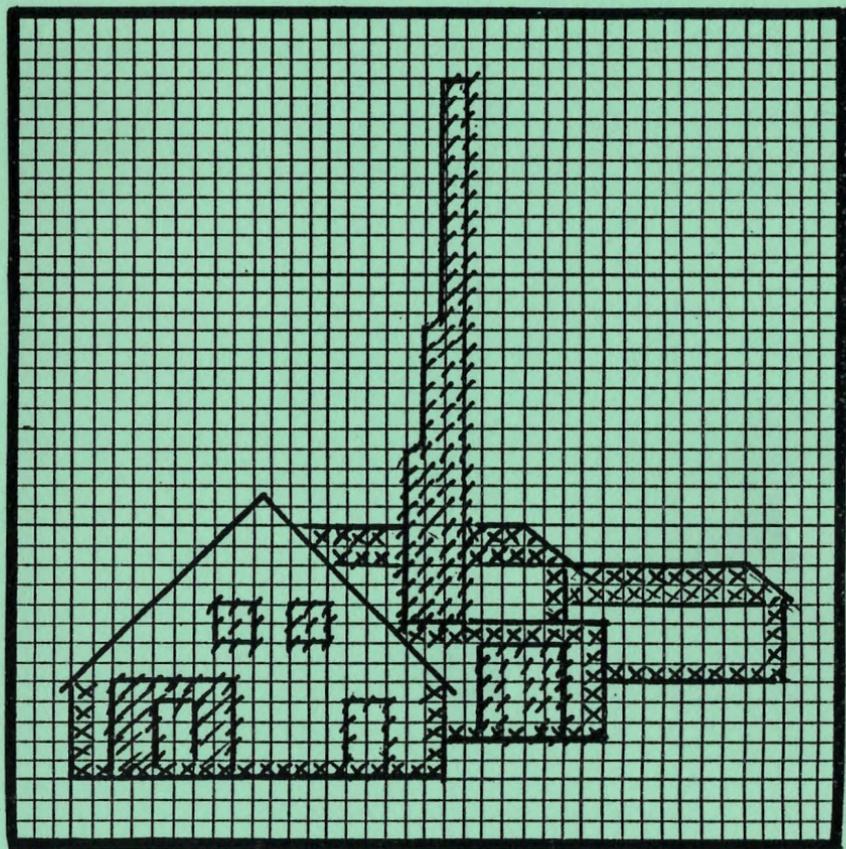


Todmorden Mills

A Human and Natural History

by
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and
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Toronto Field Naturalists

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COVER ILLUSTRATION: The Lower Mill, a stitch design
by Louise Herzberg

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FOREWORD

Urban natural history is important. Natural areas remaining within urban areas need protection and often restoration. This is a task in which the informed amateur field naturalist can play an important role.

In 1973 the Toronto Field Naturalists published its first ravine survey. A small semi-natural ravine known as Chatsworth Park Ravine was examined by three members who prepared a report in which they described the history, the current human uses and the natural history of the area. They listed the plants and animals present and they made recommendations for the restoration of the valuable natural features of the area. The report was well received by the nearby residents and the City of Toronto Department of Parks and Recreation, which was responsible for the management of the ravine.

By 1976 four more ravine surveys had been published and several mini-reports existed; and in June of that year the Toronto Field Naturalists published "Toronto the Green". Although this report describes Toronto's natural features, the values of natural areas in the urban environment, and makes recommendations about their conservation and management, individual surveys of specific areas continue to be needed in order to provide a record of the plants and animals present, and the condition of the natural features of these areas at a specific time. By comparing these records we can learn how plants and animals adapt (or do not adapt) to the various pressures of urbanization. Once a survey for a particular ravine has been compiled, the information contained in it can be updated from time to time, and thus the condition of that ravine can be monitored on a continuing basis.

Members involved in the preparation of surveys become better naturalists as they observe nature in the city, and better citizens as they explore ways to protect and conserve Metropolitan Toronto's valuable natural heritage.

INTRODUCTION

An abandoned village, you say? In the midst of the most urbanized region in Canada?

Yes, tucked into a great bend in the Don Valley and passed every day by thousands of motorists on the Don Valley Parkway, Todmorden Mills is a reminder of a number of stages in Toronto's history.

Two hundred years ago, the Don River with its clear water, plentiful salmon and fertile floodplain attracted settlement to the area. A sawmill was established to exploit the magnificent forests of the valley and surrounding tablelands. During the 19th century, a paper mill and a brick factory thrived on the resources. When the river responded to this assault on the region by increased flooding, settlement was redirected to the tablelands. By the 1940s the village was reduced to a few dilapidated houses, and goats guarded the remaining pear trees of the abandoned orchards in the village; the former mill had become a riding stable. For a short period the site was even a camp for German prisoners of war. In 1954 Metropolitan Toronto was created. In the name of progress, the Don Valley Parkway was constructed through the valley; hills were levelled, hollows filled, and in 1958, the Don River was moved west away from the village.

Since then, the buildings of Todmorden that survived the 200 years of continuous occupation have been restored. The brewery has become a museum and the mill has become the East York Centre for the Arts which is presently occupied by a theatre, an art club and a school.

But what of the natural features that made this site so valuable? How have they been treated? How have they responded to the activities they supported? What plants and animals have survived? What plants and animals have been introduced?

Unlike other areas chosen by members of the Toronto Field Naturalists for study, this area is not a very "natural" one. Other reports have described valley lands which have remained more or less isolated from the urbanizing influence of the surrounding city. This area has not!

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to provide a record of the plants and animals of Todmorden Mills and a description of some of the changes in the landscape and uses of the area during the past 200 years.

SITE

The study area is located on the east side of the Don Valley. For convenience, the boundaries we have chosen are Broadview Avenue on the east, the Don Valley Parkway on the west, Pottery Road on the north and Chesterhill Road on the south. All of the site is located in the Borough of East York except for Chesterhill Road which is in the City of Toronto.

Entry is via Pottery Road. Although it is possible to drive to the site, the best way to visit is to make the descent into the valley from the east, slowly, and on foot. This way one has a chance to enjoy the panoramic view of the valley and the city beyond and to contemplate the forces which created such a large break in the surrounding plain. During each season the colours, sounds, and scents of this semi-wild valley provide a startling contrast to the urbanized table-land with its ice-cream parlour, bus stops and apartment towers. The 130-foot descent takes one from the 20th century scene into a site that has gone from being an 18th century riverside community to a 19th century industrial village, to a 20th century museum -- an oasis of green, rich with evocative clues to the past, an urban wilderness.

Although a bike trail passes through the valley a few hundred metres from the village, no signs point to Todmorden. The closest public transit stop is at the corner of Broadview and Mortimer Avenues.

Most of the study area is owned by the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (see map on facing page) and managed as a regional park by the Metropolitan Toronto Parks and Property Department who, in turn, leases the part of the site referred to as the museum grounds to the Borough of East York.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The 26 acres owned by the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (MTRCA) on the south side of Pottery Road is semi-circular with the vertical valley walls almost encircling the village on the floodplain. See map on page 2.

The parkland adjacent to the historic buildings is maintained by the East York Parks and Recreation Department as formal parkland with mown grass and memorial trees. A few old fruit trees are reminders of the rural character of the original settlement. A small herb garden has been created and in 1984, additional appropriate plantings were placed around the buildings (see Appendix 5).

Beyond the museum grounds and parking lot, the parkland is "unmanaged".

The slope below Pottery Road, which is held in place with wire mesh and wooden pegs, is covered with weedy plants, grasses, wildflowers and invading shrubs. At the foot of the slope is a large bur oak, the largest and probably the oldest tree in the whole study area. Until a few years ago it was growing on the slope; however, one of several landslides carried the tree almost to the valley floor where it now stands at an unnatural angle.

The north end below Broadview Avenue is covered with deciduous trees, many not native to our region; for example, at the top of the slope are Norway maples and ailanthus trees which have probably seeded themselves from plants growing in tableland gardens and streets.

At the south end below Broadview Avenue behind what was Chester School (see map on page 10), the whole slope has been planted with a mixture of deciduous trees (black locust) and evergreens (red and white pine and white spruce). On this slope we also found an "encroachment" garden. Someone had prepared flower beds and was growing vegetables and watering them from a convenient spring on the hillside.

The slope below Chesterhill Road is the least disturbed part of the study area. Here the greatest number of native species are growing. Despite litter at the top and the proximity of the road at the bottom, we found native trees such as sugar maple, ash, red oak; native shrubs: cranberry viburnum,

DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

elders, purple flowering raspberry; native wildflowers: jack-in-the-pulpit, skunk cabbage and wild geranium. A "rare" species, Japanese butterbur, also grows at the foot of this slope. The inaccessibility of this area -- it is steep and very wet -- has probably kept disturbance to a minimum and has preserved many of the native species.

As well as being surrounded by roads, the site contains an old brick road, a remnant of the brick-making period, and a parking lot. Emissions from cars (lead etc.) and the salt used on roads during the winter have made a tough new habitat. As a result, the only plants that are able to survive on the road edges and in the roadside ditches must be able to grow in salty soils. Among the many halophytes, or salt-tolerant species, are marine sand spurrey (normally a seaside species and first recorded in Toronto in the Don Valley in 1974), phragmites, summer cypress and scarlet pimpernel, all species recently arrived in the region. Salt spray thrown up by traffic on the Don Valley Parkway affects soils well beyond the road itself.

The rest of the "undeveloped" parkland contains a small temporary pond just south of the village. It is the outlet of a storm sewer, which probably accounts for the apparent lack of life in the pond.

The bridge to the parking lot crosses a riverbed which was once the Don River. When the river was redirected to the west of the Don Valley Parkway, the old riverbed gradually filled in with cattails; however, a scouring by the Metro Roads Department about 1980 has left it looking like a canal. Undoubtedly, enough of the polluted sediment that lined it was removed so that during the summer of 1986, for the first time in the memory of the authors, toads were able to breed successfully in the shallow water.

Although the river was diverted, water still flows in the old riverbed. Springs on the slopes which continue to drain into it, drain out into the "new" Don via a culvert under the Don Valley Parkway.

When flooding occurs in the valley, water flows into the site through the culvert, providing a large storage area which helps to minimize flooding downstream.

DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

East of the riverbed is a floodplain forest of crack willows (from Europe) and Manitoba maples (from western Canada), a sort of international forest; shrubs include Tartarian honeysuckle, elderberries, alternate-leaved dogwood; wildflowers include violets, trout lilies and waterleaf as well as three species of jewelweed, two native and one from the Himalayas.

