

Appendix E7 –
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

731 King St W

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT

731 KING STREET WEST

CITY OF OSHAWA, ONTARIO

FINAL REPORT

Parsons

625 Cochrane Drive, Suite 300
Markham, ON L3R 9R9

ASI File: 21CH-057

May 2021 (Revised September and December 2021; January and February 2022)





Metrolinx acknowledges that it operates on the lands of Indigenous Peoples, including the Anishinaabe, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples, and that these lands are covered by Treaty.

In particular, we wish to recognize that the proposed work and project study area of the Durham-Scarborough BRT is situated on the treaty territory of the Williams Treaties First Nations, and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, and we acknowledge that the lands are covered by the Gunshot Treaty 1788, the Williams Treaty 1923, and the Williams Treaty Settlement of 2018.*

Metrolinx has a responsibility to recognize and value the rights of Indigenous Nations and Peoples and conduct business in a manner that is built on the foundation of trust, respect and collaboration. Metrolinx is committed to building meaningful relationships with Indigenous Nations and working towards meaningful reconciliation with the original caretakers of this land. We wish to thank Indigenous Nations for their contributions to these reports.

** Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this acknowledgement shall be interpreted so as to indicate Metrolinx's position on any Treaty territory or right.*

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT
731 KING STREET WEST
CITY OF OSHAWA, ONTARIO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Parsons on behalf of Metrolinx to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for 731 King Street West in Oshawa. This CHER is part of the Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project (DSBRT). To date, ASI has completed a Cultural Heritage Report to determine which properties in the DSBRT Project Study Area require assessment for cultural heritage value and interest under *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*. This property was identified as a potential built heritage resources that is anticipated to be directly impacted by the DSBRT preliminary design footprint (August 2021) as documented in the *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Cultural Heritage Report – Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment: City of Toronto and Durham Region, Ontario* (ASI, 2021). As such, a CHER is required to determine if the property has cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) under *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*.

731 King Street West is located in the City of Oshawa. The property is listed on the *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties*. 731 King Street West was evaluated using *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This evaluation was prepared in consideration of data regarding the design, historical/associative, and contextual values within the City of Oshawa. This evaluation determined that the property at 731 King Street meets one of the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, specifically relating to its design and physical value. An evaluation using *Ontario Regulation 10/06* confirmed that the property does not have CHVI at the provincial level.

Property ownership and/or control of 731 King Street West will be confirmed during detailed design.

The following recommendations are proposed for the property at 731 King Street West:

1. As direct impacts are anticipated to the property at 731 King Street West, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be undertaken as early as possible during detailed design, following the Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP). The HIA will be prepared by a qualified heritage professional in accordance with the Municipal Terms of Reference for HIAs and the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006).
2. Metrolinx Heritage Committee has reviewed the results of the *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* evaluations and is in agreement with the results and recommendations of this report. If it is confirmed that the property will be owned or controlled by Metrolinx, the Metrolinx Heritage Committee will issue a Metrolinx Heritage Committee Decision Form.



3. The Final CHER will be submitted to municipal heritage staff and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) for their records.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Senior Project Manager:</i>	Lindsay Graves, MA CAHP Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist Senior Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
<i>Project Coordinator</i>	Katrina Thach, Hon. BA Associate Archaeologist Project Coordinator - Environmental Assessment Division
<i>Project Manager:</i>	Laura Wickett, BA (Hon), Dip. Heritage Conservation Cultural Heritage Analyst Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
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<i>Field Review:</i>	Kirstyn Allam
<i>Report Production:</i>	Kirstyn Allam
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<i>Report Reviewer(s):</i>	Johanna Kelly, MSc Cultural Heritage Analyst Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division Lindsay Graves



QUALIFIED PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

Lindsay Graves, MA, CAHP

Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist | Senior Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report is **Lindsay Graves** (MA, Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and the Environmental Assessment Coordinator for the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfill Class EA processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at ASI. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Laura Wickett, BA (Hon.), Dipl. Heritage Conservation

Cultural Heritage Analyst | Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for the Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit (DSBRT) Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports is **Laura Wickett** (BA (Hon.), Diploma Heritage Conservation), who is a Cultural Heritage Analyst and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI. She was responsible for project coordination, scheduling, and stakeholder consultation. Trained in the theoretical and technical aspects of heritage conservation, Laura has five years' experience working in the field of cultural heritage resource management. She began working in ASI's Cultural Heritage Division as a Cultural Heritage Technician in 2017, providing support for a range of cultural heritage assessment reports, including Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments, and Secondary Plan assessments. She has also contributed to Heritage Conservation District studies, Cultural Heritage Landscape inventories and Heritage Register reviews.

Johanna Kelly, MSc

Cultural Heritage Analyst | Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Cultural Heritage Analyst for this report is **Johanna Kelly** (MSc), who is a Cultural Heritage Analyst and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage Division with ASI. She was responsible for the day-to-day management activities, including scoping of research activities and consulting on recommendations. With over ten years of experience in the field, Johanna has focused on the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources both above and below ground. With a background in archaeology, her current focus is the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources.



Johanna has been involved in numerous large scale and high profile projects in various capacities, including built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessments under the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* for Class Environmental Assessments and Individual Environmental Assessments, and as required for various planning studies throughout the Province of Ontario.

*Kirstyn Allam, BA (Hon), Advanced Diploma in Applied Museum Studies
Cultural Heritage Technician | Technical Writer and Researcher - Cultural Heritage Division*

The report writer for this report is **Kirstyn Allam** (BA (Hon), Advanced Diploma in Applied Museum Studies), who is a Cultural Heritage Technician and Technical Writer and Researcher within the Cultural Heritage Division with ASI. She was responsible for preparing and contributing to research and technical reporting. Kirstyn Allam's education and experience in cultural heritage, historical research, archaeology, and collections management has provided her with a deep knowledge and strong understanding of the issues facing the cultural heritage industry and best practices in the field. Kirstyn has experience in heritage conservation principles and practices in cultural resource management. Kirstyn also has experience being involved with Stage 1-4 archaeological excavations in the Province of Ontario.



GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Adjacent	“contiguous properties as well as properties that are separated from a heritage property by narrow strip of land used as a public or private road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park, and/or easement or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan” (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2010).
Built Heritage Resource (BHR)	“...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers” (Government of Ontario, 2020, p. 41).
<i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> and <i>Ontario Regulation 10/06</i>	The two criteria sets share a requirement to fully understand the history, design and associations of all cultural heritage resources of the properties. The following differences between the two sets of criteria should be noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> requires a consideration of the community context; and • <i>Ontario Regulation 10/06</i> requires a consideration of the provincial context.
Potential Cultural Heritage Resource	A potential cultural heritage resource is a property that has the potential for cultural heritage value or interest. This can include properties/project area that contain a parcel of land that is the subject of a commemorative or interpretive plaque, is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery, is in a Canadian Heritage River Watershed, or contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2016).
Significant	With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation” (Government of Ontario, 2020, p. 51).



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Purpose

ASI was contracted by Parsons on behalf of Metrolinx to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for 731 King Street West in Oshawa (Figure 1 and Figure 2). This CHER is being undertaken as part of the Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project (DSBRT). This property was identified as a potential built heritage resource that is anticipated to be directly impacted by the DSBRT preliminary design footprint (August 2021) as documented in the *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Cultural Heritage Report – Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment: City of Toronto and Durham Region, Ontario* (ASI, 2021). The infrastructure improvements along the south side of King Street West will result in significant encroachment on to the property which will require the removal or relocation of the structure on the property. As such, a CHER is required to determine if the property has cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) under *Ontario Regulations 9/06 and 10/06*.

The scope of this CHER is guided by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' (now administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Tourism, Sport and Culture Industries) *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (2006), the *City of Oshawa Official Plan* (2020) and is compliant with the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2014).

Property ownership and/or control of 731 King Street West will be confirmed during detailed design.

1.2 Project Overview

In 2018, Metrolinx completed the DSBRT *Initial Business Case* (Metrolinx, 2018). The study recommended a preferred bus rapid transit alignment between Downtown Oshawa (in Durham Region) and Scarborough Centre (in the City of Toronto). The project has now advanced to the Preliminary Design Business Case and Environmental Assessment/Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP) phase in accordance with the Metrolinx Business Case Framework, for capital investment projects. IBI Group and Parsons are managing the project on behalf of Metrolinx.

