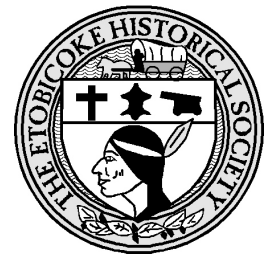




The Aldernews

Published by the **ETOBICOKE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
"Preserving Etobicoke's History and Heritage"



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ETOBICOKE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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www.etobicokehistorical.com

Ghosts of Etobicoke

We're historical—and haunted!

by Gregory Wowchuk

With Halloween around the corner, the ghosts and goblins most of us prepare for are the ones who ring our doorbell and demand treats. Ghosts, however, were serious matters for our ancestors (and still are for many people today). Ghosts tend to be associated with people and events (usually bad ones) of the past. There are few historical buildings that don't have a ghost story or two, and Etobicoke has its share of paranormal reports.

For example, former Etobicoke Alderman Helen Wursta claims that an area of her kitchen—until last year—was so cold, even in the hottest summer weather, that butter kept there was too hard to spread. (She actually showed me this one summer evening a few years ago.) She says that a pig farmer hanged himself in the barn where the northwest corner of her kitchen now lies. (Cold areas



and cold draughts are considered to be the mark of malevolent or tormented spirits.)

Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital

The Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital (LPH), also known as the Mimico Asylum, was built in 1888, on Lake Shore Boulevard West at the foot of Eighteenth Street (now Kipling Avenue), and operated until 1979. It originally was a satellite facility of the Toronto Hospital for the Insane (now the Queen Street Mental Health Centre). At its time, it was considered a state-of-the-art facility for treating the "insane", at a tranquil, village-like lakeside enclave. Many of its patients who were indigent or abandoned by their families, died at the facility, were prepared for burial in the on-site

...(see **Ghosts** p 2)

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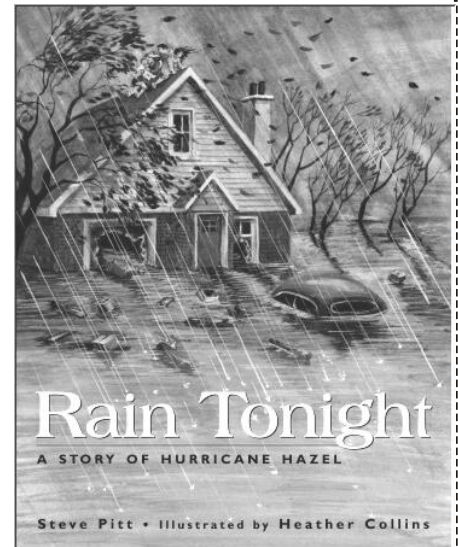
Our website:
(3915 visits since February 2000)

www.etobicokehistorical.com

Nicholas Doran, webmaster

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP MEETING

**Thursday, 28 October
2004, 7:30 pm, at
Montgomery's Inn**



Steve Pitt, author of
RAIN TONIGHT

Join author **Steve Pitt**, himself a "Hurricane- Hazel baby", as he presents video footage, photos, and commentary on the ferocious storm which claimed 81 lives and changed Toronto forever. The forecasters' modest warning of "rain tonight" proved to be the understatement of the century to those who lost loved ones and everything they owned to the raging floods.



(c) Telegram / Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Ghosts (...cont'd from p 1)

morgue, and interred at the Ontario Hospital Cemetery, which today is still situated at the northeast corner of Horner and Evans Avenues. The cemetery opened in 1892 and closed in 1973. (Watch *the Aldernews* for an upcoming story.)

Most of the construction and maintenance work on LPH buildings and grounds was performed by unpaid patient labour. The more seriously ill inmates were confined and subjected to various psychiatric and



One of the LPH buildings today

pharmaceutical therapies. It is unlikely that ghost reports from patients would receive much credence, but *employees and visitors* have reported strange events over the years. Indeed, many paranormal researchers consider the LPH one of the most haunted places in all of Toronto. The buildings, grounds, and tunnels, now owned by Humber College, generate three to five ghost reports *per month* from students, staff, construction workers, utilities crews, and visitors.

