitehead sold 11.4 acres (4.6 ha) to Johns Manville Corporation Limited, who soon went into business in a big way. Gold Leaf Construction and Rosemark Construction companies built up



▲ Frank Cavan's House (Lorne Joyce Collection)

the area in the 1960s, which was called Queen Elizabeth Gardens. This industrious family is remembered by Caven Street, which is located on what was the east side of their farm.



▲ Lot 11  
(Frank Slater)

### Memories

"When I first came from England with my mother, we played the music for the silent films at a theatre on Yonge Street in Toronto. Mother played the violin and I played the piano. It was an effective combination for the movies, for the pathos and comedy parts. I have been a musician, an accompanist and music teacher for over 40 years. I still sing in the Seniors choir and I have accompanied operettas in the district for years."

Mrs. Gladys Cavan, wife of Frank, at 91 years old  
Interview with Verna Mae Weeks, 1989



## The Duck Family - 1850

**T**he Duck family originated from Yorkshire, England, and came to Upper Canada in 1850. John Cawthra II met William Duck in Newmarket and asked him if he would be interested in clearing the family's property in Toronto Township. William agreed and moved his family into one of the Cawthra houses on Lot 10, Con. 2, SDS. He and his wife, Mary (b.1803, d.1865) had Martha, John, Thomas, Hannah, Jennie, Elizabeth, William (1844-1919) and Robert Francis called Frank (1847-1915). It took ten years to clear the land, but the Duck family lived well and enjoyed their involvement with the Cawthras. In 1861, William was recorded as a tenant farmer with 320 acres (139 ha), 200 (81 ha) cultivated.

Although William farmed his leased land, his pride was mostly shown in his race horses that he bred and raised. His fastest horse was Yorkshire Whig and a filly he called Flossie, who was entered in the 1871 Queen's Plate and brought home top prize. William and Mary are buried in St. Peter's Cemetery in Erindale.



▲ Frank Duck's farmhouse

(Region of Peel Archives, Perkins Bull Collection)

SON FRANK MARRIED MARY ANN RITCHIE IN 1871. MARY Ann had been born in Ireland in 1850 and when a young lass of 14, her parents brought her and her seven siblings to Canada and settled in Cooksville. Her father, Richard, worked for Sir Melville Parker in the Chateau Clair Winery. She met Frank Duck and moved to Lakeview and they resided in Joseph Cawthra's original cottage on John Cawthra's farm, where Frank worked at clearing the land of trees. They also lived on the Henry Cawthra property and then the Duck family homestead on 50 acres (20 ha) of Lot 9, Con. 2, from 1905, which had been purchased by Robert Duck in 1901. They had six children.

Frank Duck purchased 33 acres (13 ha) of Lot 4, Con. 2, on December 27, 1885, from a Mr. Reginald Ball and part of Lot 5 for \$2,250. In 1892, son John started the Etobicoke Tourist Camp on Lot 4, which was named for the creek it bordered on but fondly called Duck's Tourist Camp. He had 14 small shingled cottages for rent. It was a popular spot in Lakeview and John Duck was a great businessman and well liked by all who knew him.

Frank continued with the race horses, entering them in ice races at Port Credit and Streetsville in the winter, carried out on the Credit River, and Brampton and Cooksville fairs in the fall. Having acquired a horse called Maude in 1900 from brother John, who ran a hotel on the Humber Bay, they raced her between 1900 and 1905 and she won nearly every race she was entered in. She was retired to raise colts, but none of them fared as well as their mother.

Frank and his sons, John and Thomas (1880-1964), became Yorkshire swine breeders. By 1902 they had a herd of 60 hogs. It was recorded in the *Streetsville Review* on October 23, 1902, "Messrs. R.F. Duck & Sons have done remarkably well at the fall fairs this year with their famous 'Lake View Herd' of Berkshire and Essex swine. They



▲ Robert Francis Duck and Family  
(Region of Peel Archives, Perkins Bull Collection)

exhibited at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, where they secured a large number of red tickets, and at the many local fairs, where they swept everything in their class." They had raised a sturdy boar from birth and sold it to a Canadian showman to start his herd. In 1904, this hog won the 2 year class at the St. Louis World's Fair and revered grand champion of its breed. They entered their swine in the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair in Guelph in 1909 and took first prize in each class, which was featured in the *Farmer's Advocate* magazine. When the National Live Stock Show (became the Royal Winter Fair in 1922 when the Coliseum at the Canadian National Exhibition was built) started in Toronto in 1913, the Ducks participated. Frank was president of the Cooksville Fair in 1908 and so was his son, George, in 1928-1929. George was on the Toronto Township Council in 1922 as a councillor and 1923 as Deputy Reeve and held many other positions such as assessor of Division No. 3 in 1928. Mary enjoyed her husband and sons' participation in these events.

