

## The Waterfront Trail - 1995

**T**he Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail, that starts at Niagara-on-the-Lake and goes along Lake Ontario's shoreline for 350 kilometers (210 miles) to Gananoque, was opened on May 14, 1995. With its constant use, it has managed to create an awareness of the potential for regeneration along the lakefront. The Trail links 28 cities, towns and villages as the asphalt strip weaves its way through 177 natural areas, one being Rattray Marsh, 143 parks, 80 marinas and yacht clubs, such as the Port Credit Yacht Club, and hundreds of historical sites like the Adamson Estate.

A re-discovery of the significance of Lake Ontario's shoreline began in the 1970s when the common perception was that the lake was so polluted it was beyond help. Chemicals in the water and fish too contaminated to eat were scary realities discovered back then. Out of the five Great Lakes (largest to smallest in area - Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario), Lake Erie was the first to be reported as oxygen depleted in the late 1920s. By the late 1960s, the startling news went out that Lake Erie was dying. Canada and the United States governments responded with the signing of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQ) in 1972 for a major cleanup to reduce toxic substances, such as phosphorous, being dumped into the lakes.



▲ Adamson House, 2004 (Kathleen A. Hicks)

**THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RAISED ITS POLLUTION** standards and established more stringent regulations on companies that used the lakes and rivers for waste dumping grounds and invested millions of dollars to upgrade its sewage plants. In 1978, Canada and the United States signed the second GLWQ Agreement, but things still moved slowly. By the 1980s, there was almost no commercial fishing done in Lake Ontario. Toxic hot spots in the Great Lakes were highlighted in a poster map in 1986, noting over 800 chemicals in the Lakes. Closed beaches, which began in 1983 with 79 beaches affected, were an annual happening. Over 33 million people now reside in the Great Lakes basin. There are also 180 species of fish that are affected by the pollutants.

A long slow process brought awareness to the significance of the waterfront and municipalities and Conservation Authorities began to acquire waterfront properties for parkland. In 1988, the Federal Government established the Royal Commission, chaired by former Mayor of Toronto, David Crombie, to oversee the future of the Toronto waterfront. This was a beneficial move that stirred people's imaginations to the point of speaking out on what they wanted for the waterfront. At the termination of the Royal Commission in 1992, the province initiated the Waterfront Regeneration Trust to help put in

place the Waterfront Trail. Now it is a reality. In 1997, the Trail won an International Award from the Waterfront Centre in Washington, D.C. for its contribution to waterfront excellence.

The Waterfront Trail Guide, published in 1996 by the Waterfront Regeneration Trust, explores every interesting aspect of Mississauga's sites along the 21.5 kilometer (16 miles) asphalt trail from Lakeside Park on the west to Marie Curtis Park, named for the former Reeve of Long Branch (1952-1962), on the east. The Waterfront Trail is now featured in a mapbook.



▲ Waterfront Trail (City of Mississauga)



◀ Marie Curtis  
Park, 2004  
(Kathleen A. Hicks)

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▲ Lakeside Park, Clarkson, 2002 (Robert J. Groves)



▲ Training Wall From W.W.II (Mathew Wilkinson)

## Wards 1 and 7

WHEN IT WAS CONFIRMED THAT TORONTO Township would be incorporated as of January 1, 1850, a special meeting of the Home District Council in Toronto was held on October 2, 1849, to pass By-law No. 220 that divided the Township into five wards, which were designated according to the Baldwin Act 12, Victoria Chapter 81. The power of the province's role varied over time. Lakeview was originally Ward 2. (Clarkson was Ward 1. In 1951, when an Act of Legislation brought in a new voting system and five new wards were laid out, they were switched.)

At Incorporation, the Township Council was granted the authority to hold municipal elections and in those days, elections were carried out yearly on the first Monday in January when the five councillors were voted for. The councillors then chose the Reeve and Deputy Reeve.



