



Heritage Guide

Mississauga





Celebration Square, Civic Centre
THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA



Pride in Our Past

Mississauga can trace its roots back to before European settlement – over 200 years ago. In the early 1600s, French traders encountered Native people called the Mississaugas around the North Shore. The Mississaugas were an Ojibwa band, and by the early 1700s had migrated south and settled in the area around the Etobicoke Creek, Credit River and Burlington Bay. “Mississauga” translates as “River of the North of Many Mouths”, in reference to the North Shore of Lake Huron.

Faith in Our Future

The Town of Mississauga was created in 1968, and the City of Mississauga was incorporated in 1974 through the amalgamation of the Town of Mississauga, Villages of Port Credit and Streetsville, and portions of the townships of Toronto Gore and Trafalgar. Mississauga has grown to be Canada’s sixth largest city.



Canada Day festivities, Streetsville 2012
REG VERTOLLI

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Hazel McCallion Foundation
for the Arts, Culture and Heritage



Heritage Mississauga, Robinson-Adamson House, "The Grange" 1921 Dundas St. W. Mississauga ON L5K 1R2
T: 905-828-8411 website: www.heritagemississauga.com



Dear Friends:

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome readers to the Mississauga Heritage Guide, a wonderful learning tool to illustrate Mississauga's proud heritage.

This guide will focus on Mississauga's proud history, dating back 10,000 years to the present day, and will feature many historic sites, milestones and the unique developments that have helped shape our city. Now, residents and visitors alike will be able to learn about our City's heritage and distinct communities and while we are very proud of our past, we must also look to the future as Mississauga continues to grow and flourish and take its rightful place among world class cities.

I commend Heritage Mississauga on creating this useful guide and I know it will become a valuable resource for many in the years to come.

Sincerely,

HAZEL McCALLION, C.M., LL.D.
MAYOR



Dear Visitors & Residents,

When Heritage Mississauga staff first came up with the idea of producing a comprehensive Guide to heritage points of interest across our City, it was as a result of discussions with local Neighborhood Centres. In response to their suggestions, this pocket-size Mississauga Heritage Guide for residents, tourists, new arrivals, and business visitors was created.

We hope you enjoy browsing through these pages of heritage highlights. Heritage Mississauga further hopes that you will be inspired to explore some of these sites in person. A visit to our offices (at “The Grange”, constructed c. 1828) or website (www.heritagemississauga.com) will yield tour brochures for local walking, biking or driving.

Our thanks to the Community Foundation of Mississauga and the Pendle Fund for their generous funding to make this Guide a reality!

Warm Regards,

Barbara O'Neil
President



Generations are counting on you.

The Community Foundation of Mississauga is pleased to support Heritage Mississauga along with other arts, culture and heritage initiatives in Mississauga. We are able to provide essential grants to these organizations thanks to the generosity of donors who create their charitable legacy at the Foundation. Their support ensures sustainable, lasting grants for causes that matter... like protecting, preserving and sharing the history of people and our community for this and future generations.

To find out more about how you can create your family legacy, call or contact us today.



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p: 905-897-8880 e: info@CFofM.org w: www.CFofM.org

Heritage Mississauga

The only independent organization devoted to city-wide heritage matters



The Grange
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Heritage Mississauga's mission to research, record and communicate Mississauga's heritage is accomplished through services offered at our Resource Centre located in the Robinson-Adamson House "The Grange". We are recognized as experts in the field of research, writing and program delivery.

Serving the public for over 50 years, the organization, a not-for-profit charity, has been a significant contributor to the city's cultural development. Established in 1960 to develop and manage a Museum, The Bradley House, Heritage Mississauga changed its mandate in 1994 to focus on research and the recording of heritage of the entire city.

Heritage Mississauga advocates for the preservation of our city's heritage legacy and is focused on ensuring community heritage is preserved for future

generations. Our research has shifted from a focus on the early peoples to those who arrived in more recent decades. Through dedicated programs focused on oral history, research, outreach presentations, and community celebrations, it is the hope of Heritage Mississauga that preservation and promotion of our collective heritage resources becomes an important component of our city.

There are many ways that you can learn about our city's heritage. At our offices in "The Grange" over 20 publications by local authors are available to purchase, focused on the heritage of the city, including three of our own: *Mississauga the First 10,000 Years*, *In the Footsteps of the Mississaugas*, and *Journey to the Past: The Lost Villages of Mississauga*. You can also read about our unique heritage through the quarterly newsletter

Heritage News where local authors provide interesting and intriguing insight into our past. All issues of the newsletter are available online.

Exploring our website you will find in-depth research on a variety of topics including: village histories with heritage tour brochures available to download, profiles of members of our early community, aboriginal, diverse and business heritage. For the adventurous, a trivia game and GPS tour that you can take highlighting interesting sites all over Mississauga.

We invite you to participate in one of our programs throughout the year including: Genealogy Workshops, Sunrise Ceremonies, Heritage Awards, Heritage & Art Exhibits, Heritage Lectures, Haunted Mississauga and Carolling at the Grange. You may also meet up with us at events all over the city as we share in the celebration of our community heritage such as: Carassauga, Canada Day, Jane’s Walk, Doors Open, Anniversary celebrations and Remembrance Day ceremonies.

Our heritage as a community unites and defines us. It creates opportunities for participation, a chance to share in each other’s traditions and cultural activities, fostering learning, understanding and pride in our city. Take a few minutes and record your family and community heritage. In one hundred years your time here and the experiences you shared will be our history. Let’s make sure the records are preserved.



Heritage Re-enactors, Heritage Mississauga
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Old Derry Road in Meadowvale Village
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Also located in The Grange is the office of the **Mississauga South Historical Society**. Established in 1963, the society hosts five meetings per year and produces a community newsletter called “The Lighthouse” in addition to participating in local heritage events and programs. To know more about the Society visit their website at: www.clients.teksavvy.com/~chessie/index.htm



1921 Dundas St. W., Mississauga, ON L5K 1R2
Telephone: 905-828-8411

The Grange

1921 *Dundas Street West*



Fireplace Hearth at The Grange
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

The Robinson-Adamson House, also known as “The Grange”, located in the centre of Mississauga at Dundas St. W. in Erindale, is owned by the City of Mississauga and managed by Heritage Mississauga. The building and its park-like setting is used by Heritage Mississauga and the community for events and programs.

The Grange was built for Sir John Beverley Robinson, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, sometime between 1828 and 1833 for the dual purpose of being a government office and a rural retreat from his rigorous professional schedule. The Ontario Regency style of architecture and the high quality craftsmanship reflect the status of its original owner.

Many owners throughout history have cared for this building including Dr. Beaumont Wilson Bowen Dixie in 1843. Dr. Dixie, a greatly loved doctor who served this area for many years, is attributed with adding the original

summer kitchen as well as a number of outbuildings. Others who lived in the cottage are Colonel Charles Mitchell, the Very Reverend Dean Henry Grossett of St. James Cathedral in Toronto and the renowned artist Charlotte Schreiber. The last owners of The Grange, the Adamson family, owned the property from 1910 to 1973. The last Adamson to live in the home was Henry Harvie (Harry) Adamson. Harry was a farmer and kept a large orchard. In the winter months Harry stabled ponies from Taylor Statton’s camp and racehorses for E.P. Taylor.

In the 1970s Cadillac Fairview Corporation acquired the property and deeded “The Grange” to the City of Mississauga in 1978. Local Historical Societies and City Councillors lobbied to preserve the building and restore it to its former glory. In 1982 “The Grange” opened and was designated by the Ontario Heritage Trust as a significant historical and architectural landmark. For the next 19 years Scouts Canada used the building as their Central Escarpment Region offices serving the community. In 2004, Heritage Mississauga officially took over the facility and welcomed its founding member, Arthur Grant Clarkson, to help cut the ribbon. Grant was also a member of the team that lobbied to save the building.

Heritage Mississauga takes pride in its stewardship of this important heritage gem in our city. We invite you to visit us, share a heritage experience as you tour the site, enjoy the exhibits and learn more about the unique heritage of Mississauga.

Heritage Planning

Culture Division, Community Services, City of Mississauga

The City of Mississauga's Heritage Planning staff advises Council on the protection of Mississauga's cultural heritage property. The Ontario Heritage Act prescribes the criteria for determining whether or not a property merits heritage designation. Municipal Council makes the decision on designations, as well as alterations to heritage resources, in consultation with the City's **Heritage Advisory Committee**. Alterations are permitted but must be sympathetic to the site's heritage attributes.

A property may be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it has physical/design, historical/associative or contextual value. In other words, heritage need not be old, nor made of bricks and mortar. Cultural heritage property includes culturally or architecturally significant structures and natural heritage. It can also transcend a single property. The City of Mississauga was the first Ontario municipality to propose a Heritage Conservation District and to implement a Cultural Landscape Inventory.

Mississauga has two heritage conservation districts: Meadowvale Village and Old Port Credit Village. In addition to these districts, there are about one hundred properties that are individually designated. The City's Heritage Register includes designated properties as well as properties of potential cultural heritage value, which are considered "listed." Designated properties are eligible for a matching grant program, which aids owners in conserving, repairing and/or restoring heritage attributes.



Adamson Estate, the "Grove Farm", built c1919
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Timothy Street House, Streetsville, built c1825
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



For more information, please visit
www.mississauga.ca/heritageplanning

Mississauga Library System

Canadiana Reading Room



LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

The Canadiana Reading Room at Mississauga Central Library is an invaluable resource for people with questions about Mississauga's past and present. Its extensive collections are available for in-library use and expert staff are on hand to assist visitors with the choice of material. If you have a research topic, if you are interested in the background of your community, or if you have local family connections, the Canadiana Reading Room has the resources for you!

Collection Highlights

- Mississauga in-depth material
- First Nations history
- Peel County information
- Ontario and community studies
- Canadian history topics
- Early Canadian literature
- Family histories
- Rare books, files and scrapbooks
- Newspapers
- Maps and land records
- Directories and telephone books
- Photographs and slides

Resources at www.mississauga.ca/library

Local History page includes:

- Our Saga, Mississauga's history video
- Historic Images Gallery
- Mississauga Milestones
- Local History and Genealogy resource guides

Your Online Library > Research

Databases include:

- Ancestry Library Edition (in-library use)
- Pages of the Past newspaper archive

Books and Reading > eBooks

includes:

- Our Heritage Series of local histories

For hours of the Canadiana Reading Room, go to www.mississauga.ca/portal/residents/localhistory.

Please contact the Library if you are interested in donating photographs or written material of historical interest.



Mississauga Central Library
Canadiana Reading Room

301 Burnhamthorpe Road West, Mississauga ON L5B 3Y3
905-615-3500, ext. 3660

Museums of Mississauga

Culture Division, Community Services, City of Mississauga



Brownie Sleepover at the Log Cabin, Bradley Museum
MUSEUMS OF MISSISSAUGA

The Museums of Mississauga are owned and operated by the Culture Division, Community Services, City of Mississauga. Opened in 1967, **Bradley Museum** was originally restored and run by volunteers of the Township of Toronto Historical Foundation (known today as Heritage Mississauga). Both Bradley House and the Anchorage have been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. **Benares Historic House** was originally donated to the Ontario Heritage Trust in 1968 by three descendants of Captain James Harris: Geoffrey Harris Sayers, Dora Sayers Caro, and Barbara Sayers Larson. Opened to the public since 1995, Benares has been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. **Leslie Log House** joined **Bradley Museum** and **Benares Historic House** as the third Museums of Mississauga site in 2011.

The Museums of Mississauga have a rich artifact collection which highlights more than 200 years of our community's

history. The Museums continue to collect, preserve and display the City's collections and provide extensive online access through both the City's website and the Virtual Museum of Canada at www.virtualmuseum.com.

The Museums of Mississauga meet the Ontario Ministry of Culture's Standards for Community Museums and adhere to the Canadian Museum Association's Ethical Guidelines.

Engage in the Past at Bradley Museum, Benares Historic House and Leslie Log House!