With the death of Frank on June 22, 1915, at age 68, part of Lot 9 was purchased in 1922 by Harold A. Hubbs, a shrewd land manipulator and real estate broker, and a subdivision blossomed with streets named Westmount Avenue, Eastmount Avenue, Alexandra Avenue and Northmount Avenue. Mary Ann died October 3, 1924, age 74. Their six children had blessed them with 12 grandchildren and six great grandchildren. She and Frank are buried in the Trinity Anglican Church Cemetery in Port Credit. The original location of the Duck homestead is now a vacant piece of unkept property on the Lakeshore Road between Alexandra and Meredith Avenues.



▲ John Duck's House  
(Louise Gauthier)



▲ Frank Duck's Barns  
(Region of Peel Archives, Perkins Bull Collection)



▲ John Duck's Tourist Camp  
(Region of Peel Archives)

## Memories

When William Duck arrived in New York he went into a restaurant to get a meal and he asked the clerk the price of one. The clerk said one would cost three York shillings (36¢). Mr. Duck said he would take one. He had a carpet bag with him and sitting on a stool, he placed the bag on the stool beside him. When it was time to pay for his dinner, he pulled out three York shillings and the clerk said it would be six shillings.

"Why?" said Mr. Duck. "I agreed with thee for three York shillings."

"Your carpetbag," said the clerk, "has taken up a seat and I will have to charge for that."

Opening up the bag, he looked in and said, "My! Thee has a great mouth to fill." He then proceeded to fill it with sandwiches, cheese and biscuits, and in this way procured enough food to last him on his journey to Toronto Township.

Mr. Davidson, Lakeview

Interviewed by William Perkins Bull for his 1930s books.

Old Mr. Duck, grandfather of George Duck, had a sporting nature and he would bet on any kind of competition. He had many of us young boys working for him picking potatoes for 25¢ a day. Every noon hour, he would engage us in a test or two with a cent for the prize. One day he said that he would have a wrestling match and whichever boy won, he could have one of his pigs. I threw all the boys up to the last one, Alvin Nash. When I threw Alvin, he broke his arm, so Mr. Duck gave Alvin the pig. I was eight at the time.

Captain Albert Hare, Lakeview

Interview for Perkins Bull's books.

# Toronto Township's Incorporation - 1850

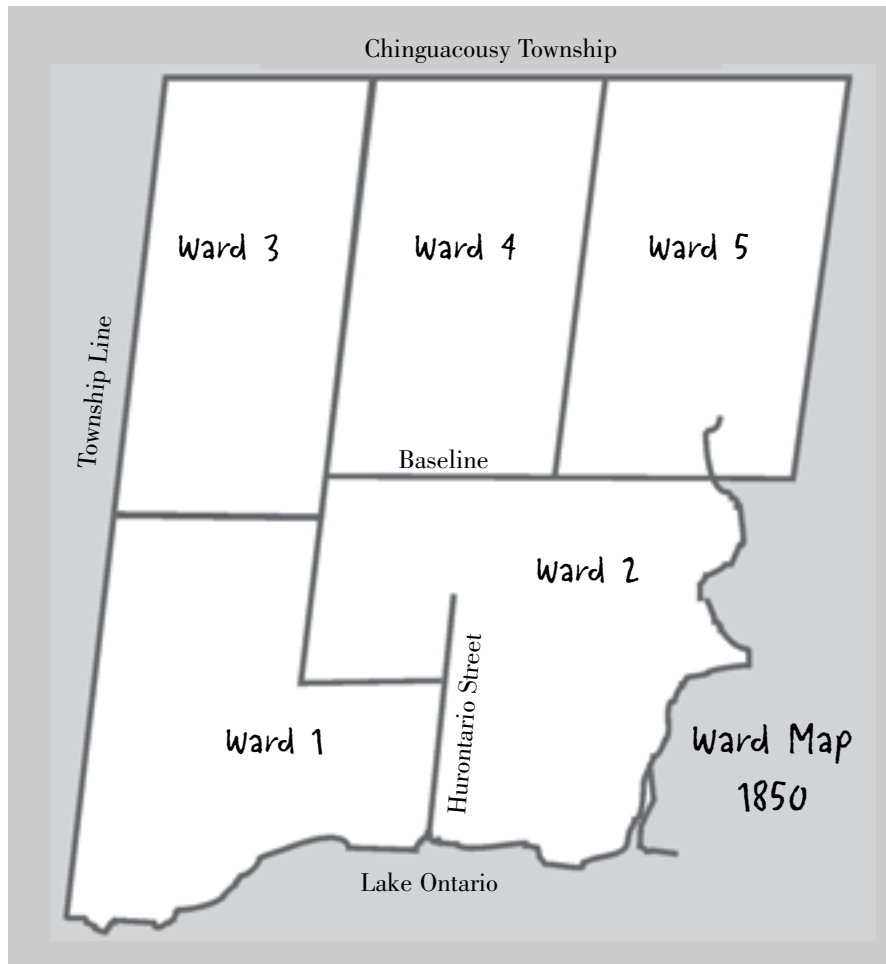
IN 1850, TORONTO TOWNSHIP WAS INCORPORATED under the District Municipal Act, which reads: Incorporation under the Act by the Legislature in the Twelfth year of Victoria, chapter eighty and eighty one; entitled as Act to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities and other matter of a like nature.