The floodplain south of the parking lot is intersected by a ridge covering a storm sewer which runs from Nealon Avenue to the Don River. This area, like the slope below Pottery Road, is covered with "weedy" plants.

Also south of the parking lot is a mound where garbage was dumped in the 1950s. Regeneration of this area has been slow. Gases (methane, etc.) escaping from the composting garbage and the shallow soils on top of the mound have limited vegetation to grasses, sweet clover, asters, goldenrods and silver poplars, all of which seem to thrive there.

South of the dump, in a very wet part of the floodplain is an alder forest containing marsh marigolds, skunk cabbage, turtlehead, jack-in-the pulpit and ostrich ferns. This area, like the slope below Chesterhill, is inaccessible because of its wetness so that disturbance has been minimal. Many native wetland species have managed to survive.

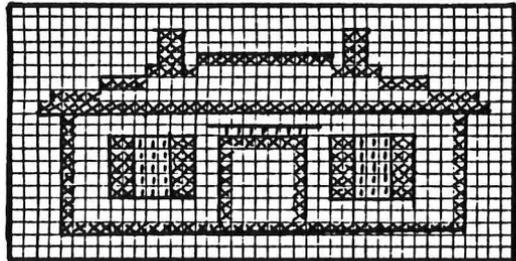
HUMAN HISTORY

The human history of this site is closely allied with the business decisions and debts of the mill-owning families -- the Skinners, the Terrys, the Helliwells and the Taylors -- who managed the mills of the industrial village of Todmorden.

To build York, the capital of Upper Canada, Governor Simcoe needed a steady supply of sawn boards. Because the only sawmill near York was on the Humber River and not too reliable, he decided to grant land to anyone who would build and run a sawmill on the Don River. He selected Isaiah and Aaron Skinner, Loyalists with experience in operating mills in the States. He granted them 200 acres in the Don Valley where they built their sawmill in 1794. It served York's lumber requirements very well. Subsequently, Simcoe granted the Skinners permission to build a grist mill which they did in 1795.

The Skinners sold the mills to their brother-in-law, Parshall Terry, who moved his family to the Don Valley in 1798. He was responsible for building the older portion of the Terry House and ran the mills until he was drowned in the Don in 1808 while attempting to ford it during a flood. When his wife remarried and moved away from the mills, her youngest brother, Timothy Skinner, assumed the task of running the mills which he did until the War of 1812. After Timothy was listed as missing in action at the Battle of Chippewa, the mills were rented for seven years. In 1821, they were sold to John Eastwood and Thomas Helliwell Senior, both Yorkshire men, the latter hailing from the town of Todmorden in England. It was Helliwell's connection with Todmorden which led to the "Don Mills" becoming "Todmorden Mills".

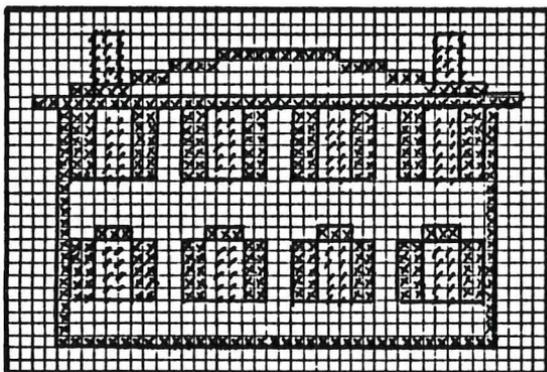
Terry
House



HISTORY (cont'd)

In 1822 Colin Skinner was brought into partnership. Eastwood and Skinner had heard of a bounty being offered to the first company to operate a paper mill in Upper Canada. They decided to try for the bounty by converting their grist mill to a paper mill. Though their "York Paper Mill" missed the honour of becoming the first paper mill, it was the first company in Upper Canada to install a paper-making machine.

Meanwhile, Thomas Helliwell built a brewery and a distillery at the mills. After his death, his three sons took over the business and one of them, Thomas Helliwell, built a house at the Mills. This house, which still stands, was built from Don Valley clay taken from the hillside behind the house. The bricks were not baked in a kiln but were handmade and dried in the sun. As this kind of brick disintegrates with exposure to weather, the house had to be covered at the time of construction with a protective coating of stucco.



Helliwell
House

The various industries at the Mills prospered until 1847. The mill-owning families were large and vigorous and employed many men. In 1847, however, after a fire destroyed the brewery and the house of Thomas Helliwell Senior which had adjoined it, William Helliwell closed the brewery business and moved his family to Highland Creek.

In 1855 Todmorden Mills was again sold and a new family -- the Taylors -- entered its history. John and James Taylor had settled on the Don in 1826. John Taylor had three sons -- John Junior, Thomas and George. John Junior was gifted

HISTORY (cont'd)

in mechanics, an inventor and a born leader. He was convinced that Toronto needed another paper mill so he founded one on the West Branch of the Don which he called the "John Taylor and Brothers Paper Manufacturers". Eventually he added a third midway between the other two. The three mills were called the "Upper Mill", the "Middle Mill" and Todmorden Mills, which became known as the "Lower Mill" (see cover illustration).

The three mills at their height consumed 100 tons of rags, straw, esparto grass, rope and canvas every year. They manufactured newsprint, coloured paper for posters, manillas, rolls of all kinds of paper, roofing and paper bags. They were also involved in publishing. As well, they produced carpet felt, called "Taylor's Moth-Proof Carpet Paper", made out of cedar bark. The mills worked round the clock and the paper they produced was highly regarded. They not only supplied Toronto's paper needs, but exported their products to other parts of the Dominion.

When Thomas Taylor died in 1880, the companies were handed over to George Taylor's sons who added a brickworks to their empire in 1891. The "Don Valley Pressed Brick Works", as it was called, was just across the river from Todmorden Mills.

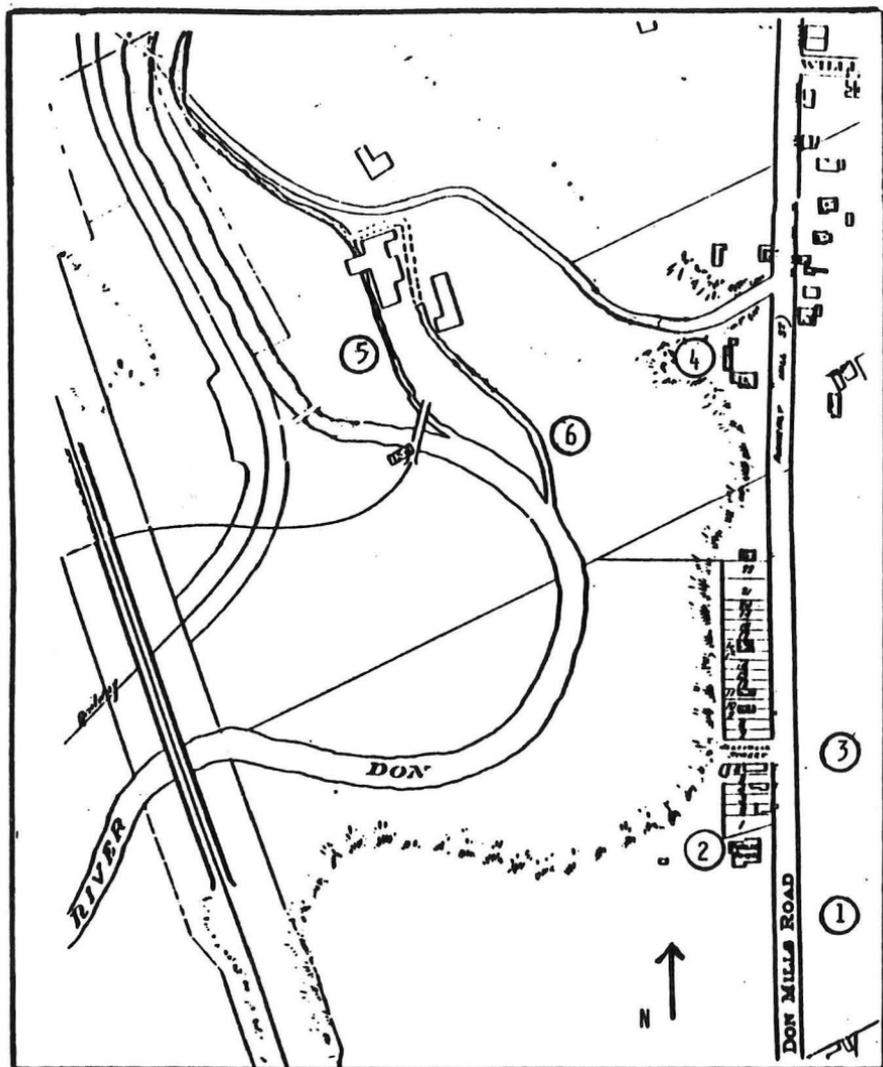
The three paper mills produced paper until 1890 when the Upper Mill was closed down. In 1901, the various companies operated by the Taylor brothers went bankrupt.

After a fire damaged the Lower Mill in 1900, Robert Davies bought what remained of it and carried out some renovations which may have included building the tall chimney (see cover). In 1907 he bought all the Taylor companies and continued to operate the middle mill until his death in 1916.

Although there is little literature about Todmorden Mills during the 1900s, we do know that the horses from the brickworks were stabled there and that the site was used as a dump for broken and defective bricks. The dumping of bricks filled in the lower level of the two-storey brewery, with the result that only the second story remains today. Even the brick road is built on several feet of broken bricks.

After the Robert Davies estate was sold in 1928, Todmorden Mills passed through several owners. For many years the Old

HISTORY (cont'd)



TODMORDEN MILLS 1910

Map 2

adapted from Goads Atlas of 1910

1. Don Mills Road (now Broadview Avenue, formerly Mill Street)
2. Chester School
3. Helliwell Street
4. Bellhaven
5. Mill head-race
6. Mill tail-race

HISTORY (cont'd)

Paper Mill was used as a riding stable known as the Don View Stable, later Whitewood's Riding Stable, with the Don Valley providing many miles of trails.

Although Todmorden Mills soon became a forgotten place, the Terry and Helliwell houses were continuously occupied until the time when they became part of the museum.

In 1931 soil excavated during construction of Eaton's College Street store was dumped into the valley behind Bellhaven, one of the Taylor family homes which stood at the corner of Broadview Avenue and Pottery Road (see map on page 10).

During World War II, a prisoner-of-war camp was erected across the river from the village (where the parking lot is now). The internees worked at the Don Valley Brick Works.

