



# Heritage News

*Celebrating Over 200 Years of History*

The Newsletter of Heritage Mississauga

Fall 2006  
Vol. 19/Issue 3

## Inside...

President's Message	~2
A Heritage Home	~3
Lost Village	~4
A Mob Connection?	~5
Mistress of Scandal	~6
Protecting our Heritage	~6
My Hometown	~7
Hold Up	~8
In Memoriam	~8
Congratulations	~8
Moments in Time	~9
A Fugitive Past	~10
Heritage Matters	~12

## SPECIAL EVENTS

### Haunted Mississauga

Sat. Oct. 28, 2006

Riverwood

Garden Park

6pm, 7pm 8pm

**Space is limited!**

**Reserve your space today**

Members: \$10.00

Non-Members: \$15.00

Children: \$5.00

### Spirits of the Season Wine Tasting & Silent Auction

Sun. Nov.26

Cawthra Estate

1pm-5pm \$20.00

Tickets available now

*Yesterday is history. Tomorrow is a mystery. Today is a gift. That's why it's called the present.*

*By Jayme Gaspar, Executive Director*

"It was fabulous, a mesmerizing sight, a rich and rewarding experience", these are only some of the comments made after we returned from sharing the New Credit Pow Wow with our friends the Mississaugas of the New Credit on August 26<sup>th</sup>. Over 30 of us shared a bus to the New Credit reserve to experience first hand a Traditional Pow Wow and Homecoming Gathering. This was their 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary and we felt honoured to be part of this extraordinary event. We were able to reconnect with friends from last year's Maanjidowin, enjoy the artistry of hand made crafts for sale and the tastes of Elk, Indian Taco, Corn Soup and Buffalo. Particularly enjoyable was the drumming and dancing of so many generations, from the elders to the very young, even toddlers, dressed in colourful regalia. Miigwech to the New Credit Cultural Committee on the outstanding program they hosted.

Have you ever noticed that time seems to fly when you are having fun? It seems it was only yesterday that we were waiting anxiously for word that our move to the Grange would be approved. Now as we near our second anniversary it feels like we've always been here; its home to our staff, students, volunteers and friends. Doreen always has the coffee on, a smile ready to greet you, as she manages our volunteers, membership and office. Our Heritage Resource Centre has taken shape under the mastery of Matthew's design and the guidance of Lifetime member Professor Thomas McIlwraith. For the first time, we truly feel that this vital service we provide to our community is accessible. The Debbie Hatch Discovery Center has become our own discovery vehicle, as through Matthew's vision, we take journeys through history, teaching us, amazing us, giving us a sense of place and community.

We have had a full house this summer and I am proud to announce to our readership that two more of our students Tanya Kosovski and Bryan Ho have been hired as teachers in Mississauga. We are so happy that we have been able to assist them in their career growth and experience and lucky to have had the chance to learn from them. Two truly exceptional people.

You will discover as you read through this very full newsletter a number of interesting articles from such writers as Erin Brubacher, Meaghan FitzGibbon, Bryan Ho, Lindsay MacDonald and Nicole Mair. This lineup of exceptional young writers filled the house this summer with spirit as they worked on summer projects, funded through HRDC, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage Canada. Our thanks to them for their dedication, energy and enthusiasm as we learned more about our heritage.

For the first time we will be working with the UTM Internship program guided by Professor Barb Murck. This internship will be focused on the study of Native Treaties in and around Mississauga. Our own Meaghan FitzGibbon has been chosen for this internship. We welcome Meaghan back to the Grange and look forward to what she uncovers in her research.

The Grange was in need of serious tender loving care and this past summer the City installed a new roof, beautifully shingled in B.C. Cedar together with a clean up of the grounds removing old growth. We look forward to a fresh coat of paint on the trim of the house, shortly. Inside, we have worked hard to prepare spaces that are ready for research, reading, volunteering and for meetings. Please take a moment and visit us to see this wonderful transformation in progress.

As word has spread about this untapped resource "Heritage Mississauga at the Grange", we have made new friends in our community, those searching for research and connections in the heritage network. Thank you to those who have supported us with their donation dollars, their time and their ideas.



*Summer Students  
Lindsay, Meaghan, Erin,  
Nicole, Bryan, standing  
Matthew Wilkinson  
HM*

*Cont'd on page 2*

## President's Message

By Marian M. Gibson

I hope everyone has had a restful summer and is now ready to begin the fall round of activities. Before winter relax and take some time to learn about something new. Treat yourselves, keep your minds open and interested in ideas. Join us for our *Haunted Mississauga* at Riverwood in October, and for Heritage Mississauga's annual fundraising Winetasting and Silent Auction in November at the Cawthra Estate.

Just so that readers appreciate the refreshing pieces of watermelon many of us enjoy on a hot summer day, I can tell you that our Japanese guests from Mississauga's twin city of Kariya, were thrilled with the tray full of that delectable fruit we had put out as a refreshing palate cleanser following the lunch we served them and their hosts at the Grange. We were surprised at the awe in their eyes as they enjoyed the juicy triangles of watermelon. They told us that although watermelon is grown in Japan for export, if citizens wish to buy some for themselves a small triangle like the ones we served cost up to the equivalent in yen of twenty Canadian dollars. Our visitors were, of course, enthusiastic about their time with us for other reasons too, as you can see in the photographs, and were even interested in the cedar shingle re-roofing project we were undergoing on the Grange at that time.



Kariya Japan delegation  
HM



Kariya Japan delegation  
HM

You are all invited to The Grange to see Heritage Mississauga's refurbished Resource Centre, now full of wonderful new research materials and facilities, and while you are there take a look at the displays in the Debbie Hatch Discovery Centre. Also, look for our soon to be available genealogy consultant, another opportunity to enrich your heritage knowledge.

Don't miss out on buying a ticket for a series of fund raising draws - valuable paintings and other items to be offered from time to time. Call 905 828-8411 for more information.

Looking forward to seeing everyone at our various upcoming events.

## Haunted Mississauga

Join Heritage Mississauga and the Mississauga Garden Council on Saturday, October 28th, 2006, at Riverwood as we present the 5th annual "Haunted Mississauga" evening. The evening will feature guided, interactive and "spirited" walks around the enchanting new garden park at 6, 7 & 8pm ... mixed in with a little history, some scary tales, and a mystery waiting to be solved! Also on hand will be author Terry Boyle, unveiling his newest publication: "Haunted Mississauga", the book! Space is limited! For more information or to reserve space, please call: 905-828-8411 x0.

Cont'd from Page 1

As we grow we also come to realize that we need to take those next steps to ensure that we broaden awareness of the Resource Centre and the work we do. We need help to promote, communicate, and deliver our message. And so as I do every year I ask for your help. There are many ways that you can support Heritage Mississauga: take out a membership, support an event, help raise funds and sponsors to support the work that we do, spread the word about the resources that we have to offer. It is with your help that we will be able to continue to be the caretakers of our community history and prepare for the day 100 years from now when a student will ask "What happened in Mississauga in 2006?"



New roof in progress  
HM



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**HERITAGE NEWS** is a publication of the Mississauga Heritage Foundation Inc. The Foundation (est. 1960) is a not-for-profit organization which identifies, researches, interprets, promotes, and encourages awareness of the diverse heritage resources relating to the city of Mississauga. The Foundation acknowledges, with thanks, the financial assistance of the City of Mississauga, the Ontario Trillium Foundation, the Department of Canadian Heritage - The Heritage Canada Foundation, Human Resources Development Canada, the Ministry of Culture and Career Essentials which, together with its members, donors, sponsors, and volunteers, help to preserve Mississauga's heritage in its many aspects.