One of the more interesting reports came from a construction worker in one of the tunnels, who "was walking through the dim hallway when he rounded a corner and saw a woman walking ahead of him. He thought this was odd since it was late and there was nobody else around. The workman then noticed she was wearing a nurse's outfit. The workman called out to her, but she rounded the corner and disappeared. He followed and now saw her standing with her back to him at the far end of the hallway. There was no way she could (have) moved that far in the time he had lost sight of her. He approached her cautiously and called out again. Slowly the woman turned around and faced him. The hapless workman was terrified to see that she had no face

and only a flat blank area where one should have been. He ran from the appartition and refused to go back into the tunnels."

[www.torontoghosts.org/formerlph.htm]

There have been rumours about horrendous inmate abuse, but these are considered urban legends. The hospital, from the outset, was designed and operated as a humane, modern treatment facility for the time (although some treatments of the day might not be considered so by today's psychiatric and medical standards.)

The Old Mill

The Old Mill, the Bloor-St bridge, and the Humber River area have generated numerous reports of unexplained phenomena such as luminous objects, mysterious figures, etc. Numerous people have drowned in the vicinity, including victims of Hurricane Hazel in 1954. (See article on *Hurricane Hazel*.) There is said to be a forgotten cemetery in the area. The Old Mill complex of buildings apparently has its own ghost. There have been outdoor sightings of a female ghost with long black hair and flowing white dress.

Mimico/Humber-Bay Legion Hall (No 217)

This building, at 515 Royal York Rd, was originally home to the Stock family, then, during the Depression, was a gambling hall owned by legendary gambler "Uncle Abe" Orpen (1854-1937), founder of the Metropol-



Royal Canadian Legion #217: Just sold for townhouse developments, ...ghosts and all?

itan Racing Association, and owner of several race tracks, including Long Branch (on Horner Avenue).

...(see **Ghosts**, p 5)

President's message



Gregory P Wowchuk, P Eng

The Legacy of Hurricane Hazel

The Etobicoke Historical Society is here to preserve and promote Etobicoke's history and heritage. This newsletter is the main vehicle for us to convey a little bit of our history, hopefully in an interesting way.

In this issue of the Aldernews, we've tried to give you a fresh viewpoint of some momentous events fifty years ago. The good thing about these historical events is that there still are a number of people around to give *first-hand* accounts of them.

One of the reasons we study history is to understand how people and institutions have evolved, and to record what lessons were learned.

Our country and community were shaped by the early explorers and pioneers. The structure of our government and our legal system are our heritage from the founding countries who begat Canada.

In the twentieth century, however, Canada truly began to emerge as its own country. Canada's remarkable contribution in wartime and its rapid industrialization and population growth led to more "made-in-Canada" history here.

It wasn't just man-made turmoil such as war which caused us to mature as a country; natural disaster also had a major role. It has been said that Canada's harsh climate and relatively sparse population have necessitated mutual co-operation and expectations from central government and institutions. (This is considerably different from the American model of the independent, rugged individual.)

The great Winnipeg flood of 1950 caused tremendous damage over large areas of southern Manitoba, and required aid from Ottawa--the army in the short term, to build em-

...(see **President's message**, p 5)

Lakeshore community fought the Hurricane

by Katharine Williams

In 1940, when Bert Ashley purchased his home on Lake Promenade, with extensive property overlooking Lake Ontario, he often was asked why he and his wife wanted to live "away out there in the west end". It must have been considered "away out there": Not long ago, Bert discovered a copy of his 1943 tax bill; it was a mere \$32.00 for the year!

When a severe storm hit in 1952, and when Hurricane Hazel pounded the waterfront in 1954, many victims were glad Bert had decided to become a Long-Branch resident. Working-class people inhabited many of the frame houses, and, with wartime austerity, some resorted to extreme measures in an effort to winterize their modest homes. One man Bert knew worked at General Electric, at the Lansdowne-Ave plant. He would routinely bring home packing cases and scrap, and use the cardboard and wood for patching the roof and reinforcing floor joists. Of course, housing standards today would not allow these makeshift practices. After Hurricane Hazel, most of the houses were condemned, for fear of an epidemic in the soggy and contaminated area.

In 1952, after a violent storm hit, Bert and others established the Long Branch Storm Relief Fund, when it became apparent that Long Branch Town Council would not act to help victims. An article in the Toronto Telegram publicized the plight of those who had suffered because of the heavy storm, and donations rolled in. Along with donations and fundraising events such as a circus on the Wrigley Field, \$5,000 was raised. To bring this into perspective, an Alderman earned \$200 annually, the Deputy Reeve or Commissioner of Works made \$500, and the Reeve earned \$1,000. Jimmy Wallace owned a clothing and dry goods store, where the Moose Hall stands today, and struck a great deal for the times. Upon proving their need, victims of the great storm could purchase blankets, bedding, clothing and other emergency items, with the amount being charged to the Long Branch Historical Society, at cost. "With virtually no red tape

in those days, people just jumped in and did what had to be done. It was purely neighbour helping neighbour," says Bert.