Maple Magic, Bradley Museum
MUSEUMS OF MISSISSAUGA

Bradley Museum

1620 Orr Road, Mississauga, ON L5J 4T2



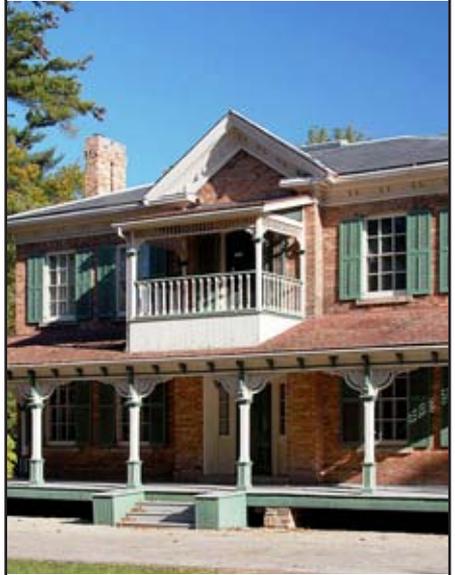
The Bradley Museum features the restored 1830s home of Elizabeth and Lewis Bradley, who were among the earliest settlers in Mississauga, arriving at “Merigold’s Point” more than twenty years earlier. The award-winning “Log Cabin at Bradley Museum” and the 1830s Regency cottage called “The Anchorage” can both be found at Bradley Museum. From there, it is a short walk to Lake Ontario either through neighbouring Meadow Wood Park or via the boardwalk in nearby Rattray Marsh.



Log Cabin at the Bradley Museum
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Benares Historic House

1507 Clarkson Road North, Mississauga, ON L5J 2W8



Built in 1857 and restored in 1995 to reflect daily life in the World War One era, Benares was home to four generations of the Harris family. Filled with unique artifacts that are original to the house including letters and photographs rich with family stories, Benares truly provides an exceptional glimpse of the past.

In April 2008, Parks Canada unveiled a plaque at Benares Historic House to commemorate the national significance of Canadian writer Mazo de la Roche, who lived in the area in the 1920s. Benares is said by some to be the inspiration for Canadian author Mazo de la Roche’s famed Jalna novels. Mazo de la Roche did in fact live and write in her nearby home, Trail Cottage, and she became a close friend of the Harris family.



Benares Visitor Centre
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Leslie Log House

4415 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, ON L5M 7C6



The Leslie Log House was built by Robert Leslie in 1826 on Mississauga Road, north of Derry. In 1994 it was moved to its current location at 4415 Mississauga Road and officially reopened to the public in 2011 in partnership with the **Streetsville Historical Society**. The Leslie Log House is one of the oldest and best preserved log homes remaining in all of Ontario and is an excellent example of the early pioneering and agricultural history of not just Mississauga but of southern Ontario in the early nineteenth century. The volunteers of the **Streetsville Historical Society** store their archival collection upstairs in the Leslie Log House and present changing displays on the main floor.



Streetsville Historical Society

Began in 1970 and is a non profit group dedicated to collecting, preserving and promoting interest in the history of our "Village in the City".

Plan Your Visit to the Museums of Mississauga:

- Personal guided tours of Bradley Museum, Benares Historic House and the Leslie Log House;
- Fun and affordable family-friendly special events such as the Fall Festival, Maple Magic, Teddy Bear's Picnic and Home for the Holidays;
- Engaging curriculum-based, hands-on educational programs for all grades;
- A wide range of badge programs for children's groups, including sleepovers in the Log Cabin;
- Rotating and permanent exhibits at the Museums and throughout Mississauga;
- Exceptional rental facilities for meetings, social gatherings and wedding photos;
- Unique volunteer opportunities with the Friends of the Museums of Mississauga;
- Interesting workshops, lectures and summer day camps and;
- Extensive online access to our rich artifact collection



The Friends of the Museums of Mississauga launched in 2005 as an incorporated not-for-profit, charitable organization, with an established Board of Directors, bylaws, and an active schedule of events and activities in support of the Museums of Mississauga.

For information on how you can join in to support the Friends of the Museums, please contact:

friendsofthemuseums@hotmail.com or call
905 615-4860, ext. 2110.

www.museumsofmississauga.com
905-615-4860

Follow us: Twitter.com/SaugaCulture & "Like"
Mississauga Culture on Facebook.

Geography



Exposed shale formation in Erindale Park, Credit River Valley
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Twelve thousand years ago glaciers up to two kilometres high scraped across what is now Mississauga. Evidence suggests that each glacial period lasted for some one hundred thousand years while the warmer interglacial periods lasted for 10,000-12,000 years. As the glaciers began to melt, ice gouged along the landscape carving out the Niagara Escarpment, forging moraines and feeding brooks and streams with torrents of melt water.

A solid tongue of ice stretched across the St. Lawrence River, damming the flow of water from Lake Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean. With nowhere for the water to drain, the lake flooded its banks. This swollen lake known by scholars today as Lake Iroquois, lasted for nearly 500 years. In Mississauga, near today's intersection of Mavis & Dundas, the lake lapped the escarpment. On the

Credit River, the lake backed up as far as the University of Toronto's Mississauga Campus (UTM).

When the ice finally began to melt, the landscape that emerged was much different from today. Long cool summers allowed the growth of dense vegetation. Large land mammals like the mastodon and eastern elk roamed this landscape, gorging themselves on the thick arctic plants. In the swamp lands, giant beaver up to seven feet long made their homes.

Lake Ontario water levels have risen steadily over time; as a result the original river mouth was drowned, resulting in a wide, flat floodplain, which created expansive areas of marsh wetland. As an example, Lake Ontario rises today on average 23 cm per 100 years compared to that of 65 cm, 6500 to 3800 years ago.

As a result of glaciation and flood deposits, a mix of stones, silt and clay was spread over the valley floor, which in addition to an abundance of salmon and other wildlife, supported an incredible selection of maple and beech deciduous forests in the valleys and adjacent plateaus. Native trees included Cedar, Tamarack, Alder and Black Ash in swamp areas, and later in the 19th century, timber reserves of pine, often reaching 150 feet in height, served as an excellent source for the masts of Royal Navy ships, whilst large oaks were used in construction; all of which enhanced Canada's value as a colony.

From first settlement, the river was essential to sustaining life particularly for the many native groups that lived along its banks. As the fur trade developed, Mississauga's waterways were used for trade and the transportation of men, furs and supplies. It was the establishment of

trade with the native Mississauga's that caused the place of business to be known as Missinnihe or the "Trusting Creek" and which we now know today as the Credit River.

Catastrophic flood events related to large storms, such as Hurricane Hazel, or peak discharges, has turned the whole valley floor into one large stream channel. These were very significant because they were responsible for the greatest erosion and transportation of sediment which shaped the Credit valley of today.

The cultural importance of the river has shifted from supporting some of the earliest settlement and commerce in the region, to the present-day recreational pursuits enjoyed by some of Mississauga's 700,000 residents, yet it is a valuable natural resource and still remains of vital importance to the city.

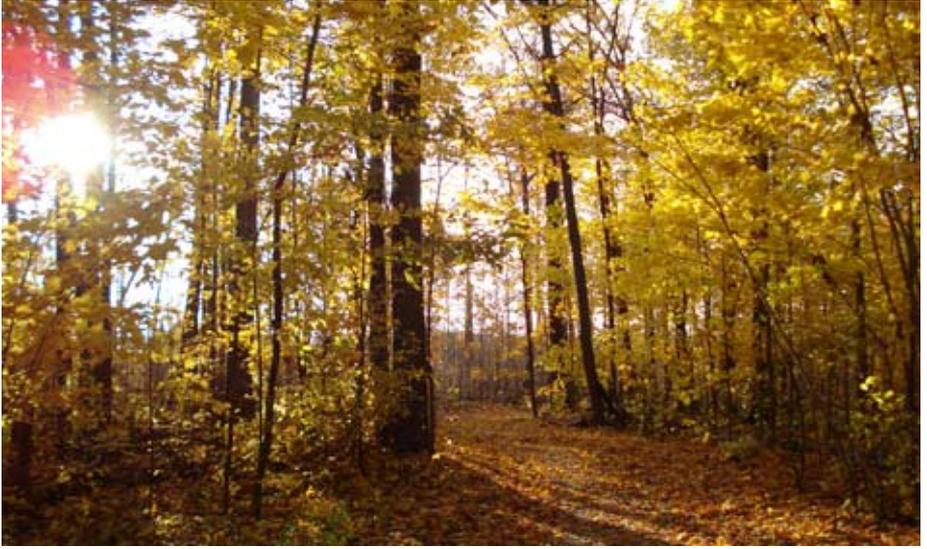


Tree rings, fallen tree stump
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Fishing along the Credit River, Erindale Park
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Early History



Trail through Erin Woods
AMY WILKINSON

Although there is some debate among historians as to when early humans migrated to North America, it is understood that most migrated Beringia Land Bridge from Northern Europe and Asia, following migrating animals. These early peoples gradually formed complex and distinct cultures. This very early time period of human activity is referred to as “pre-contact” and spans over 10,000 years before Europeans came to North America.

The pre-contact years relating to the geographic space of the City of Mississauga is divided into three distinct periods: Paleo-Indian (9000-8500 BC), Archaic (8000-1000 BC) and the Woodland Period (1000 BC to AD 1650). Each period has its distinct characteristics which document the growth and development of Aboriginal society. The

Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods are characterized as a steady growth in population and the gradual development of trade as Native groups followed an annual cycle, following hunting, growing, gathering, harvesting and other seasonal and environmental patterns.

Although these early groups had few material possessions and physical evidence is scarce, there are 23 known Archaic sites concentrated in the Credit River and Cooksville Creek watersheds within the City of Mississauga. In the Woodland period, the area that is today the City of Mississauga was situated in the middle of Iroquoian territory, largely occupied by ancestors of the Seneca.

Over time different cultural-language groups developed among tribes that had little else in common, the largest such groups being the Iroquoian and

Algonquian, although there was no formal written language until much later. These groups developed complex and distinct oral and cultural traditions and social structures.

The introduction of agriculture had a dramatic effect on the population as people began to settle in larger, more sedentary groups rather than traditional semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyles. This had social implications as a tribal system developed and trade became increasingly important. Tobacco, shells, copper and other luxury goods made their way into Southern Ontario by trade routes, which enhanced daily life and led to increased contact between groups. In addition, the introduction of corn from Mexico, and later beans and squash, known as the “Three Sisters”, enabled the cultivation of domesticated crops.

In 1990 a site was found in the Britannia area of Mississauga dating from the Late Woodland Period, which anthropologists believe had flourished for a short period of time. From the Antrex site, as it was called, archaeologists were able to determine many areas of this large, fortified village which dates to the 1300s.



Stream through White Oaks
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Antrex Archaeological Site
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.



Arrowheads and Spear Point found on Price-Hawkins Farm
DUFF FAMILY



Bone fragments, hammer stone found on the Price-Hawkins Farm
DUFF FAMILY

Mississaugas

Of The New Credit—First Nation



People have lived along the shores of Lake Ontario, in what is now the City of Mississauga, for over 10,000 years. Between 1650 and 1720 there was a transition between Iroquoian-speaking peoples of the Late Woodland Period and the Mississaugas, an Ojibwa tribe, who came to establish themselves throughout large portions of Southern Ontario, including along the Credit River in what is now the City of Mississauga.

The Mississaugas are part of the Ojibwa Nation, in the Algonquian culture-language family. They established themselves on the north shore of Lake Ontario between 1700 and 1720. During the American Revolution, the British Crown began acquiring, by treaty, large tracts of land for incoming Loyalist settlers. The first land purchase involving the British Crown and the Mississaugas was in 1781. By 1800, all that remained of the Mississaugas' territory was the "Mississauga Tract", which covered an area from Etobicoke Creek to Burlington Bay.

In 1805, the British began negotiations for this land.

On August 2nd, 1805, the Mississaugas and the British Crown signed Treaty 13-A, commonly referred to as the First Purchase. The Crown acquired a strip of land, from the Etobicoke Creek to Burlington Bay to a depth of six miles inland (marked today by modern Eglinton Avenue). Part of this became Toronto Township (now the City of Mississauga).