The DSBRT project proposes approximately 36 km of dedicated transit infrastructure, connecting downtown Oshawa, Whitby, Ajax, Pickering and Scarborough. This project builds on the existing PULSE service and will provide more dedicated transit infrastructure along Highway 2 and Ellesmere Road to connect to Scarborough Centre. The corridor has varied traffic, land use conditions and constraints. With rapid growth in the past decade, and an expectation for this growth to continue into the future, travel demand along the corridor will continue to increase and higher capacity transit will be needed to link communities and employment on both sides of the Toronto-Durham boundary. Transit infrastructure will include a range of design solutions in different segments of the corridor. The preliminary design concept includes segments with buses operating with transit priority measures, and segments with dedicated curbside or centre-median transit lanes. The design concept varies by segment based on available space, travel demand, and land use context.



1.3 Description of Property

The subject property at 731 King Street West in the City of Oshawa is on the south side of King Street West, approximately 220 metres east of Thornton Road North/South, and is set close to the road. The property features a two-and-half storey former residence built in the Edwardian Classical style with an L-shaped footprint. According to the *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties* (Heritage Oshawa, 2015) the building was constructed in 1908 as a residence but has since been converted for commercial uses. It is now occupied by Labelle Salon & Spa. The building is clad in red brick, it has a north-south gable roof and an east-west hipped roof, and an off-centre front porch that is covered with square columns. A residence is located to the west of the subject property, an apartment building to the east, residences to the south, and the Union Cemetery to the north.

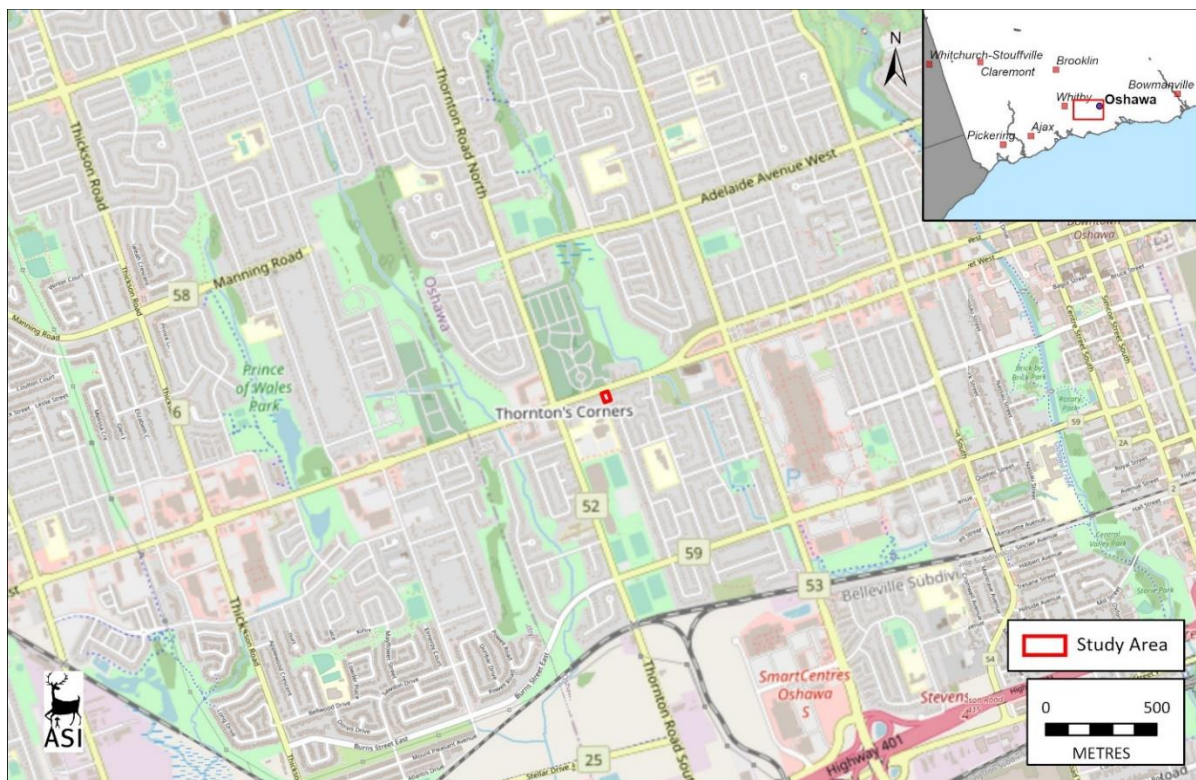


Figure 1: Location of the subject property at 731 King Street West in the City of Oshawa
(Source: (c) Open Street Map contributors, Creative Commons n.d.)

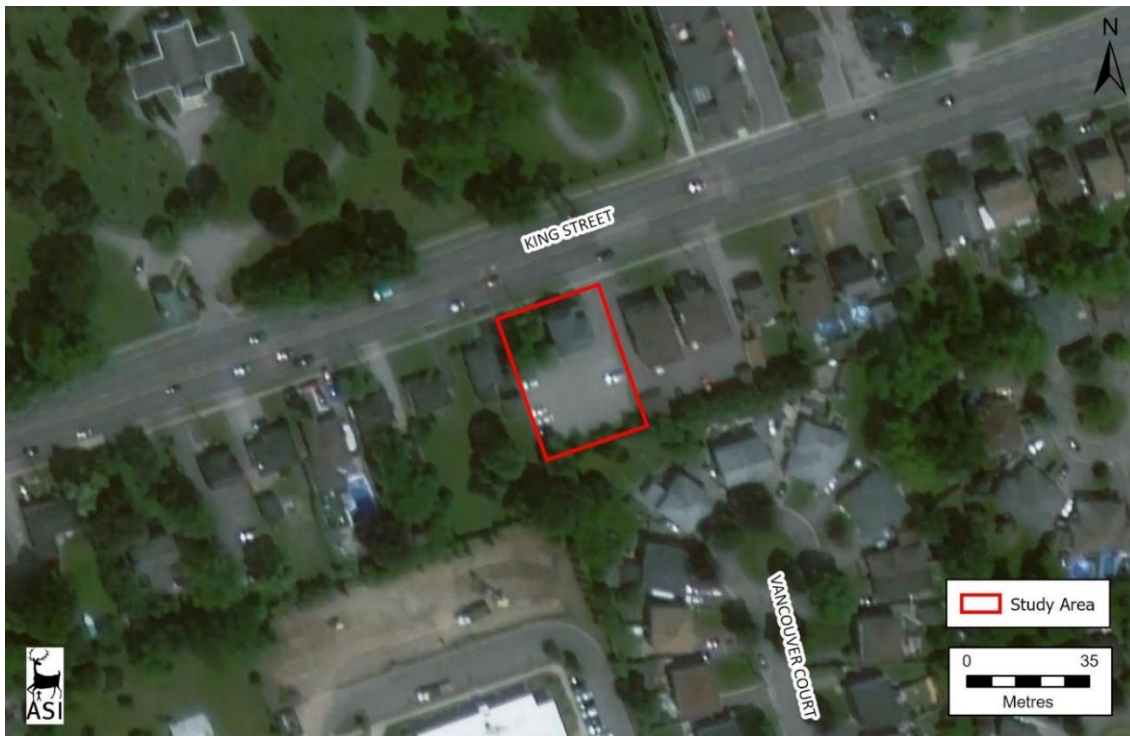


Figure 2: Location of the subject property
Source: ESRI Ortho

1.4 Historical Summary

The two-and-a-half storey former residence at 731 King Street West was constructed in 1908 (Heritage Oshawa, 2015), likely by the Martin family. The property was owned by the Martin family from 1829 to around 1920. James McClure and his family then owned the property until 1984. The property was then purchased by two couples, one couple operated a day care out of the building. The following owner operated a beauty shop out of the former residence. The current owners purchased the property in 1999 and have operated it as Labelle Salon & Spa since then. Given the nature of ownership since 1984, it's likely that the former residence was converted to commercial uses sometime after 1984.

2.0 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage evaluation considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990). Pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*, applicable infrastructure projects are subject to assessment to determine related impacts on above ground cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation, 2007). Infrastructure projects have the potential to impact cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways such as loss or displacement of resources through removal or demolition



and the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting.

The analysis used throughout the cultural heritage resource assessment process addresses cultural heritage resources under other various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines:

- *Environmental Assessment Act* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990)
- *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990)
- *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2010)
- *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2014)
- *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006)
- *Planning Act* (Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, 1990) and the 2020 *Provincial Policy Statement* (Government of Ontario, 2020)

2.2 Approach to Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports

The scope of a CHER is guided by the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006) is compliant with the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2014) and municipal Terms of Reference, if available. The City of Oshawa does not have Terms of Reference for the preparation of CHERs.