Articles, contributions, comments, advertisements, and letters to the Editor are welcome. Please contact us at: Mississauga Heritage Foundation, 1921 Dundas St. W., Mississauga, Ontario L5K 1R2, phone: (905) 828-8411 or fax: (905) 828-8176, or E Mail: info@heritagemississauga.org. You can also visit us on our Web page: [www.heritagemississauga.com](http://www.heritagemississauga.com)

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## A Heritage Home

By Jeff Stone

Buying a heritage home could be the best decision you ever made. It could be the ultimate “fixer-upper” an opportunity for a handyman to restore and create a truly unique dream home, for yourself or to re-sell. Restoring a heritage home may be the only way to save it from the ravages of time. Or, as is the case in the home we recently bought, it may already have been lovingly rebuilt from the inside out. Most will fall somewhere in between these two extremes, but it will probably present challenges which a typical suburban home would not. This is part of the charm. Take the traditional 1½ storey home for example. Many people love the sloped ceilings upstairs, but it can wreak havoc on your closet space!

Of course, as anyone who loves their heritage home knows, there's far more to a home than the bricks and mortar used to build it.

Those interested in history (which should be everybody, in my opinion) can appreciate the storied past of your home. Ours was a farmhouse, believed to have been built in 1846, not long after Toronto Township was surveyed. It lies adjacent to land that up until a few years earlier was part of the Mississauga Indian reserve, one mile on either side of the Credit River. The farm was worked for 4 generations by the Crozier family, until Highway 403 went through in the early 80's, but the owner lived in the house until his death a few years ago. They clearly were proud of their home, and we intend to honour that pride.



Crozier-Stone Family home  
HM

In 1846, not only was Canada not yet a country, but the name Peel County was still years away - the area was called the Home District.

There are other personal reasons a house may feel like you were meant to live there. My dad's family has been in Canada since the 1700's, just after the American Revolution (in fact, our family story says that my great-great-great-grandfather married the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist). Dad was born in a 1½ storey red brick farmhouse built in 1860 in Eastern Ontario. Our “new” house was built not long after the Stone family arrived in Canada, and looks surprisingly similar to Dad's childhood home. As with many of the “greatest generation”, Dad's not usually known for public displays of emotion, but my wife thought she saw a tear in his eye as he saw this house for the first time.

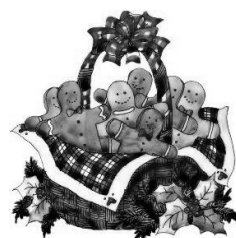
The history of your house may help you connect with the area. I found that many of the original Crozier family are buried in the cemeteries at Trinity Anglican in Streetsville and St. Peter's Anglican in Erindale. A quick visit to them and to the “Scotch Burying Ground” at St. Andrew's Presbyterian helps you feel more closely connected to the people who first settled in Mississauga.

By looking at the 1877 Historical Atlas of Peel County, we also learned that the house (and the entire subdivision) we lived in for 14 years before this one, was actually built on land that belonged to the Crozier family as far back as 1877.

Let's not forget another advantage of a century home, they may be located on some of the most unique lots around. You may have lots of space and beautiful, old trees. It may be a chance to really embrace the gardener in you. We have an apple tree which appears to be part of an orchard shown on the 1877 Historical Atlas of Peel County, so it may be 130 years old. I'll think of that every time I bite into one of the about-a-million apples it produces.

Sometimes, watching my kids playing in the yard and climbing in the trees, I reflect on the thought that if our house had emotions, it would probably be happy to have kids living in it again. It makes me think of the pioneer children and how they played in this spot so long ago. Or, as someone told me recently, you can look out the windows, and think about all the people that have looked out these windows in the past 160 years. While the *vista* has not changed, the *view* has changed immensely.

## Holiday Giving



*Are you looking for a  
“special” gift for  
holiday giving this  
season?*

*Look no further,  
Heritage Mississauga  
has many quality items that you can  
choose from that will support your  
charity of choice: Heritage  
Mississauga.*

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**HERITAGE  
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RECIPES  
FROM OUR  
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## Publications



**\$44.95**



**\$20.00**



**Coming Soon**

# The Lost Hamlet of Burnhamthorpe

*By Nicole Mair*

Today Burnhamthorpe Road is a fairly busy route, but how many people who use the road today know that it was named for a village that existed in Mississauga over 100 years ago? The hamlet of Burnhamthorpe was originally named "Sand Hill" or "Sandy Hill", but the name was changed when confusion arose due to another nearby village with the same name. It was renamed by John Abelson, who had come from Burnhamthorpe, England, in honor of the birthplace of Lord Nelson. An early atlas of Peel, published in 1877, places the hamlet of Burnhamthorpe at twelve miles from Brampton and fourteen miles from Toronto.



*'Burnhamthorpe Store and Post Office, 1912, HM*

The first store and post office in Burnhamthorpe were originally located in a series of buildings, which from 1840 to 1876 included a Sons of Temperance Hall, where church services were held, and an Orange Lodge. In 1876 James Curry purchased the buildings. He turned the hall into living quarters for his family, with a store in the front as well as a post office.

Another of the larger buildings he turned into a mill. Then in 1893 Curry rented out the store and mill to Fred Gill for five dollars a month.

Fred Gill moved from England to Burnhamthorpe at age 13, a time when the hamlet was made up of only eight houses, and a small store and school. He worked weekends for neighbouring farmers until he left school at age 14. At that time he took a job at the village store helping the owner, James Curry. In 1892 Fred Gill married Ann Copeland of Honeywood, and became a rural mail carrier for Burnhamthorpe, sometimes delivering mail from Dixie to Cooksville as well. In 1893 he took over ownership of the store where he had worked with James Curry. In 1898 James Curry moved back into the buildings, returning them to a residential state.

Robert Stanfield bought the post office, store and stone steam grist mill from Curry in 1913. He turned the grist mill into a dance hall, where Saturday night dances were held. They became quite well known and members from other nearby villages, such as Dixie and Summerville, would attend. When the mill was destroyed by the hamlet's biggest fire in 1927 a school bought the stones from the mill for a building and a well.

Fred Gill also operated the second store and post office in Burnhamthorpe. In 1897 Gill moved into Joe Stanfield's new, modern brick house, which he rented from Stanfield at a rate of ten dollars per month. The front of the house was used as the store and post office. After 1912, the house was used only as a residence. In 1912 Fred Gill bought two houses on a corner property, at the southeast corner of Burnhamthorpe Road and Dixie Road, and built a new store - Burnhamthorpe's third store and post office. From 1925 to 1973 the store was known as Gill's Groceteria and was run by Fred's son, George Gill, and his wife Annie. The building was later modernized, and although much altered, it remains today as the Aurora Meat & Cheese market.

Another noteworthy resident was George Savage who arrived in Canada in 1830 from Yorkshire, and later came to be Burnhamthorpe's local village blacksmith. He was on the town council and was noted as being very active in politics. He acted as postmaster for many years, and was also a member of the Orange Lodge. Savage kept bees, and it is said that many people used to come and see "George's bees". His son, James G. Savage, was also a blacksmith who made farming tools, as well as a postal carrier.

