



Heritage News

Winter 2017
Volume 30 Issue 1

*Commemorating Confederation
The Newsletter of Heritage Mississauga*

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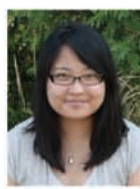
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Cover Image

Flag-raising at the opening of the Clarkson-Lorne Park Centennial Library, 1967 with Reeve Robert Speck raising the flag- PAMA

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Are there any
buildings in
Mississauga that were
built in 1867?

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President's Message *By Barbara O'Neil, President, Heritage Mississauga*

2017: Focus On The Big Picture

One of the smartest bits of advice I was given when I started my career was that the **best managers always use multiple perspectives** when planning and making decisions: immediate, 90 day, one year, two year timeframes; client, shareholder, public, etc.

This advice applies equally well to the personal and political spheres. Taking the long view on a problem is an effective way to minimize relatively unimportant immediate "noise" and often suddenly clarifies a solution.

As 2017 is Canada's 150th Anniversary, it will be a busy and "noisy" year for Heritage Mississauga and other organizations devoted to arts and culture across our City. There will be many small to-do's as well as big commitments for HM, our staff and volunteers. Consequently, the only way our Sesquicentennial activities will be manageable and meaningful will be by working with the Big Picture in mind.

Heritage Mississauga uses a 3 year planning cycle to evaluate progress, assess opportunities and fine-tune strategy. **This is our designated year for setting our course through to 2020.** Coincidentally, the City also has a major initiative underway to update its Culture Master Plan and HM Board directors and staff will be participating on several levels, including focus groups – providing us with the ideal opportunity to align our strategy closely with both the municipality and our community partners.

Local, National & International Perspectives

While HM's programming is aimed at the local level, **we are directly and indirectly influenced by larger economic, political and demographic forces.** For example, we know interest in heritage and our organization has grown substantially in recent years, for a variety of reasons. However, wider economic uncertainty (provincial, national, global) and increased competition for non-profit funding will continue pressure on Heritage Mississauga to do more for less. Further, what will be the effect of President Donald Trump's stated intention to cut arts and culture funding? Will there be a trickle-down impact in Canada? Applying a longer term focus helps with creating strategic contingencies and options for such scenarios.

What Makes You Happy?

An ultimate perspective-check would be to measure plans against their relevance to citizens' wants and needs. What makes you happy? **What gives value to your life and your community?** Adequate infrastructure and a safe environment are necessary. But, what makes a city or neighbourhood desirable beyond these factors is a sense of belonging, pride, distinctiveness, opportunities to interact socially and participate in a range of recreational and cultural activities. As our population expands and the demands of sub/urban life pile up, the absolute importance of recognizing and promoting

local heritage and culture becomes clear. Natural and built neighbourhood focal points, mature trees and appealing landscapes, a mix of human-scale heritage buildings retained among the skyscrapers – all these things have a calming, positive effect on the collective mood and create a unique identity.

Without such elements, we do not evolve great cities that attract large numbers of residents and visitors (who, needless to say, add substantially to the profits of local businesses). It's been said of some uninspired or ugly places that "there is no 'there', there". **Without a specific plan to retain the best of the old and develop distinctive new structures, they will simply not exist in our future city.** Thus, we all have a responsibility to ensure Mississauga matures as functional, beautiful and distinctive.

Save This Date

As mentioned in previous newsletters, HM is featuring John Moore of Newstalk 1010 and Michael Spaziani of MSAi Architects at our spring fundraiser. To avoid conflict with two other major scheduled events, the date for this has been moved to a **luncheon on May 30th**. The event features a conversation on the question: "Mississauga & Heritage: A Contradiction In Terms?", a very timely topic! Call our office to book your tickets. And, visit our website regularly for updates on the many 150th celebrations taking place throughout the year.



Mississauga & Heritage: A Contradiction in Terms?



