

# Heritage News

Summer 2013  
Volume 26 Issue 2



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*Malton's Heritage  
Community News  
Medical Miracles  
War of 1812*



*The Newsletter of Heritage Mississauga*

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## Dates to Remember

### AUGUST

\*Nominations Deadline -The Credits  
Aug. 30th 5:00pm

\*New Credit Pow Wow Aug. 24,  
25th

\*Aggregation 13 - Summer to  
August 23

### SEPTEMBER

\*MALTON Bus Tour - Sept. 14th  
9am-4pm

\*Doors Open/Culture Days Sept.  
28th 10am - 4pm Dixie Union  
Cemetery & Chapel

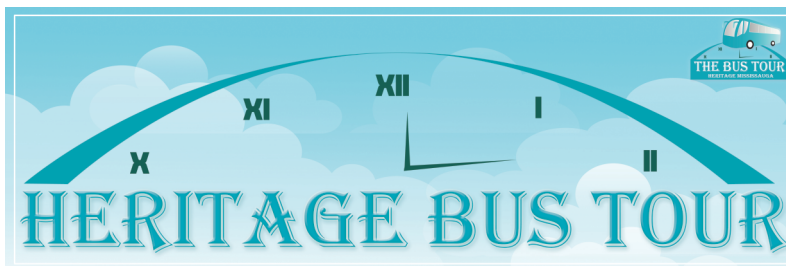
### OCTOBER

Genealogy Workshop Scottish  
Heritage 10am-3pm \$25 Call 905-  
828-8411 ext 0

### Cover Photo

Carassauga 2013, Parade of Nations

*First Nations Kyle LaForme, Kim Wheatley,  
Alexandra Bipatnath and Métis Elder Ray Bergie,  
lead the Parade of Nations for Carassauga 2013,  
May 24, 2013, Heritage Mississauga*



**Saturday September 14, 2013**

**9am-4pm**

**Celebrating Malton's Heritage**  
Tour will visit Malton's  
aviation, industrial, and community heritage.

**\$25.00 per person - pre-paid**

**Spots going fast, book your seat today!**  
**905-828-8411 ext. "0"**

**Rain or Shine!**

**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 Culture Division, the Ontario Trillium Foundation, Community Foundation of Mississauga, The Hazel McCallion Fund for Arts, Heritage and Culture, The Hazel McCallion Foundation for Arts, Culture and Heritage, the Department of Canadian Heritage, The Heritage Canada Foundation, Canada Summer Jobs, the Ministry of Culture, Dufferin Peel Catholic District School Board, Peel School Board 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](mailto:info@heritagemississauga.org) You can also visit us at: [www.heritagemississauga.com](http://www.heritagemississauga.com)

### **NEXT DEADLINE: August 16, 2013**

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## President's Message *by Barbara O'Neil, President, Heritage Mississauga*

### Summer with a Heritage Twist

Officially, summer has arrived and with it very warm weather. I want to touch on some recent Heritage Mississauga events and community activities that you will read about in more depth elsewhere in this newsletter, as well as provide some **suggestions for heritage-themed outdoor activities** to indulge in over the next months.

**The AGM on May 15<sup>th</sup>** was our annual occasion to present our talented and committed Directors to our members. In addition to the formal order of business, our Historian Matthew Wilkinson presented a just-completed DVD which provides an overview of the 1812 War and includes reimagined vignettes of natives and settlers in local heritage settings, using some familiar volunteer faces. **This DVD, *Mississauga in 1812*** which runs about 30 minutes and will be posted on You Tube shortly, will be used by the Grade 7 Peel Board history classes as part of their curriculum, beginning September 2013. Our thanks to Vice-President Greg Carraro for his significant contribution to this project, both as an actor and as a member of Catholic Boards, History Subject Council.



2013-2014 Board of Directors, HM

**May and June are always busy months for our staff.** Jayme, Matthew, Jenny and Jane worked overtime alongside volunteers to organize and man the Canadian Pavilion at Carassauga from May 24 – 26, and a booth at the Streetsville Bread & Honey Festival on June 1<sup>st</sup>. We received approval on two grant applications, one *Community Foundation of Mississauga* to build an online World War 1 Virtual Cenotaph, and the second *The Hazel McCallion Fund* which will allow us to complete construction of a Native Garden on

Mississauga Road which has been in process for some time. On the weekend of June 15<sup>th</sup>, Heritage Mississauga participated in a huge event at Fort York in Toronto, commemorating the burning of the Fort during the War of 1812. And finally, our 5 summer students are working on a variety of projects funded by Canada Summer Jobs.

### Be A Tourist In Your Own City

While we continue work on many programs on your behalf, the next three months are a wonderful time for you to:

- Savour a meal indoors or outdoors on the patio at the heritage restaurants featured on our recently-mailed Membership Benefits card
- Take a walking, biking, or driving tour using one of the downloadable guides from our website (or pick up a pamphlet from the Grange) and read the heritage signs along the way
- Stroll through one of the 500 parks in our City (try a new park outside your immediate area, or a larger park with hiking trails such as Erindale Park or Rattray Marsh)
- Golf on one of the most beautiful and historic public courses in Canada, Lakeview Golf Course (I almost don't want to tell too many people about it).

Whatever your interests, do visit our website and the City's website for a dazzling list of activities from farmers markets, outdoor concerts, etc. and make a point of scheduling a few events onto your personal calendar before it's too late.

### \*Membership Renewal Time\*

Memberships are due for renewal this time of year and members can renew online, in person, via mail, or by phone. Start enjoying the new benefits that membership with Heritage Mississauga offers and don't miss out on the exciting fall events. Contact us today!



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## From the Editor's Desk

by Jayme Gaspar, Executive Director, Heritage Mississauga

For most, the summer season is a time of rest and relaxation, a chance to enjoy some well deserved downtime. For Heritage Mississauga, these sunny months offer opportunities to participate in festivals, parades, anniversary events and dedicate much needed resources to planning for what plans to be a busy fall and holiday season and of course we do squeeze in a little R and R.

An old friend flew into town in June, Professor Donald Smith. We were pleased to be able to share this special trip with him as he launched his latest publication **Mississauga Portraits: Ojibwe Voices from Nineteenth-Century Canada**. Joining him at a number of book launch events was Professor Allan Sherwin, author of the newly published *Bridging Two Peoples*, the story of Chief and Doctor Peter E. Jones. Both of these publications are available in our gift shop, as is the second edition of Professor Smith's *Sacred Feathers*. Visit us today and begin reading the compelling stories of these nine Mississaugas!