Generally, CHERs include the following components:

- A general description of the history of the study areas as well as detailed historical summaries of property ownership and building(s) development;
- A description of the cultural heritage landscapes and/or built heritage resources being evaluated as part of this report;
- Representative photographs of the exterior and interior of a building or structure, and character-defining architectural details;
- A cultural heritage resource evaluation guided by the *Ontario Heritage Act* criteria;
- A summary of heritage attributes;
- Historical mapping, photographs; and
- A location plan.

A site visit to the subject properties was conducted on 14 April 2021 by Kirstyn Allam, Cultural Heritage Technician, ASI. The site visit included photographic documentation of the subject properties from the King Street West right-of-way. Permission to Enter (PTE) was requested by Metrolinx to the property owners to allow ASI to access the property and to view the interior of the building, if applicable. As of 18 May 2021, PTE has not been granted. However, ASI was able to successfully and adequately view the property from the public right-of-way in order to allow for the evaluation of the property against criteria under *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

Using background information and data collected during the site visits, the property is evaluated using criteria contained within *Ontario Regulation 9/06* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The criteria requires a full



understanding, given the resources available, of the history, design and associations of all cultural heritage resources of the properties.

2.3 List of Key Sources and Research Limitations

2.3.1 Key Sources

Background historical research, which includes consulting primary and secondary source documents, photos, and historic mapping, was undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in the study areas. In addition, archival research was undertaken at the following libraries and archives to build upon information gleaned from other primary and secondary materials:

- Oshawa Museum's Online Collection (Oshawa Museum, 2017)
- Oshawa Public Library Local History Online Collection (Oshawa Public Libraries, n.d.)
- Library and Archives Canada (Library and Archives Canada, n.d.)

Available federal, provincial, and municipal heritage inventories and databases were also consulted to obtain information about the property. These included:

- *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties* (Heritage Oshawa, 2015);
- *mapOshawa* interactive map (City of Oshawa, n.d.);
- *The Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);
- *The Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, an on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.b); and
- Parks Canada's *Historic Places* website, an on-line register that provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at all government levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a).

Previous consultant reports associated with potential above-ground cultural heritage resources and archaeological resources within and/or adjacent to the subject property in the City of Oshawa included the following:

- *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Cultural Heritage Report – Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment: City of Toronto and Durham Region, Ontario* (ASI, 2021)
- *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project (Former Townships of Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby) City of Toronto; City of Pickering; City of Oshawa; and Town of Ajax; Town of Whitby, Ontario – Existing Conditions* (ASI 2019)
- *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project Various Lots and Concessions, (Former Townships of Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby) City of Toronto; City of Pickering; City of Oshawa; and Town of Ajax; Town of Whitby, Ontario* (ASI, 2022)

A full list of references consulted can be found in Section 13.0 of this document.



2.3.2 Research Limitations

Research for this report was conducted in April 2021, during the COVID-19 global pandemic. Research limitations resulted from public health measures and emergency orders enacted or recommended by federal, provincial, and local governments. Of particular impact were the public health measures and restrictions resulting from orders made pursuant to the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act* on January 12, 2021 and the declaration of emergency and province-wide Stay-at-Home order issued April 8, 2021. These orders have fully restricted public access to libraries and archives. The inability to retrieve books and documents has limited the number and variety of documents available for review. Due to this, tax assessment rolls were not accessible for this report. Land abstracts were available online, however some scanned pages were illegible, and some pages and books appeared to be missing, which resulted in gaps in the land use history.

3.0 HERITAGE RECOGNITIONS

3.1 Municipal

The subject property at 731 King Street West is listed as a Class B heritage property by the City of Oshawa. As per the Heritage Oshawa Inventory, “Class B properties are properties that have been evaluated by Heritage Oshawa and are determined to have good potential for designation” (Heritage Oshawa, 2015, p. 2).

3.2 Provincial

The subject property at 731 King Street West is not subject to heritage recognition at the provincial level for the following reasons:

- The subject property is not a Provincial Heritage Property; and
- The subject property has not been commemorated by the Ontario Heritage Trust.

3.3 Federal

The subject property at 731 King Street West is not subject to heritage recognition at the federal level for the following reasons:

- The subject property does not contain a Federal Heritage Building; and
- The subject property does not contain a National Historic Site.

4.0 ADJACENT LANDS

The subject property is not adjacent to any protected heritage properties, including those listed by the City of Oshawa or designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



The subject property at 731 King Street West is adjacent to 739 King Street West (Figure 3) which has been identified by the City of Oshawa as being of potential heritage interest as it is over 70 years old, according to the mapOshawa interactive map. Municipal staff confirmed that this identification means that the structure is over 70 years old and that there is no elevated status beyond that classification. The property at 739 King Street West is a single-storey detached red brick bungalow.



Figure 3: 739 King Street West (ASI 2021).

5.0 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

The *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project (Former Townships of Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby) City of Toronto; City of Pickering; City of Oshawa; and Town of Ajax; Town of Whitby, Ontario – Existing Conditions* (ASI, 2019a) was completed in October 2019. The *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Project Various Lots and Concessions, (Former Townships of Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby) City of Toronto; City of Pickering; Town of Ajax; Town of Whitby; and City of Oshawa, Ontario* (ASI, 2022) was completed in March 2022.

According to the above-noted Stage 1 report (ASI, 2022), the subject property was found to be disturbed with no potential. These findings are only for the portion of the subject property which is covered by the Project Study Area and are not an evaluation of the entire property parcel.

More detailed information about archaeological potential in the study area can be found in the above reports.



6.0 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

6.1 Relevant Agencies/Stakeholders

As part of the *Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit Cultural Heritage Report – Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment: City of Toronto and Durham Region, Ontario* (ASI, 2021), stakeholder groups were contacted to collect information relating to this project. Heritage staff at the City of Oshawa and relevant agencies were contacted through email in October and November 2019, to confirm the presence of previously identified cultural heritage resources in the study area, and to inquire if there are any ‘in progress’ Part IV or Municipal Heritage Register properties in the study area. Heritage staff at the City of Oshawa were also contacted in April and May 2021 as part of this CHER to request information relating to the subject properties. See Table 1 for a list of organizations contacted and a description of information received.

Table 1: Results of Agency Data Collection

Contact Name/ Position	Organization	Contact Information	Date(s) of Communications	Description of Information Received
Tom Goodeye, Principal Planner, Planning Services	City of Oshawa	tgoodeve@oshawa.ca	September 2019	The City responded and provided two additional and one correction to the online inventory and the designation bylaw for the Pioneer Cemetery.
Connor Leherbauer, Planner B	City of Oshawa	clerhauer@oshawa.ca	April and May 2021	Response confirmed that the subject property is listed by the City of Oshawa, however the municipality does not have a heritage research report on the former residence. The response also provided information on the City’s Official Plan and heritage impact assessments. There was not a Terms of Reference for ASI to follow for this CHER. Staff also provided clarification as to the heritage interest of 739 King Street West identified in mapOshawa as it is over 70 years old as well as providing a research report for 773 King Street West for research purposes.
Gary Muller Director of Planning	Regional Municipality of Durham	Gary.muller@durham.ca	September 2019	Response confirmed that within Durham Region, heritage recognition is of municipal expertise.
Karla Barboza Team Lead, Heritage	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries	Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca	September 2019; 20 and 25 May 2020; and 01 June 2020	Response confirmed that none of the subject properties are provincial heritage properties or adjacent to provincial heritage properties.

Kevin De Mille Heritage Planner	Ontario Heritage Trust	Kevin.DeMille@heritagetrust.on.ca	September 2019	Confirmed that none of the subject properties nor adjacent properties are Trust-owned or subject to OHT conservation easements.
Jennifer Weymark, Archivist	Oshawa Museum	archivist@oshawamuseum.org	April 2021	Request for information sent to the Archivist about the subject property and historic owners of the property. Response outstanding at the time of report submission.
Melissa Cole, Curator	Oshawa Museum	curator@oshawamuseum.org	May 2021	Request for information sent to the Curator about the subject property and historic owners of the property. Response provided a PDF, <i>Researching Your House</i> , tax assessments are at the Archives of Ontario, and that there is not a research report on the subject property. Follow-up request was sent for possible information on local builders in Oshawa who may be responsible for the construction of the house on this property and similar houses in the area. Response was outstanding at the time of report submission.