The Mississaugas retained one mile on either side of the Credit River, the land on either side of the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, and the interior of the "Mississauga Tract" north of Eglinton Avenue. On October 28th, 1818, the Crown and the Mississaugas signed Treaty 19, through which the Crown acquired the rest of the "Mississauga Tract", excluding the three portions of land on the Credit River, and the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks.

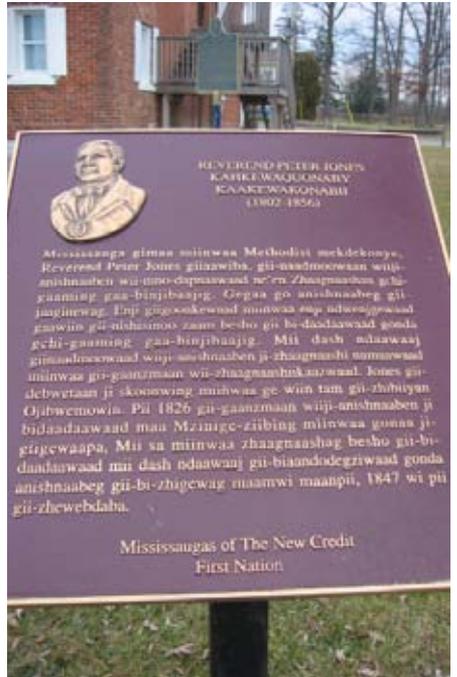
However, incoming settlers desired access to the rivers and creeks for mills and fresh water. This pressure in part led to the signing of Treaties 22 and 23 on February 28th, 1820, which surrendered most of the remaining reserve lands. After the treaties the Mississaugas retained 200 acres along the Credit River. In 1825 the Mississaugas living along the Credit River gained support in their dealings with the government with the arrival of Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby, 1802-1856). In 1826 the Crown and the Mississaugas agreed to build a village along the Credit River. Under the leadership of Peter Jones, John Jones,



Young Native Dancers
DAVID MOSES, D.A.M. STUDIOS

Joseph Sawyer, and Egerton Ryerson, the Credit Mission Village (also referred to as the Credit Indian Village) was established on what is today the property of the Mississauga Golf and Country Club, along Mississauga Road.

Although initially deemed successful, several challenges, pressures from non-Native encroaching settlers, and the lack of clear title to their own property, prompted the Mississaugas to begin looking elsewhere. In 1841 the Mississaugas reached a decision to leave the Credit River. Beginning in 1847, the Mississaugas of the Credit River left for the New Credit Reserve, adjacent to the Six Nations Reserve near Hagersville. Today the **Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation** celebrate a vibrant and resurgent culture with strong ties to their ancestral home along the Credit River and the City of Mississauga: www.newcreditfirstnation.com



Parks Canada Plaque commemorating Reverend Peter Jones, New Credit
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Aboriginal Peoples of Peel

“Aboriginal Peoples” is a collective name for the First Peoples of North America and their descendants. The aboriginal community includes First Nations, Métis and Inuit, all of which are represented within the Region of Peel and contribute to the rich cultural landscape of our community.

The **Credit River Métis Council**, part of the Métis Nation of Ontario, promotes common cultural, social, political and economic well-being within the Métis community of the Credit River valley: www.creditrivermetisCouncil.com

The **Six Nations Iroquois of the Grand River First Nation**, or Haundenosaunee, also have ancestral ties to Southern Ontario and are the largest First Nation in Canada. The Six Nations are a Confederacy of the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora Nations: www.sixnations.ca

For many centuries the Inuit have lived across Nunavut and Northern Canada.

Over time, descendants have migrated, with a small community settling within the Region of Peel. For more information on First Nations culture visit the Woodland Cultural Centre in Brantford: www.woodland-centre.on.ca

The Region of Peel is also home to the **Peel Aboriginal Network (PAN)**, whose vision is to support an awareness and education of Aboriginal heritage and current issues that will strengthen Aboriginal culture in the Region of Peel: www.peelaboriginalnetwork.org



Old Council House, New Credit
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



New Credit United Church
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Native Dancer in full regalia
DAVID MOSES, D.A.M. STUDIOS

Surveys



Survey Marker on Lakeshore Road, Port Credit
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Historically the City of Mississauga (formerly Toronto Township) was subject to Cadastral surveys in 1806, 1819 and 1821 respectively. This divided the land into a grid system. Decisions made during these early surveys provided the fabric upon which all subsequent subdivisions have been made.

The majority of Mississauga (originally known as Toronto Township) was divided into three survey areas: the Old Survey (1806), New Survey (1819) and the Credit Reserve and Credit Indian Reserve (1821 and 1843). Today the City of Mississauga also includes lands which were once part of Toronto Gore and Trafalgar townships.

The Old Survey includes all lands from the Lake Ontario shoreline to Eglinton Avenue, from Winston Churchill Boulevard to Etobicoke Creek, excluding land one-mile on each side of the Credit River, which were set aside as the Credit Indian Reserve. Lots within the Old Survey were of 200 acres. The New Survey

comprises all lands North of Eglinton Avenue, between the modern roads of Winston Churchill Boulevard and Airport Road. These lots were most often granted in ½ lots of 100 acres each. The Credit Reserve and Credit Indian Reserve lands comprise lands within a one mile strip along both sides of the Credit River between the waterfront and modern Eglinton Avenue.

The Credit Indian Reserve was divided into Ranges and the “Racey Tract”. Over time villages were formally and informally surveyed and subdivided, and each village within historic Mississauga has individual survey dates. Also, part of modern Mississauga is an area that was once part of Trafalgar Township within Halton County. This area is bounded by Dundas Street, Winston Churchill Boulevard, Ninth Line and Highway 407.

Formerly part of York County, Toronto Township became part of Peel County in 1851. Now, the Region of Peel, Brampton, became the official County Seat in 1867 after Malton and Streetsville had served briefly as the home of County offices, courthouse and jail.



Surveying the land
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

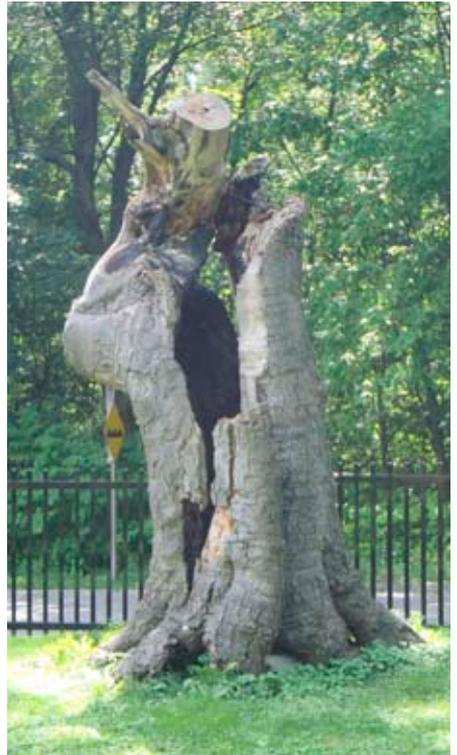
Early Settlement

Settlement began sporadically following each of the early surveys. Most of the **Old Survey** was divided into 200 acre lots and were granted to settlers beginning in 1806. By the outbreak of the War of 1812, most lots had been granted, although the Crown and Clergy each retained one lot in seven. Many, but not all, of the earliest settlers were Loyalists or children of Loyalists, who were eligible to petition the Government to receive land. In order to attain the Crown Patent, or title, and property, settlers would have to complete settlement duties, usually within 3 to 5 years of initial settlement, although this varied considerably. Settlement duties included the clearing of a portion of the assigned lot, fencing the cleared portion of land, having a crop under cultivation, clearing any road allowance abutting the property, having a dwelling erected to a minimum of 18 by 24 feet, and paying surveying and registration fees for the property.

Villages Emerge

Gradually settlers began to take up lots throughout the new and old surveys. Over time small settlements became established, usually grouped around significant intersections and early places of commerce, service or gathering. The first of these settlements to emerge was known as Merigold's Point, which evolved into the historic village of Clarkson. Other settlements also independently developed during these formative years and gradually grew into the historic villages of Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Malton, Meadowvale Village,

Port Credit and Streetsville. Over time, other communities blossomed, such as Lakeview and Lorne Park, while others disappeared entirely – the “lost villages”. These “lost” hamlets and villages include Barberton, Britannia, Burnhamthorpe, Derry West, Elmbank, Frogmore, Hanlan, Harris’ Corners, Hawkins’ Corners, Lisgar, McCurdy’s Corners, Mount Charles, Nunan’s Corners (Catholic Swamp), Palestine, Pucky’s Huddle, Richview, Sheridan, Snider’s Corners, Summerville and Whaley’s Corners. Each community has its own unique story of growth, evolution and, in some cases, prosperity, decline and disappearance.



*Old Beech Tree on the Adamson Estate,
once bore surveyor's initials*
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

City of Villages



The story of the emergence of the City of Mississauga (formerly Toronto Township) is not the story of a single village that grew to become a town and city over time. Rather, Mississauga was born out of a series of amalgamations in 1968 and 1974. As such, Mississauga is comprised of several historic cores or villages. These villages were largely independent entities within what is today a single city. The settlement history of these villages is connected to the establishment of business and industries, usually near water power sites or major routes of travel. These communities formed the backbone of the development within the Township. Some

crossroads communities and hamlets disappeared over time, becoming our “lost villages”, while others thrived and continue to be important and significant components within our modern City. These villages are still recognized by place names within our City, are listed in Council Chambers in the Civic Centre, and in a myriad of different ways. These are the historic communities of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Lakeview, Malton, Meadowvale Village, Port Credit and Streetsville. Each village has its own unique history, and collectively shed light on the story of the City of Mississauga.

Clarkson

Established c1808



Clarkson Village Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Driving into Clarkson today, newcomers might wonder at the “Welcome” signs that greet them. Certainly, to the average passer-by there might be little to remind them visually of the village’s rich historical roots. There was a time, not so long ago, that Clarkson was a rural village within Toronto Township. Considered by many as the first settled area of Mississauga, settlement began here in 1807. Among the first settlers were the Bradley, Gable, Greeniaus, Hammond, Hendershott, Jarvis, Marlatt, Merigold, Monger, Oliphant and Thompson families. Many of them were Loyalists. The area became referred to as “Merigold’s Point”, after the prominent Merigold family. Over time the emerging community unofficially became known as “Clarkson’s Corners” after early settler Warren Clarkson, who had opened a general store and post office. In 1850, the road alignment which bordered Warren Clarkson’s property was officially recognized as Clarkson Road. In 1855, the Great Western Railway

arrived. A train station on part of Warren Clarkson’s property was given the name of “Clarkson’s”. The name of the station, and the surrounding area, was later shortened to “Clarkson”. Although the community never incorporated as an independent village, in its heyday, Clarkson was recognized as the “Strawberry Capital of Ontario”. Clarkson became part of the Town of Mississauga in 1968.



Lakeshore Road looking east, Clarkson, 2008
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Cooksville

Established c1836

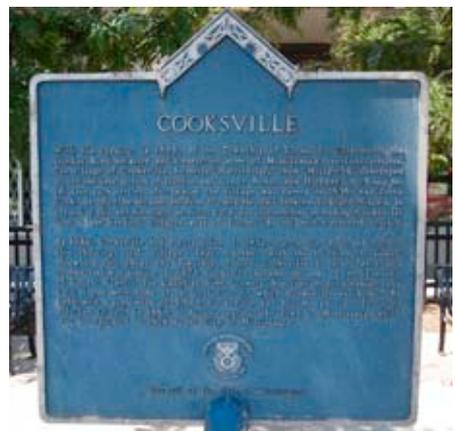


Cooksville Village Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Cooksville became a hub of commercial activity in the early township, as it was centered on the intersection of two important early roads, Dundas Street and Hurontario Street (locally known as Centre Road). The village of Cooksville was originally known as “Harrisville”, named after its first settler Daniel Harris, who arrived in 1808. Jacob Cook arrived in 1819. By 1820 Cook was awarded a contract to carry mail between York and Niagara and was operating a stagecoach service throughout much of Upper Canada. He was awarded a tavern licence in 1829 and promptly built an inn.