Dr. Moses Henry Aikins of Burnhamthorpe was son of James Aikins, who had settled in the area around 1820, originally hailing from Ireland. Dr. Aikins, born in 1832, was a rural family physician who opened consulting rooms in his native village of Burnhamthorpe, and practiced actively for almost sixty years. He lectured in anatomy at the Toronto School of Medicine for twenty-five years, and was an associate professor in the faculty until 1892. According to Perkins Bull, “calls for (Dr. Aikins') services did not go unheeded” regardless of any inconvenience to himself, as well, “many of his patients who were in poor circumstances never received bills.” He made his own medicines, and was very traditional, believing that a doctor should not use a telephone or automobile. He practiced up until 1915; six years before his passing at age ninety.

Among the many other prominent members of Burnhamthorpe were Dick Stanfield and Joseph Copeland. Dick Stanfield was the butcher in Burnhamthorpe, though he had no permanent establishment dedicated to his trade, he just slaughtered and delivered as ordered. Later he also ran an ice cream shop in the hamlet of Summerville. Joseph Copeland was born in Burnhamthorpe in 1857, and his father, Robert Copeland, was also born there. His family was one of the first pioneers of Burnhamthorpe, his grandfather having settled in the village in 1818. Joseph Copeland married at age twenty-four and was a farmer until around age forty-four.

The Burnhamthorpe cemetery was established on a Crown Grant belonging to Abram Markle. Markle then sold the land to Levi Lewis in 1811. On February 4, 1825 nine tenths of an acre of the grant was deeded over to a group of trustees to be used for a Methodist Episcopal Church, public cemetery and schoolhouse. The trustees were John Austin, John Hawkins, James Eakens (likely Aikins), W. Carroll, R. Rutledge, G. Shunk and Abram Markel. The cemetery was kept public until 1859, when it was deeded over to the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church: William T. Shaver and wife Mariata Shaver, George Savage, Joseph Siddall, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Carr and Robert Curry all of them other early settlers to the area. In 1874 a new church was built on the northwest corner, replacing the Methodist chapel, and another deed was drawn signing the cemetery over to it. This third church, known originally as the Burnhamthorpe Methodist Church, and after 1925 as the Burnhamthorpe United Church, served the community until it closed in 1978. This historic building is home today to the St Apostle Andrew Romanian Orthodox Church, and remains one of the more visible reminders of the hamlet of Burnhamthorpe.



*Burnhamthorpe, 1877 Atlas*

*Cont'd on page 7*

# Al Capone: Godfather of Peel Heritage?

By Meghan FitzGibbon

Just outside of Quincy, Michigan on a cold February night, the limousine of a prominent Toronto lawyer was speeding towards the Canadian border. Earlier that day, he left behind the vengeful ex-husband of a client, federal narcotics agents and a rumour that Al Capone had been paid to “do a job.” Suddenly, a large truck veered in front of his chauffeured automobile sending it into the ditch. Rumours began to circulate: was this an accident or attempted murder? This may sound like pulp fiction but in 1931, William Perkins Bull, solicitor and author of the William Perkins Bull Historical Series was in a car accident that left him in the hospital for three months. It was during his prolonged recovery that Perkins Bull began his impressive study on the history of Peel County (now the Region of Peel) as a way to pass the time. In 1984, Scott Symons, Perkins Bull's grandson, disclosed in the “Duke of Rosedale”, published in *Toronto Life* magazine, that the notorious Chicago gangster Al Capone may have been responsible for his grandfather's accident. Is this really possible? Could Capone and Perkins Bull have crossed paths? Could Capone have been indirectly responsible for one of the richest resources of Peel history?



Mabelle Sidley & Perkins Bull  
c1920, Toronto Archives

In 1927, Perkins Bull headed to New York City on a business trip. A few months later he travelled to Chicago to visit a wartime friend, Colonel William Horlick. Perkins Bull stayed in Chicago to advise Horlick on business matters regarding Horlick's Malted Milk Company. Perkins Bull also began counselling Horlick's daughter, Mabelle Sidley, in her divorce case. He hired private detectives to follow Mabelle's husband, Dr. John Sidley, for three years before he had the evidence needed to secure the divorce. In 1931, Dr. Sidley brought a suit against Perkins Bull for a quarter of a million dollars claiming that the constant surveillance had broken his health.

At the same time that Perkins Bull was in the legal dispute with Dr. Sidley, he was also receiving unwanted attention from federal narcotics agents. They raided his hotel room, placed him under arrest and interrogated him for hours. The police had apparently been tipped off when Mabelle Sidley had used what the police believed was code during a telephone conversation. In reality, the conversation was in relation to Mabelle's divorce and not drugs. Symons wrote that Perkins Bull had discovered on February 16, 1931, that Al Capone's gang had been paid to kill him. Apparently Perkins Bull sent a messenger to Capone's gang. According to Symons, the gang offered Perkins Bull a chance to pay the contract in order to save his life.

Amidst all these legal battles and rumours, Perkins Bull decided to head home to Toronto on February 17, 1931. Then just outside Quincy, Michigan his limousine was run off the road. Symons believes that Capone's men orchestrated the accident. Perkins Bull miraculously survived the crash and was taken to a hospital in Coldwater, Michigan.

Perkins Bull, however, demanded to be taken to Toronto for medical treatment. On Thursday February 19, 1931, Perkins Bull left Michigan in an ambulance in the middle of a storm. Barely escaping a second crash, he was admitted to Toronto General Hospital that same night. The harrowing accident made front-page news. Newspapers in both Chicago and Toronto covered the story for weeks and almost immediately rumours began about Capone's connection to the Toronto barrister.

In an article that appeared on Friday February 20, 1931 in the *Globe and Mail*, both Perkins Bull's doctor and his eldest son, Bartle tried to quell rumours that Capone had staged the accident. On Monday February 23, 1931, another article appeared in the *Globe and Mail* in which Inspector of Detectives, Alex Murray was reassuring the public by claiming: “We had no authentic information from any one ... that some of Chicago “Al” Capone's gunmen were here, or coming here, to get W. Perkins Bull.” This statement came after the publication of a story that Perkins Bull was under police protection as the result of a tip that Capone's gunmen had crossed the border into Canada. By February 27, 1931, an interview appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star* where Capone personally denied knowing Perkins Bull and claimed to have never been to Canada by declaring, “I don't even know what street Canada is on.”

Perkins Bull was finally released from Toronto General Hospital on May 21, 1931. He was facing a long recovery and needed something to occupy his time. Symons credits his grandmother, Maria with the idea that he should start writing a family history as she did not know what “she [was] going to do with him.” When the project was complete, it was no longer simply a family history but had blossomed into a series of over a dozen volumes.

For history enthusiasts in the Region of Peel today, the Perkins Bull Historical Series is truly a unique and invaluable resource. To commemorate the contribution Perkins Bull made to our understanding of Peel's heritage, the Region of Peel Archives, the home of the Perkins Bull Collection, has dedicated their reading room in his honour. We will never know for sure what motivated Perkins Bull to leave Chicago that Tuesday or what caused the car accident, nor will we ever know whether it was just an accident or a murder attempt planned by Capone's gang. Regardless of the cause, Perkins Bull may have never begun his massive research project if not for this accident.


To discover more about Perkins Bull and his Historical Series visit-  
<http://www.pinet.on.ca/wpahs.htm>.

#### Sources:

Scott Symons, “The Duke of Rosedale,” *Toronto Life*, March 1984, p 100-15 *Globe and Mail*, 1931 February to May, 1931

*Toronto Star* February to May, 1931

[Http://www.pinent.on.ca/wphhs/htm](http://www.pinent.on.ca/wphhs/htm)



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# Mistress of Fictional Scandal Couldn't Escape Real Scandal

By Richard Collins

Mazo de la Roche's potboiler masterpieces may make good rainy day reading, but when it comes to truly provocative story telling, the real mistress was Elinor Glyn.