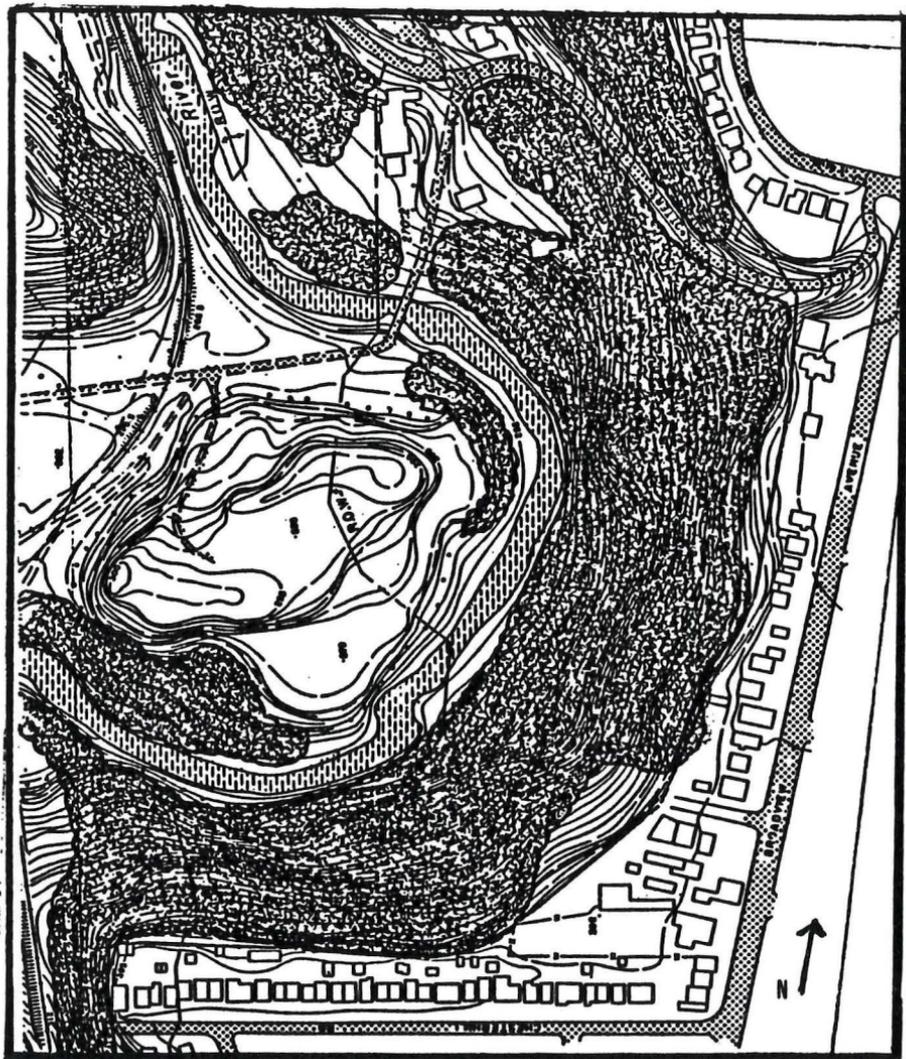
In 1950, the contractor for the Yonge Street subway dumped excavated material into the valley, from the end of Helliwell Street. (The Toronto Field Naturalists' Club was one of several groups to protest this treatment of valley land.)

Attitudes were changing. The forests were gone, the river was one of the most polluted in Canada and the city was growing -- citizens were looking for pleasant places close to home to spend their leisure hours.

In 1954 Hurricane Hazel, the greatest flood on record in the Toronto region occurred, flooding the whole valley and destroying much property. Something had to be done! The local conservation authority purchased much of the valley for parkland with the intention of keeping it free of buildings, asphalt and concrete. Soils could then absorb more water and ultimately flooding would be less. Conservation authorities began to control activities in valleys where building and dumping of fill would be inappropriate.

About this time a radical change to the valley was being contemplated by the newly formed Metropolitan government. Plans were underway to build an expressway through the Don Valley and to extend Bayview Avenue.

The construction of the Don Valley Parkway altered the topography of Todmorden Mills. By 1962 the Don River had been



Map 3

TODMORDEN MILLS 1958

Compare the map above with the one on pages 22-23. Note changes in vegetation, buildings on Broadview, location of river and location of Pottery Road.

HISTORY (cont'd)

rerouted away from the village, thereby isolating the great bend in the valley from the river itself. The papermill had lost its dam (just north of the Pottery Road bridge), its head race and most of its tail race (see map on page 10).

The history of the other roads delineating our study area also had an impact on the Todmorden site.

Pottery Road may have been part of an Indian trail which crossed the city along the present route of Davenport Road before entering the Don Valley through Rosedale Valley Ravine. It was probably named for the potteries in the valley north of Todmorden Mills though it was referred to as Todmorden Road on maps as recently as 1923. In 1958 both ends of the road were drastically altered. The west end was abandoned and the east end was relocated. Instead of entering the east side of the valley between the first house on Hillside Drive and the apartment building south of it, the entrance to the valley was moved south to Mortimer Avenue. (The former entrance to the valley is now occupied by a parkette called Pottery Road Gardens.) Numerous landslides have occurred on the south side of Pottery Road to further alter the landscape.

What is now Broadview Avenue was originally known as the "Mill Road" and later "Don Mills Road" because it led to the mills of Parshall Terry as early as 1799. Extensive redevelopment has occurred on Broadview Avenue since 1958. Apartment towers have replaced a dairy, a poultry farm, duplexes, a garage and even a street (Helliwell). Chester School, built in 1891, was converted to an Estonian community centre about 1960; Bellhaven, one of the Taylor family homes, was demolished in the 1960s.

While hundreds of tires were rolled into the valley from the garage on Broadview, it may not prove as serious in the long run as the amount of construction debris, old furniture and litter which lines the valley rim behind the apartments. These items endanger the stability of the slopes by smothering vegetation which holds the soils in place.

Chesterhill Road, a typical urban street, came into existence sometime between 1910 and 1923. Cinders from the days of coal furnaces, garden waste (and household garbage) line the

HISTORY (cont'd)

valley rim behind many of the houses, again contributing to the instability of the slope.

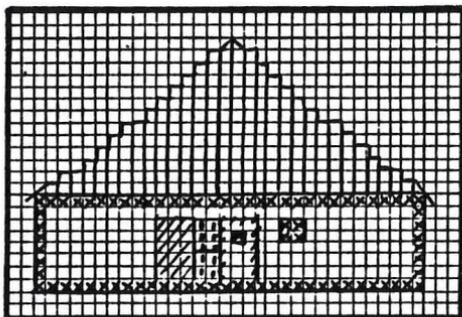
A "fill" line ten metres back from the edge of the valley as shown on the Conservation Authority map on pages 22-23 has been established to control dumping of fill in valley lands. The Conservation Authority can refuse permission for proposals to fill beyond this line, even on privately-owned property.

In the 1950s, garbage was dumped on the floodplain between the Don Valley Parkway and the old riverbed. In Helliwell's time, this area was an orchard and part of it was used for growing hops for the brewery. Now it is a mound or knoll where trees have difficulty growing because of the gas which is escaping from the decomposing garbage.

Another change to our study area came in 1964 when a storm sewer was installed under the site from the end of Nealon Avenue to the Don River.

Then in 1967 (Canada's Centennial year), at the urging of True Davidson, then Mayor of East York, the Helliwell house, the Terry house and the brewery were recognized for their historic value. Todmorden Mills became a historic park.

The Terry house was refurbished with artifacts appropriate to the period before 1837 and the Helliwell house, to those fitting after the year of confederation. The brewery was in poor condition with only a shell of the outer wall remaining, so the inside was reconstructed. It now houses a gallery for special exhibits, the museum office, archives and a gift shop.

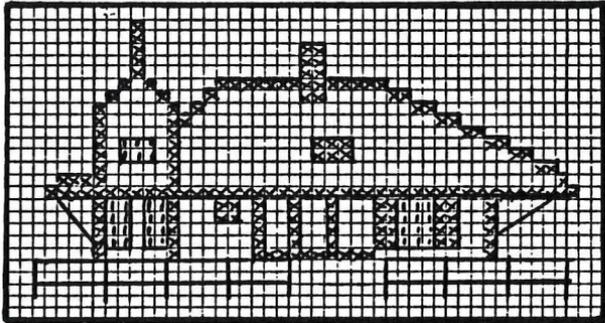


Brewery

HISTORY (cont'd)

In 1969 the Don Railway station which had been built in 1899 was transported from its original site on the Don at Queen Street to Todmorden Mills. It is now used to display railway memorabilia. For almost a year, a caboose sat next to the station; unfortunately, it was burned by vandals.

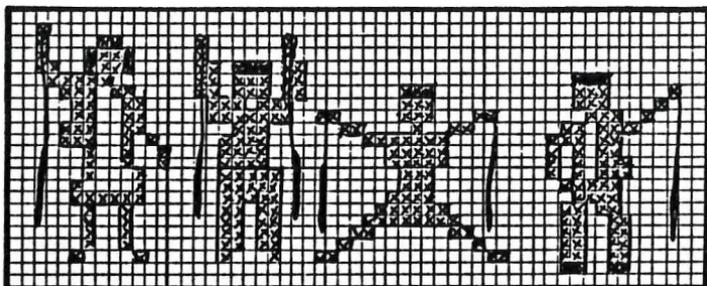
Don
Station



Since its establishment as a historic site, a parking lot, washrooms, a picnic circle and a storage shed have been installed at Todmorden.

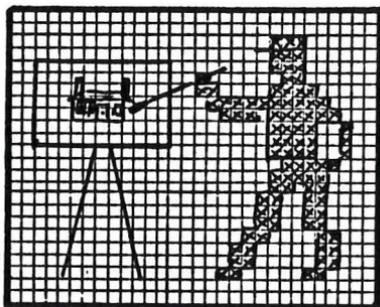
CURRENT USES

Since 1967 Todmorden Mills has functioned mainly as an historic site, drawing thousands of visitors each year. The main season is, of course, the summer but during the school term, visitors include students from both outside and inside East York. The students are given the opportunity to dip candles, hook rugs and bake on open fires.



The brewery building is used for special exhibitions; for example, the 1986 season opened with an exhibit featuring the industries of the Don -- sawmilling, brewing, distilling, flour milling, paper-making and brickmaking.

Although the tall chimney of the old paper mill serves as a landmark for the site, the old paper mill is not part of the museum but functions as the East York Centre for the Arts, housing the Don Valley Art Club, the East York Players and the Creative Playschool.