Over 10,000 enjoyed visiting the Aboriginal Village at Carassauga's Canadian Pavilion this year. We have received a number of calls asking for suggestions where there are more Aboriginal events to enjoy. The Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation **27th Annual Three Fires Homecoming Pow Wow** will be held on August 24th and 25th at the First Nations reserve in Hagersville. See the back of this newsletter for more information or visit their site [www.newcreditpowwow.com](http://www.newcreditpowwow.com). We encourage you to visit this very special event and learn more about Mississauga's First Nation.

In June we participated in a Community Recognition plaque unveiling dedicated to an important member of the Streetsville community, Chester "Red" Rundle. A active community supporter, Red was instrumental in installing features in a parkette area of Timothy Street park, located on Church Street. This garden and green space was lovingly maintained by Red. A plaque to honour his contributions was unveiled on June 20th. Many thanks to resident Geoffrey Bale who organized this dedication and to the supporters of the plaque production, M.P. Brad Butt, M.P.P. Bob Delaney, Ward 11 Councillor George Carlson, City of Mississauga, RBC Streetsville, Scotia Bank Streetsville, W.N. Atkinson Insurance Ltd. David Mosley Royal LePage and the Rundle Family..



Norine Rundle and plaque, HM

As we move into the fall, we are working on a number of exciting projects: installation of an Honour Garden to the Mississaugas, developing a First World War database of Veterans profiles as the first phase in our Virtual Cenotaph project, developing a heritage comic book, supporting our 2nd Militia re-enactment company and preparing for the most important event we have ever held in our history "The Credits". This new awards program is dedicated to community heritage heroes. We need your help, nominate those who deserve recognition. Visit our website [www.heritagemississauga.com](http://www.heritagemississauga.com) and download the forms today. Don't miss this chance to honour someone in your community.



## Genealogy at the Grange

by Jane Watt, Administrative Assistant, Heritage Mississauga

Each year we host four genealogy workshops with our partner, the Halton Peel Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Topics are varied and have been well attended offering local genealogists the opportunity to speak with experts, helping to break down barriers and find sources. Halton Peel OGS also host speakers throughout the year and invite you to visit their website for a list of dates and topics: [www.haltonpeel.ogs.on.ca](http://www.haltonpeel.ogs.on.ca).

On October 5th we will have 2 sessions with Ruth Blair speaking on "Scottish Research from a Far", if you can't go to Scotland to research your family then this will help you find out what is available online for Scottish research and "Scottish Research Beyond the Basics" which will provide you some resources to further your research.

All workshops are held at the Historic Robinson-Adamson House, **The Grange**, 1921 Dundas Street West in Mississauga from 10am-3pm. The fee is \$25.00 per person for the day. Space is limited and it must be prepaid to reserve your spot. For more information call 905-828-8411 Ext. 0.

*Genealogy Tidbit: A genealogy without sources is a mythology.*





## Programs Plus *by Jenny Walker, Program Developer, Heritage Mississauga*

### An Eventful Summer!

So here we are in summer after a particularly busy spring. Heritage Mississauga was part of the Canadian Pavillion at Carassauga which brought in an Aboriginal village complete with First Nations drummers and dancers, Inuit throat singers, Métis fiddlers, storytellers, and teepees. It was a great success and a chance for people of all ages to meet up and celebrate their culture; many First Nations came from as far away as Quebec.

In addition to Carassauga and other events, we have also been working on our brand new awards program "The Credits" and in view of the massive workload that festivals bring, it was decided to extend the nominations deadline until August 30th as many people had nominees in mind but no time to apply.



*"The community spoke and we listened" said Executive Director Jayme Gaspar. "This is an entirely new program and the community needs that extra time to give full consideration to those Heritage Heroes in our community who should be recognized. We want to recognize those who celebrate their culture and heritage which gives Mississauga its identity and enhances the quality of life for all. This is a great place to live and it's time that we recognized the people who make it that way".*

We're also delighted to confirm more new sponsors including the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation, Barefoot Wines, Enersource, the Phinney Team and Erin Mills Development Corporation; get your nominations in and let's honour those deserving members of our community who make life better for us all.



As mentioned in our last newsletter, Heritage Mississauga has also recently launched its new membership program with discounts and benefits at Chelsea Restaurant, The Franklin House, Mad Hatter Pub, and Turtle Creek Books and we are looking to expand the program shortly. So don't delay, join today and enjoy some great benefits while supporting heritage in your community. Membership starts at just \$10, call Jane at 905-828-8411 ext. 0 and she'll be happy to help.

Finally it is with great pleasure that we announce receipt of two fabulous new grants. Heritage Mississauga gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the Pendle Fund and the Hazel McCallion Fund for Arts Heritage and Culture at the Community Foundation of Mississauga, a registered charitable public foundation. The Pendle Fund's generous donation will enable the organization to create a virtual cenotaph on our website which will honour those members of our community that did not return from World War I. The Hazel McCallion Fund for Arts Heritage and Culture will support the creation of a Native garden in honour of the Mississaugas with detailed information on their daily lives together with indigenous plants that they may have grown. It is hoped that the space will become a destination for residents and visitors to learn more about a lost way of life and of those who have gone before. Please follow us on Facebook and Twitter, where we have almost reached our first thousand; thanks so much for all your support, we'll keep you posted on our progress.

### Exhibits at The Grange

The Discovery Centre Gallery at The Grange has become a popular gallery space for community artists to exhibit their works, and is now booked through 2015. In the gallery until August 23<sup>rd</sup> is an exhibit from ALFEW (Artists Looking for Empty Walls) entitled *We Did It Again*, featuring collective works by Nisreen Askar, Myrna D'Sousa, Louise Peacock, Bruce Walker, and Matthew Wilkinson. From September 3<sup>rd</sup> to October 11<sup>th</sup>, Gallery will feature an exhibit by Betty Zhang entitled *Tender Bodies and Restless Places*. The exhibit focuses on the interaction between people and place, and is divided into series' that include Home and Culinary Hygiene, amongst other series. From October 22<sup>nd</sup> to December 16<sup>th</sup>, the Gallery will host an art exhibit from Sheena Currie entitled *Stories*. The Lower Meeting Hall at The Grange will host two more exhibits in 2013 from ALFEW (Artists Looking for Empty Walls): *Aggregation 13* will run from September 3<sup>rd</sup> to November 26<sup>th</sup> and *Aggregation 14* opens on December 3<sup>rd</sup>.





## Richard's Ramblings *by Richard Collins*

### Malton: A Village Alone

Is it any wonder that the people of Malton were frustrated.

Malton was way up there in the northeast corner of the Township of Toronto, isolated from the township's villages along the Dundas Highway, the Credit River, and the Lakeshore. The people of Malton never really felt at home in the Township of Toronto, and the arrival of the airport in 1937 only added to that isolation. The grass airstrip eventually gave way to a massive asphalt void of runways, terminals and an interlaced clutter of highway accesses until, finally, Toronto Township – now Mississauga – was just that big city on the other side of the airport.