6.2 Public Meetings/Public Consultation

This CHER will be made available for public review following the TPAP Notice of Completion in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 231/08*. Consultation with the public regarding the cultural heritage component of the DSBRT project has been undertaken during a series of Public Information Centres (PICs): PIC #2 in November 2019; PIC #3 in September 2020; and PIC #4 in October 2021. Specific design plans pertinent to these properties were presented at PIC #3 and PIC #4.

6.3 Agency Review

The draft CHER was submitted to the City of Oshawa, the Metrolinx Heritage Committee and the MHSTCI for review and comment. Feedback was received in December 2021 and January 2022 and incorporated into the CHER. The Oshawa Heritage Advisory Committee will have an opportunity to review and comment during the public review period following the TPAP Notice of Completion, and any feedback received will be considered and incorporated as required.

6.4 Indigenous Nations Engagement

The draft CHER was submitted in January 2022 to the following Indigenous Nations: Alderville First Nation; Beausoleil First Nation; Chippewas of Georgina Island; Chippewas of Rama First Nation; Curve Lake First Nation; Hiawatha First Nation; Huron-Wendat Nation; Kawartha Nishnawbe First Nation;



Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation; and Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation. Any feedback received has been incorporated into the CHER.

7.0 DISCUSSION OF HISTORICAL OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

This section provides a brief summary of historical research. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement.

7.1 Indigenous Peoples and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years ago, or 11,000 Before the Common Era (B.C.E.) (Ferris, 2013).¹ During the Paleo period (c. 11,000 B.C.E. to 9,000 B.C.E.), groups tended to be small, nomadic, and non-stratified. The population relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering for sustenance, though their lives went far beyond subsistence strategies to include cultural practices including but not limited to art and astronomy. Fluted points, beaked scrapers, and gravers are among the most important artifacts to have been found at various sites throughout southern Ontario, and particularly along the shorelines of former glacial lakes. Given the low regional population levels at this time, evidence concerning Paleo-Indian period groups is very limited (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Moving into the Archaic period (c. 9,000 B.C.E. to 1,000 B.C.E.), many of the same roles and responsibilities continued as they had for millennia, with groups generally remaining small, nomadic, and non-hierarchical. The seasons dictated the size of groups (with a general tendency to congregate in the spring/summer and disperse in the fall/winter), as well as their various sustenance activities, including fishing, foraging, trapping, and food storage and preparation. There were extensive trade networks which involved the exchange of both raw materials and finished objects such as polished or ground stone tools, beads, and notched or stemmed projectile points. Furthermore, mortuary ceremonialism was evident, meaning that there were burial practices and traditions associated with a group member's death (Ellis et al., 2009; Ellis & Deller, 1990).

The Woodland period (c. 1,000 B.C.E. to 1650 C.E.) saw several trends and aspects of life remain consistent with previous generations. Among the more notable changes, however, was the introduction of pottery, the establishment of larger occupations and territorial settlements, incipient horticulture, more stratified societies, and more elaborate burials. Later in this period, settlement patterns, foods, and the socio-political system continued to change. A major shift to agriculture occurred in some regions, and the ability to grow vegetables and legumes such as corn, beans, and squash ensured long-term settlement occupation and less dependence upon hunting and fishing. This development contributed to population growth as well as the emergence of permanent villages and special purpose sites supporting those villages. Furthermore, the socio-political system shifted from one which was

¹ While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of Ontario, such as oral traditions and histories, this summary provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century.



strongly kinship based to one that involved tribal differentiation as well as political alliances across and between regions (Birch & Williamson, 2013; Dodd et al., 1990; Ellis & Deller, 1990; Williamson, 1990).

The arrival of European trade goods in the sixteenth century, Europeans themselves in the seventeenth century, and increasing settlement efforts in the eighteenth century all significantly impacted traditional ways of life in Southern Ontario. Over time, war, disease and colonization efforts, contributed to death, dispersion, and displacement of many Indigenous peoples across the region. The Euro-Canadian population grew in both numbers and power through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In many areas, Treaties between colonial administrators and First Nations representatives began to be initiated. Additional colonization practices began, such as the establishment of the *Indian Act* (1876), forced relocation to reserve lands and Indian Residential Schools began. These practices caused irreparable harm and devastation to the fabric of Indigenous society, ways of life and cultural practices.

The Project Study Area is within the Johnson-Butler Purchases and within the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations, 2017).

The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire, from the Mississaugas, the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek.

As part of the Johnson-Butler Purchases, the British Crown signed a treaty, sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” with the Mississaugas in 1787 covering the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase (Treaty 13, 1805), and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase (1783). It was referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” because it purportedly covered the land as far back from the lake as a person could hear a gunshot. Compensation for the land apparently included “approximately £2,000 and goods such as muskets, ammunition, tobacco, laced hats and enough red cloth for 12 coats” (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). First discussions about acquiring this land are said to have come about while the land ceded in the Toronto Purchase of 1787 was being surveyed and paid for (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). During this meeting with the Mississaugas, Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler proposed the purchase of lands east of the Toronto Purchase (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015). However, descriptions of the treaty differ between the British and Mississaugas, including the depth of the boundaries: “Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, located about 13 miles and 48 miles north of Lake Ontario, respectively, were not mentioned as landmarks in the First Nations’ description of the lands to be ceded. Additionally, original descriptions provided by the Chiefs of Rice Lake indicate a maximum depth of ten miles, versus an average of 15-16 miles in Colonel Butler’s description” (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015).

However, records of the acquisition were not clear regarding the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees, 1984, pp. 37–45). To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties (Williams Treaties 1923) with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, one of the last substantial portions of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been covered by Treaty (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2013).



In 2018 the Government of Canada reached a settlement with the Williams Treaties First Nations, re-establishing Treaty harvesting rights in the Williams Treaties territories of each of the seven nations.

The Project Study Area is also within the active Rouge River Valley Tract Claim, filed in 2015 by MCFN (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015). The Rouge River Valley Tract Claim pertains to the southern portion of the Rouge River Valley watershed, east of the eastern limit of Treaty 13, the Toronto Purchase, extending from the source of the Rouge River in the north to the shore of Lake Ontario in the South. The 1788 Gunshot Treaty included the land encompassed by the Rouge River Valley Tract, however this treaty is considered invalid by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation due to an absence of sufficient supporting documentation (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015).

The land at the mouth of the Rouge River was included in a list of un-surrendered lands submitted to the Crown by Mississaugas of the Credit Chiefs Joseph Sawyer and Peter Jones in 1847. In 1894 a delegation was sent to Ottawa to further pursue these claims, but matter of the land east of the Toronto Purchase remained unresolved (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015).

Although the Rouge River Valley Tract was included in the Williams Treaty of 1923, the Mississaugas of the Credit were not signatories to the Williams Treaty and claim unextinguished title to their traditional territories within the southern part of the Rouge River Valley (Fullerton & Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2015; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2018).

Additional oral history from CLFN and HWN is included in Appendix A.

7.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement History

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed existing transit routes established by Indigenous peoples and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes, and would have been in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

The following section describes the historical setting of the subject property within the former Whitby Township in Ontario County, later Durham County and now the Region of Durham. The subject property is located on King Street, and early and important transportation route connecting much of southern Ontario. The subject property was located on Lot 16 Concession I to the west of the village and later the City of Oshawa.



7.2.1 Whitby Township

Whitby Township, when first laid out in the 1790s, was designated Township 9 although the name was changed shortly thereafter to Norwich. The first survey of this township was made in 1791 and the first settler arrived in 1794 (Armstrong, 1985). The first Euro-Canadian settler was said to have been Benjamin Wilson, a Loyalist from Vermont, who settled along the lakeshore east of Oshawa (Farewell, 1907). Whitby was quickly settled by a mixture of Loyalists, disbanded troops, and emigrants from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Ireland. Two major settlements were soon established in the southern half of the township, Whitby and Oshawa. These communities were advantageously located where watersheds (such as that of Lynde Creek) were crossed by the Kingston Road. Whitby further benefited from its harbour and from the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway in the 1850s.

In 1852, Whitby Township became part of Ontario County and the township was divided in 1857, the western portion remained as Whitby Township. The eastern portion extending from a line between Whitby and Oshawa north to Durham County became the township of East Whitby (Hood, 1978). Throughout the next century, development occurred slowly, and the area remained in a large part agricultural. On January 1, 1968 the township was erected into a town, and on January 1, 1974, the town of Whitby became part of the Regional Municipality of Durham (Mika & Mika, 1983).