Part of the mill can be rented for meetings, receptions and exhibitions. The Playter Avenue Ratepayers' Association has

CURRENT USES (cont'd)

met there, so has the East York Historical and Arts Board, the Broadview/Greenwood New Democratic Party, the Ontario Industrial Archeological Society; the Don Valley Art Club holds its annual exhibition there.

A most popular event at the village each year is the Honey Fair held in cooperation with the Toronto Bee Keepers' Association. Not only do the bee keepers bring their own bees and attract people, they also attract all the bees of the lower Don Valley.

Another annual event at the village for a week in June is the use of the old paper mill as the Calgary pavilion, a part of Toronto's Caravan festival. The mills' "almost rural" setting makes it especially attractive for a western-oriented theme.

Arrangements can be made to hold picnics on the site; for example, the Toronto Field Naturalists had a Simcoe Day picnic there in 1986 and the descendants of the Helliwell family have had picnics there.

Because of the picturesque setting, Todmorden Mills is often used by photographers as background for shots of fashion models. New cars have been photographed on the lawns and film crews have shot scenes in the Don Station.

Post-secondary institutions use the site. Ryerson students have done interior designs for the brewery and the paper mill; landscape architecture students from the University of Toronto have analysed the site; and a group of engineers is currently studying the station.

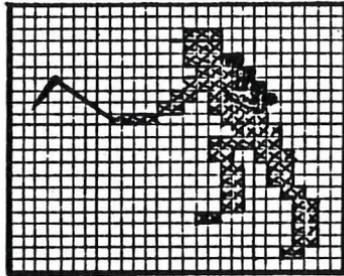
Through the East York Foundation, trees in the village are planted to commemorate local citizens of note. As each tree becomes large enough, a small plaque will be attached to it giving the name of the person for whom it has been planted (see Appendix 4).

NATURAL HISTORY

Geology and Soils

Reports abound with information on the natural history of the lower Don Valley where our study area is located.

From the work of A.P. Coleman (1852-1939), first professor of geology at the University of Toronto, we know that some 445 million years ago, a subtropical sea existed in our area.



From the geological record we also know that about 100,000 years ago the climate was probably similar to that found now in Southern Pennsylvania and Ohio. Fossil evidence reveals that not only did southern trees such as osage orange and pawpaw grow here but bison and an extinct species of giant beaver (about the size of a small bear) also lived in the region.

Around 75,000 to 90,000 years ago the climate was probably similar to that found now on the north shore of Lake Superior. Spruce trees were very common and mastadons may even have fed on them here.

Later deposits record environments around the margin of the last continental ice sheet.

The geology of the site has been an important influence on the natural history. Because of the steep valley sides, the side slopes are unstable; groundwater seeps through the more course-grained sediments and produces the wetlands of Todmorden Mills. The "lumpy" topography of much of the lower side slopes below Pottery Road is due to landslides which remain a major problem along the Don Valley Parkway. Remedial engineering work can be seen at many places along the east side of the Don Valley Parkway.

NATURAL HISTORY (cont'd)

Archeology

Archeological evidence of Indian occupation of the Don Valley is sparse. Even when the Simcoes arrived in 1791, only a small population of Mississauga Indians occupied the lower valley.

Historical Records

The first written historic record of what our area was like comes from Elizabeth Simcoe's diary of her life in Upper Canada from 1791 to 1795. She described how the river mouth of the Don "abounded with rushes, wild ducks and black birds with red wings; the river itself, with salmon (best eaten in the month of June)". The area around Castle Frank (just south of the [Todmorden] Mills) she described as having "a large pine plain around it without underwood and being the home of eagles". Mosquitoes were a problem in the valley. "The flights of wild pigeons in the summer and autumn sometimes darkened the sky". In winter the Don River was so frozen they "could walk for some miles upon it and even saw tracks of wolves and deer on it, though it became bad from the rapidity of the river near Skinner's Mill about one mile beyond Castle Frank". March was the month for making maple syrup. She also described eating raccoon which she claimed "tasted like lamb, if eaten with mint sauce".

By the time Henry Scadding (1813-1901) was writing about Toronto in the 1870s, the valley had changed. He says that the "mills and manufactories established [at Todmorden] contributed to quite a conspicuous village".

Ernest Thompson Seton (1860-1946), naturalist, writer and artist, spent much of his youth exploring and observing the wildlife in the Don Valley around Todmorden. As a result, many of his famous stories were inspired by his experiences there; for example, when he wrote about Redruff, the last partridge (grouse?) of the Don Valley, he described the bird as hiding out "on the piney sides of Taylor's Hill".

Many species (for example, the passenger pigeon and the salmon) disappeared during his lifetime.

A record exists of "a great flock of passenger pigeons lighting on a field at Todmorden during migration in 1877".

NATURAL HISTORY--Records (cont'd)

In 1913 the Canadian Institute (now the Royal Canadian Institute) published a natural history of the Toronto region which listed the plants and animals present at that time, including comments on the status of many. When compared with the lists compiled for Todmorden during 1986, the following changes are noted: mallards, which are abundant in Toronto now and probably nest at Todmorden were listed as "not common". The mourning dove, now abundant, was "not common" in 1913. The house sparrow was "introduced and abundant". However, the pigeon, starling and pheasant were not listed -- these are more recent introductions to our region. Cardinals which probably nest at Todmorden now were very rare in the Toronto region in 1913 -- the range of this species has extended northward during the interval. Bluebirds which are now seen only during migration, were abundant and nested in Toronto in 1913.

Manitoba maple which is common now was listed in 1913 as "planted". Black alders, Siberian elm and Russian olive were not listed -- they had not been introduced at that time. White or American elm, which was listed, has since become rare because of Dutch elm disease.

Photographs from the late 19th century and even into the 20th show gigantic sycamore trees, elms and bur oaks on the valley floor and large white pines lining the valley rim. No sycamores stand today and almost all the elms, bur oaks and white pines remaining are small specimens.

SUMMARY

In 1793 when the Skinners set out to build a sawmill up the Don, bears, wolves, deer and beaver were at home there among the towering forests of white pine, sugar maple, hickories and oaks. The river was full of fish, most notably a species of salmon which migrated upriver from Lake Ontario every fall to breed in the clear headwaters.

When the Skinners built the dam required to run their mill, it presented the fish with their first obstacle. Then as the trees were cut for lumber and the forests were replaced by farms, the land lost its cover and rains washed bare soils into the river, destroying the salmon spawning grounds.

The settlers also brought with them familiar plants and animals from other regions. Apple and pear trees, horses, cattle, chickens, and even honey bees were imported. Although many of the species introduced do not survive without the help of people, others do. Garden flowers such as dame's rocket imported for its sweet scent, teasel for teasing wool, and various grasses and clovers for feeding domestic animals, adapted easily to the new environment.

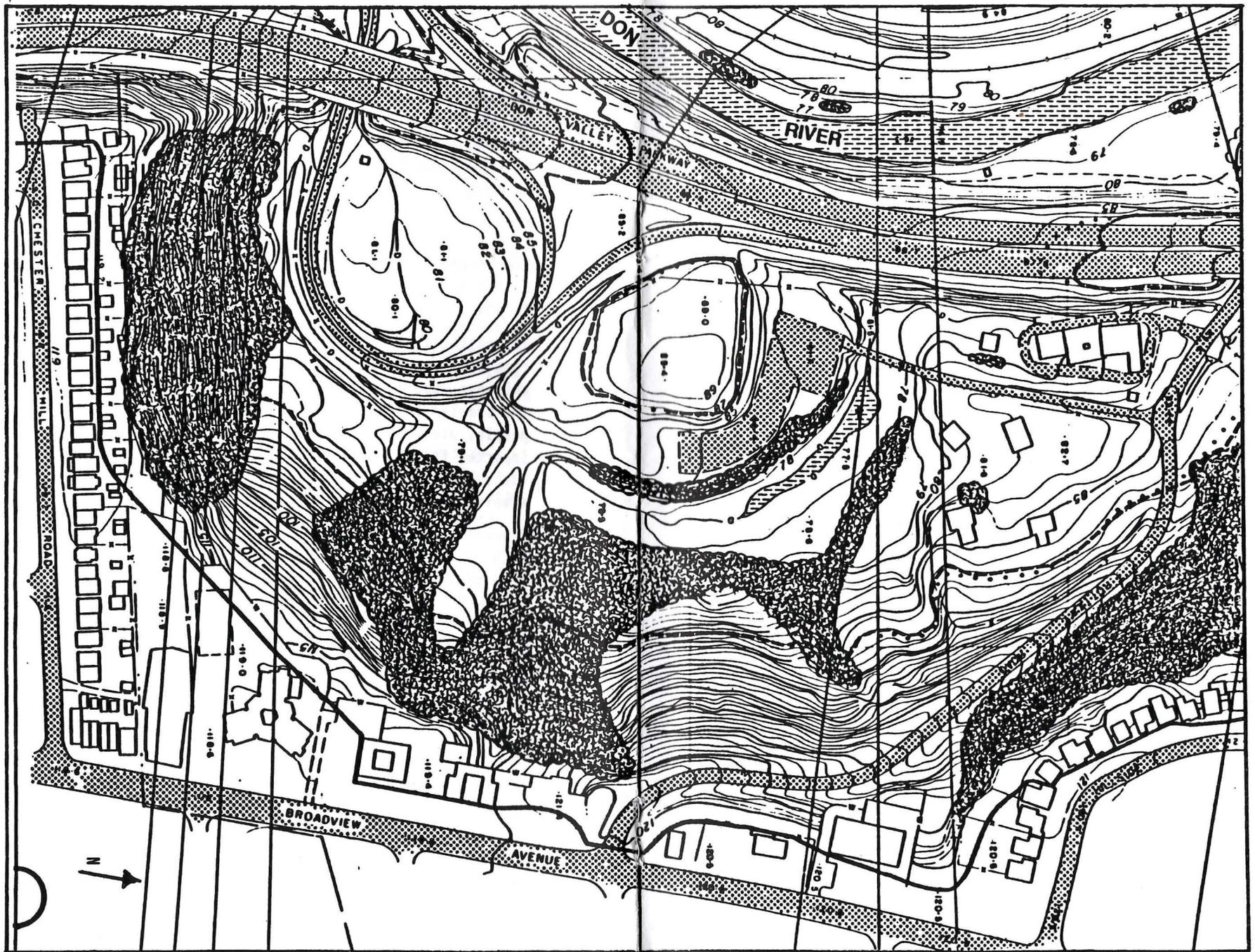
Favourite trees such as silver poplars and familiar birds such as the house sparrow made the settlers feel at home. Some of these have persisted.