The village was renamed “Cooksville” in 1836. Cooksville continued to grow until 1852, when a fire destroyed a large portion of the village. Cooksville also became the early administrative centre for the surrounding township, and in 1874 the village became home to the first purpose-built Township Hall, and for many years served as the centre for civic, commercial and educational interests in

Toronto Township. Cooksville was also home to the Clair House Winery through the Canadian Vinegrowers Association, which was the first commercial winery in Canada, and to the famed Cooksville Brickyard. Historically Cooksville was also home to a well-known agricultural fair. Cooksville joined with other villages of Toronto Township in 1968 to form the Town of Mississauga.



Cooksville Plaque, City of Mississauga
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Dixie

Established c1864



Dixie Road Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

If Cooksville enjoyed civic and commercial success, Dixie reveled in its importance as a place of worship and an agricultural centre. The early Union Chapel was the first formal church and cemetery established in historic Mississauga. Dixie was, in its early years, dubbed “Irishtown” for the many Irish settlers who lived in the area. It was later named “Sydenham”, before adopting the name of “Dixie” in honour of a prominent local doctor, Doctor Beaumont Wilson Bowen Dixie.

While the village of Dixie’s close proximity to Cooksville prevented it from developing a strong commercial character of its own, Dixie developed into a prosperous agricultural produce-oriented community, with garden markets dotting the Dundas Highway. Dixie was also home to Toronto Township’s first indoor ice rink, Dixie Arena, the Dixie Beehives hockey team, and the Dixie Cold Storage facility. Never formally incorporated, Dixie amalgamated with other villages

in Toronto Township in 1968 to form the Town of Mississauga.



Dixie Union Chapel, built c1836, cemetery established 1810
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Erindale

Established c1822



Erindale Village Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

The story of Erindale Village begins in 1822 when a block of land, known as the Racey Tract, was opened for settlement under the direction of Thomas Racey, a crown agent. In 1825 village lots were auctioned off, with the village first being known as “Toronto”, and later as “Credit”, “Springfield”, and “Springfield-on-the-Credit”. The founding fathers of nearby St. Peter’s Anglican Church and the surrounding community are recognized as being; General Peter Adamson, Doctor Joseph Adamson, Alexander Proudfoot, Colonel William Thompson, Fredrick Starr Jarvis, and Henry Carpenter, most of whom are commemorated with street names. Other prominent early residents included Sir John Beverley Robinson, hotel owner Emerson Taylor, miller John McGill, and brewer Samuel Conover, amongst many others. It was not until 1900 that the village of “Erindale” chose its new name, after the estate of Reverend James Magrath. Erindale served as a stopping place for those travelling

between Hamilton and York (Toronto). The village contained the renowned Royal Exchange Hotel, a number of general stores, mills, and churches. The village began to decline when it was bypassed by the Great Western Railway in 1855. The Credit Valley Railway arrived in 1879 and built a station nearby, on Erindale Station Road. In 1919 Erindale suffered a fire, and little of what was lost was rebuilt. Erindale amalgamated with other villages in Toronto Township in 1968 to form the Town of Mississauga.



Dundas Street, looking east, Erindale
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Lakeview

Established c1922



Lakeview Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Like most of Mississauga, Lakeview began as farm country. Early settlers included the Caven, Duck, Lynd and Ogden families. Lakeview's orchards however were amongst the first to be sold when this area became the perfect site for a new kind of settler. Lakeshore Road was paved in 1915, becoming Canada's first concrete highway. A decade earlier, an electric radial was built along Lakeshore Road. Just to the north was Grand Trunk Railway's busy mainline. These transportation routes made Lakeview a perfect place for Toronto commuters.

Development slowed during the Depression, but during the war that followed, Lakeview became an important centre for the production of small arms for Allied forces. While men enlisted for duty, thousands of women applied for jobs at the factory.

In 1959, construction of Ontario's largest electric generating station began. It closed in 2005. Since then residents have come together to revitalize the former industrial area.



Laneway to the Cawthra-Elliot Estate and Woodlot
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Malton

Established c1820



Malton Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Settlement began in the Malton area after 1819. Richard Halliday, a blacksmith, and native of Malton in Yorkshire, England, is believed to have suggested the name of Malton. The community developed around the “four corners” of Derry and Airport roads, and by 1850 the village consisted of a general store, a cobbler shop, several hotels, churches, and blacksmith shop. The arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1854 provided impetus for growth. In 1854 to 1855 the Malton town site, now referred to as “Old Malton”, was surveyed on 100 acres of land, at the northwest corner of Derry and Airport roads, by John Stoughton Dennis. Malton was awarded the County Seat in 1859. However, political pressure from elsewhere saw the County Seat re-awarded to Brampton. In 1914 Malton became a Police Village. The Malton Airport, the forerunner of today’s Pearson International Airport, first opened in 1939. Malton was home to several wartime industries during World

War Two, including Victory Aircraft and the British Commonwealth Air Training program. A subdivision, known as Victory Village, was built beginning in 1942 for workers and veteran’s housing. After the war, Victory Aircraft merged with A.V. Roe Canada, who developed the CF-100 “Canuck” and CF-105 “Avro Arrow” all-weather jet interceptors.



Victory Hall
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Meadowvale Village

Established c1836



Meadowvale Village Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

The story of Meadowvale Village begins in 1819 when twenty-nine families, led by John Beatty and Joseph Cater, emigrated from New York State and settled in this area. The “founders” of the village are considered to be John Beatty, James Crawford, John Simpson and Francis Silverthorn. Beginning in 1833 Beatty’s large land holdings were purchased by James Crawford, who in turn sold these properties to Aaron and Francis Silverthorn. Crawford, followed by Silverthorn and Simpson, established the strong milling traditions of Meadowvale, and laid the framework for the village that emerged after 1836. The village streets and lots were surveyed in 1856, although several buildings pre-date this survey. By the 1860s, Meadowvale boasted a general store, post office, shoemaker, two blacksmiths, a carriage and harness maker, wagon shop, cooperage, carpenter, schoolhouse, cheese factory, two sawmills, a chopping mill, and the large grist mill. Meadowvale was also home to a literary

and debating society known as the “Fortnightly Club”, who produced the Meadowvale Mirror newspaper. In 1968 Meadowvale (now known as Meadowvale Village) joined with the other villages of Toronto Township to form the Town of Mississauga. Due to the well-preserved historic character of the area, Meadowvale Village became Ontario’s first Heritage Conservation District in 1980.



Meadowvale Miniature Village & Museum (on Private Property)
TERRY WILSON

Port Credit

Established c1835



Port Credit Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

When the British crown negotiated a sale of land for new settlers, the Native Mississaugas retained land for 1.6 km on both sides of their sacred Credit River. As a result Port Credit was founded later than other villages, and was first surveyed in 1835. But when Port Credit did develop, it quickly grew into the area's major marine transportation centre. The development of Mississauga's "Village on the Lake" has always been linked to its waterfront. Settlers clearing their grants inland sent rafts of lumber and grain downstream, where it was stored and then shipped to markets from Port Credit's harbour. Stonehookers thrived in the latter part of the 19th century lifting smooth, hard shale from the lake bottom for use as a sturdy building stone. Port Credit was a home base for commercial fishermen. Port Credit became a Police Village in 1909, and earned town status in 1961. In the 1960s, the harbour was a package freight terminal. Now, the marina area is busy with recreational

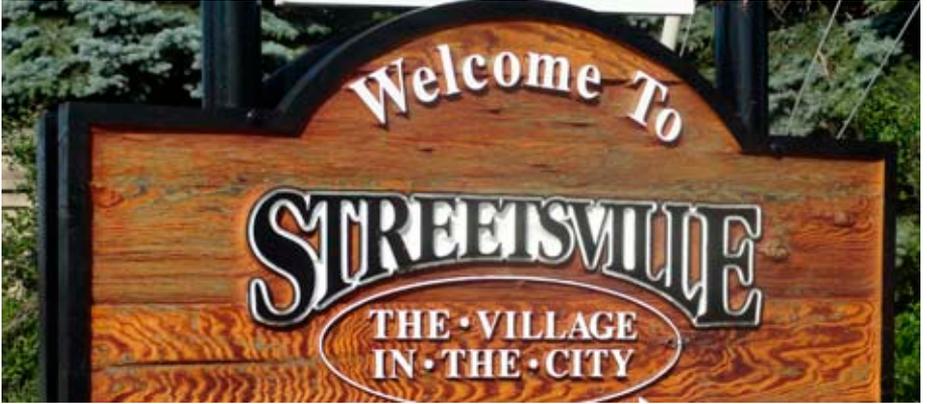
boaters and sports anglers. In 1974 the Town of Port Credit amalgamated with the towns of Mississauga and Streetsville to form the City of Mississauga. Port Credit is home to the annual Mississauga Waterfront Festival and many other annual celebrations.



Port Credit Lighthouse
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Streetsville

Established c1819



Streetsville Sign
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

The settlement story of Streetsville begins in 1819 with the New Survey of Toronto Township. The survey was conducted by Richard Bristol and financed by Timothy Street, after whom Streetsville was named. In part due to the establishment of mills along the Credit River by Timothy Street and others, the area also began to attract early business-minded individuals. In 1821 John Barnhart opened a trading post called the Montreal House. In 1824 Timothy Street donated land for a Protestant Cemetery, and the community soon added a Methodist Chapel and Presbyterian Church. By 1835 Streetsville had attracted many merchants and was becoming the political and economic centre of the surrounding township with grist mills, sawmills, a tannery, and several inns. The village was also home to an agricultural fair and fairgrounds. 1851 saw the opening of the Grammar School, Toronto Township's first high school. Although Streetsville's prosperity peaked before 1867, the village continued

to thrive after the arrival of the Credit Valley Railway in 1879. Streetsville incorporated as a village in 1850, and became a town in 1962. In 1974 the Town of Streetsville amalgamated with the towns of Mississauga and Port Credit to form the City of Mississauga. Since 1973 Streetsville has been home to the Streetsville Founders Bread and Honey Festival.



Former Streetsville Grammar School / Kinsmen Centre
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

The Lost Villages of Mississauga



Old Wagon at Riverwood
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

In the bustling City of Mississauga people can be excused if they do not notice small collections of old buildings or the little cemeteries that seem to dot our city. Outside of the larger former villages that make up our city, there is little visible evidence that Mississauga was once made up of a series of smaller villages, hamlets and crossroads communities. In essence, the story of the “Lost Villages” of Mississauga is a story about coming to terms with constant and relentless transformation, as much as it is a study of social and physical change.

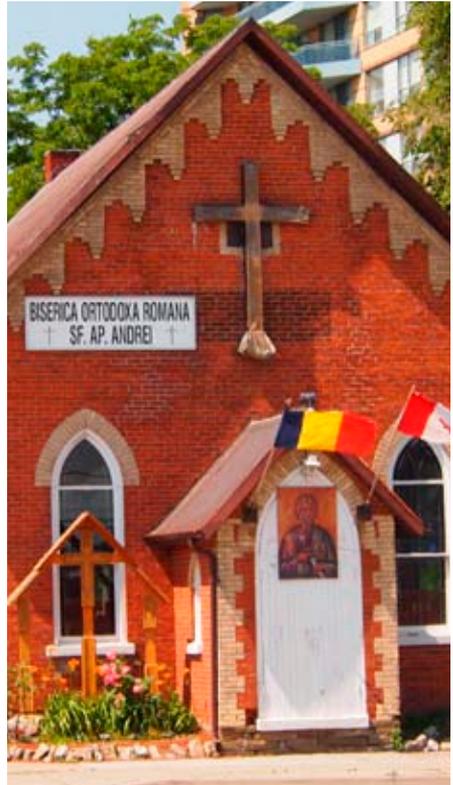
Early hamlets and villages directly serviced the needs of their direct areas. They often provided cradle-to-grave amenities, were rooted to settlement lifestyles and activities, and their growth or decline was in direct response to the needs of their immediate locality. The

hamlets and villages traditionally grew around major crossroads. These smaller hamlets and villages were dependent, in one form or another, on local road traffic and the services provided by larger villages. The coming of the railways in the mid-1800s isolated many of the smaller communities and exposed these small hamlets and villages to competition from larger centres of industry and population. This coincided with the arrival of the automobile and the improvement of roads and communication.