◀ Left to right: Ron Searle, Harold Kennedy, Terry Butt and Carmen Corbasson

The electoral system changed in 1900 and at the first council meeting of the year, the councillors were listed, then they were given the supervision of roads and bridges in five divisions. Wards were not mentioned again until 1951.

The Wards stayed the same until 1959 when it was decided to make seven wards, which became official in January, 1960, Robert Speck's first year as Reeve. Lakeview then had two wards: Ward 1's boundaries were Port Credit on the west, QEW on the north, Cawthra Road on the east; Ward 7's boundaries were Cawthra on the west, QEW on the north and the Etobicoke Creek on the east. Since that time the Wards have been changed in 1970, 1977, 1983, when it again became Ward 1 only, and 1990, as urbanization dictated. Each time the Wards changed they were established by Municipal By-laws.

The councillors holding office since the Town of Mississauga was formed on January 1, 1968, are: Ward 1, Harold Kennedy until he retired in 1994 and his secretary of ten years, Carmen Corbasson, became councillor, a position she still holds; Ward 7, Ron Searle, which he held until December, 1976. In 1977 when he became Mayor, Terry Butt took over his councillor duties. Ward 1's territory now takes in the Lakeview area and part of the Port Credit area to the Credit River with Queen Elizabeth Way as the northern boundary line.

# Lakeview Parks



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Lakeview has two of Mississauga's major parks, Cawthra and Lakefront Promenade. In 1956, the village of Long Branch put in an application to Toronto Township Council to annex eight acres (3.2 ha) of Toronto Township on the west side of the Etobicoke Creek for the proposed Marie Curtis Park and received their request.

There are 100 acres (40 ha) at 1400 Lakeshore Road, as yet unnamed, that is going to be developed soon. This property was Crown land formerly used by the Small Arms Ammunitions Plant. It is now owned by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

### *The Adamson Estate*

850 Enola Avenue  
7 hectares (17 acres)

### *A. E. Crookes Park*

855 Goodwin Road  
2 hectares (5.9 acres)

### *Cawthra Park*

1399 Cawthra Road  
25.4 ha (63.5 acres)

### *Dellwood Park*

598 Arbor Road  
5.8 ha (14.5 acres)

### *Douglas Kennedy Headland*

810 Lakefront Promenade  
11.6 ha (28.8 acres)

### *Helen Molasy Memorial Park*

536 Richey Crescent  
1.7 ha (4.2 acres)

### *Lakeview Park*

811 Hydro Road

### *Lyndwood Park*

495 Atwater Avenue  
3 ha (7.4 acres)

### *Orchard Hill Park*

1055 Deta Road  
0.6 ha (1.5 acres)

### *Ron Searle Park*

1494 Parkridge Road  
1.4 ha (3.4 acres)

### *R. K. McMillan Headland*

830 Aviation Road  
5.2 ha (13 acres)

### *Serson Park*

1129 Fourth Street  
5.4 ha (13.6 acres)



## Tree By-Law - 2000

IN JUNE, 2000, A NEW TREE PROTECTION By-law was passed by the City of Mississauga Council and it was implemented in Ward I, Lakeview. It was to be carried out for 18 months, during which landowners would be required to purchase a permit before cutting or removing mature trees on their property. The City stated that, "Trees are a valuable asset to homeowners and the community as a whole. They add beauty to urban surroundings and play a key role in our social, economic and environmental surroundings. The City is committed to tree preservation in its parks, woodlands and natural areas, as well as on its city streets."

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The project concluded on December 12, 2001, when City Council implemented By-law 0624-2001 to be enforced throughout the City of Mississauga. "The tree permit policies regulate the removal of trees by required residents and landowners to obtain a City permit to remove and replant trees under specific conditions. It also enables the City to impose fines and penalties for unauthorized removal of trees from privately owned land." The enforcement of this By-law is handled by the Community Service Department Forestry Division.