Hunting caused additional pressure on the resources of the valley. To supplement their often sparse diets, settlers hunted the bob-white, the wild turkey, the grouse and the passenger pigeon until there were none left in the region.

As the tablelands were developed and streets laid out, more plants were introduced -- street trees and garden flowers and shrubs. Garden wastes often end up in the valley where seeds and cuttings occasionally flourish.

Roads brought more changes. Not only the selection of plants that were grown to line them, but road maintenance methods began to affect the valley. The continued use of salt to melt ice on roads has altered the chemical composition of the soils of the valley.

Of the 185 species of plants identified in our study area, 95 are native and 90 are not. For comparison, a study of the flora of the Rouge River Valley, a large undisturbed



MTRCA fill line ———
MTRCA flood line

TODMORDEN MILLS 1977

Map 4

SUMMARY (cont'd)

area in the east end of Metro Toronto, produced a list of 663 species of which 440 were native and 223 alien; a 1980 study of the Leslie Street Spit, an area created since 1959 out of construction debris dumped into Lake Ontario, produced a list of 280 species of which 115 were native and 165 alien. The percentage of non-native species for our area, which is much smaller than the other two, is between that of the Rouge and that of the Spit. It is still an important reservoir for wildlife. Also of significance is the fact that about half the species identified are wetland plants, and wetlands are now a scarce resource in our region.

The importance of Todmorden Mills as a study area is that the effects of human occupation of the valley as well as the restraints imposed by the hazardous slopes, wetlands and floodplain on human activities can still be readily observed.

CONCLUSION

In Metropolitan Toronto almost all areas have been affected by some type of human activity at one time or another. Despite these changes, areas such as Todmorden Mills offer many clues to Toronto's past and constitute an irreplaceable recreational, scenic, educational and aesthetic resource. Most important, this protected area in its valley setting functions as a link in the chain of natural areas allowing the movement and survival of wildlife over a considerable distance.

APPENDIX 1

STUDY METHODS AND ACTIVITIES

The authors met at a "valley rally" of the Friends of the Valley, an organization formed by citizens concerned about the proposed development of the Don Valley Brick Works property adjacent to Todmorden Mills. Our mutual interest in the preservation of the valley for future generations made us decide to prepare a report on the natural history of Todmorden Mills.

On April 9, 1986, we each made a presentation at a public planning meeting of the East York Historical and Arts Board regarding the future development of the Todmorden Mills historic site. At that time we saw the site as becoming a future gateway to East York's Heritage Valley, a place where tours of the valley's many natural resources could begin.

On April 19, 1986, TFN held an outing, billed as a scavenger hunt, at the site. Previous to that we had placed an article in the "Toronto Field Naturalist" to promote interest in the area. At the outing, about 30 members collected litter amounting to 120 bags of garbage, 40 tires and many other miscellaneous objects.

At this time we began visiting the site about once a week. The plants and animals we observed were recorded as well as any activities taking place. This included bringing visitors with various interests. We also took numerous photographs of the various habitats and features of interest throughout the seasons.

Our continued visits led us to see some of the problems in maintaining such a property. On one occasion we found that several loads of construction debris had been dumped in the parking lot. The Metropolitan Toronto Parks and Property Department removed this material. On another visit we found an abandoned car beside the parking lot. This had to be removed by the Metro Police. Large, 15-foot circles of orange stain on the lawns of the historic village meant contacting the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. Eventually it was discovered that fire extinguishers had been emptied on the lawns.

APPENDIX 1 (cont'd)

In late June, during Caravan week, parts of the "natural" area of the property were used as a parking lot. Cars were often found far beyond the parking lot. Evidence of beer parties in the woods was found on several occasions. (During the summer, the Metro Parks Department installed a barrier so that cars are now unable to get beyond the parking lot.)

In early May, boy scouts planted thousands of small trees throughout the property. We later discovered that this is an annual event. Apparently not many trees survive, so every year more planting takes place.

In late August we made an appointment with two Metro Parks Department employees and gave them a tour of the site. Objects we had been unable to remove at our April cleanup were removed by them the following week; for example, a bathtub which had been in full view of picnickers all summer and an old hot-water tank we found in the woods.

During a severe summer storm in July about six crack willows blew down in the floodplain forest. After the August rains a number of Manitoba maples fell over.

The extra wet summer of 1986 gave us an opportunity to observe what happens to the site during floods. We discovered that the flood line shown on the Conservation Authority map (see pages 22-23) was correct. Indeed, most of the area was under water during three days that summer.

As well as visiting the site, we made a search of the literature including books, journals, reports, newspapers and archives. We looked at old photographs to find changes and we checked IFN records of outings to the site.

In October we gave an illustrated talk to the Environmental Group of the Toronto Field Naturalists.

APPENDIX 2

ANNOTATED LIST OF ANIMALS

The following list was obtained from observations made during 1986 and from Toronto Field Naturalists' outings and members records. An asterisk (*) is used to indicate animals which are not native.

Fishes

White suckers have been observed spawning in the old riverbed during the past five years (pers. comm. D. Peuramaki).

Amphibians

American toads were observed on several occasions in 1986; also toads were observed breeding; tadpoles were seen; and toadlets were seen emerging from the old riverbed (pers. comm. I. McColl).

Reptiles

The area seems to be particularly favoured by snakes. Garter snakes, northern brown snakes and eastern milk snakes were all observed on many occasions. The old foundations and rubble dumped at the site probably provide excellent hibernacula for these reptiles.

A large snapping turtle had been observed on many occasions in previous years but was said to have been removed by Parks Department personnel. No turtles were seen in 1986.

Mammals

Bats were seen at sunset on summer evenings.

Raccoons were seen on many occasions during the year.

A striped skunk was reported by D. Peuramaki.

At least one groundhog lives beside the picnic circle.

Grey squirrels were seen but do not seem to be abundant.

A beaver was seen once beside the picnic circle during the summer of 1986 by Martin Rainbow.

Meadow voles were observed on a couple of occasions.

Muskrats seem to live in the old riverbed and in the ditch beside the Don Valley Parkway. Though none were seen by the authors during 1986, they were observed by others and on several TFN outings to Todmorden.

Eastern cottontails were seen occasionally.

APPENDIX 2--Mammals (cont'd)

- * Cats apparently run wild in the area. They may belong to homes adjacent to the valley or they may have been abandoned at the site.
- Foxes have been observed on several occasions by TFN members.

Birds

- Common Loon. Seen flying over. The valley is a major migration corridor.
- Great Blue Heron.
- Mallard. A pair may have nested in the old riverbed in 1986.
- Red-tailed Hawk. Live in the valley throughout the year and apparently nest nearby (on hydro pylons?).
- American Kestrel. May have nested on top of chimney of the old mill. One seen on several occasions with a strap attached to one of its legs.
- Ring-necked Pheasant.
- Killdeer. Nested in the traffic circle for the Don Valley Parkway. May not have been successful because of frequent mowing of the area.
- Ring-billed Gull. Fly over the site on way inland to garbage sites and fields where they feed.
- * Rock Dove.
- Mourning Dove.
- Belted Kingfisher. Seen flying over old riverbed where they apparently find fish and/or tadpoles to eat.
- Downy Woodpecker. At least one pair appeared to nest at the site in 1986.
- Northern Flicker. May have nested in 1986.
- Eastern Wood Pewee.
- Great Crested Flycatcher.
- Eastern Kingbird.
- Blue Jay. At the site throughout the year.
- American Crow.
- Black-capped Chickadee. Throughout the year.
- Brown Creeper.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
- American Robin. Probably nested on the site during 1986.
- Gray Catbird.
- Northern Mockingbird. Seen on one occasion during migration.

APPENDIX 2--Birds (cont'd)

- Cedar Waxwing.
- * European Starling. Throughout the year.
- Warbling Vireo. May have nested during 1986.
- Red-eyed Vireo.
- Yellow Warbler.
- Black and White Warbler.
- Northern Waterthrush.
- Common Yellowthroat.
- Scarlet Tanager.
- Northern Cardinal. Throughout the year.
- Indigo Bunting. May have nested on the site during 1986.
- Song Sparrow.
- White-throated Sparrow.
- Dark-eyed Junco.
- Red-winged Blackbird. Probably nested in cattails in old riverbed.
- Common Grackle.
- Brown-headed Cowbird.
- Northern Oriole. Probably nested during 1986. Young seen.
- American Goldfinch.
- * House Sparrow. Throughout the year.

Invertebrates

- Dragonflies were seen at roadside ditches.
- * A swarm of honey bees was observed in a large crack willow in early August.
- Cicadas buzzed all summer.
- Butterflies were abundant -- skippers, sulphurs, etc.
- Monarch butterflies are tagged and released from the site every year (pers. comm. B. Edmonds).
- Wasps were not in evidence during the summer, but fall revealed a large nest near the old riverbed.

APPENDIX 3



Two flowers of early
spring at Iodmorden:
skunk cabbage (left)
and
Japanese butterbur
(below).



APPENDIX 3

ANNOTATED LIST OF PLANTS

The following list was compiled from observations made during 1986 and from IFN outings reports to Iodmorden Mills. No plants were collected and no attempt was made to identify grasses, sedges, or species in flower beds. (Garden plants are listed separately.) An asterisk (*) is used to indicate species which are not native. Mention is made where habitat or frequency is considered significant or if the plants have been introduced deliberately.

Horsetail Family

Equisetum sp. (HORSETAILS). In roadside ditches.

Polyopody Family

Matteuccia struthiopteris (OSTRICH FERN). In seepage areas and planted in gardens.

Pine Family

Pinus banksiana (JACK PINE). Tree. Small specimens planted throughout. Native northward.

P. strobus (WHITE PINE). Tree. Planted throughout.

* *P. sylvestris* (SCOTCH PINE). Tree. Planted throughout.

Picea glauca (WHITE SPRUCE). Tree. Planted throughout. Native northward.

Cypress Family

Juniperus communis (COMMON JUNIPER). Shrub. Planted.

Thuja occidentalis (WHITE CEDAR). Tree. Planted throughout.

Cattail Family

Typha angustifolia (NARROW-LEAVED CATTAIL). In ditches and old riverbed.

T. latifolia (BROAD-LEAVED CATTAIL). In ditches and old riverbed.

Pondweed Family

Potamogeton sp. (PONDWEEDS). In roadside ditches and old riverbed.

Waterplantain Family

Alisma trivale (WATER PLANTAIN). In ditches.