7.2.2 City of Oshawa

The City of Oshawa was one of two major settlements in the Township of Whitby. Benjamin Wilson is said to have settled near the mouth of Oshawa Creek with his family in 1794 and lived in a log cabin that had been a French trading post. Also arriving were the Farewell brothers and Jabez Lynde at the turn of the century. One of the Farewells built a saw and grist mill on Harmony Creek along with a tavern on Dundas Street, which was to become a popular resting place along the stagecoach route. In 1809, Jabez Lynde was the first to own property in what was to become the village of Oshawa. Oshawa, was first known as Skae's Corners, named after popular merchant Edward Skae (Mika & Mika, 1983). The name was later changed when local trader Moody Farewell invited two Mississauga friends from Rice Lake to propose a more original name around 1842. They suggested *ajawi*, signifying 'crossing to the other side' or 'shore of a river or lake', and the name Oshawa evolved from it. Edward Skae went on to become the first postmaster on October 6, 1842 (Rayburn, 1997). Oshawa received village status in 1850 and town status in 1879 (Mika & Mika, 1983).

The Sydenham Harbour Company was established in the early 1840's and constructed piers and a breakwater to develop harbour facilities. The company later became the Port Oshawa Harbour Company. The port became a customs port in 1853 and in 1856 the Grand Trunk Railway, passed south of Oshawa. These two events led to industrial growth in Oshawa. In 1852, the Oshawa Manufacturing Company was created and in 1858, it was purchased by Joseph Hall. Hall was to turn the company into an important producer of farming tools. In 1861, a tin and sheet metal company was established. Ten years later, the Ontario Malleable Iron Company was established to ensure a local source of malleable iron for Oshawa's industries and to attract developers. In 1876, Robert McLaughlin moved his carriage company to Oshawa, which grew to be the largest in the British Empire. With the increased use of cars after the turn of the twentieth century, the McLaughlins began producing them in 1908. In 1918, General Motors of Canada Limited was created after the merger of the McLaughlin Motor Car Company



and the Chevrolet Motor Car Company of Canada with Robert Samuel McLaughlin as president (Mika & Mika, 1983).

The first schools in Oshawa were one-room log buildings, with one of the earliest being located at King Street and Simcoe Street as early as 1829. The Union School was constructed in 1835 and Centre Street School was built in 1856 with part of the school being used as a high school. An independent high school was built in 1865. Ward schools were constructed in 1877 after the municipality was divided into wards. Many of the early religious meetings took place at the Union School until the congregations of the various churches were able to construct their own buildings. In 1841, the Wesleyan Methodist and the Roman Catholics built their churches, followed by the Christian Church the year after. In 1843, St. George's Anglican Church was constructed, and the Presbyterians constructed a church in 1862 (Mika & Mika, 1983).

A public library began in 1864 as a Mechanics' Institute in Oshawa. A Carnegie Library was formed in 1906. Colonel R.S. McLaughlin gifted the city a library, the present McLaughlin Public Library in 1954, with further funds being donated in 1966 for an expansion of the library (Mika & Mika, 1983). In 1922, Oshawa annexed part of East Whitby Township and was incorporated as a city in 1924. Another annexation of part of the Township occurred in 1951. When Ontario County was dissolved in 1974, Oshawa became part of the Regional Municipality in 1974 (Mika & Mika, 1983).

7.2.3 Kingston Road

Kingston Road (Danforth Road, Highway 2, Dundas Street, King Street, Bond Street) began in 1798 when the government at the time hired Asa Danforth to construct a road from York (Toronto) to Kingston. This important transportation corridor was intended to provide an overland military route between Lake Ontario, Lake Saint Clair and Lake Huron. The road was intended to serve a dual purpose – to support settlement in Upper Canada and to deter expansionist American interests. Work on the road commenced in 1793, but the rocky and heavily treed landscape made progress slow and the route was still barely passable when Simcoe returned to England in 1796 (Byers & McBurney, 1982). Eventually, however, Dundas Street served the purpose of supporting settlement in southern Ontario once the colonial government purchased new lands adjacent to it.

In 1799, a portion of the route was completed, from Toronto to Port Hope. The original road was no more than a muddy horse path before it was macadamized in the mid-1800s. The final route between Windsor and the Quebec border was 837 km long. Highway 2 was part of the first 73.5 km stretch to be maintained by the provincial Department of Highways in 1917 and remained an important east-west route for the movement of goods and people between Toronto and Quebec until it was eclipsed by the construction of Highway 401. The route was no longer deemed a provincial highway in 1998 (Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 1984).

7.3 Historical Chronology and Setting

The following provides a brief overview of the historical chronology of the area surrounding the subject property. It includes a history of the people who lived or owned these properties, as provided in



available sources as well as a mapping review. It is based on a variety of primary and secondary source materials, including maps, census data, abstract indexes, archival images, and historic photographs.

The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario* (Tremaine, 1860) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (Miles & Co., 1877) were reviewed to determine the historical setting of the subject properties in the nineteenth century (Figure 4 and Figure 5). It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Furthermore, maps and aerial photographs from 1930 (Figure 6), 1954 (Figure 7), and 1976 (Figure 8) were reviewed to determine the historical setting of the subject property in the twentieth century.

The crown patent for the 200-acres of Lot 16, Concession I in Whitby Township went to Elizabeth Gray in 1798 (OLRA, n.d.b). Elizabeth Gray was a Loyalist and was the wife of Colonel James Gray, who had served for over 40 years in the British army. After Colonel Gray's passing around 1796, Elizabeth submitted a land petition and was granted 1,200 acres in recognition for her husband's efforts in the army (of which the subject property was part of). One of the Gray's sons, Robert Isaac Dey Gray, inherited the property upon Elizabeth's death in 1803. Robert Gray was the Solicitor General of Upper Canada as well as the treasurer of the Upper Law Society of Upper Canada (Cole, 2010). Robert only owned the property for one year before passing away in a shipwreck in 1804 (Cole, 2019). The land was then inherited by his brother, John Gray (Cole, 2010). John Gray owned the property for over 20 years before selling the west half to Sandford Martin in 1829 (OLRA, n.d.b).

Sandford Martin was originally from Connecticut and arrived in the Oshawa area in 1815 (Cole, 2010; Pedlar, 1904). According to the 1861 Census, Sandford was a farmer and he resided in a one-and-a-half storey brick house along with his family (LAC, 1861). The 1860 Tremaine map (Figure 4) identifies Sandford Martin as the owner of Lot 16, Concession I with a residence located southeast of the King Street West and Thornton Road South intersection. Both streets are depicted following their present alignments. The brick house is 773 King Street West (Cole, 2010) and would have likely been the house that the Martin lived in. The area surrounding the subject property is illustrated in an agricultural context.

The Martin family continued to own the subject property into the late-nineteenth century and into the early-twentieth century. After Sandford's passing in 1864, his son George F. Martin inherited the property, and F.G. Martin (likely George) is labeled as the owner of the property on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (Figure 5). A residence is depicted to the east and another to the north of the subject property. According to the 1881 Census, George Martin was a farmer and lived with his wife Eliza (also identified as Elizabeth) and their children (LAC, 1881).

Through the late-nineteenth century and into the early-twentieth century the larger lot was subdivided into smaller lots (OLRA, n.d.b). According to the *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties* (Heritage Oshawa, 2015) the house was constructed in 1908. The 1911 Census identifies the Martin family as continuing to live on Lot 16, Concession I (LAC, 1911). Due to the scanned pages of the land abstracts being illegible in places, the exact year of the transfer of the property from the Martin family to the next family, the McClures, is unknown.



The 1921 Census identifies James McClure, a farmer, his wife Mary and their children as living in a six-room brick house (Ancestry.ca, 1921), this would likely be the subject structure. By the 1930 topographic map (Figure 6) a house is depicted in the location of the subject property. King Street West is illustrated as a first class metalled roadway. To the east of the subject property, along King Street West, additional houses are now depicted. The Union Cemetery is illustrated on the map to the north of the subject property. The Martin residence at 773 King Street West is also depicted west of the subject property.

In 1950, James McClure and his wife Mary McClure divided the ownership of the subject property amongst themselves and their daughter, Winnifred (OLRA, n.d.a). The 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 7) captures the subject property and the surrounding area. Residential properties have filled in much of King Street West with the exception of the cemetery across the street. Winnifred McClure continued to own the property until 1984. By the 1976 topographic map (Figure 8), the south side of King Street West has become residential as indicated by the red shading, and north of King Street West has become primarily residential to the east of the cemetery.