These influences meant that many of the smaller crossroads communities lost their importance and most began to decline. The “Lost Villages” reached their peak between 1850 and 1900. By 1915, they had declined and gradually faded into obscurity. These hamlets and villages included Barberton, Britannia,

Burnhamthorpe, Derry West, Elmbank, Frogmore, Hanlan, Harris’ Corners, Hawkins’ Corners, Lisgar, Lorne Park, Mount Charles, Palestine, Pucky Huddle, Sheridan, Summerville and Whaley’s Corners. Historically Churchville, Fraser’s Corners and Richview were part of Toronto Township, but their modern locations lie outside of the boundaries of Mississauga. The City has also added “new” lost hamlets when the Trafalgar Township/Mississauga border was changed in 1974 and 2010. These crossroads hamlets include Snider’s Corners, McCurdy’s Corners and the “Catholic Swamp.”

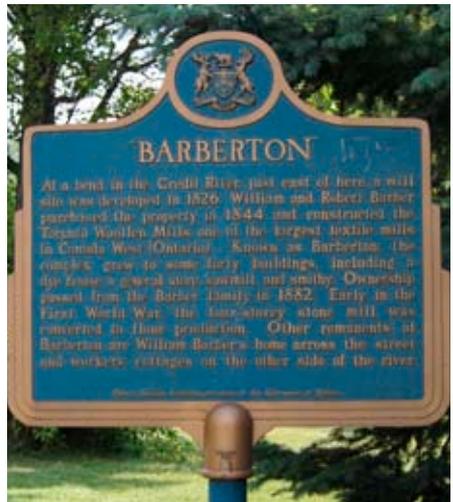
Many of these villages have left behind sparse memories of their existence upon the modern landscape: a few cemeteries, buildings, an old road, modern street names, or sometimes nothing at all. To learn more about the “lost villages” see the publication *Journey to the Past: The Lost Villages of Mississauga* from Heritage Mississauga.



Former Burnhamthorpe Primitive Methodist Church, built c1873
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Willcox House, Scruffy’s Irish Pub, built c1844
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque for Barberton, Barbertown Road
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Old Britannia Schoolhouse
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Barberton

The historic mill-village of Barberton developed just north of the modern intersection of Mississauga Road and Eglinton Avenue, along the Credit River. Barbertown Road follows the main thoroughfare that led through the heart of the community to the mill complex. Also once referred to as Creditvale, the still-functioning mill complex is the oldest continually operated industrial site in Mississauga, with the first mill on the property having been established circa 1826. Interpretive plaques along the Culham Trail highlight the significant history of Barberton, and a number of heritage landmarks, including the Barber House and two mill-workers' cottages, recall the early years of the village.

Britannia

The Britannia Schoolhouse provides a strong visible reminder of the historic village of Britannia. The village developed around the intersection of Britannia Road and Hurontario Street. Near the southeast corner remains the former Britannia Wesleyan Methodist (United) Church and historic cemetery, while further south are the Britannia Schoolhouse and remnant Britannia Farm. Britannia once boasted a wagon shop, carpenter shop, general store and a blacksmith shop.

Friends of the Old Britannia Schoolhouse

The Old Britannia Schoolhouse welcomed generations of children from 1852 when the one room brick building was constructed until 1959 when it finally closed its doors. After years of neglect, the Peel Board of Education

restored the building and established The Old Britannia Schoolhouse as a living history site. Now throughout the school year a different group of students comes each day to experience what a day at school would have been like long ago. The Friends of the Old Britannia Schoolhouse work hard to ensure that the old schoolhouse continues to welcome new generations of children. The Friends was organized in September of 1992 to ensure the continuation of The Old Britannia Schoolhouse programme for the students of Peel: www.britanniaschoolhousefriends.org

Burnhamthorpe

The hamlet of Burnhamthorpe, formerly known as “Sand Hill”, grew around the intersection of Dixie and Burnhamthorpe roads. Named after the birthplace of Lord Horatio Nelson, Burnhamthorpe grew to include a school, church, general store, a Sons of Temperance Hall, a steam-powered grist mill, blacksmith, carriage shop, cheese factory and shoemaker shop. Burnhamthorpe was also home to respected doctor Moses Henry Aikins.

Catholic Swamp

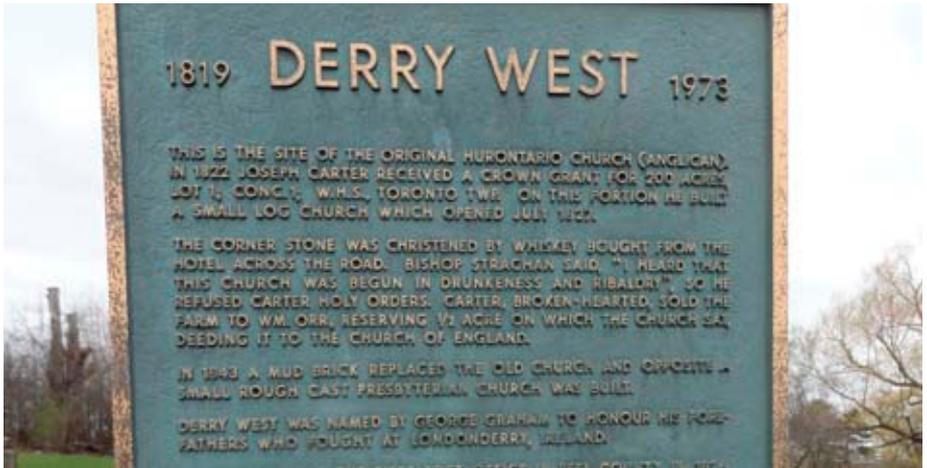
Not every “lost village” was in essence a village. Some were loosely connected farming communities with daily life focused around a local rural church, store or school. The “Catholic Swamp” was originally part of Trafalgar Township, roughly situated around the intersection of Ninth Line and Britannia Road. The “Catholic Swamp” was so named because of the concentration of Irish Catholic families who settled here in the 1820s and 1830s. A small rural church and cemetery was established in 1823. The crossroads community was also home to a weaver’s shop, school, and a general store which operated under the name of “California”.



St. Peter's Roman Catholic Mission Church, established 1823
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Moore-Stanfield House, Burnhamthorpe, built c1882
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Derry West Marker, Derry West Anglican Cemetery
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Clogheneagh

Little is known of Clogheneagh. It was located, roughly, near the intersection of Airport Road and Northwest Drive, near Malton. Clogheneagh was founded by Colonel Connell Baldwin. It has been said that “few more gallant gentlemen graced the colonial stage”. Named after his Irish birthplace, Baldwin built a large manor house, a small Catholic Church, and a schoolhouse on his property. The church and school were dedicated to St. James. In the 1850s Baldwin turned his estate into an isolation hospital to support caring for the large number of recently arrived Irish famine immigrants. A small cemetery, now lost, was also established on the property. Nothing visible remains of Clogheneagh today.

Credit Mission

The Credit Mission, also known as the Credit Indian Village, was located on the site of what is today the Mississauga Golf & Country Club on Mississauga Road. Government-built in 1826 under the direction of Reverend Peter Jones

(Kahkewaquonaby), a Chief of the Native Mississaugas, and Colonel James Givens, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Government. The village was located on the high grounds overlooking the Credit River. In the flat valley, lands were used for cultivating corn, wheat and rice. The village included some 25 cabins, a school and chapel, a store, blacksmith, and a large sawmill. With the relocation of the Mississaugas in 1846 to 1847 some of the small cabins were used by early settlers. There is little visible evidence of the village today.

Derry West

Derry West was located around the intersection of Derry Road and Hurontario Street. The village was named by the Graham family, whose ancestors had fought in the Battle of Londonderry, Ireland. Originally named Derry-in-the-West, the name was later shortened. Derry Road was once known as Holderness Street and later as the Derry West Sideroad. Derry West was once a prosperous village, home to an



Elmbank Catholic Cemetery Memorial, Assumption Catholic Cemetery
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Anglican Church, Presbyterian Church, inn, hotel, tavern, Orange Lodge, Temperance Hall, school, general store and blacksmith shop. It was also home to the first Post Office in Toronto Township. Derry West once vied with Brampton, Malton and Streetsville to become the County Seat, but was swept by fire in 1865, and much of what was lost was never rebuilt. The most visible reminder of Derry West today, other than the name of Derry Road, is a small cemetery and a plaque dedicated by the Derry West Women's Institute, remembering the village.

Elmbank

Elmbank was located near the historic intersection of Britannia Road and Fifth Line East (Torbram Road), although the intersection no longer exists and its location is within the grounds of Pearson International Airport. Elmbank developed some traditional early businesses such as a general store, post office, school, blacksmith, carriage maker and a cheese factory. Elmbank was also

home to two early churches, namely a Wesleyan Methodist Church and a Roman Catholic Church. Both cemeteries attached to these churches were relocated over the years as the airport expanded and vestiges of Elmbank disappeared.

Frogmore

Frogmore developed around the modern intersection of Winston Churchill Boulevard and Dundas Street. It was named after a Royal country retreat in England. The hamlet was once home to a general store, post office, school, the Zion Wesleyan Methodist Church, a wagon-maker, and the Conover Brewery.

Hanlan

The hamlet of Hanlan developed around the intersection of Britannia and Tomken roads. Beginning around 1830 the growing community added a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, a tinsmithy, shoemaker, general store, post office, church and school. In the 1870s the community was formally named in honour of famed Canadian oarsman Edward (Ned)



Trinity Methodist Cemetery, Hanlan
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Hanlan. He is remembered today by the modern Hanlan Pumping Station and by the historic Trinity Methodist Cemetery located at the corner of Britannia and Dixie roads.

Harris' Corners

The crossroads hamlet of Harris' Corners was located around the historic intersection of Mississauga Road and Derry Road. It was named for its most prominent resident, William "Ginger" Harris, and became a significant crossroads for people travelling to Meadowvale, Streetsville, Huttonville, Norval, Georgetown and beyond. Harris built a large hotel and barns in 1823, called the Grand Hotel. He also operated a large stagecoach service out of Harris' Corners. With the rerouting of Derry Road in the early 1990s, the intersection of Harris' Corners no longer exists.

Hawkins' Corners

Hawkins' Corners was located around the intersection of Eglinton Avenue and

Tomken Road. John Hawkins first settled here in the 1820s. The hamlet developed around a blacksmith shop, general store, Orange Lodge, inn and tavern. Hawkins' Corners has almost completely disappeared from the modern landscape.

Lisgar

Originally known as Switzer's Corners, Lisgar developed around the intersection of the Town Line (now Winston Churchill Boulevard) and Derry Road. In 1823, this burgeoning crossroads hamlet added a small log schoolhouse on what was Samuel Switzer's farm. This schoolhouse also served as the first meeting place and church hall. In 1824, John Switzer sold a portion of his land to the new congregation for the establishment of a church and graveyard. The community added an inn, originally called the "The Black Horse Tavern" but later renamed the "Dewdrop Inn", a general store, blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and post office. Lisgar was officially named in honour of Sir John Young Lisgar, Governor General of Canada in 1869.



MADILL
FARM



Former Madill Barn, Britannia
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



"Tower House", Denison-McDougall House, Lorne Park, built c1834
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Lorne Park

The historic village of Lorne Park, distinct from the well-known Lorne Park Estates, developed north of Lakeshore Road along Lorne Park Road. The Village was named after the Governor General of Canada, 1878 to 1883, the Marquis de Lorne. Despite being surrounded by more prominent villages, Lorne Park developed an independent character of its own. It was home to the famed Glen Leven Hotel, the Albertonia Hotel, a general store and post office, the Lorne Park Mission Hall, an early public library, church, community hall, school, and the Lockerby Poultry Farm, amongst numerous other businesses. Landmarks scattered along Lorne Park's roads recall the early development of the village.

McCurdy's Corners

McCurdy's Corners was located at the intersection of Ninth Line and Derry Road. The hamlet was originally part of

Trafalgar Township in Halton County, until 1974 when the Mississauga border was extended to Ninth Line. At McCurdy's Corners was a Methodist Church and a schoolhouse. McCurdy's Corners was also home to a literary and debating society, which founded a local newspaper, the "McCurdy's Corners Herald". Little remains of McCurdy's Corners today.