But not even those innovative measures in 1952 could deal with the devastation of Hurricane Hazel two years later. The Long Branch area was hit hard by the hurricane on October 15th and 16th, 1954. Small cottages, originally occupied seasonally by wealthy vacationers, were now inhabited full-time by post-War residents. The homes were washed off their foundations and slid into the lake. Bert, along with Councillor Tommy Brown and other neighbours, was successful in rescuing fourteen survivors. By wading out into the raging waters, fastened to each other and anchored in place with strong ropes, the rescuers brought the victims back onto dry land.

One member of the group was dispatched to the Harbourfront Marine Office, to borrow a rowboat to help in the Island Road area, west of



(Toronto & Rgn Conservation Auth'y)

Etobicoke Creek and south of Lakeshore Road. A Michigan front-end loader, capable of operating in six feet of water, also was put to work, as firefighters tried to rescue people from the rooftops with the bucket. Four-month-old Nancy Thorpe (the famous "Orphan of the Storm") was handed over by her mother to Fire Chief Albert Houston, who carried her to safety in the arms of Sylvia Jones, sitting on her father's roof. Returning for the remaining members of the family, the firefighter found that the Thorpe house had been washed out to the lake. With three Long Branch streets completely flooded as the Etobicoke Creek overflowed its banks, seven people had been killed.

One resident, at the corner of Forty Third Street and James St, looked out his window to see what

appeared to be his neighbour's house floating by, only to realize that *he* was the one drifting. The house went halfway down Forty Third St, but stopped when it hit an upended bulldozer which had been working in the area. One Island-Rd resident was presumed dead, when his house was swept from its foundation towards Lake Ontario. However, by climbing into the rafters of the house and riding it to the lake, until it stabilized somewhat, the man was able to climb out and swim safely to shore. Many houses were gone, leaving behind only their chimneys or verandahs.



Island-Rd resident surveys her wrecked home (Toronto Star photo)

On the north side of Lakeshore Rd, across from present day Marie Curtis Park, where a high-rise apartment now is located, was a large trailer park called Pleasant Valley Trailer Park, with some 140 mobile homes., on land known as Long Branch Flats. When a dam upstream on Etobicoke Creek was about to overflow, Brampton and Mississauga were notified of the pending disaster, but somehow the message never reached the authorities in the Long-Branch area. Many mobile homes washed out into the lake. The small frame homes of the area did not stand a chance against the forty-foot trailers, which smashed and pushed the homes as they floated along. Greg Wowchuk's uncle, Ernie Kereluk, saw one Island-Rd house still standing despite having had a trailer pass completely through it. A great expanse of water encompassed both sides of Dixie Road, where today the Fairways and Toronto Golf Clubs are located.

Bert was hoping to take pictures of the destruction with his movie camera, but the area had been

...(see **Lakeshore community**, p 4)

Lakeshore community

(...cont'd from p 3)

closed off to prevent looting, until the residents were allowed back home. Bert approached the Long Branch Chief of Police, Bob Smythe, for permission to take pictures; he was granted access that would probably have been denied anyone else. Immediately the Chief used his radio to order that unlimited access should be given to Bert, to allow him to take pictures. Massive debris was everywhere, even on top of vehicles, as cars piled upon one another. Most of this was captured on film and Bert has shown his movie (since converted to a video) many times to various groups.

Tommy Brown's wife, Kay, approached the owners of the big shops and stores on Lake Shore Blvd, asking them to open up, in an effort to secure food and drink for the storm's refugees. The survivors were lucky that the Ashleys and others opened up their homes, as they slept there for a few days, until they got back on their feet. Some liked the hospitality so much they stayed a fortnight!