After 1984, the property was then purchased by two couples, the Whattams and the Colbournes (ServiceOntario, 2021). According to a 1986 directory of Oshawa, Lois Whattam was the owner of Small World Day Care (Vernon Directories Ltd., 1986). In 1993 Duncan Kiely then became the owner of the property (ServiceOntario, 2021). Duncan Kiely was the owner of a beauty shop called Duncan's which was operated out of 731 King Street West for several years (Vernon Directories Ltd., 1998). The current owners purchased the property in 1999 and have operated it as Labelle Salon & Spa since then (ServiceOntario, 2021). Given the nature of ownership it's likely that the former residence was converted to commercial uses sometime in the late twentieth century, after 1984.





Figure 4: The location of the subject property overlaid on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario

Source: Map of the County of Ontario (Tremaine, 1860)



Figure 5: The location of subject property overlaid on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario

Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario (Beers, 1877)



Figure 6: The location of the subject property overlaid on the 1930 topographic map of Oshawa
Source: Oshawa Sheet No. 108 (Department of National Defence, 1930)



Figure 7: The location of the subject property overlaid on a 1954 aerial photograph
Source: Plate 438.784 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954)

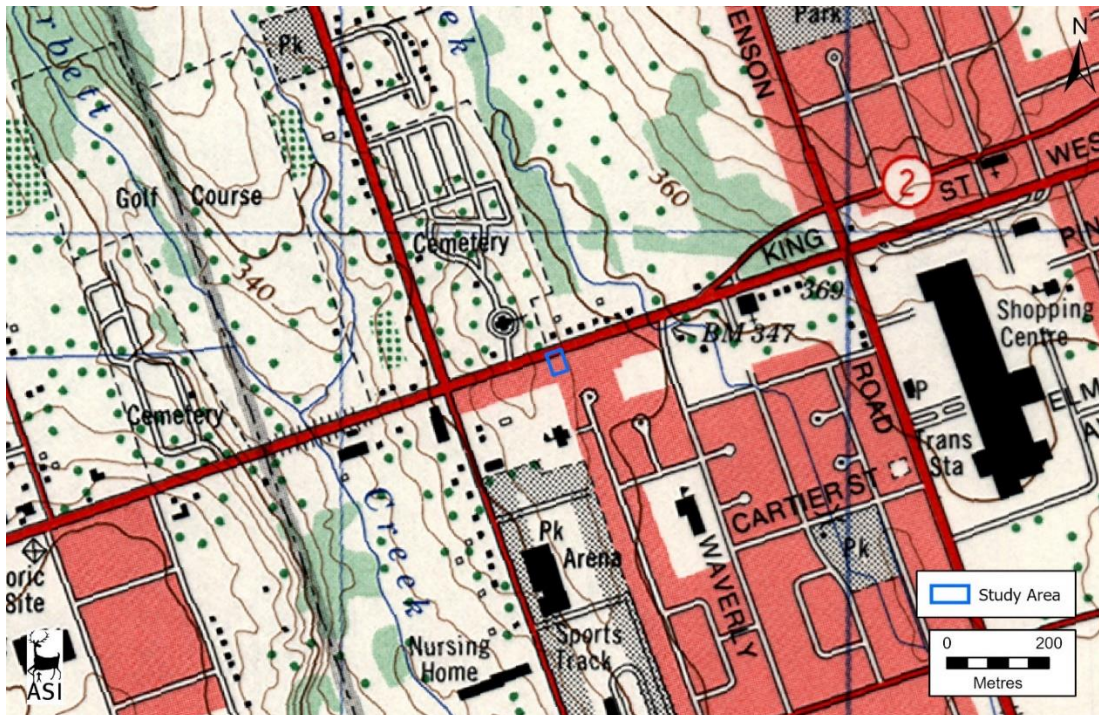


Figure 8: The location of subject property overlaid on the 1976 topographic map
Source: Brooklin Sheet 30M/15e (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1976)

8.0 DISCUSSION OF PHYSICAL AND DESIGN VALUE

8.1 Physical Characteristics

The description and discussion of design and physical value of the building is limited to the exterior features. The building was not entered during field review due to PTE not being granted. Interior photographs of the building were requested from the property owner but were not yet received at the time of report submission.

The subject property at 731 King Street West in the City of Oshawa is on the south side of King Street West, an early transportation route, and is set close to the road. The property is approximately 220 metres east of Thornton Road North/South. According to the *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties* (Heritage Oshawa, 2015) the house was constructed in 1908 but has since been converted for commercial uses.

The property features a two-and-a-half storey former residence with an L-shaped footprint, fieldstone foundation, and asphalt shingles. The building is designed in the Edwardian Classical architectural style and retains its red brick cladding, front gable roof with flared eaves, and covered porch with square columns. Along the eastern elevation is what appears to be a decommissioned internal chimney, as there is no chimney on the roof. The bricks on the house are laid in running bond and no header rows are visible, indicating that it is likely a frame house with brick veneer. Above the foundation is a stepped course or wash course of bricks which prevents water from running down the walls.



The porch and entrance to the building are located to the east along the northern elevation, with a second doorway located on the eastern wall of the projecting portion of the northern elevation. The porch is accessed by four wooden steps.

Beneath the centre gable on the northern elevation is a basketweave pattern in the brickwork, dog tooth angled bricks, and a Palladian window. Many of the windows feature flat brick arches with the bricks standing on end and concrete sills. Most of the windows appear to be replaced with modern windows with modern trim materials, this includes the basement windows. The first storey window on the northern elevation is an exception to this, with a stained-glass transom window with wooden trim and the Palladian window beneath the gable end. The first and second storey windows all feature shutters.

Photographic plates (Plate 1 - Plate 10) are provided in Section 8.1.2. No historical photographs of the property have been located at this time.

8.1.1 Building Evolution and Alterations

The exterior of the building at 731 King Street West has been minimally altered since its construction. Most of the original windows of the house have been replaced though the transom window and the Palladian window on the north (front) elevation appear to be original. The placement and design of the porch is likely original to the former residence, while the materials may be replacements. The asphalt shingle roof is also not original to the building. An internal chimney along the eastern elevation has been decommissioned and the chimney stack above the roof has been removed.



8.1.2 Existing Conditions Photographs



Plate 1: Northern elevation of 731 King Street West (ASI 2021).



Plate 2: View of the northern and western elevations of 731 King Street West(ASI 2021).



Plate 3: View of the eastern and northern elevations and surrounding area (ASI 2021).



Plate 4: View of the eastern elevation (ASI 2021).



Plate 5: View of the western elevation (ASI 2021).



Plate 6: View of the front porch and modern retaining wall (ASI 2021).



Plate 7: View of basketweave brickwork beneath the gable end on the northern elevation (ASI 2021).

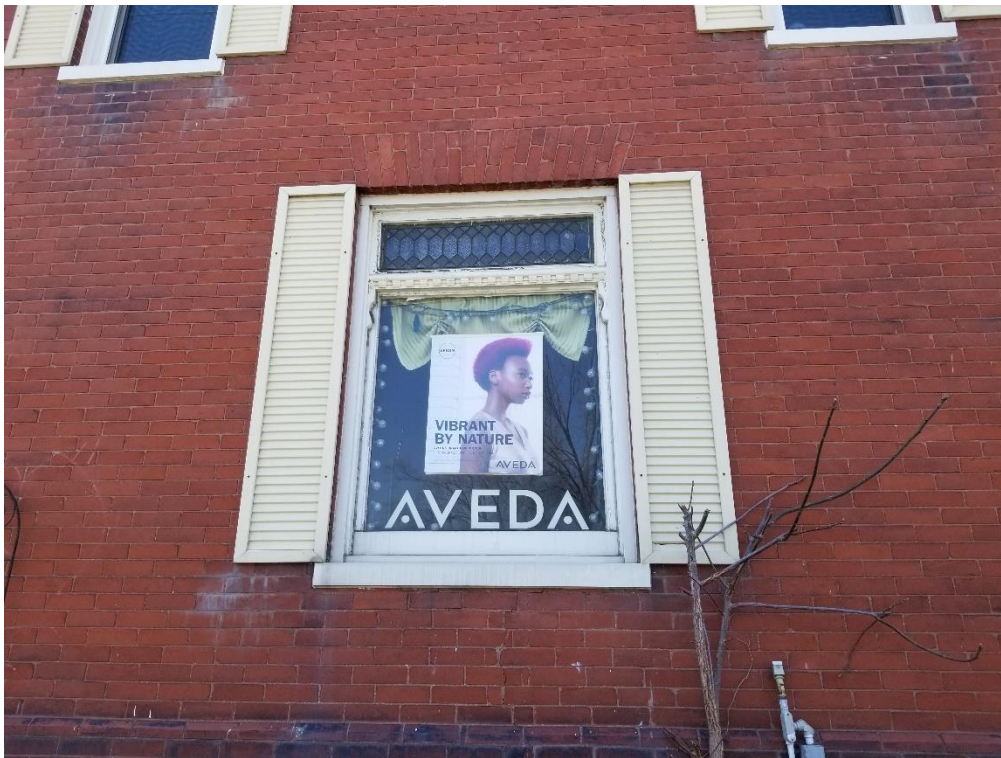


Plate 8: View of the first floor window along the northern elevation with the transom window (ASI 2021).