**Tues. May 30th
11:30am - 1:30pm**

**Tickets: \$75.00
Tables of 8: \$525.00**

**Mississauga Grand
35 Brunel Rd.**

**Newstalk
1010 John
Moore**



**Michael
Spaziani,
MSAi
Architects**

**Moderator Jake Dheer
Senior Operations
Manager Rogers TV**



**Call Heritage Mississauga today to order tickets,
905-828-8411 or visit our website for
ticket form and details**

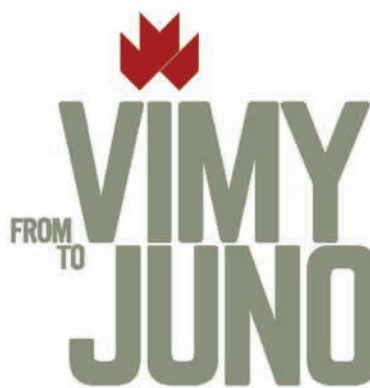
Welcome 2017! It's a year that will be long remembered for its commemorative events and programs. This is a special year for Canadians, not only are we commemorating the 150th anniversary of Confederation, but we also must take a moment to remember those that fell at the Battle of Vimy Ridge during the First World War. April 9 - 12, 1917, Canadians fought and succeeded where no other country had. Check out Matthew's article on page 6 for the details. Heritage Mississauga has partnered with the City of Mississauga's Cemetery's Division and the Museums of Mississauga to present a number of programs that focus on honoring the sacrifice and service of these brave men. Please check out our website for more information about all the dates and times at www.heritagemississauga.com.

The first exhibition that will be available to enjoy is "From Vimy to Juno". This travelling exhibition presented by the Juno Beach Centre has been all over Canada and ends its journey in Mississauga. The exhibition will be setup in the Great Hall of the Civic Centre and is free to enjoy from March 21 to March 31. While working on this exhibition with the Juno Beach Centre, we began to add to the research of our fallen from the Second World War. Do you have stories and memories that you can share of relatives and friends who were involved in this conflict? Please check page 16 for information on how to connect to help us with our research.

We hope you enjoy this Winter newsletter. We have chosen to focus on some of the anniversaries and the history behind Confederation, introduce you to some of the men involved in the process, including Sir William Pearce Howland, a local historic Mississauga resident and a Father of Confederation. Our 2016 research student Lynda Yao fills in the details on Page 7 of the conferences and orderly negotiations process involved in the building of Canada.

It's also a milestone year for the Bradley House Museum as they celebrate their 50th anniversary. Tracy's article on page 13 fills us in on the details and we invite you to visit the Museums website at culture.mississauga.ca/museums for more information on events commemorating this special anniversary.

It's going to be a busy year for all of us, as we participate in multiple events across the city and beyond, sharing "being Canadian". As you travel through the celebrations that commemorate community milestones this year please take a moment to record that special event for future generations. Title and date your pictures and save them, with some comments on what you did and the fun you had. In one hundred years researchers will want to know how our community celebrated in 2017. Help record our community heritage story and ensure that nothing is lost over time. We invite you to share with us your memories and include them in our Resource Centre archives. See you in the community!



**A
NATIONAL
TRAVELLING
EXHIBITION
AND
EDUCATION
CAMPAIGN**

**MARCH 21 - 31, 2017
THE GREAT HALL
MISSISSAUGA CIVIC CENTRE
Civic Centre Hours
Free Admission**



Vimy Showcase at Erin Mills Town Centre



**Saturday April 8th, 2017
Upper Balcony
Centre Court
10am - 6pm**

In partnership with Erin Mills Town Centre, Heritage Mississauga presents a Vimy Showcase in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the famous Battle of Vimy Ridge. The Showcase will feature displays and exhibits on the historic battle, information on the soldiers that fell from our community, First World War re-enactors and members of Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, Lorne Scots and the Toronto Scottish.

Vimy Mural Unveiling

**Sunday April 9th, 2017
Garry W. Morden Training Centre
7535 - Ninth Line, Mississauga, Ontario
further details: www.heritagemississauga.com**

Celebrating Mississauga's Cultural Heritage Project in 2017

By Meghan Mackintosh, Outreach Coordinator, Heritage Mississauga



In 2014, Heritage Mississauga began working on the *Celebrating Mississauga's Cultural Heritage Project*, supported by a grant from the Ontario Trillium Foundation, to build awareness of our city's diverse cultural heritage. This year we're wrapping up the project and we're extremely excited about what we'll be bringing to the community.