Sagittaria latifolia (COMMON ARROWHEAD). In ditches.

Grass Family

Phalaris arundinacea (REED CANARY GRASS). On sewer right-of-way.

* *Phragmites communis* (REED GRASS). A small colony in the roadside ditch.

APPENDIX 3 (cont'd)

Arum Family

Arisaema atrorubens (JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT). On forested slope.
Symplocarpus foetidus (SKUNK CABBAGE). In seepage areas.

Several colonies. Earliest flower to bloom -- even in snow.

Duckweed Family

Lemna minor (DUCKWEED). In ditches. A small floating plant.

Lily Family

Erythronium americanum (YELLOW TROUT LILY). In floodplain forest. Several small colonies.

- * *Scilla* sp. (SQUILLS). In floodplain forest. One colony.
- Smilacina stellata* (STARRY SOLOMON'S SEAL). In floodplain forest.

Willow Family

- * *Populus alba* (WHITE POPLAR). Tree on former waste dump.
- P. balsamifera* (BALSAM POPLAR). Tree. Highly scented.
- P. deltoides* (COTTONWOOD). Tree. Several specimens.
- * *P. nigra* var. *italica* (LOMBARDY POPLAR). Planted trees.
- P. tremuloides* (TREMBLING ASPEN). Several trees.
- * *Salix fragilis* (CRACK WILLOW). Numerous large specimens in floodplain forest.

Walnut Family

Juglans nigra (BLACK WALNUT). Several planted trees.

Birch Family

- * *Alnus glutinosa* (BLACK ALDER). Trees near old riverbed.
- A. rugosa* (SPECKLED ALDER). Many trees in seepage areas.

Beech Family

Fagus grandifolia (BEECH). Several trees planted.

- * *F. sylvatica* (EUROPEAN BEECH). Several trees planted.
- Quercus macrocarpa* (BUR OAK). One large tree.
- Q. borealis* (RED OAK). Several planted trees.

Elm Family

Ulmus sp. (ELM). Small trees throughout.

- * *U. pumila* (SIBERIAN ELM). Small trees on dry slopes.

Mulberry Family

- * *Morus alba* (WHITE MULBERRY). Several trees planted.

Nettle Family

Laportea canadensis (WOOD NETTLE). In floodplain forest.

Pilea pumila (CLEARWEED). In floodplain forest.

- * *Urtica dioica* (SLENDER NETTLE). In floodplain forest.

Smartweed Family

- * *Polygonum cuspidatum* (JAPANESE KNOTWEED). In seepage areas.
- P. persicaria* (LADY'S THUMB). Roadsides.
- * *Rumex crispus* (CURLED DOCK). Roadsides.

APPENDIX 3 (cont'd)

Goosefoot Family

Atriplex patula (ORACHE). Roadsides.

- * *Chenopodium album* (LAMB'S QUARTERS). Roadsides.
- * *Kochia scoparia* (SUMMER CYPRESS). Roadsides.

Pink Family

- * *Arenaria serpyllifolia* (SANDWORT). Roadsides.
- * *Dianthus armeria* (DEPTFORD PINK). Roadsides.
- * *Lychnis alba* (EVENING LYCHNIS). Roadsides.
- * *Saponaria officinalis* (BOUNCING BET). Roadsides.
- * *Silene cucubalus* (BLADDER CAMPION). Roadsides.
- * *S. noctiflora* (CAMPION). Roadsides.
- Spergularia marina* (SALT MARSH SAND SPURREY). Roadsides.
- * *Stellaria graminea* (CHICKWEED). Roadsides.

Buttercup Family

- Caltha palustris* (MARSH MARIGOLD). Seepage areas.
- * *Ranunculus acris* (TALL BUTTERCUP). Roadsides.
- * *R. repens* (CREEPING BUTTERCUP). In ditches.
- Thalictrum polygamum* (TALL MEADOW RUE). In floodplain forest.

Poppy Family

- * *Chelidonium majus* (CELANDINE). In floodplain forest.

Mustard Family

- * *Alliaria officinalis* (GARLIC MUSTARD). Throughout. Leaves smell of garlic when crushed.
- * *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (SHEPHERD'S PURSE). Roadsides.
- * *Cardamine impatiens* (NARROW-LEAVED BITTERCRESS). In ditches.
- Dentaria diphylla* (TOOTHWORT). In floodplain forest in 1983. Could not be found in 1986.
- * *Hesperis matronalis* (DAME'S ROCKET). In floodplain forest. Highly fragrant flowers.
- * *Nasturtium officinale* (WATERCRESS). In ditches.
- * *Sisymbrium altissimum* (TUMBLING MUSTARD). Roadsides.
- * *Thlaspi arvense* (PENNYCRESS). Roadsides.

Saxifrage Family

- Ribes americanum* (WILD BLACK CURRANT). Shrub on floodplain.
- * *R. sativum* (GARDEN RED CURRENT). Shrub on floodplain.
- * *R. grossularia* (GARDEN GOOSEBERRY). Shrub on floodplain.

Rose Family

- Agrimonia gryposepala* (AGRIMONY). Roadsides.
- Crataegus* sp. (HAWTHORN). Tree. Throughout.
- Geum aleppicum* (YELLOW AVENS). Floodplain forest.
- G. canadense* (WHITE AVENS). Floodplain forest.
- G. rivale* (WATER AVENS). Ditches.

APPENDIX 3 - Rose Family (cont'd)

- * *Potentilla norvegica* (ROUGH CINQUEFOIL). Roadsides.
 - * *Prunus armeniaca* (APRICOT). Tree. Planted in museum grounds.
 - P. virginiana* (CHOKO CHERRY). Tree. In floodplain forest.
 - * *Pyrus communis* (PEAR). Tree planted in museum grounds.
 - * *P. malus* (APPLE). Tree planted in museum grounds.
 - * *Rosa multiflora* (MULTIFLORA ROSE). Shrub. Museum grounds.
 - * *R. rugosa* (RUGOSA ROSE). Shrub. Museum grounds.
 - Rubus strigosus* (RASPBERRY). Shrub in floodplain forest.
 - R. occidentalis* (BLACK RASPBERRY). Shrub on floodplain.
 - R. odoratus* (PURPLE FLOWERING RASPBERRY). Shrub in wet areas.
- Legume Family
- Amphicarpa bracteata* (HOG PEANUT). In floodplain forest.
 - * *Caragana arborescens* (SIBERIAN PEASHRUB). Shrub. Planted.
 - Cercis canadensis* (REDBUD). Shrub. Planted in museum grounds.
 A Carolinian (southern) species.
 - Gleditsia triacanthos* (HONEY LOCUST). Tree. Museum grounds.
 - * *Lotus corniculatus* (BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL). Roadsides.
 - * *Medicago lupulina* (BLACK MEDIC). Roadsides.
 - * *M. sativa* (ALFALFA). On former waste disposal site.
 - * *Melilotus alba* (WHITE SWEET CLOVER). On waste disposal site.
 - Robinia pseudoacacia* (BLACK LOCUST). Tree. Planted.
 Spreading throughout.
 - * *Vicia cracca* (TUFTED VETCH). Roadsides.
- Geranium Family
- Geranium maculatum* (WILD GERANIUM). On forested slope.
- Ailanthus Family
- * *Ailanthus altissima* (TREE OF HEAVEN). Tree. On dry slope.
- Cashew Family
- Rhus radicans* (POISON IVY). Vine. On slope beside parkway.
 - R. typhina* (SUMAC). Shrub. On dry slopes.
- Maple Family
- Acer negundo* (MANITOBA MAPLE). Tree. Throughout.
 - * *A. platanoides* (NORWAY MAPLE). Tree. Throughout.
 - A. saccharinum* (SILVER MAPLE). Tree. A few. Planted.
 - A. saccharum* (SUGAR MAPLE). Tree. A few. Planted.
- Buckeye Family
- Aesculus hippocastanum* (HORSE CHESTNUT). Tree. On dry slopes.
- Touch-me-not Family
- Impatiens capensis* (ORANGE JEWELWEED). In floodplain forest.
 - * *I. glandulifera* (HIMALAYAN BALSAM). In floodplain forest.
 - I. pallida* (YELLOW JEWELWEED). In floodplain forest.

APPENDIX 3 (cont'd)

Buckthorn Family

- * *Rhamnus cathartica* (COMMON BUCKTHORN). Shrub. Throughout.

Vine Family

- * *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (VIRGINIA CREEPER). Vine.
- Vitis riparia* (WILD GRAPE). Vine. Throughout.

Linden Family

Tilia americana (BASSWOOD). Tree. Throughout. Popular with bees for its scented flowers in late June.

Mallow Family

- * *Malva neglecta* (MALLOW). Roadsides.

St. John's Wort Family

- * *Hypericum perforatum* (COMMON ST. JOHN'S WORT). Roadsides.

Violet Family

Viola sp. (VIOLET). In floodplain forest. Purple flowers.

Oleaster Family

- * *Elaeagnus angustifolia* (RUSSIAN OLIVE). Planted and throughout.

Loosestrife Family

- * *Lythrum salicaria* (PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE). Roadside ditches and old riverbed.

Evening Primrose Family

Circaea quadrisulcata (ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE). In floodplain forest. Seeds stick to clothes in fall.

- * *Epilobium hirsutum* (HAIRY WILLOWHERB). Ditches.
- Oenothera biennis* (EVENING PRIMROSE). Roadsides. Scented flowers open in evening. Biennial.

Parsley Family

- * *Aegopodium podagraria* (GOUTWEED). In floodplain forest.
- Cryptotaenia canadensis* (HONEWORT). In floodplain forest.
- * *Daucus carota* (QUEEN ANNE'S LACE). Roadsides.
- Heracleum lanatum* (COW PARSNIP). In floodplain forest.

Dogwood Family

Cornus alternifolia (ALTERNATE-LEAVED DOGWOOD). Shrub. Throughout.

C. rugosa (ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD). On forested slopes. Shrub.

C. stolonifera (RED OSIER). Shrub. Throughout.

Primrose Family

- * *Anagallis arvensis* (SCARLET PIMPERNEL). Roadsides.

Ash Family

Fraxinus americana (WHITE ASH). Tree. Throughout.

- * *Syringa vulgaris* (LILAC). Shrub. Planted in museum grounds.

Milkweed Family

Apocynum cannabinum (INDIAN HEMP). Roadsides.

APPENDIX 3 - Milkweed Family (cont'd)

Asclepias syriaca (COMMON MILKWEED). Roadsides. Fragrant pink flowers. Leaves are only food of Monarch Butterflies.