Elinor Glyn was born Elinor Sutherland. Her grandfather, Captain Edward Sutherland, was an early settler in Clarkson and the man credited with growing the first commercial strawberry crop in the village that would eventually claim to be the Strawberry Capital of Ontario. Captain Sutherland called his home Woodburn, but before then this home was an inn operated by Russell Bush. Bush's Inn still stands, at 822 Clarkson Road South.



Elinor Glyn, [www](http://www)

Back when Mazo was still writing stories about her dog, Elinor Glyn began rewriting society's code of ethics. In her novel, *Three Weeks*, Glyn told the tale of a woman who initiates an affair with a man that she has chosen to pursue. Committing 'romance aforethought' was just something woman hadn't done in over 60-years of Victorian-era novels, and many readers did not easily accept Glyn's new vision on romance in the 20th century, and the manner in which women should properly conduct themselves.

Elinor put a final end to lingering Victorian values when she penned her 1923 novel, "Man and the Moment". In this book, she summed up society's thoroughly modern woman with one word, "It". Today we might call it 'sex appeal' but Glyn's cautious publishers wouldn't allow her to use that first word to define "it". If Queen Victoria had still been alive to read about "it", she (or is that "we") would not have been amused. Glyn made the "Roaring Twenties" roar. In Hollywood, where morality was just an inconvenience, the provocative "Lady Glyn" was the toast of the town. She was invited to all the best parties. In November 1924, Glyn even received a personal invitation from the richest man in America to join a party aboard his yacht, the *Oneida*.

The events of that evening ended Glyn's storied career. A mistress in the art of *fictional* scandal, Glyn got her first lesson in *journalistic* scandal a much harsher style of the genre that night as a witness, and possible suspect to murder. Glyn didn't really know Thomas Ince all that well. It was only by chance that the two had been invited aboard for the same party. At 85 metres, the *Oneida* was more a ship than a yacht but that's just what one would expect of America's powerful newspaper magnate, William Randolph Hearst.

Ince was the Father of the Western, and a lady's man. He counted amongst his many Hollywood girlfriends a certain Marion Davies. Problem is, Davies happened to be Hearst's girlfriend too. According to Chester Kemp, San Diego's district attorney, Ince died of acute indigestion after downing one too many hors d'oeuvres. But that doesn't explain the bullet hole in his forehead, one that Glyn claimed to have seen as Ince was being carried off the *Oneida*.

How did Ince die? No one knows. Maybe he *did* choke on his last meal. Or maybe Hearst shot him in a jealous rage while the rest of his guests were conveniently elsewhere on his battleship-sized yacht. Kemply only talked to one person, and that person happened to be Hollywood gossip columnist, Louella Parsons a reporter on Hearst's payroll. As for the bullet wound, it's possible that the D.A. was stricken with a sudden case of blindness after "questioning" Hearst privately in his cabin, the one with a safe full of hush money.

Glyn had no reason to kill Ince, at least no reason that we know of. She was just on the wrong yacht at the wrong time, but in Hollywood, guilt by association is the same as being guilty. Of all the guests aboard the *Oneida* that night, only Charlie Chaplin had the celebrity status to rise above the gossip. Glyn's book sales trailed off after the incident. Fans had adored Elinor Glyn as practitioner of scandal, but not as a target of it.

## Protecting Our History

By Paula Wubbenhorst, Assistant Heritage Coordinator, City of Mississauga

The City of Mississauga is currently designating the historic cemeteries that it manages. Heritage designation protects graveyards, the tombstones therein, and any additional heritage features, from relocation. This is important in conserving the history of lost villages and historic cemetery design. The headstones themselves are also of heritage value. Their form, material, inscription and ornamentation yield information about those they mark.



Eden Cemetery, HM

City managed cemeteries include Derry West (25 Derry Road West), Eden (2830 Derry Road West), Kindree (3790 Derry Road West), King (7085 Dixie Road), Moore's (2030 Derry Road East), Streetsville Memorial (299 Queen Street South), Streetsville Public (1786 Bristol Road) and Trinity Wesleyan Methodist (1520 Britannia Road East).

Save for the Streetsville graveyards, all of these cemeteries are the last surviving bits of lost hamlets. Derry West Cemetery is the last vestige of its namesake village. Eden Cemetery, associated with Eden United Church, and Kindree Cemetery, named for the family buried therein, are the remains of historic Lisgar. King Cemetery is a remnant of Mount Charles, a settlement named for Charles King who donated the burying land. Trinity Cemetery is the last trace of Hanlan's Corners. Moore's Cemetery, which is associated with the area's first settler, comprises Malton's history.

For more information on these cemeteries, visit [www.mississauga.ca/portal/residents/cemeteries](http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/residents/cemeteries). Click the link of the cemetery that interests you to access its profile in the Historic Images Gallery.

# Mississauga, Mon Amour: An Essay on My Hometown

By Bryan Ho

There is no mythology in Mississauga. It is not a place where miracles happen. Strip malls and housing tracts simply do not inspire the sublime wonder from which myths are born. As a child of Mississauga, I spent my youth creating a personal mythology of the suburban wasteland in my writings and films. Recasting the ordinary place of my birth as a realm of mystery and intrigue was helpful to an adolescent boy. Mississauga became a place to escape from. But one can never be at home in a myth.

When I joined Heritage Mississauga as a volunteer three years ago, I was in the middle of changing careers and reeling from the sense of unbalance that comes with such a major change in one's life. Working at Heritage was a steadying force to say the least. It gave me the opportunity to gain invaluable working experience, which I have used to become a teacher. Secondly, I found myself part of a movement that was infectiously passionate about local history, and it had been a long time since I'd known people with a passion for anything. Here was a group of people devoted to preserving such an elusive thing as history, and in a city that often expedites time's work by demolishing and paving over the past.

Yes, they're not in it for the money. For one thing, there isn't any money in local history at least not for the kind of history Heritage Mississauga deals in. It is not an organization that gilds the past in an idyllic, sepia-toned gloss; it does not compel you to buy products to recapture a perfect past. There are none of those kinds of myths in Mississauga, either, and even if there were, Heritage Mississauga would have no interest in selling it. This organization's relationship with this city has a dignity far beyond the exchange of cash for the empty real estate of nostalgia.

Heritage Mississauga seeks to preserve a pragmatic, complicated history. During our Maanjidowan celebrations last year, the still-raw wounds concerning our city's Native heritage were acknowledged and discussed, not brushed aside. This issue of Heritage News explores our city's Black heritage in all its mundane and remarkable details. To accept this problematic history is to accept the nuance of life, and one's place in it.

In short, Heritage Mississauga gave me something remarkable: the home I'd had all along. I've been in Mississauga all my life; it just took a while for me to feel at home. It is neither a wasteland of standstill lives nor a paradise of plenty, but a grotesque and unpretentious in-between. Working at Heritage Mississauga made me love this naked, sprawling city of Mississauga *because* it is woefully and wonderfully unromantic.

There will always be room for myth and romance in this world. Venice can evoke the Renaissance from polluted canals and sinking piazzas, and we'll always have Paris. But the place I call home is Mississauga, my city of ennui and rare transcendence.