In this newsletter I wanted to share the behind-the-scenes details from our latest video launch, as well as what we'll be working on in 2017.

Video Launch! Mississauga: The First 10,000 Years

On Tuesday December 6th, we hosted our Christmas Open House and launched our latest video "Mississauga: The First 10,000 Years."

The first brainstorming session for this 20-minute video took place between Meghan Mackintosh, Jayme Gaspar and Matthew Wilkinson, in our Resource Centre against the backdrop of our library of books, archives, and maps of Mississauga. Inspired by our published book of the same name, and the 2012 *Heritage Guide Mississauga*, this video tells the story of Mississauga from twelve thousand years ago, when this area was just glaciers to pre-amalgamation in the late 1960s.

Our vision was to create a video with the people in this community who have supported Heritage Mississauga over the years, and who are also experts in their fields, and could tell the story of Mississauga through their own interpretation.

Thanks to everyone who helped bring this film to life and to videographers Gabriella and Sandor Bank who took our vision and script and created a gorgeous and educational piece about the city we live in and love.

With special thanks to:

The Ontario Trillium Foundation and their generous support for our *Celebrating Mississauga's Cultural Heritage Project* to build awareness of our city's diverse cultural heritage.

Please visit our YouTube channel:

www.youtube.com/heritagemississauga to watch.

2017 Project Details

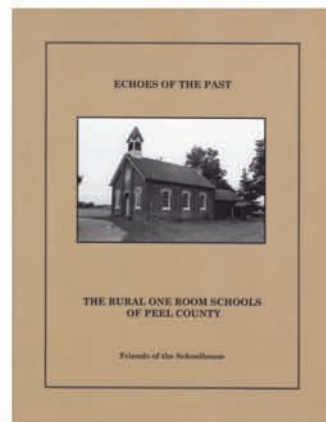
This year we're busy with a lot of content creation and outreach. I'm currently collecting information for our *Cultural Heritage Guide*, which will be the same format and size as our 2012 Heritage Guide. This year's guide will differ in the layout and content, whereas the 2012 guide focused on the history of Mississauga, this guide will focus on our present day heritage, and it will be divided up by Wards, so people reading it will have a great understanding of how to spend their day exploring Mississauga through cultural heritage experiences, cultural landmarks, public art, and the many trails and outdoor areas.

In addition to the guide, we're back shooting a long-form video with Sanborg Productions, which will be part two of the one we launched in December, as well as a 2-3 minute vignette. On top of that, we'll be publishing another festival guide in April, as well as organizing a Cultural Networking Event sometime in the summer. No doubt it's going to be a busy year!

ECHOES OF THE PAST THE RURAL ONE ROOM SCHOOLS OF PEEL COUNTY

A new book by Friends of The Schoolhouse

This is a comprehensive compilation of the almost 100 rural schools of Peel County with archival pictures of each school (where available) and colour photographs showing what they look like and their location as of 2015; historical timelines and interesting trivia in an easy to read format make this a "research-rich exploration of Peel's many one room schoolhouses." In the Hills Volume 23, Number 6, 2016.



Included is information about the state of education in these schools.

This book came about as a result of the research begun by Joan Reid and continued after her death by members of Friends of The Schoolhouse. This book is available from Friends of The Schoolhouse or at Heritage Mississauga for only \$30.

For further information, please contact Jean at 905-826-3475.

Marking 100 Years: The Battle of Vimy Ridge

By Matthew Wilkinson, Historian, Heritage Mississauga



Vimy Pin, Vimy Fdn.,
www

April 9-12 marks the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge during the First World War. Canadian troops were ordered to capture Vimy Ridge in April of 1917.