Always looking out for his neighbourhood, Bert earlier had warned the Long Branch Town Council of a chronic design and maintenance problem, in particular at Fortieth Street and Lake Promenade, where, water often accumulated after a thundershower, resulting in the (higher) south end of Fortieth Street being turned into an island. Alderman Horis Purvis, who was not only a member of Council, but the Commissioner of Works, disagreed with Bert's assessment, and the gauntlet was thrown. At 10:00 am the following Sunday morning, the showdown began, with Purvis bringing surveying equipment. Technically he was correct; the lower end of Fortieth St was lower than most of the rest of Fortieth Street, but, in between the ground went up, then came back down, so there was a localized twelve-inch differential. The "gentleman's bet" was a box of good Cuban cigars, and as Bert lost (on a technicality), he went to the next Council meeting with his delegation and the box of cigars. Their relationship was so good that the Reeve and other Council members often would give the Ashleys advance

knowledge of Council agendas. For example, blueprints for the new sewer and grade system into Long Branch were shown to Bert.

Planning for the 100th anniversary of Long Branch Park (1884-1984) was underway, when the person originally scheduled to handle all the details suddenly left for the Maritimes. Once again Bert was pressed into service, on very short notice. Whether planning the parade for "Long Branch Day" on June 22, 1991, chairing Etobicoke Library Board council meetings or reflecting on his lengthy Presidency of the Long Branch Historical Society, Bert Ashley has certainly "earned his stripes". It probably comes as no surprise to hear that former Reeve Marie Curtis dubbed Bert and Ina Ashley, and Tommy and Kay Brown, who so regularly attended local council meetings, members of the "loyal committee of Long Branch Council Watchers". Our own Etobicoke Historical Society recognized Bert last May by presenting him with the Jean Hibbert Award.

The strong neighbourhood spirit in Long Branch was evident to all. Many victims of Hurricane Hazel certainly were glad that community-minded citizens, such as the Ashleys and Browns, were in their corner when disaster struck. □

Dignitaries commemorate 50th of Hurricane Hazel at Old-Mill ceremony

by Gregory Wowchuk

On Saturday, 16 October 2004, I attended the ceremony on the west bank of the Humber River below the Bloor-St bridge for the unveiling of a historical plaque.

The event was hosted by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an arm of the Ministry of Culture, and the agency responsible for placing almost 1200 of the familiar blue-and-gold metal plaques at historic sites across Ontario and around the world.

Hosted by popular historian, Toronto-Sun columnist Mike Filey, the event brought dignitaries, survivors, the news media, and ordinary citizens to a spot at the base of the Bloor-St bridge, which, fifty years ago, was under twenty feet of

raging Humber floodwaters. The Hon Lincoln Alexander, Chairman of the OHF, former Hamilton MP Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Toronto Mayor David Miller did the honours, assisted by MPP and former broadcaster Jennifer Mosop, MP Jean Augustine, Toronto fire chief William Stewart, and Madeleine McDowell, President, Humber Heritage Committee.

A piper and an honour guard from the police, fire department, and emergency-measures services stood guard as the rain--almost as a reminder of the storm--began to come down.

Wayne Kelly, Plaque Programme Co-Ordinator of the OHF, gave a historical overview of the events, fifty years ago.

Lincoln Alexander then spoke of the need to commemorate those who died in the flood, as well as "to



Former Lieutenant-Governor Lincoln Alexander, Mayor David Miller, Madeline McDowell, and others unveil the plaque (photo: Ontario Heritage Foundation)

reflect on what we have learned since we emerged from the floods."

Mayor Miller said that "Hurricane Hazel devastated Toronto, and left our city reeling. Torontonians were awed by her force, but they also came together and pulled through the tragedy, showing tremendous generosity and kindness to their neighbours. Events like this always remind us of the amazing sense of community and resilience we possess as a city."

President of the Humber Heritage Committee, Madeleine McDowell, stated that the Humber River, as Toronto's largest watershed, was the agent of the greatest loss of life. Then-acting Fire Chief Bryan Mitchell spoke of the devastation of Raymore Drive and the loss of five firemen from the Kingston-Lambton volunteer force. □

Relocation of Ontario Archives put on hold by province

by Gregory Wowchuk

The provincial government quietly has pulled the plug on plans to relocate the Archives of Ontario from its present Grenville-St address to a site several blocks away on Simcoe St.

The previous PC government had approved the move and tendering was conducted. A letter of intent was signed in May 2003 for the Simcoe-St site, owned by Canada Life, which has been undergoing structural changes following its takeover by Great West Life.

The incoming government, looking for costs to cut, decided to re-examine the deal, and wrote to Great West earlier this month to kill the deal.

The Archives, which celebrated its centennial in 2003, houses many absolutely one-of-a-kind original documents and artifacts of Ontario history. For example, original watercolours and drawings by Elizabeth Simcoe, wife of Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor, John Graves Simcoe, can be viewed. They are considered valuable insights into colonial civilization around the time of the War of 1812. Paintings of important persons, battlefields, and monuments also are maintained.