Mount Charles

Originally known as King's Crossing, Mount Charles developed around the intersection of Derry and Dixie roads in Northwest Toronto Township. The village grew to include a general store and post office, a blacksmith, carpenter, wagon maker, and weaver, an early Methodist Church and cemetery, and a hotel. Mount Charles shared a public school with the nearby hamlet of Palestine. A cemetery along Dixie Road is one of the few visible reminders of Mount Charles today.



Hornby-Scarlett House, Mount Charles, built c1865
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Palestine

Palestine developed around the intersection of Derry and Tomken roads. Palestine was never large enough to acquire its own post office or other early pioneer industries, and it remained largely a rural crossroads hamlet. A schoolhouse, S.S. #10, was opened in Palestine in 1842, and replaced with larger buildings in 1863 and 1886 respectively. The Palestine Primitive Methodist Church opened in December of 1870, and functioned until 1962. Palestine also acquired a store (apparently poorly stocked) and an inn. The four corners of Palestine became humorously referred to as Education, Damnation, Salvation and Starvation.

Pucky Huddle

The crossroads hamlet of Pucky Huddle grew around the modern intersection of Burnhamthorpe and Tomken roads. Pucky Huddle was known as a rough-and-tumble locale, well known for the Pucky

Huddle Tavern. The small crossroads was also home to Tolman's Brickyard and Cosgrave's Dairy.

Richview

To the modern traveller all that remains of Richview is a small cemetery located within the onramps of highways 401, 427 and Eglinton Avenue. The historic hamlet of Richview was a border village, located partly in Toronto Township, partly in Toronto Gore, and partly in Etobicoke. The community boasted a church, school, general store, inn, post office, blacksmith, and butcher, amongst other local businesses. Richview farms were once renowned for tomato growing for the Campbell's Soup Company.

Sheridan

The historic village of Sheridan grew around the intersection of Winston Churchill Boulevard and the Queen Elizabeth Way (formerly Middle Road). Originally known as Hammondsville.



Old Barber House, Barberton, built c1862
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Sheridan was named after British playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan in 1857. The village was home to a general store, post office, a Methodist (later United) Church, school, a Temperance Hall, a tannery, blacksmith, and a chair factory. Sheridan Nurseries was founded in and named after the village of Sheridan, as was Sheridan College, Sheridan Homelands, Sheridan Mall Shopping Plaza and Sheridan Park Research Centre.

Snider's Corners

Located around the intersection of Ninth Line and Burnhamthorpe Road, Snider's Corners was named after an early settling family. The crossroads community was once home to a Wesleyan Methodist Church and a one-room schoolhouse. Little remains of Snider's Corners today.

Summerville

Summerville developed around the crossing of Dundas Street and the Etobicoke Creek. Originally known as Silverthorn's Mill or Mill Place, settlers

began to arrive in this vicinity prior to the War of 1812. The community grew to include a mill, two blacksmiths, hotel, tavern, general store, post office, two schools, church, and carriage works. Summerville began to disappear with the widening of Dundas Street and lowering of water levels in the Etobicoke Creek. There are few visible remains today.

Whaley's Corners

Whaley's Corner, a small crossroads hamlet, developed around the intersection of the Town Line (now Winston Churchill Boulevard) and Steeles Avenue. The community was named for the Whaley family, a prominent settling family. Whaley's Corners was home to a general store, toll gate, schoolhouse, the Mount Zion Methodist Church, a blacksmith and ashery. The community also had an early football team known as the Victorias. A cairn within the historic Mount Zion Cemetery remembers the former church and the historic hamlet of Whaley's Corners.

Layers in Time



Forster House, Heritage House Dental, built c1848
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Modern suburban and urban development in Mississauga, beginning largely post World War Two, has reshaped the social and geographical landscape. The old social order was founded upon smaller, relatively isolated settlements and close-knit family groups, and was based largely upon an older system of transportation, economic activity, and communication. The emerging city saw the disappearance of the rural fabric under urban developments. However, the character and geographic make-up of the modern City of Mississauga is firmly rooted in the historic structure of the hamlets and villages that came before. Mississauga truly is a city with many layers.



Riverwood
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

An Evolving Landscape



Queen Street looking south, Streetsville
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Most cities expand outward from a central settlement but Mississauga is unique as it is made up of crossroad communities like Britannia, Burnhamthorpe, Cooksville, Derry West and Malton. The Credit River was another avenue of settlement. Erindale, Meadowvale and Streetsville were mill towns, and Port Credit at the mouth of the river became the centre of marine trade for the villages inland.

Beyond these small villages Mississauga was largely farmland, but that began to change when affluent Torontonians built summer homes on lakefront properties and along the Credit River Valley. Lorne Park Estates was founded in 1886; Credit Grove (1912) and Hiawatha-on-the-Lake (1922) in east Port Credit were the first commuter subdivisions in Mississauga. Farmers in Lakeview and Clarkson began subdividing properties in the

1930s, but development stalled due to the Depression.

In Lakeview, the Government developed the Long Branch Aerodrome, rifle ranges and Small Arms Limited munitions factory, all of which attracted workers to Lakeview and the need for wartime housing to be built. This, together with an improvement to transportation links meant that jobs were created and workers were attracted, due to better housing and schools. This had a lasting effect on the community.

Malton was another village that expanded during World War Two. As war became imminent, the Commonwealth Air Training Plan was established at the small Malton Airport (now Pearson International Airport). In 1942, the government took over the National Steel Car Operations and renamed it Victory

Aircraft Company, attracting a workforce of 10,000 who lived in a planned residential subdivision called Victory Village. These small purpose-built houses can still be seen today.

In 1953, G.S. Shipp and Son began Applewood Acres – the first of four large housing projects along the QEW. Another subdivision, Park Royal, opened in 1958 and set a precedent for future suburban development as the first planned community containing a balance of housing, schools, and employment opportunities. Larger planned communities followed in the 1960s and 1970s, notably: S. Bruce McLaughlin’s Mississauga Valleys and City Centre projects, including Square One; Erin Mills Development Corporation and Cadillac Fairview’s Erin Mills developments; and Peter Langer and Markborough’s New Town of Meadowvale development.

For the first time communities were designed with everything they could possibly need including: schools, stores, parks, churches and employment, rather than being allowed to evolve over time. To take advantage of the planning and financing benefits necessary to keep pace with such rapid growth, Toronto Township incorporated in 1968. Port Credit, which incorporated in 1961, and Streetsville, which achieved town status a year later, remained outside of the new Town of Mississauga but over the 1960s it became clear that all three towns would be stronger if they worked together. Amalgamation of the three towns into the City of Mississauga in 1974 was an important step in planning better community services, particularly public transit and emergency services.

With the 21st century, the city has



New Town of Meadowvale sign, Established 1970
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Living Arts Centre
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Square One Shopping Centre, first opened 1973
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

A CITY EMERGES

been developed and is now undergoing a process of in-fill development to establish new communities on former industrial sites. In Lakeview, an innovative new phase in urban planning is taking place, with residents and City planners working together to design a vibrant new in-fill community.

As of 2012 Mississauga is home to 729,000 residents, with thirteen community and activity centres, eighteen libraries, and more than 480 parks are linked by a network of recreational trails. Mississauga is also home to the University of Toronto Mississauga (UTM) and the newly opened Sheridan College Campus at City Centre. The city's newest centre of activity is Celebration Square – a multi-cultural, multi-media event destination at the Civic Centre.



Elliot House, Culinarium Restaurant, built c1840
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



UTM
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Formers Small Arms Ltd. Inspection Building, built c1941
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Cherry Hill House, veranda, built c1817
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Early Industries

Growth



Former St. Lawrence Starch Ltd. Administration Building, built c1932
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Cooksville Brickyard Eagle
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

By the 20th century, farming gave way to a new era of industrialization that enabled Mississauga to become the city of today. As road and transportation links were improved, people became more mobile and flocked from the countryside to urban areas in search of good jobs & affordable housing.

The St. Lawrence Starch Company had initially provided just twenty-five jobs but had a lasting impact on the city as it supported the workforce throughout the depression of the 1930s and produced corn based products that were used throughout Canada. The business closed its doors in the early 1990s and although only the administration building remains today at the intersection of Lakeshore and Hurontario Street, the company is still fondly remembered by the people of Port Credit.

The corner of Mavis and Dundas was the site in 1912 of what became the Cooksville Brick & Tile Company, a major presence

in the city until its demise in 1970. In 2001, the company and its employees were celebrated and remembered by the establishment of Brickyard Park on the site of the old company, and this landmark can be visited today.

As World War Two dragged Canada into conflict, the women of the city contributed to the war effort by working at the Small Arms Plant at Lakeview in Long Branch. Their efforts were much appreciated by the government and the plant is often open to the public in late September as part of the Doors Open and Culture Days program run by the city.

Mississauga is also home to the renowned Sheridan Science and Technology Park. Founded in 1965 at the Sheridan Park Research Community, Sheridan Park is one of the few research communities in the world initiated and built entirely by industry. The 340 acre Park is devoted entirely to industrial research and development.

Arteries & Networks



Queen Elizabeth Highway (QEW) looking east at Winston Churchill Blvd
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Being a predominantly suburban community, Mississauga has long relied on efficient lines of transportation and communication.

Canoes were the preferred mode of travel for the city's first residents. The Haudenosaunee and Anishinabe people used the Credit River to reach inland hunting grounds. The first settlers of Clarkson arrived to their new land grants by way of Lake Ontario, but others made their way into the interior along a winding aboriginal trail widened in the 1780s and named Dundas Street.

Fast and reliable year-round transport came in 1855 when the Great Western Railway built a line through Clarkson, Port Credit and Lakeview. The Grand Trunk built a line through Malton a year later. The Credit Valley Railway was a relatively late arrival, building through Cooksville and Streetsville in 1879.

Railways of a different type arrived in the early 20th century. Electric "radial" railways were built from Toronto to Port

Credit in 1905 and through Mississauga (en route to Guelph) in 1915.

Lakeshore Road was paved in 1917, making it the first concrete highway in Canada. Twelve years later, construction began on a parallel highway. It was opened in 1939 by King George and named in honour of his wife, Queen Elizabeth.

In 1937, Toronto Harbour Commission bought several farm properties south of Malton for a new "aerodrome" for use in emergencies when Toronto Island was fogged in. Malton's little airport eventually expanded into Lester B. Pearson Airport – the busiest flight centre in Canada, and the country's main port of entry for new Canadians. The first passenger jets and jet fighters tested here. Pilots from Allied countries around the world trained here during World War Two.

Go Transit service started in Mississauga in 1967 on one route. There are now three commuter rail routes. Five highways bring people and goods in and out of the city.

What's In A Name?

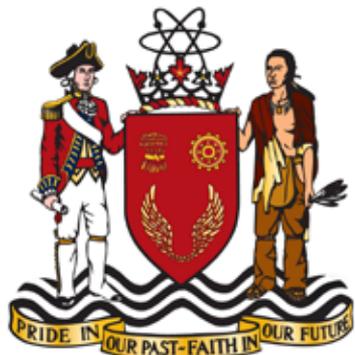
Mississauga vs Sheridan



Sheridan Cairn, Winston Churchill Blvd & QEW
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

When the British crown purchased the “Mississauga Tract” in 1805, the eastern portion was named “Township of Toronto”. There was no confusing our Toronto with the one next door. That “other” Toronto was called York, at the time. York was renamed Toronto in 1834, and the two Torontos lived side-by-side until 1965 when councilors of the Township of Toronto proposed to incorporate. With the looming problem of eventually having two places called “City of Toronto”, the Township of Toronto councilors asked the residents to submit names for the new town. Over 2,200 residents suggested 889 different names, but the runaway favourite was “Mississauga” in honour of the aboriginal nation that lived here before the first

settlers arrived. It was submitted 513 times – almost four times as often as “Cooksville” in second place. Council selected “Sheridan” as an alternative, but the voters chose “Mississauga” in the 1967 election by a two-to-one margin.