In the township council chambers in Cooksville, Malton seemed a long way away, too – especially back in the first half of the 20th century, when there were few paved roads and no transit buses linking Malton to the rest of the township. When time came to pave roads and build watermains all the way up to that remote corner of the township on a taxbase made up of farmers and a few scattered brickworks, Malton became a neglected community.

That is until World War II. That's when Malton became a busy centre of military aircraft production. After the war ended, Malton didn't need the rest of the township. Malton had its own taxbase, and it was a much larger taxbase than the rest of the township. If the councilors in Cooksville were going to continue to ignore Malton's demands, then Maltonians wanted out of the Township of Toronto.

And they wanted to take part of the Township of Toronto Gore with it.

#### The Gore-y Details

The village of Malton itself had become split in two halves. The original village, founded in 1820 and surveyed into lots in 1855, was entirely west of the Sixth Concession East (today's Airport Road) – entirely within the Township of Toronto. But with the industrial and economic boom that followed World War II, Malton's wartime aircraft production facilities had expanded into Canada's largest centre for advanced aeronautic research and development. And most of this expansion took place on the other side of Airport Road, overflowing into the neighbouring Township

of Toronto Gore. The two sides of Airport Road were two different municipalities. The concession lines that define the City of Toronto and the Township of Toronto were surveyed at different times and at different angles. Where the two surveys happened to meet, a pie-shaped “gore” resulted. This middle ground became a separate township.

In 1951, the Township of Toronto applied to the Ontario Municipal Board to annex part of “The Gore”. The two were becoming inseparable. Orenda, whose jet engine plant was on the Toronto Gore side of Airport Road supplied engines to Avro, which was across the road, in Toronto Township. Inversely, workers at Avro were buying homes in the new Marvin Heights and Ridgewood Village subdivisions going up on the Toronto Gore side. It seemed only natural that the two sides be united into one organized town.



In 1954, Malcolm McRea, president of the Malton Ratepayers' Association, formed a committee of business and industrial representatives (supported by Avro) who favoured not only annexation of Toronto Gore, but also independence for the new, enlarged Malton.

Township of Toronto reeve, Anthony Adamson responded with a sense of urgency. “The resulting loss of taxes from the A.V. Roe [Avro] plant would bankrupt the township [of Toronto].” Deputy reeve Mary Fix didn't support Malton's incorporation either but felt that Adamson was exaggerating the effects of Malton's independence. She preferred to expand the township's industrial taxbase in Lakeview and Dixie – which she successfully carried out over the next four years, once she was elected reeve. In the meantime, the OMB agreed with Adamson that Toronto Township needed Malton, if not the other way around. Malton lost its bid for municipal independence in 1954, so it only frustrated ratepayers there even more when the OMB approved

*Cont'd pg. 15*





## The Legend of the Founding of Malton *by Lisa Henderson*

### A revision needed? Part 2

I am wondering if the memory of Richard Halliday as the founder of Malton dates to the town's heyday in the 1850s & 1860s when Halliday

appears to have run businesses in the town. According to his almost illegible 1876 Ontario death record, Richard Halliday was born about 1815 in England.

Blacksmith Richard Halliday's first documented Canadian appearance that I can find is in the 1852 Census of Canada in Toronto Gore but he is not shown with any family. He is listed as a blacksmith, born in England in 1814 and there are two other blacksmiths on the same Census page, John Simson, born in England, and Robert Wilson, born in Ireland, both slightly older than Halliday. Halliday appears in the 1861 Census of Canada living in Toronto Township, County of Peel. Here, he is b.1814 and his wife Mary is b.1811, both in England. They have a William Halliday, b.1844 in Canada West living with them, presumably a son but no relationship given. If so, Richard Halliday may have been in Canada in the 1840s but he was not listed as a citizen of the City of Toronto, Toronto Gore or Toronto Township in the 1845-46 Brown's Directory.

The only one of the these three blacksmiths who appears in the 1837 directory is Robert Wilson living at Con. 6, Lot 13, who would have been a newlywed man fresh from Ireland back then. He may have even been an apprentice to Alexander Ross, a much older experienced blacksmith. However, in the 1846-47 Directory, a Mrs. Wilson is shown living at Con. 6, Lot 13 giving rise to speculation about whether the Robert Wilson mentioned in the earlier directory was a senior, not a junior. In the 1852 Census Robert Wilson, aged 43, a blacksmith, had a son named Robert who went on to be a blacksmith too but he married and moved on to a different region. If there was an early family dynasty of blacksmiths in Malton, I think the Wilsons are more likely to be candidates than the Hallidays.

In the 1841 Census of Bradford, Yorkshire, England there is a Richard Halliday, b. c 1816 living with a wife Mary Ann who

is about 5 years older than him. They have one child, Elizabeth, who is one year old. This Richard is a wool sorter at a factory. I cannot find them in the 1851 Census of England. But I did find the marriage record for this couple who apparently lived in Pudsey, Calverley, Yorkshire when they married on Nov. 11, 1838. Richard's profession was listed as Wool Sorter and his father's name was John Halliday. Mary Ann Kitchen's father was William Kitchen, a coal miner. Now whether this is the Richard and Mary who appear in the 1861 and 1871 Census of Toronto Township is a matter of interpretation but there are seldom any female

spouses who are older than the male in census readings and the dates and numbers match up. Also, a son named William would be a namesake for Mary's father.

The *Farms to Flying* online book mentions 3 blacksmiths in Malton in the 1850s. However, the names cited refer to blacksmiths who were actually operating there in the 1880s: Hugh McCourt, Joseph Foster and William Finch. The first two are in an 1885 business directory of Malton.

There was another blacksmith there but his name wasn't Finch

at that point. The three blacksmiths in Malton in the early 1850s according to the 1852 census were Simson, Wilson and Halliday. There are no Hallidays in the 1885 Malton directory and a William Hale seems to be running the one local hotel.

There is only Richard's Ontario death record and the three Canadian census records from 1852, 1861 and 1871 to prove that he lived in Malton. Fortunately, an 1874 *Directory for the County of Peel* by John Lynch puts Richard Halliday in Malton that year. No occupation is listed but there is also a David Halliday, age 65, born in England, living in Malton with his wife Christian in the 1871 Census of Canada and he is described as a yeoman. He may be a relative. The innkeepers that year were William Hale and Elijah Heacock and the blacksmiths included John Graham, Hugh McCourt and Joseph Foster.