Bryan filming  
the Heritage  
Kite Fly,  
HM

## The Lost Hamlet of Burnhamthorpe

cont'd from Page 4

Between 1845 and 1965 Burnhamthorpe had four schools, all dubbed Burnhamthorpe S.S. No. 8. The first was a log house, built in 1845 and existed until approximately 1854, when a second school was built. The second school was moved in 1883 and became a residence. The third Burnhamthorpe S.S. No. 8 was built in 1883, and was a brick one-room schoolhouse. It was torn down in 1928, presumably to make room for a school with a larger capacity. The fourth school, in use from 1928 to 1965, was a two room schoolhouse, which had rooms added to it as needed. The present Burnhamthorpe library stands in its place.



Burnhamthorpe, School SS#8,  
HM

The only lasting farm complex of old Burnhamthorpe, surviving from the nineteenth century is the Moore-Stanfield house. It was built in 1882, and is located at the corner of Burnhamthorpe Road and Hickory Drive. Samuel Moore Jr. built the house on his 200-acre property, which was priced at \$2,700 in 1854, although it has been recorded that he probably never actually lived there, using it just for hunting. Some time later he sold part of the 200 acres, along with the house, to his sister and her husband Joseph Stanfield.

Another house that survived is Applewood, or the Woodsworth-Shaver house. It was originally located at the northwest corner of Burnhamthorpe Road and Highway 427. It was relocated on September 25, 1980 to Broadacres Park, in Etobicoke.

By 1876 Burnhamthorpe's population had reached its peak of around 100 residents, with a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, shoemaker and general store all located there. The hamlet began its decline with the addition of a railway and paved roads, making travel easier, and trips shorter. Despite this the name Burnhamthorpe is still a very commonly known name, even if its origins are not so well known.

One of the most visible reminders of Burnhamthorpe is the pioneer cemetery, known as the Burnhamthorpe Primitive Methodist Cemetery, located at the southwest corner of Burnhamthorpe and Dixie Roads. Many members of the early hamlet are buried there, including members of the Carr, Copeland, Curry, Jefferson, Markle, Moore, Savage, Siddall, Stanfield and Tolman families, amongst many others. Please share your stories and pictures of Burnhamthorpe with us and help to keep the memory of this lost hamlet alive.

### Become a member Support Heritage Mississauga

\*Individual \$20  
\*Family \$30  
\*Senior \$10

\*Non-Profit Group \$25  
\*Students (ages 16+) \$10  
\*Small Business \$35

## Hold Up

By Eric Gibson

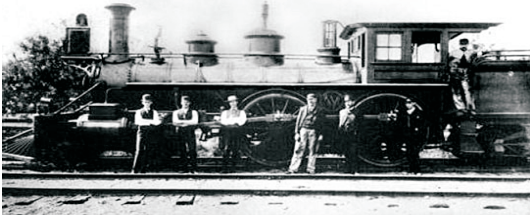
Some time ago I found a short paragraph in one of our books about Canada's first train robbery. The book claimed that this took place locally on 13th November, 1874, on what was then the Great Western Railway line which runs along the lakeshore through Port Credit and Clarkson. The story is in *Chronicle of Canada*, a large volume edited by Elizabeth Abbott and published by Chronicle Publications of Montreal in 1990.

The entry, on page 378, tells about a group of five bandits who dressed themselves in Ku Klux Klan robes before robbing the train of about \$45,000. It is claimed that the men had boarded the train somewhere "between Toronto and Port Credit" before they made the heist. This implies that the train was west bound to Hamilton and that the robbery took place shortly after the train had left Port Credit. The article makes no mention of where the un-identified robbers left the train, whether at a station stop, at a forced stop or while the train was in motion. Contemporary train schedules list stations at Port Credit and at Oakville, but the intermediate stations of Lorne Park and Clarkson are not mentioned. Since the Lakeshore route was a branch line and not the Great Western's main line, one would think that the trains would have stopped at all stations, but this is not necessarily so.

I tried to confirm the story on the Internet, but for once "Google" has proven to be unhelpful. In fact it has added a further complication, for I found several sites which claim that Canada's first train robbery did not take place until 1904. The site I used was <www.allthingswilliam.com> but there are others with the same story. These articles state that on 10th September 1904, near Mission BC, a 60 year old criminal named Billy Miner, together with members of his gang, robbed a westbound CPR train of an estimated \$57,000 in gold, cash and bonds. They escaped by rowing across the Fraser River to their waiting horses and then crossing the border into the United States. This story is also carried in *Chronicle of Canada* on page 512.

The question that comes to my mind is, can the story about the 1874 robbery be confirmed? If it can, it would give Mississauga, or possibly Oakville, the dubious honour of being the location of Canada's first train robbery. Obviously a little more research is needed, but wouldn't it be interesting if we could add this "first" claim to the confirmed claim that Canada's first airfield was within our boundaries.

If any of our readers are in the Peel or Ontario Archives in the near future perhaps they would see what they can find out and report back in a future issue of *Heritage News*.



Great Western Railway c 1900 National Archives

## Congratulations !

On June 29th Heritage Mississauga's latest publication *In the Footsteps of the Mississaugas* was launched in the Great Hall of our Civic Centre. The publishing of this book, was sponsored by the Chamber Music Society of Mississauga through an Ontario Trillium grant which they used to produce the, *Story Tellers Bag*. Written by our own President Marian M. Gibson, this book supports not only Heritage Mississauga's operations but also the New Credit Cultural Committee at the New Credit Reserve. As part of the program books were given to each of the Public and Catholic School libraries in Mississauga. We are grateful to Marian for her tireless efforts to bring together the material and images, that has created a dynamic interesting publication.



Marian M. Gibson,  
Chief Bryan LaForme,  
Margaret Sault  
HM

This publication is an excellent Holiday gift. Please consider it when you are trying to find that "special" something this Christmas season. It is only \$20.00 and can be purchased at Heritage Mississauga by calling 905-828-8411 ext "0".

## In Memoriam

By Marian M. Gibson

We are saddened by the passing of two of Mississauga's fine citizens who contributed much of themselves to the life and heritage of our community.

### Ken Reeves

Ken Reeves, (85), was a strongly spiritual, family man born of local farming stock, who worked with dedication in the oil business in the area until his retirement. His continual contribution over many years to his fellow citizens will be remembered with real appreciation. Especially his untiring work for the life and continuity of St Hilary's Church and for his awareness of the importance of preserving our heritage for future generations revealed in his work as archivist for the Seniors' Camera Club, and his in kind generosity to Heritage Mississauga's research and recording of local history. Our condolences are given to his wife Flo and family. It was a privilege to have known him

### Art Kitchen

Art Kitchen (in his nineties when he died), and his wife Renée once lived on part of the Chappell Estate (Riverwood) where Renée was housekeeper for the family, and Art worked for the TTC, among other activities. Art and Renée, too, were loyal and active Seniors' Camera Club members, until their health made it difficult to attend meetings. Art's humorous, inventive videos will be long remembered by many, for their light-heartedness and fun, as will the lovely print displays he organised for the Club's bi-monthly meetings.

# Moments in Time

By Lindsay MacDonald

**Sy Parrish: “Nobody takes a picture of something they want to forget.”**

*Anonymous (One Hour Photo)*

The beauty of photography is that a single photograph has the ability to associate with infinite memories. The medium in which it was shot, the people in the photograph, and the place in which the photograph has been kept are just some of the memories that can be associated with a seemingly simple photograph. It not only brings to life the image that has been captured, but it revives moments in time that may have otherwise been forgotten. Photographs are an important way to preserve and contribute to not only family histories, but to our community and cultural histories as well. Think for a moment of a photograph in your home: if this photograph was to be lost or to deteriorate, would all those memories be lost as well? If you consider the photographs that have been passed down through the family or discovered in old boxes, how important is it for you to preserve these memories and share them with more family as years go by? If you currently have a small collection of photographs that you might be thinking about preserving for generations to come, hopefully this article will be able to provide you with a few guidelines to protect your collection. We understand that most of these collections will be kept in homes and therefore will be unable to maintain a perfect archival environment.