Needless to say, strict security and environmental control are needed to preserve these artifacts for future generations of Ontarians.

The Archives also house:

(1) Ontario government records such as parliamentary proceedings, court records, wills, divorces, land records, business registrations, and vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages),

(2) Private-sector records, such as private business documents, records of politicians, home movies, and old newspapers,

(3) Indian-affairs records,

(4) Genealogical records,

(5) History books,

(6) Old photographs and maps, including city, township, and county plans,

(7) Drawings and documents of Ontario's architectural heritage, including bridges, highways, canals,

etc, and

(8) Documentary art and portraiture.

The present site, on the ground floor of an antiquated provincial-government building just east of the Legislature, suffered from cramped quarters, had sagging floors, and has been called a "firetrap", with inadequate fire exits and no sprinkler system. Many stack areas are so overcrowded, one hardly can walk down the aisles. The AoO web-site even has had to post the following warning to users:

"Mould growth was recently discovered in the Archives. To ensure the health and safety of employees and visitors, the mould is now being removed. Removal will involve the movement of some archival materials to on-site temporary stack areas. As a result, retrieval of archival materials, now done on an hourly basis, may be affected. Delays in retrieval may be up to one business day and will be communicated to customers at the time of request."

The Toronto Star's editorial of 19 October 2004 said it well: "The government must take immediate steps to ensure these documents are preserved and made available for generations to come." □

Ghosts (...cont'd from p 2)

There have been reports of the usual-cold spots, sounds of footsteps or whispering, and weird lights. Not so usual, however, is that people claim to have been touched physically by ghosts, and that lights have switched on and off mysteriously. On one occasion, investigators spread talcum powder on a floor, and returned to find footsteps into the middle of the room, but not exiting. The building now has been sold, probably not due to the ghosts, but more likely because of consolidation and reorganization within the RCL as membership wanes. Perhaps the ghost is Uncle Abe himself, who often liked to scrutinize his facilities unseen by patrons or employees.

Montgomery's Inn

Our own Montgomery's Inn also reportedly has mysterious goings-on. Footsteps and faint voices have been reported, but the Montgomery's staff seem to be unable to verify any such events. □

For further information, visit www.pararesearchers.org and www.torontoghosts.org.

President's message (...cont'd from p 2)

emergency dikes, and cash to rebuild devastated communities. There had been greater floods there before, but, with increased urbanization, flooding threatened lives and property as never before. New strategies had to be created to allow cities to prevail when nature let loose. The most visible result of that flood was "Duff's Ditch", (named after Premier Duff Roblin), the Red-River Floodway.

As it turns out, city officials and engineers alike learned lessons which were called on when Hurricane Hazel hit Toronto. Unlike the Winnipeg area, our topography is not flat. Instead of large areas being flooded with relatively shallow water, our rivers and creeks collected water and sent an aggregate wall of water down river basins into Lake Ontario. Most of the property and human losses occurred close to the lake. This was a consequence of history: waterways were our first "highways"; settlers and businesses first set up along the riverbanks and lake shores.

The lessons of the Winnipeg flood were rapidly adapted for our area. These lessons were: (1) the need for better weather forecasting, (2) the need to study how water feeds a river and causes floods (better flood prediction), (3) better warnings and emergency measures once floods begin, (4) control of water entering flood basins, (5) expediting water leaving flood basins, (6) improving the resistance of infrastructure and buildings to flooding, and (7) reducing infrastructure and buildings exposed to frequent or severe floods.

As a direct result of Hurricane Hazel, all of these measures were addressed in south central Ontario. Conservation Authorities, with powers over watershed areas, and with direct input to city planning, were created by the Ontario government.

But one of the most effective steps was the last one, getting people and buildings off flood plains. It is the reason we no longer have a (rebuilt) Raymore Drive or Island Road: The city and provincial governments outright bought these lands, turned them into parks, and forever ensured that major floods would never again exact the horrendous toll that Hazel did. □

Ministry of Culture: Overseeing Ontario's Heritage and History

by Gregory Wowchuk

In the bottom left corner of this page is a reference to Ontario's Ministry of Culture, Heritage and Libraries Branch. Providing grants to local historical associations, such as the Etobicoke Historical Society, certainly is one of the important functions of the Ministry.