Plate 9: View of the front porch and fieldstone foundation (ASI 2021).



Plate 10: View of the basement window, wash course, and fieldstone foundation (ASI 2021).

9.0 DISCUSSION OF CONTEXTUAL VALUE

9.1 Setting and Character of the Property and Surroundings

The subject property at 731 King Street West in the City of Oshawa is located on the south side of King Street. The property has a side yard to the west of the house, the remainder of the property features a driveway and parking lot. Landscaped gardens line the northern and eastern elevations. A modern retaining wall is located east of the house between the garden and the driveway. A chainlink fence borders the property to the west of the structure to the property at 739 King Street West and separates the two properties. There is a second chainlink fence between the subject property and the neighbouring apartment building at 721 King Street West in a north-south orientation.

The King Street corridor is an east-west oriented roadway with primarily residential uses in the vicinity of the subject property. King Street West carries two lanes of vehicular traffic in each direction with a centre turning lane and it is a public transit route, with an eastbound transit stop and bus shelter located approximately 121 m west of the subject property. The property is approximately 220 metres east of Thornton Road North/South and approximately 195 m west of Westney Street South. The subject property is surrounded by a residential home to the west, an apartment complex to the east, Union Cemetery is across the road to the north on the north side of King Street. The contextual value of the subject property is limited and not significant.

9.2 Community Landmark

The subject property at 731 King Street West is not considered to be a landmark within the local context. It is not known to be a landmark to the community at large, nor to motorists or pedestrians on King Street.

10.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The subject property, built in 1908, features a two-and-a-half storey former residence built in the Edwardian Classical style with an L-shaped footprint. The former residence retains its red brick cladding, front gable roof with flared eaves, covered porch with square columns. Beneath the centre gable is a basketweave pattern in the brickwork, dog tooth angled bricks, and a Palladian window.

Properties that are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and those listed in the *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties* (Heritage Oshawa, 2015) were reviewed to identify comparable buildings for establishing a comparative context for evaluating the subject property. Comparisons were selected either to compare architectural style or building typology and situate the subject property in relation to the local context.

The *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties* (Heritage Oshawa, 2015) contains over 63 examples of twentieth-century Edwardian Classical residences. Among the chief characteristics constituting the Edwardian Classical style are their balanced façades, simplified but large roofs, generous fenestration, monochromatic smooth brick finish, flat arches, and half columns along porches (J. G. Blumenson, 1990). Four houses were identified as being of similar architectural form and massing, all four are listed



on the *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties* (Heritage Oshawa, 2015) and have been selected for comparative analysis below. These four were judged to represent a temporal range of the Edwardian Classical style within the local context as well as stylistically similar examples.

224 Mary Street North

Built in 1900 (Heritage Oshawa, 2015), this two-and-a-half storey Edwardian Classical house is largely unaltered (Plate 11). Elements typical of the Edwardian Classical style include the smooth red brick exterior, the gable end roof with returned eaves, and the porch supported by plain columns. The front entrance has a transom window. Similar to the subject property, the gable end has a central Palladian window, and features basketweave brickwork. This house is listed by the City of Oshawa and identified as a Class B property.



Plate 11: 224 Mary Street North (Google Streetview 2020).

109 Bruce Street

Built in 1885 (Heritage Oshawa, 2015), this two-and-a-half storey Edwardian Classical house is the earliest example of the style in the local context (Plate 12). The house has a brick exterior that has been painted. The residence has an end gable roof with returned eaves. The porch has decorative brackets and turned-columns. The house features a side hall plan with the entrance located on the west side of the building. Similar to the subject property, the gable end has a central Palladian window, and features basketweave brickwork. This house is listed by the City of Oshawa and identified as a Class B property.



Plate 12: 109 Bruce Street (Google Streetview 2015).

36 McGrigor Street

Built in 1905 (Heritage Oshawa, 2015), this two-and-a-half storey Edwardian Classical house has a red brick exterior with an L-shaped footprint (Plate 13). The gable end has a central Palladian window, and features basketweave brickwork along with angled bricks. The house features large windows and flat arches. The porch has been altered and enclosed. This house is listed by the City of Oshawa and identified as a Class B property.



Plate 13: 29 McGrigor Street (Google Streetview 2020).

307 King Street East

Built in 1940 (Heritage Oshawa, 2015), this two-and-a-half storey Edwardian Classical house has a red brick exterior and end gable roof with returned eaves and is the latest example of the style within the local context (Plate 14). The front façade features a projecting three-bay window along the east side and a covered porch with second-storey covered balcony. The gable end features a central squared window. The porch features brick piers and half columns. This house is listed by the City of Oshawa and identified as a Class A property. As per the Heritage Oshawa Inventory, “Class A properties are properties that have been evaluated by Heritage Oshawa and are determined to have the highest potential for designation” (Heritage Oshawa, 2015, p. 2).



Plate 14: 307 King Street East (Google Streetview 2020).

Summary

The Edwardian architectural style was popular in the early twentieth century. Edwardian Classicism became one of the most popular building styles in Ontario for several decades after the turn of the century. Conservative estimates suggest the style was on its way out by the first world war (Ricketts et al., 2011) and others describe the style as remaining popular into the 1930s and 40s (J. Blumenson, 1990; Mikel, 2004). The former residence at 731 King Street West was constructed in 1908, which makes it a mid-range example of the Edwardian Classicism style in Oshawa.

Generally, this architectural style placed an emphasis on classical motifs and simplicity. Buildings following this architectural style can feature a square footprint; either a hipped roof with a large centred dormer or gable roof, typically with a pediment style front gable with double hung windows; a large porch with classically inspired columns; and flat arches made with bricks standing on end or large plain stone lintels accentuate windows and doors (J. Blumenson, 1990; Mikel, 2004). The former residence at 731 King Street West displays some characteristic architectural features that are typical of the Edwardian Classicism style, such as its original form, smooth brickwork, generous fenestration, flat arched windows, simple sills, balanced façades, and portico with simple square columns. The subject property also features the basketweave brickwork beneath the gable and the central Palladian window which appear across the comparative sample and other Edwardian Classical residences within the *Inventory of City of Oshawa Heritage Properties* (Heritage Oshawa, 2015). These decorative elements could be indicative of a local builder within the community of Oshawa and their craftsmanship choices². As such, the subject property displays a sufficient degree of architectural elements to be considered representative of the Edwardian Classical style within the local context.

11.0 HERITAGE EVALUATION

The evaluation of the subject property at 731 King Street West using the criteria set out in *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* is presented in the following sections (Table 2 and Table 3).

11.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Table 2: Evaluation of 731 King Street West – *Ontario Regulation 9/06*

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	Y	<p>The former residence is a two-and-a-half storey structure built in the Edwardian Classical style. The former house was built in 1908, likely by members of the Martin family, and has been converted for commercial use. The building is clad in red brick with an L-shaped footprint, features a north-south gable roof and an east-west hipped roof, and rests on a fieldstone foundation. The former house features symmetrical fenestration and decorative brickwork in a basketweave pattern beneath the centre gable. The exterior of the building has been minimally altered since its construction and remains largely intact.</p> <p>Based on existing Edwardian Classical residences included in the comparative sample, the subject property is a mid-range representative example of this style and construction method in Oshawa. The subject property retains its original form, smooth brickwork, flat arched windows, and simple square columns along the porch. In particular the former residence also features decorative basketweave brickwork</p>

² NTF: this is still to be confirmed by the Curator of the Oshawa Museum.



		beneath the gable end which appears throughout many examples of Edwardian Classical residences in Oshawa.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or	N	While the decorative brickwork on the gable end of the northern elevation and the stained glass transom window are notable architectural details, there is no evidence to support that they are displaying a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	N	There is no indication that construction of this structure demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	N	While the subject property is associated with the Gray, Martin, and McClure families, none of these families are considered to be significant within the community.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or	N	There is no indication that the subject structure has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.	N	As the builder and architect of this former residence is unknown, it does not meet this criterion.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	N	The subject property is not significant to defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of its surroundings.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or	N	While the subject property retains physical, functional, and visual links to its placement along King Street West, its surroundings have been transformed removing the subject structure from its original context.
iii. is a landmark.	N	The subject property is not considered to be a landmark within the community at large, or to motorists or pedestrians along King Street West.