*Artifact Handling*  
www

Unfortunately it is inevitable that photographs will deteriorate over time. Photographs are composed of chemicals that unavoidably react to their environment. The chemicals used in photographs have changed over time therefore it may be necessary to alter the care of your photographs based on their age. If you are serious about collecting and have the budget to do so, conservationists would be knowledgeable of these differences. However, for home collections with a small budget there are consistent practices that you can follow that will undoubtedly prolong the life of your beloved photographs.

The first and most important factor in preserving your photographs is the environment in which you store them. When storing black and white photographs they need to be stored in temperatures 18 to 21 degrees Celsius, while colours need a cooler environment of approximately 4 to 18 degrees Celsius. Fluctuating temperatures can do the most damage and it is necessary that the room temperature does not fluctuate more than five degrees. Along with the temperature, maintaining the Relative Humidity (RH) in the room, which is the amount of moisture in the air, is important as it can cause serious damage to photographs by causing *mould* to develop as well as reacting with the chemicals in the photographs in a harmful way. Temperatures can be easily monitored with a thermometer, while Relative Humidity (RH) it is more difficult. There are units that can be purchased to monitor the percentage of humidity which are costly, but in this case the rule of thumb is that dry air is good air.

High temperature and high humidity will cause the most damage to your photographs.

The safest environment to store your photographs would be in a room where you can easily monitor the temperature as well as have access to any windows or vents that are in the room. Air pollutants coming from outside or through the vents can be extremely harmful to your photographs, while an air filtration system in the vents and properly sealed windows can significantly cut down on these pollutants. Keep any cleaning supplies and garbage away from the room. This will avoid any chemical reactions with the photographs and keep any unwanted pests away. Using a vacuum or a dry cloth free from chemicals may be a more photo-friendly way to clean the room. If you are concerned about the pests that may be in your home you can *use a multitude of control measures, although it is best to ensure they do not physically interact with the photographs*. Avoid storing anything on the floor: store photographs on shelving and away from any window or vent that may create moisture. If you have the option, shelve your photographs on stainless steel or aluminium shelving and avoid wood, as wood can contain chemicals that can react with the photographs.

Light is one of the most damaging elements to a photograph. There are tools to measure the UV rating in a room as well as the light range, but for home use there are a few simple rules you can follow. Hang dark curtains and do not allow natural sunlight to enter the room, as natural sunlight has a high UV rating that can severely degrade photographs. Fluorescent lighting is just as damaging, so when purchasing light bulbs for the room, pick a low watt bulb that will emit the least harmful rays; hardware stores now have a wide variety of light bulbs to choose from that are even environmentally friendly! When you are not in the room keep all the lights off.

The photographs themselves need to be individually stored, if possible, using these three steps. The first is in an acid-free paper envelope. These can be purchased at specialty shops such as Carr Mclean ([www.carrmclean.ca](http://www.carrmclean.ca)). It can then be placed in a plastic or paper sleeve. Finally the photographs should be placed in a document box which is designed for storing artefacts. The photographs should fit securely; cramming them in or having a lot of extra room could cause damage to the photograph. You can support fragile photos with a mat board, if it currently has the original mat, you may consider separating it if you can. It is likely that the paper could be made of harmful materials that could damage the photograph. But only separate it if you can do so easily without harming the photograph in any way. Handle your photographs with cloth gloves in order not to leave fingerprints or oils on your photographs.

Maintaining a stable environment in a home is extremely difficult but with these simple steps you are now knowledgeable on how it can be accomplished! You are one step closer to making sure that you are preventing further damage to your photographs and to help you in preserving your photographs for generations to come. If you have an extremely old collection it would be beneficial to you to do some further reading on the materials from which they were made. Photographs are unique in that they are comprised entirely of chemicals, and therefore as the owner you must be conscious of their ability to react with other photographs and obviously other chemicals found in household items. There are many useful resources that an owner can consult. Some materials may be found in the bibliography on page 11, these will just help you in ensuring that you are providing the best care for your photographs. Take your time and enjoy the time you spend preserving your collection!

# A Fugitive Past: Black History in Peel

By Erin Brubacher

*"I had rather have a day free, than a week of life in slavery: I think slavery is the worst evil that ever was ... Sometimes I did not get enough to eat, nor have clothes enough to make me comfortable ... I never had any bed ... The other hands were not so well used, the truth is, I was rather ahead of them. They used to get whipped with hickories or a club: I never had any severe punishment."*

-Benedict Duncan circa 1856

Have you ever really considered the life of a slave? These are the words of one such slave who escaped in the mid-nineteenth century, and made his way to Peel Region. Not so long ago in North America, people were bought and sold like property, and often treated with less regard. Many people are surprised to learn that slavery was not a phenomenon of the United States alone. The slavery of the

African people also took place in Canada, not only by white people, but also by Native Americans. There are early records which cite Joseph Brant, an Iroquoian Chief, as a slave owner, among others. However, in 1793 under the influence of Lieutenant Governor Sir John Graves Simcoe, a bill was passed in the House of Commons for the gradual abolition of slavery in Upper Canada. Any men and women currently enslaved would stay that way until their death. However, children born to those slaves after 1793 would be free after the age of 25. No slaves could be imported, but could still be exported across borders. While this Act was far from satisfactory for abolitionists, it was a step in the right direction. In 1834 the British Government freed all slaves within its empire and outlawed slavery. At this time, Upper Canada had only a handful of men and women still enslaved; estimates have been set at less than fifty people.

*"Tell the Republicans on your side of the line that we do not know men by their colour; if you come to us, you will be entitled to all the privileges of the rest of His Majesty's subjects."*

-John Colbourne, the Lieutenant-Governor of Canada West (Ontario) circa 1830

With the abolition of slavery in Upper Canada (now Ontario), the movement of fugitive slaves into Canada began in earnest. Canada was seen as a land of freedom and a place to start a new life and even today, Canada can be called a land of refugees. As in the past, people often come here today looking for a better life.

It was a difficult life for a black settler in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Upper Canada. Many came to Canada as fugitive slaves. Many others came as free men and women with idealistic hopes of solidarity and acceptance by white society. It is estimated that at its peak, the black population in Upper Canada totalled around thirty five to forty thousand. This made up only a small percentage of the overall population of Upper Canada. Most of these hopeful settlers landed in areas where there was already a black presence such as Chatham, St. Catharines or predominately black communities such as the Wilberforce Settlement.



Black Family Homestead c1900  
Alvin McCurdy collection  
Archives of Ontario

As black populations became more solidified in certain areas, very few men and women branched out into new communities on their own.

But what about our own community? Mississauga (formerly Toronto Township in the Region of Peel) was not one of those places where black people congregated in the early to mid-nineteenth century. In the Peel region, (what now comprises Mississauga, Brampton and Caledon) there was no African Methodist Church (a sure sign of a black community), no predominantly black schools or established neighbourhoods. One can imagine the difficult decision this must have been to not only leave familiar people and surroundings in the United States, but also choose to resettle in a predominantly white and British settled area such as the Peel Region. Why individuals chose to come to this region is mostly lost to time. Likely for some the distance from the American border was an incentive. Slave catchers would be less likely to search such an unlikely place. For others it was probably a stopover on the way to a better life. Indeed our research shows that most black settlers left this area by the end of the nineteenth century. With both Oakville and Toronto on either sides (both with more established black populations) the Peel Region would not seem to be the most desirable end point.