- * *Cynanchum nigrum* (BLACK SWALLOWWORT). Vine. Throughout.

Convolvulus Family

Convolvulus arvensis (FIELD BINDWEED). Roadsides.

Waterleaf Family

Hydrophyllum virginianum (VIRGINIA WATERLEAF). In floodplain forest.

Borage Family

- * *Cynoglossum officinale* (HOUND'S TONGUE). Roadsides.

- * *Echium vulgare* (VIPER'S BUGLOSS). Roadsides.

- * *Myosotis scorpioides* (FORGET-ME-NOT). In wet areas.

Vervain Family

Verbena hastata (BLUE VERVAIN). Ditches.

V. urticifolia (WHITE VERVAIN). Ditches.

Mint Family

- * *Leonurus cardiaca* (MOTHERWORT). Throughout.

- * *Nepeta cataria* (CATNIP). Roadsides. Cats love scent of dried leaves.

- * *Prunella vulgaris* (HEAL ALL). Throughout.

Nightshade Family

- * *Solanum dulcamara* (NIGHTSHADE). Vine. Throughout. Berries poisonous.

Figwort Family

- * *Antirrhinum orontium* (LESSER SNAPDRAGON). Roadsides.

Chelone glabra (TURTLEHEAD). Seepage areas. Leaves food of rare butterfly.

- * *Linaria vulgaris* (BUTTER AND EGGS). Roadside.

- * *Verbascum thapsus* (COMMON MULLEIN). Roadsides. Biennial.

Plantain Family

Plantago major (COMMON PLANTAIN). Roadsides.

Madder Family

Galium palustra (MARSH BEDSTRAW). Roadside ditch.

Honeysuckle Family

- * *Lonicera tatarica* (TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE). Shrub. Throughout.

Sambucus canadensis (COMMON ELDER). Shrub. Throughout and planted.

S. pubens (RED-BERRIED ELDER). Shrub. Throughout.

Viburnum trilobum (HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY). Shrub. Planted and throughout.

Bellflower Family

- * *Campanula rapunculoides* (CREEPING BELLFLOWER). Throughout.

APPENDIX 3 (cont'd)

Teasel Family

- * *Dipsacus sylvestris* (TEASEL). A few. Roadsides.

Composite Family

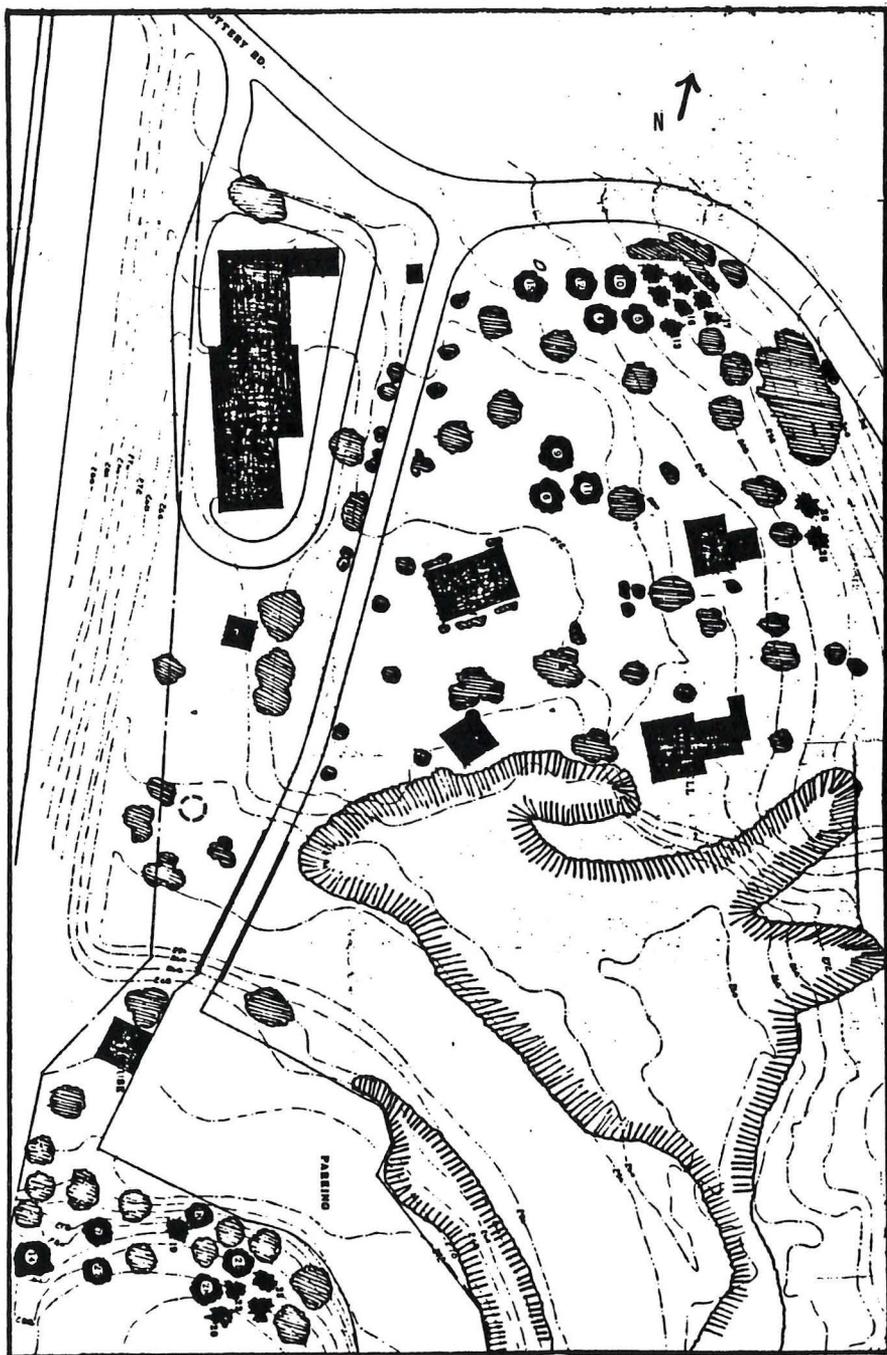
- Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (RAGWEED). Roadsides. Cause of hayfever.
- A. trifida* (GREAT RAGWEED). Ditches.
- * *Achillea millefolium* (YARROW). Roadsides.
- * *Arctium minus* (COMMON BURDOCK). Roadsides.
- Aster ericoides* (HEATH ASTER). Roadsides.
- A. novae-angliae* (NEW ENGLAND ASTER). Roadsides.
- * *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* (OX-EYE DAISY). Roadsides
- * *Cirsium arvense* (CANADA THISTLE). Roadsides. Flowers scented.
- * *C. vulgare* (BULL THISTLE). Roadsides.
- * *Cichorium intybus* (CHICORY). Roadsides.
- Erigeron annuus* (DAISY FLEABANE). Roadsides.
- E. canadensis* (HORSEWEED). Roadsides.
- E. philadelphicus* (PHILADELPHIA FLEABANE). Roadsides.
- Eupatorium maculatum* (JOE-PYE WEED). In ditches and seepage areas.
- E. rugosum* (WHITE SNAKEROOT). In floodplain forest.
- * *Hieracium aurantiacum* (DEVIL'S PAINTBRUSH). Roadsides.
- * *H. pratense* (YELLOW HAWKWEED). Roadsides.
- Helianthus sp.* (SUNFLOWER). Roadsides.
- H. tuberosus* (JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE). In floodplain forest.
- * *Lactuca scariola* (PRICKLY LETTUCE). Roadsides.
- * *Matricaria matricarioides* (PINEAPPLE WEED). Roadsides, lawns.
- * *Petasites japonicus* (JAPANESE BUTTERBUR). On seepage slopes.
- Rudbeckia hirta* (BLACK-EYED SUSAN). Roadsides.
- Solidago flexicaulis* (ZIGZAG GOLDENROD). In floodplain forest.
- * *Sonchus arvensis* (FIELD SOW THISTLE). Roadsides.
- * *S. oleraceus* (COMMON SOW THISTLE). Roadsides.
- * *Tragopogon pratensis* (YELLOW GOAT'S BEARD). Roadsides.
- * *Tussilago farfara* (COLTS' FOOT). Seepage areas. Yellow flowers appear before leaves in early spring.

APPENDIX 4

LOCATION OF HONOUR TREES

The following list and map for East York's Centennial Site at Todmorden Mills was prepared about 1975.

1	Pine	Thomas Ridout (1754-1829)
2	Pine	John David Murray (1901-1972)
3	Pine	Harold T. Donaldson (1892-
4	Maple	Robert Stephen Miller (1889-
5	Maple	W. Eddison Barnett (1913-
6	Oak	Melbourne R. Osborne (1909-1973)
7	Walnut	True Davidson (1901-
8	Pine	Past, present and future members of Don Valley Art Club
9	Oak	John Diefenbaker (1895-
10	Maple	Robert Francis Skrepnek (1920-1974)
11	Oak	Agnes Campbell MacPhail (1890-
12	Maple	Leland S. Albright (1892-
		Mary E. Albright (1896-
13	Pine	Roddick Lorne Smith (1912-
14	Maple	Vernon J. Heaslip (1922-
15	Crimson Maple	Norman McLeod (1899-1972)
16	Pine	Jean Auger
17	Pine	Veterans of the World War I & II
18	Maple	Ruby Catharine Kinkead (1906-1969)
19	Pine	Robert H. McGregor (1896-1965)
20	Pine	William H. Heaton (1902-1963)
21	Maple	All past presidents of East York Danforth Lions Club
22	Pine	J.D. Thomas
23	Pine	Spurgeon Walter Stewart (1897-1969)
24	Pine	Oliver Milton Martin (1893-1957)
25	Pine	Charles W. Webb (1881-1973)
26	Pine	Charles Ellerbeck (1898-
27	Maple	Bill Jones Senior
28	Oak	Mary & Murdoch McIver



APPENDIX 5

PLANTS AROUND HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN 1984

Brewery

Acer platanoides (NORWAY MAPLE). 8" cal.

Acer saccharum (SUGAR MAPLE). 3½" cal.

Crataegus crus-galli (COCKSPUR HAWTHORN).

DAY LILY.

FERNS.

Forsythia intermedia (BORDER FORSYTHIA).

Kerria japonica (JAPANESE KERRIA).

Lonicera tatarica (TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE).

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (VIRGINIA CREEPER).

PLANTAIN LILIES.

Potentilla fruticosa (BUSH CINQUEFOIL).

Rhamnus catharica (COMMON BUCKTHORN).