In the week leading up to the battle, artillery pounded the German positions on the Ridge. Attacking together for the first time, the four Canadian divisions, consisting of more than 15,000 soldiers, stormed the Ridge, and Hill 145, at 5:30 am on April 9th, 1917. Three days of costly battle secured the victory. Many consider the Canadian victory at Vimy a defining moment for Canada, when our country emerged from under the shadow of Great Britain. Canadian troops also earned a reputation as formidable and effective because of this stunning success. But it came at a heavy cost: 3,598 Canadians were killed and another 7,000 wounded.



Vimy Memorial in France, www

Amongst those at Vimy were more than 50 soldiers from historic Mississauga, including seven who lost their lives: Private Dennis Ainger of Erindale, Sergeant Thomas Cartwright of Erindale, Private Joseph Clarke of Streetsville, Private William Kidd of Clarkson, Private Eli Rossiter of Clarkson, Private Jack Young of Clarkson, and Lt. James Fawcett of Streetsville. At least 11 others from historic Mississauga were wounded. Of these, four soldiers received medals for their conduct.

Several events are being planned to commemorate the Battle of Vimy Ridge and remember "Our Boys" who gave their lives there 100 years ago. We will remember them.



Private
Dennis Ainger



Sergeant
Thomas Cartwright



Private
Joseph Clarke



Private
William Kidd



Private
Eli Rossiter



Private
John Young



Lt.
James Fawcett

Introducing Confederation: Celebrating 150 Years

With files from Rachel Alt

On July 1, 2017 Canada will be celebrating 150 years since Confederation in 1867. Confederation did not just happen; it was a long process, brought about by the desire to unify a young country and begin the process of becoming a nation in its own right. The desire for Confederation, by some, was fueled by the fear of American expansion and the threat of repeated Fenian incursions.

With Confederation, on July 1, 1867, the Province of Canada (formerly Upper Canada and Lower Canada, later divided into today's provinces Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick unified to become the Dominion of Canada. Leading up to Confederation there were a series of political conferences aimed at bringing about union of the separate provinces and interests: the Charlottetown Conference (September 1864), the Quebec Conference (October 1864), and the London Conference (December 1866). The conferences culminated in our first constitution.

The British North America Act (BNA Act) came into effect on July 1, 1867, legally creating the Dominion of Canada. The acts divided Federal and Provincial authority and set the framework for the new country.

The other provinces and territories that make up Canada today joined Confederation in the years following: Manitoba (1870), Northwest Territories (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Yukon Territory (1898), Alberta (1905), Saskatchewan (1905), Newfoundland (1949) and Nunavut (1999).



CANADA 150
1867-2017

The Dominion of Canada was not born out of revolution or an outburst of nationalism. Rather, Canada came to be through a series of conferences and orderly negotiations, culminating in the terms of Confederation on July 1, 1867.

Leading Up to 1867

What led to Canada's Confederation of 1867 was not a violent revolution or a radical break from colonial control, but rather a series of conferences and negotiations amongst the colonies and provinces that made up British North America at the time. By the latter half of the 19th century, the concept of a union between Canada East (Quebec), Canada West (Ontario), and the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had been spreading across the colonies and gaining momentum. Two factors that played a key role in giving the Confederation movement momentum were the American Civil War and the perceived lack of concern by the British Crown for affairs in British North America. The American Civil War created uncertainty and a fear of American aggression in British North America. The Trent Affair and the apparent hesitation of the British Crown to involve itself in the affairs of North America only inflamed tensions north of the border. By 1864 the idea of Confederation was transformed from a conversational idea to an effective solution to an overwhelming security issue that was brewing in the south.

The Great Coalition

One of the key champions for Confederation was Alexander Galt, a key Conservative at the time. Initially opposing the idea of a Union, or Confederation, was the Clear Grit (Reformer) George Brown. The Reformers were not keen on such radical change to the political makeup of British North America and proposed a more moderate federation of the provinces of Canada. Throughout the early 1860s, the Reformers actively campaigned against the Conservatives, who were led by John A. Macdonald and George Etienne Cartier, and at times seemed to be winning the push against Confederation. Macdonald knew the powers that the Reformers held in Canada West, which compelled him to renegotiate the terms of Canadian federation to suit the demands of the Reformers. In time a coalition emerged with Brown, Cartier and Macdonald. The American Civil War (1861-65) and the Fenian Raids of 1866 brought the issue of security to the forefront of the two parties' bickering, and creating common ground between the Conservatives and Reformers.