Mississauga Coat of Arms
THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

Celebrating our Many Cultures



Carassauga: Mississauga's Festival of Cultures
CARASSAUGA - WWW.CARASSAUGA.COM

The cultural mosaic of Mississauga is as vibrant as it is varied: there are many languages, customs and traditions within our city, each contributing its own chapter to the ever evolving story of Mississauga.

The earliest non-Native settlers of historic Mississauga were often American by birth, of whom many were Loyalists or children of Loyalists who had fled to Canada following the American Revolution. Although these settlers represented a wide array of backgrounds and family origins, most had ties to British and Western European ancestry. These early American and European immigrants shared the landscape with the existing aboriginal peoples. Large numbers of Irish settlers, fleeing the ravages of the Irish Potato Famine, arrived in the 1840s and 1850s; and sporadically a few Black settlers from the United States

took up land in the 1850s and 1860s.

By the mid-to-late 1800s, new business enterprises were becoming established and required labour, such as the Toronto Woollen Mills, St. Lawrence Starch Company, and the Port Credit Brickyard, amongst many others, attracting new waves of American and European (mainly British) immigration. The Cooksville Brick and Tile Company, established in 1912, employed a largely Italian-immigrant workforce, many of whom settled in historic Mississauga.

A new wave of immigration after World War Two saw an increase of people from Baltic countries, Poland, Asia and the Caribbean. In the early 1950s the Lever Mushroom Company attracted a large Portuguese workforce. Between 1951 and 1971 Dutch, German, Greek and an increased wave of Italian immigrants

arrived to swell the workforce. The 1950s and 1960s saw conflict around the world and Canada was eager to take refugees from the Hungarian uprising of 1956, Czechoslovakia's Prague Spring in 1968 and the expulsion of refugees from Uganda in 1972, and many resettled in Mississauga.

As a result of the Federal Government's revision of immigration policies in 1976, many new immigrants came from Eastern Europe, Africa, South Asia, India and Pakistan. Political changes in Eastern Europe and the fall of Communism in the 1980s brought more people from a variety of cultures.

Mississauga is home to a wide array of Cultural and Religious centres and places of worship, reflecting this diversity and identity, as well as a rich variety of architectural traditions. For example, at the Mississauga Chinese Centre, you can find the Nine Dragon Wall – the only

such wall outside of mainland China.

Mississauga is also home to Carassauga: Mississauga's Festival of Cultures. Founded in 1986, Carassauga is a celebration of cultural diversity and is the largest multi-cultural festival in Ontario: www.carassauga.com

Kariya Park

West side of Kariya Drive just South of Burnhamthorpe Road East, Mississauga, ON



Kariya Park was opened in July of 1992, honouring the eleventh anniversary of Mississauga's twin-city relationship with Kariya, Japan. Kariya is a city of over 132,000 people, located near Nagoya, between Kyoto and Tokyo. Since 1981 Mississauga and Kariya have enjoyed a sister-city relationship, exchanging friendship and cultural delegations. The relationship between Mississauga and Kariya is fostered by the Mississauga Friendship Association: www.mississaugatwincity.ca.



Nine Dragon Wall, Mississauga Chinese Centre
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Multimedia Sikh Museum

www.dixiegurdwara.com
7080 Dixie Road

(Located at the Ontario Khalsa Darbar Gurdwara)

This touch-screen multimedia museum focuses on sharing the history of the lives, teachings and sacrifices of Sikh gurus, the code of conduct, and historic Sikh shrines. The museum also offers interactive games and quizzes and commentaries on the universal message of Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam.



Greek Orthodox Church of Prophet Elias
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Canadian Coptic Centre, Church of the Virgin Mary & St. Athanasius
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Dormition of the Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Phap Van Vietnamese Buddhist Cultural Centre
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Moments in Time



Roll-Out of the A.V. Roe CF-100 "Arrow" RL-201, October 4th, 1957
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Moments in time that define us are often unexpected. The ever-evolving story of the City of Mississauga has many, many “chapters” written over millennia. The landscape shaped our settlement, and human hands etched into that landscape to shape the patterns of our settlement – a process which continues today. The timeline of the collective story of Mississauga connects to specific moments that have defined our identity: moments in time when what was, irrevocably changed.

While life in historic Mississauga has not been immune to the larger events and crises that have taken place over time, both domestic and overseas, it is the moments and events that have happened “at home” that perhaps have the strongest resonance on the identity of the City.

Historic Mississauga was home to

Canada’s first aerodrome and flight training school during World War One, in addition to a major small armaments factory during World War Two. The arrival of the first flight at the Malton Airport (now the Pearson International Airport) on August 29th, 1939, whether observed as an important moment by local residents or not, was the beginning of what would evolve into Canada’s largest and busiest airport, and developed into one of the most identifiable aspects of the City of Mississauga.

Calamities have also shaped our collective memory, such as Hurricane Hazel, which swept into the Credit River, Etobicoke Creek and Humber River valleys on October 15th, 1954, causing widespread flooding and destruction, and unfortunately some loss of life in nearby Etobicoke. The years that followed

MILESTONES

saw the establishment of Conservation Authorities, notably Credit Valley Conservation.

The mid-1950s was a boom period in historic Mississauga. Following the success of Victory Aircraft in Malton and the famed Lancaster bombers during World War Two, A.V. Roe Canada established a prominent aircraft manufacturing facility in Malton which would evolve into one of the largest industrial entities in the British Commonwealth. Beginning in 1957, at the height of the Cold War, the company produced the prototype CF-105 all-weather jet interceptor, better known as the AVRO Arrow. Amidst great fanfare, the Canadian aviation industry seemed poised for a bright future. However the program was abruptly halted and cancelled on February 20th, 1959, and subsequently the five completed aircraft and all in-production airframes were ordered destroyed. The date of cancellation, known locally as “Black Friday”, saw the sudden mass unemployment of approximately 7% of Toronto Township’s work force.

Amalgamations also distinctly shaped the identity of the City, first in 1968 and again in 1974, but arguably it has been three “disasters” which left their mark more than any other moment in time: the Malton Gas Explosion on October 25th, 1969, the Texaco Refinery Fire in Port Credit on October 2nd, 1978 and the Mississauga Train Derailment and evacuation on November 10th, 1979. Each saw challenges in emergency response and tested the resolve of our citizens and elected leaders.

Through this evolving and continuing story, modern Mississauga continues to emerge as a dynamic and culturally rich place to live, work and play.



Mississauga Train Derailment, Mavis Road looking north, 1979
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque for Canada's First Aerodrome, Lakeview
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Mississauga Remembers



Flags flying at Remembrance Day service
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Conflict, albeit often far from home, has shaped many generations of people who have lived on this land. From the first settlers of Toronto Township to the present citizens of the City of Mississauga, many have answered the call to put themselves in harms way and to serve; many never returned home.

Some of our earliest settlers were veterans of, or children of veterans of, the American Revolution (1775-83), and settled here as Loyalists and refugees. Within a few short years, war again was upon them with the outbreak of the War of 1812 (1812-14), and many able-bodied men from historic Mississauga volunteered to serve in the Militia during the conflict, and several saw action on the Niagara frontier and defended Canada from American invasion.

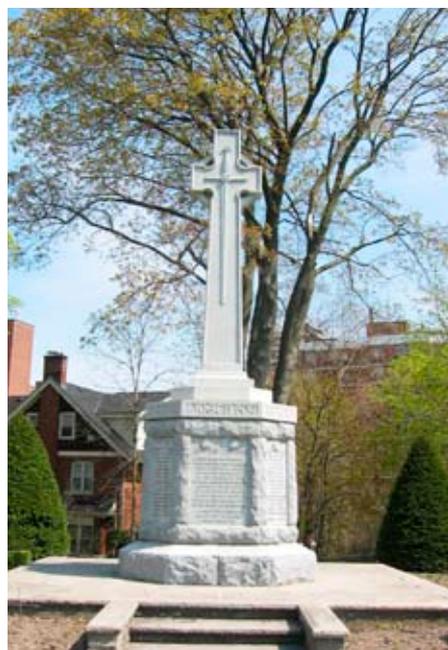
Although armed conflict never

breached the borders of historic Mississauga, our citizens have been drawn to service in various theatres over time, including the Rebellion of 1837 (1837-38), the Fenian Raids (1866-71), the Second Boer War (1899-1902), World War One (1914-18), World War Two (1939-45), the Korean War (1950-53), the Gulf War (1990-91), Kosovo (1998-99), Afghanistan, and numerous other conflicts and peacekeeping initiatives over time since the 1950s.

When World War One began in 1914, Mississaugans enlisted with the 36th Peel Regiment in Port Credit. So many men wanted to serve that additional regiments were formed – the 74th, 126th, 164th and 234th Regiments. On the homefront, families observed “Meatless Mondays”, “Wheatless Wednesdays” and “Heatless Fridays” to conserve resources for the



Mississauga Civic Veteran's Memorial
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Port Credit Cenotaph
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Streetsville Cenotaph
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Malton Cenotaph
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

soliders in Europe. Those returning in 1918 brought home the Spanish flu. Fortunately Mississauga was mostly farm country so the virus spread slowly and there were only a few deaths.

The 36th Peel amalgamated with the neighbouring 20th Halton Rifles in 1936, becoming the Lorne Scot Regiment. This was the central recruiting force when World War Two began in 1939. At home, items like meat, butter and gasoline were rationed. Women were hired to manufacture small arms in Lakeview and bombers in Malton. The Lorne Scots still serves as a recruitment centre for peacekeeping troops of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Many of our fallen citizens are remembered at the many cenotaphs, honour rolls, and cemeteries located throughout Mississauga. Mississauga's older cenotaphs were erected after World War One, and include names of fallen

veterans beginning with that conflict. The many cenotaphs located in Mississauga speak also to the evolution of the City from a collection of smaller villages – most of our cenotaphs pre-date the City of Mississauga and are connected with a historic community and/or local Legion. Additionally, many places of religious and community assembly are home to their own honour rolls, tributes and symbols of remembrance.

In Mississauga, cenotaphs are located in Malton, Port Credit, Streetsville, Springcreek Cemetery in Clarkson, St. John's Anglican Cemetery in Dixie, and at the Lakeview Army Navy and Air Force.

In 2011 the City of Mississauga unveiled the Mississauga Veterans Memorial on Celebration Square at the Mississauga Civic Centre.

We Will Remember Them.