Spiraea Vanhouttei (VANHAUTTE SPIREA).

Viburnum opulus (EUROPEAN CRANBERRY BUSH).

Corylus maxima purpurea (PURPLE GIANT FILBERT).

Hydrangea arborescens (SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA).

Don Station

Acer negundo (MANITOBA MAPLE). 11" cal., 22" cal.

Populus deltoides (EASTERN COTTONWOOD). 21" cal.

Quercus palustris (PIN OAK). 4" cal.

Helliwell House

DAY LILY.

CRACKED WILLOW. 20 " cal.

LILAC. shrubs

MANITOBA MAPLE. 7" cal., 5" ca., 7" cal.

Pinus resinosa (RED PINE). 9" cal.

Rhus glabra (SMOOTH SUMAC).

Ulmus procera (ENGLISH ELM). 6" cal.

Terry House

Acer sp. (MANITOBA MAPLE). 21" cal.

BLACK LOCUST. var. ?, 8" cal.

DAY LILY.

IRIS.

Ribes alpinum (ALPINE CURRENT). 1.5 m. spread.

Robinia pseudoacacia (BLACK LOCUST). 10" cal.

SHRUB ROSE.

Viburnum lentago (NANNYBERRY VIBURNUM).

APPENDIX 5 (cont'd)

Planting plan prepared for historic site in 1984:

Brewery

Convallaria majalis (LILY OF THE VALLEY). Perennial.

Euonymus alatus (WINGED EUONYMUS). Shrub.

Hydrangea anomala (CLIMBING HYDRANGEA). Sub-species *petiolaris*.
Shrub.

Iberis saxatilis 'Corifolia' (CANDYTUFTS). Perennial.

Mertensia virginica (VIRGINIAN BLUEBELLS). Perennial.

Phlox stolonifera (CREEPING PHLOX). Perennial.

Tulipa sp. (TULIPS). Bulbs.

Don Station

Akebia quinata (FIVE LEAF AKEBIA). Vine.

Dianthus deltoides 'Wisley' (MAIDEN PINKS). Perennial.

Iberis saxatilis 'corifolia' (CANDYTUFTS). Perennial.

Juniperus sabina 'tamarisicifolia' (TAMARIX JUNIPER). Shrub.

Juniperus horizontalis 'plumosa compacta' (COMPACT ANDORRA
JUNIPER). Shrub.

Lonicera japonica 'halliana' (JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE). Vine.

Rosa rugosa (ROSA RUGOSA). Shrub.

Rosa wichuraiana (MEMORIAL ROSE). Shrub.

Helliwell House (perennial garden)

Aquilegia alpina (ALPINE COLUMBINE). Perennial.

Campanula persicifolia (PEACH-LEAVED BELLFLOWER). Perennial.

Campanula carpatica (CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER). Perennial.

Convallaria majalis (LILY OF THE VALLEY). Perennial.

Cornus alba 'Spaechii' (YELLOW-EDGED DOGWOOD). Shrub.

Helleborus foetidus (STINKING HELLEBORE). Perennial.

Mertensia virginica (VIRGINIAN BLUEBELL). Perennial.

Phlox divaricata (WILD BLUE PHLOX). Perennial.

Phlox paniculata (SUMMER PHLOX). Perennial.

Phlox stolonifera (CREEPING PHLOX). Perennial.

Polemonium coeruleum (JACOB'S LADDER). Perennial.

Rosa eglanteria (*R. rubiginosa*) (SWEETBRIAR ROSE). Rose.

Rosa spinosissima (SCOTCH ROSE).

Thalictrum aquilegifolium (COLUMBINE MEADOWRUE). Perennial.

Tulipa sp. (TULIPS). Bulbs.

Roadway planting (brewery entrance, roadside planter, public
washroom screening, birdge planting)

Cornus alba 'Elegantissima' (SILVERLEAF DOGWOOD). Shrub.

APPENDIX 5 (cont'd)

- Cornus stolonifera* (RED OSIER DOGWOOD). Shrub.
Dianthus deltoides 'Wisley' (MAIDEN PINK). Perennial.
Elaeagnus angustifolia (RUSSIAN OLIVE). Tree.
Juniperus horizontalis 'Plumosa' (ANDORRA JUNIPER).
Juniperus horizontalis 'Plumosa compacta' (COMPACT ANDORRA JUNIPER).
Lonicera xylosteum 'Claveyi' (CLAVEY'S DWARF HONEYSUCKLE). Shrub.
Lycium chinense (CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE). Shrub.
Limonium latifolium (COMMON SEA LAVENDER). Perennial.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (VIRGINIA CREEPER). Shrub.
Potentilla fruticosa 'Jackmanii' (BRUSH CINQUEFOIL). Shrub.
Rosa rugosa (ROSA RUGOSA). Shrub.
Shepherdia argentea (SILVER BUFFALOBERRY). Shrub.
Symphoricarpos albus (COMMON SNOWBERRY). Shrub.

Terry House (fragrance garden)

- Aquilegia caerulea* (ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE). Perennial.
Aquilegia chrysantha (GOLDEN COLUMBINE). Perennial.
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (BEARBERRY). Shrub.
Convallaria majalis (LILY OF THE VALLEY). Perennial.
Dianthus plumarius (COTTAGE PINK). Perennial.
Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle' (ANNABELLE HYDRANGEA). Shrub.
Monarda didyma (OSWEGO TEA). Perennial.
Paeonia officinalis (COMMON RED PEONY).
Phlox divaricata (WILD BLUE PHLOX). Perennial.
Valeriana officinalis (VALERIAN). Perennial.

prepared by Ron Bernasch in 1984

APPENDIX 6

FURTHER READING

- Blackshaw, M. et al. AN INVENTORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF EAST YORK (OUTSIDE OF PARKS), Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 1984.
- Borough of East York. HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF EAST YORK, 1984.
- Catling, P.M. & S.M. McKay. "Associations of Halophytic Plants in the Toronto Region" in the ONTARIO FIELD BIOLOGIST 29(1): 75.
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- Guthrie, A. DON VALLEY LEGACY: A PIONEER HISTORY, Boston Mills Press, 1986.
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- Toronto Field Naturalists. TORONTO THE GREEN, 1976.
- Vundt, S.E. & Augaitis, B.E.S. FROM PITS TO QUARRIES: AGGREGATE EXTRACTION AND PIT REHABILITATION IN TORONTO -- AN HISTORICAL REVIEW, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1979.

APPENDIX 7

AIDS TO ENJOYING THE SITE

Recommended Field Guides

for amphibians and reptiles: AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF METRO TORONTO -- 1982 -- INVENTORY AND GUIDE by Bob Johnson, Toronto Field Naturalists, 1983.

for birds: BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA by C.S. Robbins et al, Golden Press, New York, 1983.

for insects: AUDUBON SOCIETY FIELD GUIDE TO NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS AND SPIDERS by L.M. Milne, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1980.

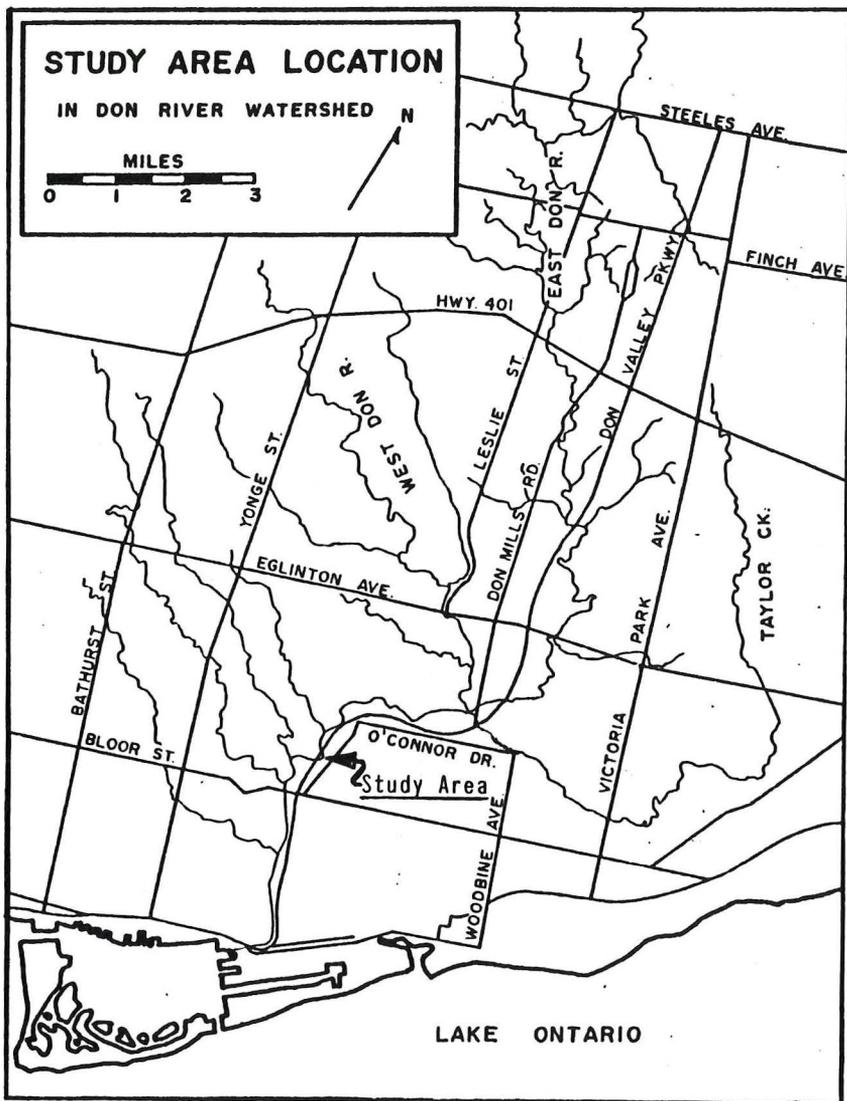
for plants: NEWCOMB'S WILDFLOWER GUIDE by Lawrence Newcomb, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto, 1977. - OR - TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS TO KNOW IN ONTARIO by S. McKay and P. Catling, J.M. Dent & Sons (Canada) ltd., Toronto, 1979.

and PLEASE!!!

- Stay off steep slopes and out of wet areas; these are fragile.
- Leave plants, animals and artifacts for others to enjoy too.
- Make notes, make sketches, take photographs.
- Take away only litter, and happy memories!

APPENDIX 8

WATERSHED MAP SHOWING SITE



Map 6





SINCE 1923

TORONTO FIELD NATURALISTS

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