Based on the evidence I have presented, it seems to me that there was only one Richard Halliday in Malton and he arrived there sometime after 1847. It is unclear whether he had any children and probably no children who lived in Malton for any length of time. He may have been born in



*Tomlinson House, Scarboro St, Malton, HM*



## Early Doctors and Medicine in Historic Mississauga *Part One*

It is a dark night and a lonely house sits with a single light shining from within. It is a simple dwelling, constructed from trees the family has recently cleared to make room for crops they will plant in the spring. They came here hoping for a better life but they have faced many hardships on their way. They now face their greatest one yet. Nervous parents pace the floor while their little one lies in a bed sick with fever. The mother has spent days tending to her child with the basic tools at her disposal; the medicine chest and a pamphlet of herb lore which made the journey with them. This has not been enough however. They have sent for the doctor and now they wait for him to hack his way through the dense brush which surrounds the tiny home. But this family lives many miles from their nearest neighbour and many more from the doctor. All they can do is hope that he arrives in time.

Many settlers in Upper Canada during the early Nineteenth Century faced hardships such as this and the horseback doctor, his saddlebags loaded with supplies, was a familiar and welcome sight. Those who came to the area in this period faced physical perils, isolation and the constant threat of illness.

Toronto Township in the Nineteenth Century underwent many changes and the pioneer doctor played an important role at every stage. In the early days of the Township, isolated communities faced the harsh realities of an untamed land. The few doctors who came to the area became pillars of the community and their careers spanned the development of the area. They supported the settlers as they cleared the land and built the beginnings of early communities. Over the course of a century the township changed drastically. As the century moved into its middle age the villages of Toronto Township flourished while more people came to the area. Industry was built up and what had once been small villages became centres of trade and business. When the Nineteenth Century drew to a close the glory of the township began to wane. The railroads sped past the small villages and soon the trade followed, leaving Toronto Township behind in favour of the larger urban centres of Toronto and Hamilton. The township had come full circle, returning to the sleepy little villages that was its beginning.

Despite the fact that the Township reached its peak early on in the century, the doctors did not face a similar decline. Medicine made steady progress throughout the Nineteenth Century. Doctors at the beginning of the century had only a rudimentary understanding at best. They did not understand how disease was spread and their medicines



*Dr. Arthur Sutton, Horse & Sleigh, Port Credit, c1905, MSHS*

were equitable to poison. Men were educated as physicians or surgeons but even with an education in the field these men had precious little at their disposal. There is an important distinction between these two types of doctors in early medicine. Physicians were from the upper classes whereas surgeons came from the middle or lower classes. Physicians were more like consultants rather than hands on practitioners. It was only in the Nineteenth Century that the two groups came

together, this being largely the result of more specialized education being required to understand advancing medical knowledge. The few doctors who practised in Toronto Township in those early years were educated either in Great Britain or in the United States as Upper Canada did not yet have its own medical school. That would be one of the many advancements that paralleled the careers of these men.

As the Nineteenth Century progressed the field of medicine progressed as well. There were advancements both in the tools the doctors had access to and the knowledge of what ailments they were fighting. The Nineteenth Century saw the emergence of radiology, modern medicines and public health. Even as Toronto Township faded, scientific knowledge was advancing and the doctors of the township advanced with it.

The story of Toronto Township in the Nineteenth Century is not one of progress. The township peaked in the 1850s and began a slow decline that resulted in sleepy little villages by the end of the century. Medical practice in the township, however, followed another model. As medical and scientific understanding grew, the doctors of Toronto Township brought this much needed knowledge to the area. The doctors of the township helped maintain connections to the larger metropolises even as the area faded from the limelight. Despite all of this, the true pioneer doctors maintained their pioneer roots, shunning advancement outside the field of medicine, many of them remaining true horse and buggy doctors to the very last.



## The Port Credit Strangling *by Caitlan Beachey*

On May 17<sup>th</sup> 1945, Alice Campbell was found dead on the floor of her small Port Credit grocery store. The blood emanating from her mouth indicated she had been strangled by an intruder, while the interior of her store and living space were in complete ruins and emptied of all cash. Alice Campbell was 75 years old and lived alone with only three cats for company. Her husband had left her to return to England 13 years before her murder. Her neighbours described her as 'severely crippled'; she would drag herself in order to move around her grocery store and home. These combined factors made Campbell an easy target for frequent robberies. A robbery of the store the previous fall led police to conclude initially that the murder was committed by a group of thugs. Other than this early assumption, the police had no leads.



*Toronto Star May 17, 1945*

A few days after the murder, Walter Zabolotny, a 43 year old man of Lakeview, was arrested for (and later confessed to) stealing tools from the construction site where he worked. The police unknowingly found their number one suspect in the murder of Alice Campbell. On June 20<sup>th</sup> Zabolotny also confessed in the robbery of a small Long Branch shop. This robbery was only a couple days after the break in at Alice Campbell's store. Both confessions gave Inspector Kelly the incentive to run a thorough search on Zabolotny's home. He found the sufficient evidence to connect Zabolotny to the murder of Campbell.

Inspector Kelly found objects in Zabolotny's home that were described as missing from Alice Campbell's house by her neighbour Mrs. Whitall. On August 2, 1945 Mrs. Whitall confirmed that the radio, electric heater, and flashlight found in Zabolotny's home were items previously owned by Alice Campbell.

By November 10<sup>th</sup>, more evidence was revealed to the public to pin Zabolotny to Alice Campbell's murder. Inspector Kelly brought forth a duffle bag that was with Zabolotny when he checked in at Union Station on May 31<sup>st</sup>. He was presumably attempting a getaway to St. Catharines. The bag contained bottles of shampoo, vanishing cream, paint brushes, tobacco, 2000 cigarettes, 121 boxes of matches, a thermometer, an arch support, and a bloody screwdriver.

There was also a bread bill made out to Mrs. Alice Campbell with a stamped date of April 28, 1945. The thermometer and arch support were confirmed again by Mrs. Whitall as being Alice Campbell's property. The bread bill provided Inspector Kelly the solid evidence he needed to directly link Zabolotny to the crime scene at Alice Campbell's grocery store, while the bloody screwdriver provided the court with the murder weapon. They were able to reconstruct the cause of death: Zabolotny used the screwdriver to force pieces of cloth down Alice Campbell's throat and suffocate her to death.

At the time, the trial of Walter Zabolotny was regarded as being the longest trial in the county's history, lasting a record 13 days. Despite the abundance of evidence, Zabolotny's persistence that he was innocent continually delayed sentencing, while his courtroom manner left news reporters confused. One reporter from a November 8<sup>th</sup> Toronto

Star article wrote, "Accused produced a package of cigarettes, lit one, and offered them to his guards as they snapped on handcuffs." He remained aloof through all court proceedings, often noted as sitting with his head in his hands and a look of boredom.

On December 22, Zabolotny was sentenced to death. Although he filed for an appeal, it was dismissed and he was hung in Brampton on February 12<sup>th</sup> 1946. Even until his last day, Zabolotny insisted he was innocent. Right before his hanging he confided, "I am not afraid to die. You don't know when you'll die and you're not afraid. But I know when I'll die and I'm not afraid. I don't know where I am going after I die, but wherever I go, God will know I'm innocent."