Lest We Forget – Cenotaphs & Memorials

Civic Veteran's Memorial, City of Mississauga

Located at Mississauga Celebration Square (erected 2011)

Port Credit Cenotaph

1799 Stavebank Road North (erected 1925)

Streetsville Cenotaph

Main Street and Queen Street, Streetsville (erected 1926)

Lakeview Cenotaph

765 Third Street at Army Navy and Air Force Veterans headquarters (erected 1971)

Malton Cenotaph

3430 Derry Road East at Wildwood Park (erected 1978)

Cooksville-Dixie Cenotaph

737 Dundas Street East at St. John's Dixie Cemetery (erected 2001)

Springcreek Cemetery (Clarkson) Cenotaph

1390 Clarkson Road North

Streetsville Public Cemetery Veteran's Memorial

1786 Bristol Road West (erected 2010)

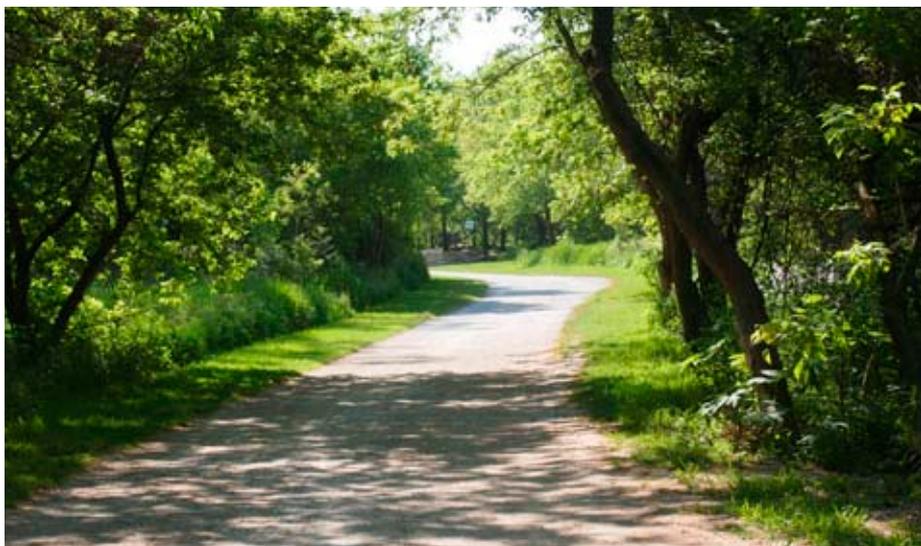
Korean War National Memorial

7732 Mavis Road
(located at Meadowvale Cemetery in Brampton)

St. Peter's Anglican Church Honour Roll

1745 Dundas Street West in St. Peter's Anglican Church

Heritage Naturally



Along the Culham Trail, Credit River Valley
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Mississauga is located at the intersection of two forest zones in Southern Ontario: the Great Lakes St. Lawrence and the Carolinian, resulting in a unique diverse collection of plants and animals. Over 2.1 million trees can be found here including the White Pine, Black Walnut, Sugar Maple and Black Willow. Some of the oldest trees dating 200 to 350 years old, have been identified at Riverwood, the City's garden park located on Burnhamthorpe Road at the Credit River. At the city centre you will also find Kariya Park dedicated to our sister city in Japan, and the Queen's Jubilee Garden. Creeks, marshes and wetlands are home to numerous species of wildlife including salamanders, painted turtles, great blue heron as well as white-tailed deer, porcupine, beaver and red fox. Boardwalks along the Rattray Marsh Conservation Area offer visitors the

opportunity to experience one of the last coastal wetlands along Lake Ontario. The marsh, located on Lake Ontario along the shores of Clarkson, can be accessed from Bexhill Road.

Mississauga has an extensive recreational system with more than 480 parks and woodlands and 250 km of trails for residents to enjoy. The Culham Trail will take you along the Credit River, where evidence of glacier deposits can be seen. The Mississauga portion of the Waterfront Trail, 19 km in length passes eleven major parks and includes historic Port Credit and the Rattray Marsh. To the north of the city, the Osprey Marsh trail includes a number of interpretive panels that describe the habitats and history of the marsh. Interpretive parks can be found all over the city, such as St. Lawrence and Memorial Park in Port Credit, the

Brickyard Park in Cooksville, Wildwood Park in Malton, Barberton Park in Streetsville and Dunn Park in Erindale. The newest interpretive park is located at Eglinton and Mavis at Sanford Farm Park. There are many adventures that residents and visitors can enjoy as they explore Mississauga. Bicycling through our trail system, enjoying a picnic at a local park, taking a Heritage Mississauga walking tour of one of the founding villages; there is so much to learn about your city, and its unique features. It is yours to discover, one of Southern Ontario's very special communities.



Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Gardens, Mississauga Civic Centre
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Lake Ontario Shoreline, looking east
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

Culture Division City of Mississauga

www.mississauga.ca/portal/discover/artsandculture
301 Burnhamthorpe Road West
Twitter: SaugaCulture



The Culture Division was created in 2007 to foster growth and sustainability of culture in Mississauga. Through policy development, services, programs and partnership initiatives, the Culture Division plays an integral role by preserving, supporting and enhancing the artistic and historic fabric of Mississauga. The Culture Division contributes to the community through public art, museums, heritage, heritage planning, theatre, film, grants and programming, and celebrates the culture of our City through the management of events such as Youth Arts Week, Doors Open and Culture Days, amongst other dynamic initiatives such as Celebration Square and the Mississauga Culture Map: www.cultureonthemap.ca

Halton-Peel Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society

www.halinet.on.ca/signs/ogshg
PO Box 24, Streetsville, Mississauga L5M 2B7



Founded in 1974, Halton-Peel Branch of The Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) is a not-for-profit, membership-based organization that hosts monthly meetings (location alternating between the Oakville Central Library and the Brampton Four Corners Library). It assists family genealogists and historical researchers in Halton and Peel Counties, and maintains a comprehensive library collection at the Four Corners Branch of the Brampton Public Library System. Halton-Peel Branch OGS offers publications on the history and heritage of Halton and Peel, the KINnections newsletter, and cemetery transcriptions. In partnership with Heritage Mississauga, Halton-Peel Branch OGS also hosts genealogy workshops.

Peel Art Gallery Museums and Archives (PAMA)

www.peelregion.ca/heritage
9 Wellington Street East, Brampton
905-791-4055



Formerly known as the Peel Heritage Complex and founded in 1968, the Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives (PAMA) is operated by the Region of Peel. Located in the historic Peel County Courthouse, offices and jail, PAMA collects, preserves and displays art, artifacts and archival documents significant to Peel's culture and heritage. PAMA serves the Region of Peel (Brampton, Caledon and Mississauga), a rapidly growing municipality with a population of over one million individuals from diverse backgrounds. Within the community, PAMA partners with community-based cultural, social services, health, arts and heritage organizations. For more information, please visit: www.peelregion.ca/heritage

Provincial Partners

Archives
of Ontario

THE THRILL
OF DISCOVERY

Archives of Ontario
www.archives.gov.on.ca

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST



Ontario Heritage Trust
www.heritagetrust.on.ca



Ontario Historical Society
www.ontariohistoricalsociety.ca

Thompson Adamson Bell Tower Museum

www.stpeterserindale.org
 1745 Dundas Street West
 (Located in St. Peter's Anglican Church)



The Bell Tower Museum was established in 1995 for the collection and storage of St. Peter's Anglican Church memorabilia and historical collections. The Museum, now named in honour of its founder, was begun by the late Thompson "Tommy" Adamson. The Mission of the Museum is to collect, protect, and preserve historical documents and material pertaining to the history of St. Peter's Anglican Church and historic Erindale Village. Museum volunteers also respond to research inquiries, conduct historical tours, and actively participate in the many heritage events in our city.

German-Canadian Heritage Museum

www.german-canadian.ca/heritage/museum.htm
 6650 Hurontario Street, Mississauga
 905-564-0060



Located in the historic circa 1880 Oliver farmhouse on Hurontario Street, now known as the Hansa Haus, the German-Canadian Heritage Museum opened in 1985 and is focused on researching and documenting German-Canadian history, and collecting, preserving and exhibiting noteworthy objects. The Museum focuses on the celebration of all aspects of cultural life and traditions, and offers displays and exhibits, as well as other programs, including German Pioneers Day (annually the day after Thanksgiving). The Museum is run by volunteers.

Lithuanian Museum Archives of Canada

2185 Stavebank Road
 (Located in the Anapolis Christian Community Centre)



Opened in 1989, the Lithuanian Museum-Archives of Canada (LMAC) collects and preserves historically significant archival materials (documentation, publications, correspondence, ephemera, recordings, etc.) which best serve to illustrate or document the activities and history of Lithuanian Canadian individuals, organizations and institutions, and the broader Lithuanian community in Canada. These collections include minutes of meetings, membership lists, by-laws, publications, photographs, newspaper clippings, and a wide variety of other materials. There is also a small lending library of books on Lithuanian history, archaeology, art, anthropology, folklore, music and literature as well as fiction and non-fiction works by Lithuanian authors.

Multicultural History Society of Ontario (MHSO)

www.mhso.ca
 901 Lawrence Avenue West, Suite 307, Toronto
 416-979-2973



The Multicultural History Society of Ontario (MHSO) is a not-for-profit educational institution and heritage centre established in 1976. MHSO publicizes, preserves and makes accessible material which demonstrates the role of immigration and ethnicity in shaping the cultural and economic development, as well as offering a comprehensive Oral History Museum. MHSO offers services for schools, individuals, communities and special interest groups. MHSO envisions a cohesive Ontario in which citizens have an appreciation of our shared histories, access to the products of our diverse heritage, and the tools to eradicate prejudice from our places of learning and work.

Mississauga Arts Council

www.mississaugaartscouncil.com
300 City Centre Drive
905-615-4278



The Mississauga Arts Council (MAC), established in 1981, is a non-profit registered charity governed by a Board of Directors. MAC's mission is to foster and develop, support and champion a vibrant, dynamic arts community in Mississauga through services, to enrich the lives of its citizens. MAC is a comprehensive resource for arts and entertainment information in the City of Mississauga. MAC supports and promotes the activities of arts organizations and individual members, and has been instrumental in advocating for the building of arts spaces, including Meadowvale Theatre, the Art Gallery of Mississauga and the Living Arts Centre.

Riverwood Conservancy

www.riverwoodconservancy.org
4300 Riverwood Park Lane
905-279-5878



Founded in 1985 as the Mississauga Garden Council, the Riverwood Conservancy (TRC) is a volunteer- and member-based charity that provides programs and services to the community in nature and environmental education, stewardship of Riverwood, volunteerism and gardening and horticulture. The mission of TRC is to support the City of Mississauga in the growth and development of Riverwood as a public garden, park, and nature preserve, to promote the enjoyment and enrich the experience of Riverwood for visitors and citizens of Mississauga and the surrounding areas, and to offer to educational and environmental programs.

Mississauga Sports Council

www.sportsmississauga.org
5600 Rose Cherry Place - Suite 101
905-267-3536



Mississauga Sports Council

The Mississauga Sports Council was established in 1983 and is a membership-based non-profit organization dedicated to the promotion and development of sport and physical activity for all ages. The mission of the Sports Council is to encourage all residents of Mississauga to be lifelong participants in safe, accessible and equitable sport and recreation. The Sports Council is also the steward of the Mississauga Sports Hall of Fame to ensure that the accomplishments of Mississauga athletes, coaches, managers and sport builders - who achieved outstanding results in their respective pursuits of excellence - are preserved for the future.

Mississauga's Business Improvement Associations

As of 2012 the City of Mississauga is home to three Business Improvement Associations. While the BIAs primary role is to assist and promote merchants and commercial interests within their areas, they are also community leaders in terms of celebrations, anniversaries, events, beautification projects and other improvements in their local areas. Collectively the BIAs are strong supporters and champions of local heritage.

**Clarkson Business
Improvement Association**
www.clarksonbia.com

**Port Credit Business
Improvement Association**
www.portcredit.com

**Streetsville Business
Improvement Association**
www.villageofstreetsville.com

Mississauga: Our Story, Our Home

Mississauga is a dynamic city comprised of many layers: historic villages, significant landscapes, vibrant and diverse cultures, all located within a modern urban setting. Mississauga is Canada's 6th largest city with over 700,000 residents, but it is a young city whose cultural identity continues to unfold.

We celebrate the "Mississauga" story in a wide variety of ways: natural areas, parks and trails, such as Brueckner Rhododendron Gardens, the Credit River, Culham Trail, Erindale Park, Kariya Park, Rattray Marsh, Riverwood, and the Waterfront Trail, all contribute to the uniqueness of Mississauga. Heritage houses, adaptively repurposed structures, interpretive plaques, ruins, and other iconic and vernacular vestiges all provide distinctive character and help to reinforce a sense of place.

Likewise, our built heritage sites like the Arsenal Lands in Lakeview, the mill sites of the Credit River Valley, historic buildings like the Glenerin Inn and Clarke Memorial Hall, all shed light on Mississauga's formative years, as does the story growth from Toronto Township to the emergence of our City. The Mississauga Sports Hall of Fame, the Mississauga Urban Design Awards, and various official and cultural plans, also help shape our City's identity.

In short, our story has many chapters, and this guide offers an introduction to much of the tale. One only has to ponder and compare the charming landscapes of Lorne Park Estates to the busy terminals at Pearson International Airport, or a

quiet repast in one of our many historic cemeteries to the busy byways that transect our city, to understand that our city is a multifaceted, deeply varied, culturally endowed, vibrant place to call home.



Historic Glen Erin Hall, now Glenerin Inn and Spa, built c1928
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Reid Milling Site, Streetsville
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



Clarke Memorial Hall, Port Credit
HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA



*“Heritage is our
legacy from the
past, what we
live with today,
and what we
pass on to future
generations.”*

UNESCO



www.heritagemississauga.com