In an age of tight government budgets, it is often difficult to justify expenditures on activities which preserve and promote our history. The rewards for doing so are not usually monetary nor are they immediate. Successive provincial governments, however have considered these matters so important, that they have their own ministry. The present government has gone further, removing citizenship, sport and recreation from the Ministry's mandate (and title).

The Ministry administers the **Ontario Heritage Act**, as well as:

Archives Act
Art Gallery of Ontario Act
Arts Council Act
Centennial Centre of Science and Technology Act
Foreign Cultural Objects
Immunity from Seizure Act
George R Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art Act
McMichael Canadian Art Collection Act
Ministry of Citizenship and

Culture Act
Ministry of Tourism and Recreation Act
Ontario Educational Communications Authority Act
Public Libraries Act
Royal Ontario Museum Act
Science North Act

The Ministry has over two dozen agencies, boards, and commissions (ABCs), including:

Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
Archives Association of Ontario
Archives of Ontario
Art Gallery of Ontario
Centre franco-ontarien de folklore
Community Heritage Ontario
Conservation Review Board
McMichael Canadian Art Collection
Minister's Advisory Council for Arts and Culture
Multicultural History Society of Ontario
Ontario Archaeological Society
Ontario Arts Council

Ontario Black History Society
Ontario Genealogical Society
Ontario Heritage Foundation
Ontario Historical Society
Ontario Library Service - North
Ontario Media Development Corporation
Ontario Museums Association
Ontario Science Centre
Ontario Trillium Foundation
(Le) Regroupement des organismes du patrimoine franco-ontarien
Royal Botanical Gardens
Royal Ontario Museum
Save Ontario Shipwrecks
Science North
Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie
Southern Ontario Library Service

Many of these ABCs are important to the work we do in historical societies. They have access to artifacts, documents, and information relating to our history and heritage.

The Ministry is located at 400 University Ave, 6th floor, Toronto M7A 2R9; phone: 416.327.2422, web-site: www.culture.gov.on.ca.

COMING EVENTS:

26 Oct 2004 - 3 Jan 2005: Photography Show & Sale at Montgomery's Inn. Phone 416.394.8113

Fri 29 Oct 2004, 8:00 pm: Terrifying Tales in the Tavern, Montgomery's Inn. Phone 416.394.8113

(through 2005) Art Gallery of Peel (Peel Heritage Complex), 9 Wellington St E, Brampton. Exhibit: "Toy Stories" looks at toys and games from the 1800s to present day. For details, call 905.791.4055

Sundays (31 Oct, 7 and 21 Nov 2004): High Park walking tours. Meet at 1:15 pm at the benches across the road from the south side of Grenadier Café and Teahouse. Tour ends at Colborne Lodge for a refreshing drink and a quick look at the main rooms of this historic country house. Free, but donations of \$2 are appreciated.

(through Dec 2004): Spadina Museum, 285 Spadina Rd. Exhibit: "Made in Toronto". Learn how Toronto was shaped by its manufacturers, their employees, and the

consumers who purchased their products. Details at 416.392.6910.

(through 30 Jan 2005): Exhibit "Balancing the Valley: Reconnecting with the Don" at The Market Gallery, South, St. Lawrence Market, 95 Front St E. 416.392.7604.

(ongoing): "Signs of Urban Life: A History of Visual Communication (advertising, mostly) in Toronto" at the City of Toronto Archives, 255 Spadina Rd. 416.397.0778.

Thurs 4 Nov 2004, 7:00-10:00 pm:: Mike Filey, speaker. Annette St Public Library, 145 Annette St. West Toronto Junction Historical Society. Phone: 416.393.7692..

Thurs 11 Nov 2004, 7:00 pm: Join guest speaker and award-winning author of young-adult novels, William Bell, as he talks about growing up in New Toronto. New Toronto Historical Society. LAMP, 185 Fifth St.

Thurs 25 Nov 2004, 7:30 pm: EHS meeting. Guest Ted Wickson will be speaking about the 50th anniversary of the TTC subway. Montgomery's Inn.

The Aldernews is a publication of the Etobicoke Historical Society. Opinions expressed herein are those of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Society. Authors are encouraged to submit articles of interest to our members for consideration and publication.

The EHS is a non-profit corporation devoted to the preservation and sharing of Etobicoke's history. Donations are gratefully accepted, and receipts for income-tax purposes will be issued.

The EHS is affiliated with the Ontario Historical Society.

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