September 1-9, 1864: The Charlottetown Conference

Immediately after the Great Coalition had been cemented, Macdonald and his new Reformer partners began to look towards the Maritimes as the next step in the political agenda for unity. In order for Confederation to succeed, the Province of Canada (Canada East and Canada West) must gain the allegiance of the Maritime colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. In August of 1864,

delegates from the Province of Canada travelled to Charlottetown to participate in a conference that was initially held to discuss the union of the Maritimes. Long before the ideas of Confederation came into being, the Maritime colonies had pondered the idea of uniting Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island into a single province. In 1864, the idea of the Maritime Union was rekindled and proposed by Arthur Hamilton Gordon. In light of the political turmoil in Canada West, Gordon felt an increasing need to consolidate and strengthen the Maritime colonies. However, a series of negotiations leading up to 1864 had failed largely due to the fact that none of the three Maritime colonies wanted to give up their individual legislative powers and the emergence of an anti-Confederation political party. Maritime newspapers also began to flood the public with fearful propaganda that a union with the Province of Canada would swallow up the coastal provinces. The Province of Canada sent its foremost key players to Charlottetown on September 1, 1864 – which included John A. Macdonald, George Brown, Alexander Galt, William McDougall and Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Initially the discussion between the Canadians and Maritimers did not seem to progress well, largely due to the Maritimers who felt their needs would be neglected in the new federation. Caught between political stalemate and financial decline, the Maritime colonies eventually voted in favour of a federal union as it was determined that Confederation would allow the Maritimes to retain their independent legislative control, and guaranteed the completion of the Intercolonial Railway. The Charlottetown Conference marked the first and most significant step in the journey towards Confederation.



Delegates at the Quebec Conference, 1864, www

October 10-27, 1864: The Quebec Conference

At the end of the Charlottetown Conference, the delegates agreed to meet again within the year to further discuss the terms of Confederation. This led to the Quebec Conference that took place later in the fall of 1864. Unlike the

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Sir William Pearce Howland *By Dave Cook*

Plans are underway to have the historic Confederation Square plaque commemorating Sir William Pearce Howland, the only U.S. born Father of Canadian Confederation, reinstalled at Confederation Square on the Dundas, just west of Hurontario Street.

The proposed development of that area is now in its final planning stages and the plaque should be placed there within the next 12 months.



Howland Plaque Unveiling, 1967, MLS

The plaque was unveiled by Chief Justice William C. G. Howland, Sir William's great grandson, August 16th, 1967 on the site of what was then the Town Hall office at Dundas Street south, just east of Confederation Parkway. Also on hand for the ceremony were Ontario Minister of Education, William G. Davis, Toronto Township Reeve Robert Speck, Robert Harrison, former Toronto Township Councillor and Chairman of Toronto Township Centennial Committee and Dr. J.M.L. Careless, Archaeological & Historical Sites Board, Province of Ontario.

Born in 1811 in Pawling, N.Y. of Quaker ancestry, Sir William Pearce Howland arrived in Canada to settle in Cooksville in 1830. He was employed by Alijah Lewis as a clerk in Lewis' general store. Two years later, William and his brother Peleg purchased the store.

He became a naturalized British citizen in 1841 and soon began to establish himself as an influential businessman. He purchased Cooper's Mill, located west of Toronto in 1844 and expanded the mill by building a larger operation as well as opening a general store.