11.2 Ontario Regulation 10/06

Table 3: Evaluation of 731 King Street West – Ontario Regulation 10/06

Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	Response (Y/N)	Analysis
i. The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history;	N	The subject property is associated with residential development within the City of Oshawa along King Street West. However, the property does not



		strongly or overtly evoke this theme at the local level or provincial level. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
ii. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history;	N	This property is not considered to retain potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of Ontario's history. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
iii. The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage;	N	The property does not demonstrate an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
iv. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province;	N	The property does not demonstrate any elements which may be considered of aesthetic, visual, or contextual importance to the province. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
v. The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period;	N	The property does not illustrate any technical or scientific achievements which are of provincial significance. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
vi. The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use;	N	The subject property does not retain a strong or special association with the entire province or with a specific community throughout the province. The subject property does not meet this criterion.
vii. The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province; and,	N	The subject property does not have a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province, and does not meet this criterion.
viii. The property is located in unorganized territory and the Minister (MHSTCI) determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N	The property is located within the City of Oshawa (an incorporated municipality), therefore, Criterion 8 does not apply.

11.3 Recommended Outcome of Heritage Evaluation

The subject property at 731 King Street West in Oshawa meets one of the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, which considers the subject structure within the community context. As such, the subject structure should be considered to have CHVI at the local level. An evaluation using the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 10/06* determined that the subject property does not retain CHVI at the provincial level.



11.4 Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Description of Property

The subject property at 731 King Street West contains a residence built in Edwardian Classical style constructed in 1908 which has now been converted to commercial use. The property is located on King Street West in the City of Oshawa, between Thornton Road North/South and Waverly Street South.

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The property at 731 King Street West has design/physical value. The former house is a representative example of the Edwardian Classical style house within the City of Oshawa. Features of the building that are representative of the style include the two-and-a-half storey form, smooth brick cladding, front gable roof with flared eaves, porch with wooden half columns, large window opening with flat arches, and the decorative basketweave brickwork and central window beneath the gable end on the northern elevation. This basketweave brickwork and central window appear to be decorative artistic elements of a builder local to the Oshawa community as it appears on many other Edwardian Classical residences within Oshawa.

Heritage Attributes

Key heritage attributes that express the cultural heritage value of the subject property include:

- 1908 two-and-a-half storey structure with L-shaped footprint in the Edwardian Classical style
- Gable roof with flared eaves
- Brick exterior
- Basketweave brickwork and central Palladian window beneath the gable end
- Porch with shed roof, supported by wooden columns
- Stained-glass transom window along the northern elevation

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report includes an evaluation of the cultural heritage value of the property as determined by the criteria in *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06*. This evaluation determined that the property at 731 King Street West meets one of the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, specifically relating to its design and physical value. An evaluation using the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 10/06* determined that the subject property does not retain CHVI at the provincial level.

The following recommendations are proposed for the property at 731 King Street West:

1. As direct impacts are anticipated to the property at 731 King Street West, a HIA will be undertaken as early as possible during detailed design, following the TPAP. The HIA will be prepared by a qualified heritage professional in accordance with the Municipal Terms of Reference for HIAs and the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Culture, 2006).
2. Metrolinx Heritage Committee has reviewed the results of the *Ontario Regulations 9/06* and *10/06* evaluations and is in agreement with the results and recommendations of this report. If it



is confirmed that the property will be owned or controlled by Metrolinx, the Metrolinx Heritage Committee will issue a Metrolinx Heritage Committee Decision Form.

3. The Final CHER will be submitted to municipal heritage staff and the MHSTCI for their records.



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APPENDIX A: Indigenous Engagement and Report Review Feedback - Oral History and Perspectives Table

Community	Feedback
Curve Lake First Nation	<p>The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.</p> <p>The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.</p> <p>Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.</p> <p>The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.</p> <p>Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as</p>

	<p>the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015).</p> <p>These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.</p> <p>The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.</p> <p>Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.</p> <p>The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.</p> <p>Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2015) recounts: <i>“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.</i></p> <p><i>There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.</i></p> <p><i>We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to</i></p>
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the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis."

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.

The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

****This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.****

Publication reference:

Gitiga Migizi and Julie Kapyrka

2015 Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In *Peterborough Archaeology*, Dirk Verhulst, editor, pp.127-136. Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society

Additional Community Perspectives:

****The following perspectives come from a June 2021 letter provided to Metrolinx from Curve Lake First Nation, on file with ASI.****

Curve Lake First Nation

2021 Curve Lake First Nation Review/Comments for: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: 571 Kingston Road West, 575 Kingston Road West, 577 Kingston Road West AND 579 Kingston Road West Town of Ajax, Ontario.

“The Duffin’s creek watershed and river mouth are part of an area that should have some recognition in terms of Michi Saagiig history. This area was extremely significant to the Michi Saagiig and is recognized internally as a significant cultural heritage landscape. Recently the Ontario Government has indicated a desire to add increased protection to these areas now referred to as “urban creeks/urban river systems” as part of their Greenbelt protection plan. These systems are at risk across the entirety of the Pickering and Ajax regions, due in large part to settler development activities. What was once a cultural heritage landscape has been significantly degraded which means it has also undergone irreparable ecological damage.”

“Our Elders tell of our peoples living harmoniously with the early settlers, often setting up small camps on the edge of farmer’s fields and along shorelines. Families engaged in trade and travel throughout the entire region.”

“The cultural heritage landscape, the Duffins Creek Watershed, that existed in the area of study of this CHER, and at the time that the first houses and roads were built, has largely been obliterated – and did not have the opportunity to be assessed and protected. Since then, development has altered the shape and course of the creek – this is clearly visible in the historical pictures provided in this report.”

“The very locations of where these buildings were built in relation to where the early towns and villages originated were determined based upon the resources within the particular landscape. Milling was the predominant activity in the region that ultimately attracted more industry to the area. The watershed and local resources on the land were integral to this process. For different reasons, but equally as significant, the Duffins Creek watershed was part of a larger cultural heritage landscape for Michi Saagiig people that included creeks and river mouths all along the shore of Lake Ontario. The value and significance of these lands from a Michi Saagiig perspective is not acknowledged. “

“The 28,000 acres that was expropriated for the site of former Defence Industries Ltd was part of a significant cultural heritage landscape that was once entirely connected and spanned along the vast shoreline of Lake Ontario - and would have been used by Michi Saagiig peoples at the time. The massive infrastructure and development of the region resulted in the disconnection of this culturally significant landscape and thus in reduced access for the Michi Saagiig to hunt and fish.”

“It should be noted that during these times of industrial and commercial expansion Michi Saagiig peoples were being driven from their lands, their fishing grounds, their hunting grounds, their trapping grounds and harvesting grounds. In some cases they were being shot at and pursued. The 1923 Williams Treaties were a culmination of the increased encroachment on these lands and the harassment and persecution of the First Nations who had rights under the very treaty that allowed for European settlement in this area of Ontario. These large urban developments increased the footprint of destruction upon the landscape and in doing so had a detrimental impact upon Michi Saagiig rights to gather foods and live off the land.”

	<p><i>Note: This oral history reflects community perspective shared as part of Indigenous engagement for this report. The oral history was provided by Curve Lake First Nation and does not necessarily reflect the views of other Indigenous Nations, Metrolinx or ASI.</i></p>
Huron-Wendat Nation	<p>As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers representing between 30,000 and 40,000 individuals, traveled widely across a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes.</p> <p>According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.</p> <p>Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of 1497 on-reserve members and 2390 off-reserve members for a total of 3900 members of the Huron-Wendat Nation.</p> <p>The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.</p> <p>The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.</p> <p>**This historical context was provided by Maxime Picard in a December 2020 email to Metrolinx, on file with ASI**</p> <p><i>Note: This oral history reflects community perspective shared as part of Indigenous engagement for this report. The oral history was provided by Huron-Wendat Nation and does not necessarily reflect the views of other Indigenous Nations, Metrolinx or ASI.</i></p>