▲ Trees on former Mayor Speck's Property, 2004  
(Kathleen A. Hicks)

## A Tree Story

When Upper Canada was founded in 1791, the white pine across the province was reserved for King George III for masts on British vessels. Some grants stated, "This grant reserves all white pines that shall or may now or hereafter grow or be growing to George III and his heirs and successors forever."

In 1950, when Anthony Adamson was a councillor of Toronto Township, he had three dead pines in his front yard and when he was interviewed for the *Port Credit Weekly* issue celebrating the Centennial, he stated, "I would like His Majesty to come and take his trees anytime now." One beech tree, however, he took special care of for it bore the initials W.E.D., 1801, thought to be made by a passing surveyor from Fort York.

Anthony Adamson's Beech Tree ▶

### Mississauga's Urban Forestry

#### Forestry Projects implemented since early 1990.

**Park tree plantings** - replacement and new Park trees approximately 300 caliper trees (70-70mm) at various park locations. 15 large (110 mm shade trees around playground) caliper trees.

**Community plantings/naturalization projects City wide** - 4,000 small trees and shrubs at various watersheds and natural areas for school educational projects, stream and creek wildlife habitat enhancement.

Conservation Authorities plantings - 4,000 trees and shrubs from small caliper to small trees and shrubs with the following Watershed Areas: Halton Region/Credit Valley and Toronto and Region areas.

Restoration of significant vegetation communities - e.g. Tall grass Prairie - 3,000 wildflower, forbes and grasses plugs.

Submitted by Eugene Furgieuele  
Parks Natural Areas Coordinator  
Community Services Department



▼ The Adamson Estate, 2004 (Kathleen A. Hicks)



## The Oldest Building

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▲ The Watson/McGillion House, 1559 Cormack Crescent, John Watson, 1872

(Photos courtesy of the City of Mississauga Community Services)

# Historical Buildings in Lakeview



▲ *Aikens House, 1043 Dixie Road, 2003*  
(Kathleen A. Hicks)