Zabolotny's last days were notably lonely. Only one person, a woman named Anne, visited him in his cell while he awaited execution. She also held a lone vigil for Zabolotny. Her relationship to Zabolotny is vague and undetermined. She is not referenced as a family member and Zabolotny's own wife and son did not speak to him after his initial arrest. His last words to Anne were directed towards his son, "don't let him fall into bad company the way I did. I want him to grow up to be a good man." This quote appears to be Zabolotny admitting to being a bad man. Whether this is related to the murder of Alice Campbell is unknown, as is

*Cont'd pg 11*





## Mississauga Remembers

### Time we stop belittling the Canadian militia's contribution during the War of 1812

by Robert Smol

Almost from the time the War of 1812 ended the so-called militia myth emerged claiming that Canada was saved by the heroic contributions of its part-time colonial soldiers or militia.



Queenston Heights, 2012, HM

Obviously this was not the case and it was only appropriate that more recent historical interpretations of the conflict gave the regular British army, and their leaders in Canada, most of the credit for forcing the American army out of the country.

But, at least in my lifetime, a counter-myth of sorts seemed to have emerged denying the Canadian militia of any noteworthy contribution during the U.S invasions. More recent interpretations of the U.S invasions of 1812-14 tend to portray the Canadian militia as a bumbling auxiliary force that was largely uncommitted to defending the country.

The truth, as with so many contrary historical interpretations, lies somewhere in the middle.

Certainly, the Canadian militia did not and by its very nature could not take the lead in defending the Canadian colonies.

Yet at the same time it would be equally wrong to automatically dismiss or denigrate wholesale the militia's contribution to the War.

#### Casualties Speak Volumes

To begin, I can think of a least 314 reasons why we should

respect and honour the Canadian militia, that was the number of militia soldiers who were killed in action or died while on duty in Upper Canada where most of the fighting took place.

Private Henry Cope of the 2<sup>nd</sup> York Militia may have just been a second-rate militia soldier but he was killed in action in much the same way as his regular army counterparts during the Battle of Queenston Heights on October 13, 1812. The service of Private Henry Woodruff of the 1<sup>st</sup> Lincoln Militia may have only been part-time until he was captured by the Americans and became a full-time Prisoner of War where he subsequently died on July 11, 1814. And, like so many soldiers of his day disease, rather than an American musket ball, ended the life of Captain Donald McKay of the 2nd Glengarry Militia on May 4, 1813.

Looking at the militia casualty rate we must also consider the fact that the population of Upper Canada on the eve of the War of 1812 was only 76,000 which today is just over half of the population of Prince Edward Island! Imagine, if you will, how profound an impact these local militia casualties would have had to this tiny resident population many of whom were already suffering the social and economic impact of having a major war fought in their own tiny colony.

In light of these facts shouldn't we be ready to forgive the population of the time for constructing an inflated militia legacy in the years following the War of 1812?

#### Militia never organized to operate at the same level as British regulars

From an operational perspective, we seem all too willing today to blame the Canadian militia for being exactly what they were expected to be at the time, which was non-permanent soldiers trained at various levels of readiness to compliment the regular army.

Such an intended historical sneer, if one is truly ready to use it, could be equally directed at today's army reserve which is organized to fill much the same role as the militia of 1812.

Much like army reserve units today these 1812-14 militia battalions, quite unlike their seasoned regular British army counterparts, had to deal with the challenges of inexperience, time, and civilian work commitments. Today it takes many months to properly train the individual soldier to a fully reliable professional standard. But in 1812, faced with the immediate invasion of their country, the Canadian militia did not have that much time to prepare and get adequate equipment, training and experience. Furthermore, quite unlike their long service British counterparts, militia soldiers were far more conflicted over lingering commitments to their families, farms, businesses and homes nearby.



## Mississauga Remembers

Is it really lack of professionalism or cowardice, as historians today sometimes imply, that prompted an 1812 militiaman to want to leave his post and return to his farm during fall harvest or spring planting? Or could it have been simple conformity to the very conservative social norms of the day that prompted him to petition leave from his militia duties to keep his family fed and his livelihood intact?



*Queenston Heights, 2012, Margaret Petrik*

By way of comparison, during my own extensive career as an army reservist, I can remember numerous times where I had to scale back my military commitment because of conflicts arising from my civilian job, school, and family commitments. But was I a disloyal, unprofessional soldier when I could only train with the reserves one or two days a month during my final exams at university or during the year I had to hold down two civilian jobs in order to make ends meet? I don't think so. Indeed army reservists today are sometimes referred to as "twice the citizen" for their willingness to sustain a viable civilian career while at the same time training to a standard close to the regular army.

Then why do we still bash the 1812 militiaman for failing to completely turn his back on his business, farm and family while trying to do his military duty? Shouldn't he too be considered "twice the citizen/subject" as well?

Nevertheless, in spite of limitations due to time, equipment and training, detachments of militia played an honourable role next to their regular British counterparts during the American invasions in battles such as Queenston Heights, Fort George, and Lundy's Lane. Between battles militia contingents regularly stood guard on the frontier and performed a variety of other duties in support of the war effort. The all-Canadian contingent of defenders at the strategically important Battle of Chateauguay on November 11, 1813 consisted of both militia and permanent Canadian regiments, notably the Canadian Voltigeurs.

### **Would a modern hastily-organized militia force be any better today?**

Finally, before allowing another generation of historians to belittle the Canadian militia during the War of 1812, let's also consider the following.

Should Canada ever be invaded today by another country just how professional and just how battle-ready would any local, hastily mobilized army formation be with respect to our regular army?

Furthermore, just how far would the patriotism and fighting commitment of the average adult Canadian go should they suddenly get the order to leave their families serve and fight or to have their sons and daughters do the same?

Exactly!

So let's give the civilians who had the courage to make some sincere military gesture two-hundred years ago their due.

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## **The Darker Side cont'd . . .**

the truth of Zabolotny's innocence.

Despite the large amount of evidence against Zabolotny, Inspector Kelly often contemplated the possibility of it being planted by an Anne Raynor. Much of the later evidence, like a china dish and a cigar box that belonged to Alice Campbell, was found by Anne Raynor. Raynor was going to the trial with Constable Garnet McGill but he had to stop at Zabolotny's home to do a quick inspection. Raynor stated that she was curious and wanted to investigate the house herself. This was when she found two new pieces of evidence against Zabolotny. Inspector Kelly believed it to be planted for two different reasons. The first reason was that the cigar box was dry. If it had been sitting in Zabolotny's empty home for six months it would have mildewed. The second reason was Inspector Kelly's own inability to find this key evidence when he did the primary investigation of the residence in June.