Sir William established warehouses in Toronto and by 1852 his brothers Peleg and Henry Stark Howland joined with him. The two brothers then moved to Kleinburg to operate a mill and

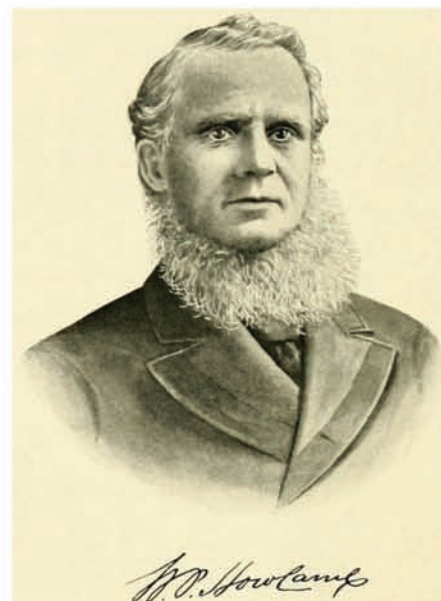
store there. Later Peleg and another brother, Frederick Aiken, joined Sir William to become business partners.

He quickly became active in politics, joined the reform movement and established a very close relationship with George Brown. For many years Sir William's friends had encouraged him to run for political office and, in 1857, he won a seat in the Legislative Assembly for York West. Two years later, he became active in the Reform Party's finance committee, where he worked alongside Oliver Mowat and William McDougall. When the Reformers took control of the Assembly in 1861, Sir William joined the new government led by John Sandfield Macdonald. He became Finance Minister and later was appointed as Receiver General.

When the government collapsed in 1864, it was succeeded by the Great Coalition. While Sir William was not initially part of the Ministry, he was later made Postmaster General.

In the mid 1860's he travelled to Washington to have the Reciprocity Treaty renewed. However, negotiations proved fruitless as the Americans were simply not interested.

December 1866 found Sir William in London where the final negotiations of the British North America Act occurred. He quickly distanced himself from George Brown's Reformers by joining with John A. Macdonald's Conservatives. On July 1, 1867, Sir William crossed the floor and was named Minister of Revenue in Canada's first Federal Government.



Sir William Pearce Howland, www

Sir William retired from office the following year and then accepted an appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He held this post for five years before he returned to private business. He continued to be interested in community affairs until his death January 1, 1907.

Sir William had two sons and a great grandson who made their marks in the political arena. William Holmes Howland served as the 25th Mayor of Toronto (1886-1887) while a second son, Oliver Aiken Howland served as Toronto's 31st. Mayor (1901-1902).

Cont'd pg. 14

Peel County's First Member of Federal Parliament Opposed Federation

Soon after the first federal member of parliament for Peel County died in 1876 – nine years after the Confederation he opposed – a biographer tried to set John Hillyard Cameron above his parliamentary peers, eulogizing him as Macdonald's toughest leadership contender in the years leading up to Confederation. Cameron and the future prime minister were opponents on many Conservative policies, including the



John Hillyard Cameron, www

terms for the birth of a new nation, but Cameron had none of the leadership skills Macdonald used to direct Confederation his way. To be fair Cameron had none of Macdonald's devious traits either, but when the time came to record Canada's birth, dynamic men like Macdonald became famous. Men like Cameron became footnotes.

Cameron and Macdonald knew each other since childhood. They were both raised in Kingston and both attended the same middle school, although the two did not share classes. Macdonald was two years older than Cameron. Cameron was born in France, where his father Angus had served with the 79th Highlanders as part of Britain's post-Napoleon occupation forces. John was eight when his father's regiment was reassigned to Upper Canada's Fort Henry in 1825.

Kingston was about as cosmopolitan a city as Upper Canada had at the time. The magnificent city hall and the austere courthouse were reminders that Kingston was an important legal and administrative centre for this nation-to-be. Lawyers offices seemed to reside on every street corner. There were three on the same block as Cameron's (and Macdonald's) middle school. The barristers, in their silly yet somehow authoritative wigs must have made an impression on both teens. They both became lawyers.

Cameron's commitment to conservatism began just after his 20th birthday, if the often-told story is to be believed. When rebel leader William Lyon Mackenzie began to assemble his army north of Toronto, it is said that Captain James Fitzgibbon, commander of Toronto, selected young Cameron above all others to ring the bell at Upper Canada College to warn the loyal people of Toronto to rise up against the rebels. It's a good story, and it's founded at least on a bit of truth. Cameron was an officer in the Queen's Rangers and was studying law at the

very college where the warning bell was rung, but whether or not Cameron was the one who dangled off the ground, clinging to the rope that chimed the call to loyal arms, is questionable. Cameron was admitted to the bar in 1838 and was welcomed into the Family Compact in 1843 when he married Eliza Boulton, a daughter of Henry James Boulton, who was Solicitor General of Upper Canada. Soon after the engagement, Cameron conveniently found work with his father-in-law.