But who did come here? Who were some of the early black settlers who chose to make this area their home, even if for a short time? Those that were here left very little proof of their existence in the way of tangible records or documents. Through census records, town council records, birth, death and marriage certificates we have tried to piece together a fascinating depiction of the lives of individual people. There were approximately sixty to seventy recorded black settlers who are known to have lived in the Peel Region in the nineteenth century. They lived from the tip of Port Credit, through to Northern Caledon. Alexander Hunter in Port Credit, the Jackson family, who owned a barber shop in Brampton and the Spenser family in the Toronto Townships are just a few examples of people who made their home here for many years. As previously mentioned, most families only stayed here a short time.



Alvin McCurdy Collection,  
Archives of Ontario

One such family was the Duncan Family in Toronto Township. In 1856, Benedict Duncan was captured by Benjamin Drew, according to his book "The Narratives of Fugitive Slaves in Canada". Benedict was a slave in Maryland for 28 years. He had the unusual opportunity to go to school and learn to read and write; a rare privilege for a slave. As he tells it, he had "no trouble getting off ... I walked one-hundred and fifty miles of the way." He must have arrived in Canada about 1855 or 1856. It is not known how he made his way to this region, but he surfaced again on the 1861 census as living in Peel County. The records show he was renting land and growing wheat, peas and carrots to support him and his family. Renting land was common for black settlers at the time, since many had no opportunity to save money to purchase their own farm land. Benedict Duncan married Elizabeth, and in 1861 the couple had one child, Jeremiah. According to the records, he was doing well for himself, with one calf, a horse and two pigs to show for his work. It is hard to know how much time he spent in this area, probably ten to fifteen years.

He eventually moved his family to the Oakville area and became a cornerstone of the black community there. One of his descendants, Alvin Duncan still lives in the area and is a noted historian.

As a port town, Port Credit saw its fair share of people from many different places. It is intriguing to imagine how many fugitive slaves made this port a resting stop. There was one man, however, who stayed in Port Credit, and won the hearts of the residents. Samuel Carter, a fugitive slave, paid a high price for freedom. During his escape, he lost both his legs due to the exposure to cold. Little is known of his life in the town, how long he lived there or where he worked. However we can be sure that whatever his place, it was one of warmth and kindness. When he reached the end of his life, the town residents banded together to make sure he was looked after. All through the year of 1887, it seems Sam Carter was having a hard time making ends meet. The Toronto Township Council on at least one occasion made money available for Mr. Carter, and later in the next year, when his condition worsened, the council took action.

“Moved by Mr. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Price that the Petition of B.B. Lynd and 22 others be received and that Mr. Lynd and Mr. Oliphant be instructed to have Samuel Carter removed to some place of comfort and have his wants attended to for the present time.”

When Samuel Carter died in October of 1888, the council looked after his needs and his internment expenses. While it is not known where he was interred, before his death it is said he lived at the end of an alder-lined dirt road called “Old Sam’s Lane”. Today there is a modern subdivision there and the street is called Wesley Avenue. This story of residents banding together shows that while black settlers did indeed face racism, they also found kindness in our region.

Our last stop is Cedar Park Farm, formerly near the intersection of Cawthra and Burnhamthorpe. Perhaps one of the most economically successful farms in the area, Cedar Park Farm was home to George Woodford Ross and his wife Didamia (nee Paul) Ross. The origins of George W. Ross are unclear. He came from Virginia some time in the early nineteenth century. There is no record of his family or his past. Didamia Ross was the daughter of Benjamin Paul, a prominent member of the Wilberforce Settlement in South-western Ontario. Wilberforce was an early black community which fell apart in the mid 1830's due to poor management. Benjamin Paul was a minister in the community from 1831 until his untimely death in 1836. During his short time in Wilberforce, he became entangled in the politics of the colony and allied himself with some questionable characters. He has been portrayed as a proud but stubborn man. He had ten children, Didamia being the fifth child.



*Purnell Collection,  
Archives of Ontario*

George and Didamia were married in 1834 and moved to the Cooksville area between 1834 and 1836. They raised 10 children, some of whom continued to live at the farm until their deaths in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is not known with certainty if George W. Ross was black. This being said, on the 1861 census both he and Didamia were listed as mixed or “mulatto”.

However after this census, it is difficult to find record of them being black at all. Subsequent records have the whole family claiming “Scottish” heritage with no mention of being black. It is difficult to tell whether the Ross family was indeed “passing” as white, as the term went. It does, however, seem likely that at some point someone decided not to disclose their heritage. It is also interesting to note that living descendants of the Ross family knew nothing of their black heritage.

This seems to say a lot about the racial climate of the time. It appears that it was easier to feign whiteness than it was to be part white and part black. It is also possible that the lack of black settlers in the area, and their success at farming simply helped them to fit in well with white settlers. Indeed George W. Ross seemed to have some very well-to-do friends in the area. George W. Ross died in 1878 and Didamia died shortly after. Some of their descendants still live in this area, not far from where their ancestor made his living through working the land.

At first glance, Peel County (now the Region of Peel) seems to have very little early black history. However upon closer inspection, there were many vibrant individuals who made their mark on our communities; Samuel Carter's ability to band the community together; the Ross family's successful farm; Benedict Duncan and his tales of slavery. There are many more individuals and families not mentioned in details here, such as the Barton's who made their home in Chinguacousy; the Stewarts of Caledon who lost their son to a fever in 1871; Benjamin and Hannah Workman who lived in Port Credit for most of their lives. There is little information on these people, and one can only imagine the wealth of stories that have been lost with the passage of time. Next time you are walking in Port Credit, or passing the intersection at Cawthra and Dundas, stop to remember these forgotten individuals who came from backgrounds filled with such strife. Our community owes remembrance to these citizens who left behind all that they knew in hopes of finding a better life and made our community their home, even if only for a short time.



**Dr. J. Eric Selnes**  
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# Heritage Matters

## Mississauga Heritage Foundation

**October 14 Official Opening of Riverwood Garden Park** from 9am-3pm located at 1447 Burnhamthorpe Rd. W.

**October 28<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Annual "Haunted Mississauga"- Riverwood** Guided ghost walks around this enchanted new garden at 6, 7 & 8 pm, mixed with a little history, some scary tales and a mystery waiting to be solved! Call 905-828-8411 ext "0" for reservations as space is limited. Members \$10.00, Non-members \$15.00, Youth \$5.00

**November 26<sup>th</sup> "Spirits of the Season" 16th Annual Wine Tasting and Silent Auction 1 pm 5 pm.** To be held at the Cawthra Elliot Estate \$20.00, \$25.00 at the door.

**December 17<sup>th</sup> "Carolling at the Grange" 6 pm 8 pm** Bring your friends and join in an Old fashion Christmas carolling. Campfire, hot chocolate and fun for the whole family.