Other pieces of evidence clearly identify Zabolotny as the murderer. For example, the night of Alice Campbell's death Zabolotny had been at a friend's house across the street. This plants him at the scene of the crime. The day after the murder it was reported that Zabolotny had an unusual amount of coppers with him when he attended his son's birthday party. He supposedly dumped a handful of copper on the table for his wife and son and left in a hurry.

The conflicting evidence of the case leaves the murder of Alice Campbell undecided with no hope of knowing the absolute truth.



## ***Mississauga Remembers: Thompson's Company***

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of York Militia, War of 1812**

### **Re-enactment Company** *by Matthew Wilkinson, Historian, Heritage Mississauga*

**We're new, we're training, and we're looking for recruits!**

[www.heritagemississauga.com/page/Thompsons-Company-2nd-York](http://www.heritagemississauga.com/page/Thompsons-Company-2nd-York)

Thompson's Company honours various militia companies that served in the War of 1812 as part of the 2nd Regiment of York Militia. The Company is named for Captain William Thompson (1786-1860) who served with the 2nd Regiment of York Militia during the war.

The re-enactment company was formed by passionate volunteers to honour the contributions of volunteer militiamen and First Nations people from Toronto Township (now the City of Mississauga) who initially served in the Flank Companies of the 2nd Regiment of the York Militia. Many of them were present at and participated in many of the battles of the war along the Niagara frontier, including Chippawa, Burlington Heights, Fort Detroit, Fort Erie, Fort George, Fort York, Lundy's Lane, Queenston Heights, St. David's and Stoney Creek.

Thompson's Company functions, in part, as an educational component of Heritage Mississauga by participating in community events and functions and through re-enactments. To join you need to have an interest in local history and the War of 1812, and we will help and guide you from there!



*Thompson's Company, HM*

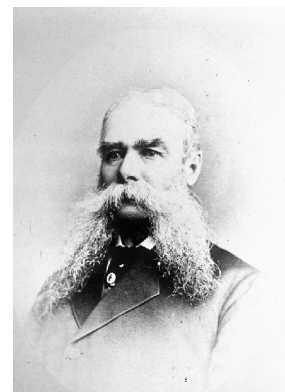
Thompson's Company participated in their first community event in early June of this year when the company marched in the Streetsville Bread & Honey Festival Parade, and the company is looking forward to drilling in public as part of Doors Open Mississauga on September 28<sup>th</sup> at Dixie Union Cemetery.



## **Did You Know?**

### ***Malton and the Poltroonery Scoundrel***

The old town site of Malton was first surveyed into village lots in 1854, with the survey being officially registered on October 5<sup>th</sup>, 1855. The survey was undertaken by John Stoughton Dennis (1820-1885) as part of a development plan in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway. John Stoughton Dennis, while a noted civil servant and surveyor by profession, drew the ire of many in his lifetime for his conduct as a militia officer in the Fenian Raids at the Battle of Ridgeway (1866) and the Red River Rebellion (1870). Despite rigorous investigations into his conduct during which another officer labelled him a "coward" and a "Poltroonery scoundrel", Dennis enjoyed a long career in public service. Dennis remained active until his death in 1885, and although he may be remembered as a militia officer who was prone to leap upon his horse and ride off in all directions at once, he is also remembered as an prominent and able public servant and surveyor. For more information, visit the Dictionary of Canadian Biography: [http://biographi.ca/en/bio.php?id\\_nbr=5472](http://biographi.ca/en/bio.php?id_nbr=5472)



*John Stoughton Dennis,  
Library & Archives Canada*



## Community News: The Doors are Open at Dixie Presbyterian Church



*Dixie Presbyterian Church, 2013, HM*

As part of the celebrations surrounding its 135<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the congregation of Dixie Presbyterian Church has entered its 1910 building in Doors Open Mississauga. The church is located at 3065 Cawthra Road, to the north of Dixie Union Cemetery and Dixie Union Chapel which are also participating in the event.

In 1878, Dixie was a neighbourhood of about 150 people, consisting mostly of farms, orchards, and market gardens. Scattered throughout the area were a general store and post office, a hotel, blacksmith shop, and a brickyard, as well as an Anglican Church. That year, several Presbyterian families, led by James Allison, Alex Robinson and Reuben Dunn, contacted Rev. James Breckenridge of Streetsville saying that they were “desirous of having religious services in the Stone Church” and on June 16<sup>th</sup> the first service was held in Dixie Union Chapel. From then on, Rev. Breckenridge conducted services for the 21 members of the Dixie congregation every second Sunday, often walking from Streetsville to Dixie to do so. In the years following, the congregation shared a minister with one and sometimes two other congregations in Toronto Township or western Toronto.

As the congregation grew, it outgrew the Union Chapel and needed a sanctuary of its own. Land to the north of Union Cemetery (now at the intersection of Cawthra and Dundas) was purchased in June 1910 for \$300.00. The deed of sale was signed by the six trustees: Hugh Kennedy Bowden, druggist, John Edgar Watson, gardener, John Craib, blacksmith, William Pinkney, farmer, and Walter Death, farmer.

Things proceeded quickly. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Honourable John M. Gibson, laid the cornerstone in June 1910, and the sanctuary was completed ready for the first service to be held December of that year. Including the interior furnishings, the building cost just under \$10,000. Herbert G. Paull of Toronto was the

chosen architect and Edward C. Doole, of New Toronto, the contractor. Herbert Paull, who had come to Canada from Cornwall with his architect father, took formal training at the Model School in Toronto, and began his apprenticeship in his father's office at the age of twelve. In his lengthy career, he designed almost all of the Salvation Army Methodist temples across Canada, and several Presbyterian churches, as well as a number of commercial buildings and residences. Two of his surviving Queen Anne style houses in Toronto have been designated heritage buildings. His ecclesiastical designs gave a stark interpretation of Gothic, but were considered structurally innovative for their time.

The design of Dixie Presbyterian Church was in keeping with the style of country churches of its time. The body of the church is rectangular, faced with Milton red brick, with a rectangular corner bell tower and entrance, and stylised representations of buttresses along the sides and at the corners. As was then customary, the windows were candle-shaped, mainly of plain glass. In the 1970's, these were replaced by stained glass windows, but we hope some of the original windows will be on display during Doors Open Mississauga on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

Water came from a well on the church property. Five tons of coal was used each winter to heat the church. Because it took a few hours to warm the air in the furnace to provide enough heat for the building, in the 1930's a caretaker was paid \$1.00 for preparing the furnace for church service, and 50¢ for each choir practice.

The 1920's and 30's brought challenges to the church. Many young people from the congregation left to serve in both world wars. In the Depression, the area's farmers and market gardeners, who produced some of the best fruit and produce in the continent, faced falling prices and often were unable to sell their crops in the food markets of Toronto.