**The Adamson House**  
850 Enola Avenue  
Built in 1919, Barn in 1875

**The Adamson/Derry House**  
875 Enola Avenue  
Anthony Adamson, 1932

**ANAF #162 Clubhouse**  
765 Third Street  
Built in 1945

**Arsenal Lands Water Tower**  
1400 Lakeshore Road East  
Built in 1944

**Bayliss House and Garage**  
1015 Shaw Dr. &  
411 Lakeshore Road  
Built in 1935 and 1951

**The Canadian Arsenal Building**  
1352 Lakeshore Road East  
Built in 1941

**The Canadian Bank of  
Commerce Bldg.**  
749 Lakeshore Road East  
Built in 1951

**The Capraru Residence**  
1056 Dixie Road  
Circa 1890

**The Cawthra/Elliott House**  
1507 Cawthra Road  
Built in 1929

**The Fireplace**  
504 Lakeshore Road East  
Circa 1920

**Thomas Goldthorpe House**  
1147 Dixie Road  
Built in 1884

**Gordon Graydon Memorial  
Secondary School**  
1490 Ogden Avenue  
Built in 1956

**Thomas Groves built houses**  
1371,1375,1381 Trotwood Avenue  
Built in 1948, 1945, 1949

**The Kelly Shoe Repair Shop**  
863 Lakeshore Road East  
Joseph Kelly, 1920

**Kenmuir Baptist Church**  
1525 Kenmuir Avenue  
Built in 1952

**Harold Kennedy House**  
1215 Canterbury Road  
Built in 1950

**Lakeview Baptist Church**  
1405 Alexandra Avenue  
Built in 1944

**Lakeview Central School/  
Petruscuc Centre**  
1293 Meredith Avenue  
Built in 1950



▲ *The Davidson/Griffith Residence, 1455 Dixie Road,  
Built in 1910*

**The Lakeview Golf Course  
Clubhouse**

1190 Dixie Road  
Built in 1940

**The Lakeview Golf Course  
Residence**

1392 Dixie Road  
Built in 1913

**Lakeview Park Public School**

1239 Lakeshore Road East  
Built in 1923

**Lakeview United Church**

1023 Greaves Avenue  
Built in 1959

**The McMaster House**

1400 Dixie Road  
Leslie Pallett, 1911

**The Robinson/Glista House**

1045 Haig Boulevard  
Alexander Robinson, 1872  
Restored by Josef Glista, 1955

**St. Dominic's Roman Catholic  
Church**

625 Atwater Avenue  
Built in 1957

**St. Luke's Anglican Church**

1513 Dixie Road  
Built in 1961

**St. Nicholas Anglican Church**

999 Lakeshore Road East  
Built in 1956

**Salvation Army Citadel**

1054 Shaw Drive  
Built in 1954



▲ Steckley House, 1099 Haig, 2004 (Kathleen A. Hicks)

**Sherratt built homes**

1125, 1135, 1141, 1149 Haig  
Blvd.  
Built in 1916 & 1922

**Sherratt/Kenny House**

1297 Alexander Avenue  
Built in 1951

**The Smith/Wood House**

1130 Haig Boulevard  
Built in 1921

**Smith's Appliance/Furniture  
Stores**

628-632 Lakeshore Road East  
Circa 1930 - 1953

**The Speck House**

940 First Street  
Robert Speck, 1953

**Steckley Houses**

1105 & 1099 Haig Boulevard  
Built 1932 and 1939

**The Thompson Residence**

1033 West Avenue

**Toronto Golf Course  
Clubhouse**

1305 Dixie Road  
Built in 1913

**Wasem Residence**

1273 St. James Avenue

**Charles Watson House**

1414 South Service Road  
Built 1905

**Dr. George Watson's House**

1020 Haig Boulevard  
Built 1926



▲ The McConnell House, 1624 Ogden Avenue  
Built in 1916

## The Oldest Person

**M**innie Long McKenzie was born in Toronto, April 15, 1907. Her parents, Mary Nowell Griffin (b.1883, d.1961) and Harry Long (1883-1941), both hailed from England. Mary arrived in Toronto from Laytonstone, a suburb of London, England, in 1903. Harry came from Dowham Market, Norfolk, in 1905. Minn never visited the homeland of her parents, but she remembers her father telling her tall tales about Prince Albert and the Green Grocery Shop in London. Her father had two brothers and a sister and Minn was named for his sister. She has no idea how her parents met, but they were married and had six children, Minn, Hannah (Anne), Daisy, Violet, Dorothy, who died in infancy, and Harry.

The Long family lived on Ashdale Avenue and Minn went to Rhodes Avenue Public School. The



family attended St. Monica's Anglican Church. In 2002, she and her son, John, went back to her old stomping grounds and these buildings are still there.

◀ Minn MacKenzie

Harry served in the First World War (1914-1918) and was injured at the Battle of Somme and came home as a casualty in November, 1917. Harry brought his family to Lakeview in 1920, where he put up a one storey frame building beside Page's that became Lakeview Hardware and the family's residence. He built a smaller building, which he turned into an ice cream parlour and Anne operated it. Minn was 13 and she went to S.S. #7 then spent a year at Port Credit Continuation School. Even though she was Anglican, she attended the Port Credit Methodist Church with the Caven family, then St. Nicholas Anglican Church, where she joined the Anglican Young People's Association.

The depression hit the family business hard and Harry sold out and they moved back to Toronto in 1929. By this time, Minn was a working girl and she got a job as a telephone operator. One of her more interesting jobs was with QRS that sold records for player pianos. She had met Roderick McKenzie at a dance at the church when she was 15 and he went back to Cape Breton, where he had been born, and returned when he was 21. They started dating and he worked for Massey-Ferguson then Rogers Majestic for 18 years. QRS had the contract for Rogers Radio, which had founded CFRB in 1927, and when the office moved to Fleet Street, Minn went there and worked with the company for 10 years. They were married on October 7, 1933. They have one son, John, born May 29, 1941, who blessed them with two grandchildren, Mary Beth, 1970, and David, 1972.