With the incorporation in the offing, the Township was divided into five wards at a meeting of the Home District Council on October 2, 1849. At the election held the first Monday in January, the councillors for the year of 1850 were decided upon: Ward 1, William Thompson, Ward 2, Charles Romain, Ward 3, Christopher Row, Ward 4, Joseph Wright, and Ward 5, Samuel Price. The Council now had the jurisdiction to hold municipal elections and control its own governmental undertakings. (Lakeview was Ward 2.)

On January 21st, at the Telegraph Inn in Streetsville, the councillors took their oath, then proceeded to appoint a Township Reeve and Deputy Reeve. The yeas and nays for Joseph Wright as Reeve went "yeas," Price, Row and Romain, and "nays," Thompson. For Samuel Price as Deputy, "yeas," Wright, Row and Price, "nays," Thompson. Joseph Wright became the first Reeve. William Thompson of Clarkson became the Reeve in 1851 and Samuel Price in 1867 at Confederation.

The population of the Township at this time was over 7,000.

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▲ Charles Romain  
(Region of Peel Archives)



▲ Samuel Price  
(Mississauga Library System)

(Kathleen A. Hicks)

## Council Meeting Minutes - 1850

That the following be Overseers in Ward No. 2:

- No. 1 - James Cavan - from Etobicoke to Centre Road on the Lake Shore Road
- No. 2 - John Moore - All west of Centre Road except the Store and Houses at Port Credit and Armstrong the Tavern Keeper and labour to belong to James Cavan east of Centre Road
- No. 3 - John Goldthorpe - east of Centre Road to Middle Road
- No. 4 - Joseph Mapron - from thence to Etobicoke
- No. 5 - John Smith - from Dundas Street to Port Credit
- No. 6 - George Beckwith - from D. S. to Sibbald's Corner.
- No. 7 - W. Stevenson - on Dundas Street from Cooksville to lot number 12
- No. 8 - William Appleby - from lot No. 13 to No. 7 north and south of Dundas Street taking in the Strong House
- No. 9 - John Hawkins - from there to lot No. 7 north and south
- No. 10 - Thomas Robinet - to the Hill west on the Red Mill north and south
- No. 11 - John Nelson - between the first and second concessions North D. S. from the Centre Road to the Streetsville Road.
- No. 13 - Francis Winter - East of Centre Road to the Second Line east
- No. 14 - Robert Curry - from the second line east to the Etobicoke

And William Duck and John Belener Pound Keepers

John Wallace and Thomas Robinet Fence Viewers for Ward No. 2 (Lakeview became Ward 1 in 1951.)

## Historical Township Record

The census record for the year 1848 shows that the population of the municipality had increased from 800 in the year 1821 to 6,850 and that there had been cleared 32,600 acres (13,300 ha) of land. At this time there were 950 occupied homes, 13 vacant homes, 22 churches, 17 hotels, 4 carding mills, 6 grist mills, 2 breweries, 3 tanneries, 1 woollen mill and 21 saw mills. The saw mills produced 16,179,500 board feet of lumber. There were 31 blacksmiths, 4 clergymen, 16 school teachers, 4 doctors, 18 coopers, 615 farmers, 27 hotel keepers, 30 merchants, 135 labourers, 3 saddlers, 33 shoemakers, 12 wagon makers and 12 weavers.

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