After peace in 1945, normalcy and optimism returned. In 1946, a lawn tennis court to be used by the congregation was constructed at the rear of the church property. The church converted to an oil furnace in 1948, and, a few years later,

*Cont'd pg 14*

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## Community News: Clarkson refinery celebrates 70th Anniversary



Clarkson Suncor Refinery, George Socka, Photographer

by David Paterson, Reporter, Mississauga News

*This article appears courtesy of the Mississauga News*

Since 1943 the Clarkson refinery has stood on a sprawling site at the Lakeshore, a labyrinthine knot of metal pipes and chimneys. To the general onlooker viewing the refinery from behind its mesh fence, the distant steel towers are as inscrutable as they are numerous.

But on Saturday the refinery threw open its doors to the public, inviting busloads of visitors into the complex to take a look around.

The open house was held to celebrate the refinery's 70th anniversary of operating in Mississauga and several hundred visitors turned up to get a peak behind the scenes of a landmark that opened during World War II to provide aviation fuel for Allied bombers and has since been converted to produce over 350 types of lubricant, including baby oil and the coating for candy gummy bears.

Dozens of staffers from the Petro-Canada-owned facility were on hand to explain what goes on at the site, though they elicited the occasional puzzled look when they started talking about processes like "catalytic dewaxing."

Director of Operations Michel Perreault, who is one of the refinery's longest-serving employees, said that over the course of its life the plant has had to adapt to shifting cultural mores. "Now in our society the environment is very important," he said. "In our neighbourhood, we have to take care to make sure we don't make noise and we make sure that our operations don't disturb (our neighbours)."

He added, "We need to be at least as good as the environmental law and our target is to be better."

Executives of Suncor, the parent company of Petro-Canada Lubricants, also used the open house to announce a sizeable donation to The Riverwood Conservancy. Suncor is giving the environmental charity \$70,000 to establish an education

program for secondary school students in Peel. Riverwood Executive Director Douglas Markoff said the donation would allow the charity to handle up to 1,500 visits a year from students. "The program takes place at Riverwood," Markoff said. "It takes advantage of the natural features of Riverwood, which has the highest diversity of plants and animals in the Credit River watershed, so it becomes a living laboratory for students."

### Presbyterian Church con'td ...

replaced that system by natural gas heating. As membership continued to grow, the congregation finally was able to ordain its first full-time minister, Rev. C. A. Winn in 1954.

With new housing developments spreading nearer to the church, municipal water service became available in 1957 and the old well was closed. Suburban growth brought new families, and by the 1960's it was obvious that the Church needed more space. Accordingly, an Education Wing, which included for the first time permanent toilet facilities, was added to the north of the church in 1963. Ten years later another expansion brought a new kitchen, office and extra Sunday school rooms.

Throughout its history, Dixie Presbyterian Church has evolved with the times. In 1972, its Session was one of the first in the Presbyterian Church of Canada to ordain women as Elders: Mrs. Betty Phillips and Mrs. Ruth Farquhar, who is still an Elder today. In 2012, the church welcomed its first woman Minister, the Rev. Karen Pozios. And as in the rest of Mississauga, its members come from all over the world. Today two other congregations also worship in its building, the Toronto Eun-Hae Korean Methodist Church and the Mar Elias Eastern Syrian Orthodox Church. Dixie Presbyterian is now in the heart of the bustling city of Mississauga: nevertheless, the church remains on the books of the Presbytery as a "rural church."

*Editor's Note: Dixie Presbyterian Church, located at 3065 Cawthra Road, will welcome visitors and offer guided tours of the historic church as part of Doors Open Mississauga on Saturday, September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013, from 10am to 4pm.*

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## Malton Revision Needed cont'd .....

Bradford, Yorkshire, the son of John Halliday. Many of the area's early settlers came from Yorkshire and any one of them could have suggested the name Malton.

I think that over time, Halliday's local legend as an early businessman and blacksmith got inflated to include a father with the same name who immigrated in 1820 to what would become Malton some 30 years later. Toronto Township was quite sparsely populated until trees were removed and roads were built. Many of the early property owners were speculators and rented out their land to the first settlers. Some of the early settlers appearing in the directory of 1837 were probably in transit, like my own ancestors. Considerably more settlers had arrived by the time of the 1846-47 Brown's Directory. It is hard to believe that a man like Richard Halliday Sr., whom many have described as the first settler of Malton and a prominent businessman, did not appear in either of these directories while the names of many short term renters did.

There may have been other blacksmiths in Malton in the 1820s and 1830s because as soon as the roads were opened, blacksmiths would have been needed. But looking at the 1837 directory, it is pretty clear that only Alexander Ross and Robert Wilson lived at the precise spot where the town developed and a blacksmith shop existed. It looks like Robert Wilson was a blacksmith and I know my ancestor Alexander Ross was.

I am not saying that anyone deliberately misled anyone in earlier histories of the town, it's just that old time stories change with re-telling. The fact that Malton may have had a blacksmith who founded the settlement may be true but it is highly unlikely it was Richard Halliday (dates unknown). From my point of view, contemporary documents which prove someone's residence have more substance than often told tales much after the fact.

Robert Blanchard, Samuel Moore and sons, Joseph Price and sons, Fleming Shaw and Wesley Switzer are all names that appear in both the 1837 and 1846-47 *Home District* directories, indicating a protracted pioneering residence of the area around Malton. Robert Wilson, who eventually would become a blacksmith, if he wasn't one already, also resided in Malton from at least 1837 through the 1850s on Con. 6, Lot 13. Perhaps his legend got conflated with that of Richard Halliday of later day fame, who might have actually been Wilson's apprentice when he first arrived. Based on the evidence, I think some of the assertions or assumptions about there being two Richard Hallidays in Malton, the elder of whom founded the village, need to be re-examined. Where are the documents to prove this?

## A Village Alone cont'd .....

town status for Port Credit in 1961, with Streetsville's incorporation following a year later.

### **Etobicoke Steps In**

In 1962, the year Streetsville became an independent town, the towns of Long Branch, Mimico and New Toronto proposed to amalgamate. During their negotiations, members of a combined task force on municipal union invited civic members in Malton to consider joining their union into a greater Etobicoke. Etobicoke's reason for wanting Malton were obvious. Malton's aviation industries were a huge source of tax revenue. Malton residents knew that Etobicoke didn't want them, just their factories, so Malton residents said no. Maltonians were seeking independence, not an alternate tax revenue leech.

Three years later, the Township of Toronto (with Malton included) decided that it too wanted to incorporate. In its bid for eventual city status, the township councilors quickly realized that they'd have to change their name. The "Township of Toronto" couldn't just become the "City of Toronto", since there already was a "City of Toronto" next door. The town had to search for a new name and it eventually adopted the now familiar "Mississauga". Robert Speck, who was Toronto Township reeve at the time, and was the driving force of incorporation, preferred that the new name be "Malton".