## Art Gallery of Mississauga

**Opening September 14<sup>th</sup> - October 29<sup>th</sup> "Dancing to the Invisible Piper"**

Canadian Contemporary Figurative Art

**October 26<sup>th</sup> Noon Hour Concert FREE** The Chamber Music Society of Mississauga present "Cello and Violin Duos"

**Opening November 2<sup>nd</sup> December 8<sup>th</sup> "Still Moves"** - Inside and Outside the Still Life Genre

**November 23<sup>rd</sup> - Noon Concert FREE** The Chamber Music Society of Mississauga present "Windermere String Quartet"

**Opening December 14<sup>th</sup> January 3, 2007 - Visual Arts Mississauga 29<sup>th</sup>** Annual Juried Show of Fine Arts

**December 21<sup>st</sup> Noon Hour Concert FREE** The Chamber Music Society of Mississauga present "Riverwood String Quartet" performing Christmas Chamber music

## Friends of the Britannia Schoolhouse

**October 7, 8 & 9<sup>th</sup>, 1pm 4 pm** The Schoolhouse will be open in conjunction with the Britannia Fall Festival.

**November 16<sup>th</sup>, 10am 6 pm Christmas Sale at the J.J.A. Brown Centre** Join The Friends of The Schoolhouse for this unique sale to be held in the Atrium of the Peel District School Board. This is your chance to look for old fashion toys, Christmas stocking stuffers and many more items. Parking off Matheson Blvd W. in the H.J.A. Brown Centre parking lot.

**November 12<sup>th</sup> 1pm 4 pm Open House at the Schoolhouse** A volunteer will be on hand to answer questions and give information about the schoolhouse, its artefacts and the educational program carried on there. Please park in the H.J.A. Brown Centre parking lot.

**December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1 pm 4pm Christmas Open House at The Old Britannia Schoolhouse.** The Schoolhouse will be decorated in Victorian style along with a real fir tree and cedar boughs. With complimentary hot cider and Christmas goodies you can browse our unique antique toys and other items offered for sale. Free admission. Parking is off Matheson Blvd. W. in the H.J.A Brown Centre parking lot.

**December 10<sup>th</sup>, 1pm 4 pm Open House at the Schoolhouse** A volunteer will be on hand to answer questions and give information about the schoolhouse, its artefacts and the educational program carried on there. Please park in the H.J.A. Brown Centre parking lot.

## Halton- Peel Branch Ontario Genealogical Society

**September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2 pm Local History at your Public Library**

Local history Librarians from Brampton, Oakville, Halton and Mississauga Libraries. Location: Chinguacousy Branch Library. Lower level meeting room- 150 Central Park Drive, Brampton Call Jane Watt 905-281-1701 for more information.

**October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2 pm Geographical Changes in Europe**

Guest Speaker- Lutzen Riedotra talks about the Geographical Changes in Europe at the Oakville Public Library 120 Navy Street Oakville

**November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2 pm The Three R's - Religion, Registers, Research** - things you need to know about finding and using Church records specific to Halton & Peel area

Guest Speaker: J. Brian Gilchrist Location: Chinguacousy Branch Library. Lower level meeting room 150 Central Park Drive, Brampton

## Mississauga Arts Council

**September Month of Photography ART in the CITY** Drop by anytime and check out our new exhibit - Mississauga's second annual photo festival featuring over 40 exhibits of photographic works throughout the city. A free full colour artist's catalogue with images is also available at the office

**October 16<sup>th</sup> 5:30 pm Mississauga Arts Awards Silent Auction and Buffet Dinner.** Join us for the BIG BANG! and celebrate excellence in the Arts.

[www.stagewest.com](http://www.stagewest.com) or 905-238-0042

**Artfully Yours @ Novotel** Current exhibit includes local artists Christa Adler, Nitin Bhople, Thonn Geenen, Erdmute Gottschling, Sonja Hidas, Maryse Laplante, Colin O'Brian, Jacqueline Osmond Patrick, Tim Roscoe, Vandana Sen, Barbara Succo, & Niwah Visser. For more details call 905-615-4278

## Mississauga Garden Council

**September 19<sup>th</sup> 7:30 pm Day Lilies and Hostas: Past, Present & Future** speaker Jack Kent of "The Potting Shed" an expert in growing and hybridizing Day Lilies and Hosta

**October 17<sup>th</sup> 7:30 pm Gardening Stress Free** Tips of Meeting Nature's challenges in your Backyard Guest speaker Larry Parr from "Sheridan Nurseries"

**November 21<sup>st</sup> 7:30 pm Creating Holiday Containers** Speaker Paul Zammit of "Plant World" is the Jardinere Extraordinaire.

Location for Lectures: MacEwan Field Station 1475 Burnamthorpe Road West

Cost for Lectures: MGC members \$10.00 each, non-members \$15.00

3 evening series - MGC members \$25.00 each, non-members \$40.00

## Mississauga South Historical Society

**November 21<sup>st</sup> 7:30 pm - Annual General Meeting** - Texaco Room, Port Credit Library

**January 16<sup>th</sup> 2007 7:30 pm "Show and Tell"** Texaco Room, Port Credit Library

## Museums of Mississauga

**Open for drop-in tours, Wednesdays and Sundays, 1- 5 pm**

**October 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> 10- 5 pm Lakeshore Art Trail** at both Bradley Museum and Benares

**October 21<sup>st</sup> 1-3 pm -"Time Travellers: Ghosts of Time"** kids' program at Benares. Pre-register 905-615-4100.

**October 21<sup>st</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> 10-Noon and 1-3 pm "Halloween Fun & Mysteries"** kids' program at Benares. Pre-register 905-615-4100.

**October 29<sup>th</sup> 1-4 pm Tricks or Treats: Historic Halloween Fun** Come in costume! Drop-in event at Benares -\$12 family

**November 4<sup>th</sup> 1-4 pm "All About Tea"** adult program at Benares Pre-register 905-615-4100

**November 25<sup>th</sup> 1-4 pm "Cooking Edwardian Christmas"** adult program at Benares. Pre-register 905-615-4100

**November 26<sup>th</sup> 1-5 pm Anchorage Tea Room Open**

**December - Open for drop-in tours, Wed. 1 5 and 7 9 pm and Sundays, 1 5 pm.**

**December 9<sup>th</sup> 1-3 pm "Pioneer Christmas Crafts"** for kids, at Bradley Museum. Pre-register call 905-615-4100

**December 10<sup>th</sup> 1-5 pm Historic Demonstrations and Crafts,** both Museums

**December 14<sup>th</sup> 7 -10 pm -"Edwardian Style Christmas"** adult program at Benares Pre-register 905-615-4100

**December 16<sup>th</sup> 1-4 pm "Christmas is Coming to Benares"** kids' program. Pre-register 905-615-4100

**December 17<sup>th</sup> 1-4 pm Home for the Holidays** at both Museums Horse & Wagon, Santa FREE family event

## **EXHIBIT SCHEDULE**

**"A Stitch in Time: Quilts from the Bradley Museum Collection"** continues at the Anchorage until the end of the year.

**"Shedding Light on the Past"** to October 20<sup>th</sup> at Benares

**"Dress Up Time"** exhibit opens at Benares Visitor Centre October 29<sup>th</sup>

## Streetville Historical Society

**October 12<sup>th</sup>, 8 pm "Birth to Millennium"** - Mississauga's Sport Heritage

Guest Speaker Mike Toth-well known Mississauga journalist will speak on his book. Special emphasis will be placed on Streetsville's heritage in sports.

Meeting will take place at the Village Hall, 280 Queen Street S. All are welcomed to attend.

**December 14<sup>th</sup> 8pm "The Heritage Act"** Special Guest MPP Bob Delaney will be giving a presentation on the new Heritage Act. Meeting will be at the Village Hall, 280 Queen Street S.

**For more Heritage Matters information please call  
Doreen Armstrong 905-828-8411 ext "0"**