The McKenzies moved to Lakeview in 1935 and built a red brick house on Orano Avenue. Minn's parents and sisters also resided in Lakeview around this time. Her parents had a house on Canterbury Road. This lasted until 1948 when they rented out their house and Rod operated a garage in Washago until 1952. (From 1945 to 1948, this author was the McKenzie's grocery delivery girl.) Upon their return they bought another home, where Rod died on January 19, 1984, and Minn still resides. She remembers all her former neighbours fondly, the Gates, the Boehnerts, the Pateys, the Mathiases and even McCauley's farm, where she worked when she was a new mother.



▲ Mary and her children



▲ Harry and Mary Long



▲ Harry and a friend



◀ Long's Hardware Store

(Photos courtesy of Minn McKenzie)

## The Longest Married Couple



▲ Harry and Leah Linthorne

**L**eah and Harry Linthorne have been married for 62 years, having celebrated their anniversary on October 10, 2004. They were married in St. Mathew's Lutheran Church in Halifax, Nova Scotia, as Harry was in the Navy during World War II and was stationed there. He was on convoy duty and went back and forth between Halifax and Ireland.



▲ Linthorne family (Photos courtesy of the Linthornes)

Harry was born in St. George, Newfoundland, and Lea in Bayport, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. Harry's parents, Archibald and Emily, moved to Galt when he was a boy. They had nine children, four girls and five boys. Leah's parents, Charles and Ivy Himmelman, had six children, two boys and four girls.

Harry had a sister living in Halifax and he went there to join the Navy in 1940. He met Leah Himmelman through his sister, while they were out for a walk. They started dating and were married in 1942. While Harry was away, Leah stayed with her parents. When the War ended and Harry was discharged, they came to reside in Lakeview in 1946.

They had Sandra in 1945 and Gary in 1947. The children went to Lakeview Beach Public School. Harry, who belongs to the Port Credit

Legion, worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway until his retirement in 1976.

Their 50th anniversary in 1992 was celebrated in fine style with a big party at the Open Window Lodge, Lake Rosseau, in Minett, Muskoka. The 60th in 2002 was a quiet affair with their family.

They now have four grandchildren. They still live in the house they bought upon their arrival in Toronto Township 59 years ago.



▲ Linthorne Family, 1956



▲ Leah and Harry's 50th Anniversary



▲ Sandra Linthorne

◀ Gary Linthorne Linthorne House, ▶  
1946





▲ Ken Farrow

at Brampton, which was the county seat. This is where the county jail was located.

"To get to Toronto one had to walk to the Lake Shore Road and catch the old radial car which went as far as the Humber River in those days. It was either that or try to get a ride with someone in a car. Cars were quite scarce back then so it was mostly walk wherever you needed to go."

Ken Farrow

Lived in Lakeview 1926-1933, age 6-13

Passed away in 1999

## Memories

"In 1926, Lakeview was not really anything special. It was a rather large area with a few stores, one church and maybe 1,000 people, a few cows and a lot of fun. There was no fire protection to speak of. If your house caught on fire the closest fire department was in Port Credit, which you could get by phoning Port Credit 100. The only municipal police was a fat fellow called Mr. Cluff. There was not very much need for a policeman in those days.

"There was milk and bread delivery, of course by horse drawn wagons. One or two of the grocers would have a delivery service, later a butcher did the same. There was no town water or sewage. Of course there was no garbage collection. This was dumped in convenient piles throughout the community.

"Taxes or hydro bills had to be paid in Cooksville, which was the capital of the Township. More serious business had to be done



▲ The Farrow House on Ninth Street



▲ Ken's mother, Alice, 1931



◀ Ken and brother, Clifford, 1970

(Photos courtesy of Anne Farrow)