The Specks were a Clarkson family. Robert's preference for "Malton" was a pragmatic one. Malton's earlier move to self-rule still resonated at Toronto Township's council hall. What better way, Speck surmised, to ensure that Malton's healthy taxbase would continue to find its way to the future city's treasury than to name the new town after the old village?

Toronto Township was doing all it could to appease Malton's ratepayers, but Maltonians were still determined to seek their own town status at an upcoming OMB hearing. Representatives for both sides hired lawyers. Reeve Speck was getting anxious. He had hoped to be Mayor Speck by 1968, but Malton's ratepayers had stalled Toronto Township's incorporation hearings well into the 1967 election year. As a result, the name 'Malton' had now become anathema at council. It was off the ballot for the 1967 election.

Malton's second attempt at independence, in 1967, failed. Perhaps it was all for the better. Mississauga has come to respect it's once-distant neighbourhood. And in return Malton's rich history, from Loyalist Canadians to the Canadarm, remain part of Mississauga's rich history.

**In the next issue of Heritage News:** *The Dark Days of 1813, Meandering in Old Malton, and something new from Heritage Mississauga. Don't Miss Issue 3 on news stands in September.*



## Heritage Matters

Heritage Mississauga Events can be found  
on page 2.

For more heritage matters, contact Jane Watt at  
905-828-8411 ext "0" or at  
[info@heritagemississauga.org](mailto:info@heritagemississauga.org)

### Community Events

#### [Art Gallery of Mississauga](http://www.artgalleryofmississauga.com/)

[www.artgalleryofmississauga.com/](http://www.artgalleryofmississauga.com/)

#### [Friends of the Britannia Schoolhouse](#)

The Old Britannia Schoolhouse is open for visitors from 1pm to 4pm on the second Sunday of the month from September to June. Exact dates are as follows:

**Sept 9 - Discovery Day.** We will have scavenger hunts inside the classroom and outside in the yard.

**Oct 14 - The Autumn Garden.** One last tour through the garden before it goes to sleep for the winter. Learn how to preserve foods for the long winter days ahead.

**Nov 11 - Remembering those who have defended our country.** Make a poppy.

**Dec 9 - See the schoolhouse decorated in Victorian Christmas style.** Make a traditional tree ornament and enjoy tea and cookies

#### [Halton Peel Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society](#)

For info contact Jane Watt [jwatt@ica.net](mailto:jwatt@ica.net) 905-281-1701

**September 22** 2pm-4pm-Oakville Library, speaker Larry Cotton will speak on "Whiskey and Wickedness in Halton"

**October 27** 2pm-4pm-Oakville Library, speaker Jane MacNamara will speak on "Inheritance in Ontario: Estate Files and Beyond"

#### [Mississauga Arts Council](#)

[www.mississaugaartscouncil.com/](http://www.mississaugaartscouncil.com/)

#### [Mississauga South Historical Society](#)

**September 19** - Richard Collins and Matthew Wilkinson will present "Our" history, old photo's, archives and stories

**October 19** we will tour Peel Art Gallery Museum+Archives in Brampton, details to follow.

**November 14**-we have booked historic Clarke Hall in Port Credit for our 50<sup>th</sup> birthday party

Reservations required by calling 905-615-4860 Ext. 2110

#### [Mississauga Sports Council](#)

[www.sportsmississauga.org/](http://www.sportsmississauga.org/)

#### [Museums of Mississauga](#)

**August 11** "Downton Abbey" Tea & Tour of Benares Historic House

**August 25, September 22** Afternoon Tea

Reservations required call: 905-615-4860 Ext. 2110

**August Friday evenings** at 7:30 On the Verandah Summer Concert Series at Benares Historic House, admission is pay-what-you-can.

#### [Streetsville Historical Society](#)

The Leslie Log House is open to the public the following dates

**August 7,14,21,28**, 1pm-4pm

**August 4,11,18,25** 1pm-5pm

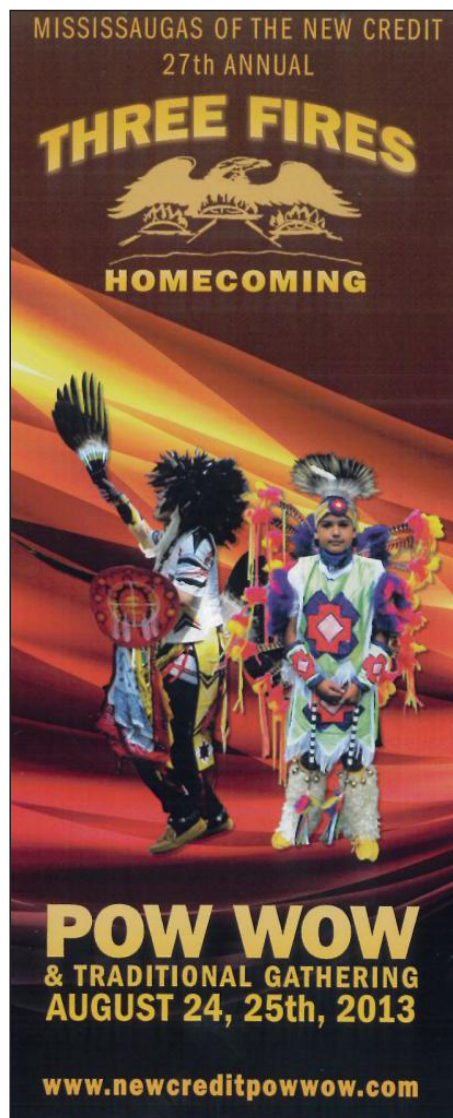
**August 16** 7:30 pm- Leslie Log House-Driftwood Theatre Presents :The Odyssey" -admission is pay-what-you-can.

#### [Trafalgar Township Historical Society](#)

For info contact Jane Watt [jwatt@ica.net](mailto:jwatt@ica.net) 905-281-1701

#### [Visual Arts Mississauga](#)

[www.visualartsmississauga.com](http://www.visualartsmississauga.com)



Drumming,  
Dancing, Crafts,  
Native Plant  
Garden, Exhibits

#### **Saturday**

Grand Entry  
1pm & 7pm

#### **Sunday**

Grand Entry 1pm  
Closing  
Ceremonies  
4pm

Admission  
\$5.00 Under 6  
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Mississauga  
Road,  
Hagersville

For Further  
information  
contact:  
905-768-5686

**CULTURE  
CAFÉ 2013**

Mark your calendars  
**October 10th,  
7:00pm**

**C Café: 300 City Centre Drive**

**Admission is FREE**

For more information contact Museums of Mississauga  
905-615-4860 ext 3306 or visit [MuseumsofMississauga.com](http://MuseumsofMississauga.com)