With his political and business associates to advise him, Cameron became a wealthy man, at least on paper. Most businessmen in Canada in the 1850s didn't have real money – not the kind that you buy things with. Most had investments instead and most of these were investments in half-completed, almost completed, or not-a-chance-of-ever-being-completed railways. The few politicians who didn't invest in the countless chancy railway schemes invested in the various banks that floated loans to these railways-in-progress.

Cameron lost everything he had in 1857 when a recession hit. It was a recession brought on by men like Cameron who invested money they hoped to have, but didn't have in the bank when those banks starting calling in loans. By the time Cameron ran for a seat in Peel in 1861 he was about £100,000 in debt – whatever that means. It's hard to compare 19th century British pounds to 21st century Canadian dollars, but suffice it to say that the same biographer who elevated Cameron's political status referred to Cameron's debts as “staggering”.

On that account alone, Cameron's chance of winning the seat in Peel in 1861 were slim. But just when Cameron's financial fortunes were at an abyss, his political fortunes were rising to a peak.

An Order in Disorder

Today, the Grand Orange Lodge of Canada promotes patriotism, but the Orange Order began as a movement of Irish Protestants whose sole purpose seems to have been to aggravate any political attempt to ensure rights to Catholic Canadians. By the time Cameron joined the Order in 1857, the fiercely militant old guard had been counterbalanced by a moderate faction. A rift formed between Orangemen who supported the progressive Ogle Gowan and those who favoured new leadership under the ultraconservative George Benjamin. Having joined the paramilitant group just three years earlier, Cameron had ties to neither Gowan nor Benjamin and as a result was elected Grand Master of the Order in June 1859 by being the candidate that Orange members disliked the least.

Cont'd pg. 14

Canada's Confederation and Township of Toronto Centennial library projects

The Region of Peel Archives at PAMA exists to preserve and provide access to the documentary heritage of the Peel area. Among our holdings can be found newspapers, historians' files, and government committee records that shed light on a variety of subjects, including Confederation and Township of Toronto Confederation Centennial projects.

Exceptionally Rare Newspapers and Confederation

In 2016 the Archives was given the records of the Mayfield General Store, a local business that was located on what is now the border between Brampton and Caledon. Among the records were five *Brampton Times* newspapers originally published between 1861 and 1868.

The newspapers, which were held in a safe for decades, are in pristine shape, and four of the five do not exist on microfilm, so they may in fact be the only surviving copies of these papers anywhere!

The *Brampton Times* saw itself as a county news service and therefore covered events throughout Peel and beyond. Among advertisements for the Township of Toronto Fall Fair, Gooderham's and Worts in Port Credit, and the Streetsville Plank Road Company, can also be found commentary on the prospect of Confederation. In the September 28th, 1866 paper a submission states that "... Confederation or Union, whichever principle shall be finally adopted, will amalgamate the whole of the British North American Provinces into one people, to become in due course of time the most happy and the most prosperous in the whole vast range of the Empire of Great Britain."

Later issues offer reprints of the minutes of the Second Session of the new Dominion Parliament, as well as an overview of updated Post Office Regulations that were coming into force, including postal rates and stamp denominations.

Peel Historian Wm. Perkins Bull's take on Confederation

Wm. Perkins Bull, a prominent lawyer and historian, spent a

great deal of time in the 1930s researching the history of the Peel area, and in doing so, collected a great deal of material on Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon. Tucked away in a file on the history of Peel politics is an overview of the circumstances surrounding Confederation. Bull places Confederation in its contemporary context while also lamenting the fact that some residents of the Dominion began to question and criticize Confederation / the British North America Act after the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. What these criticisms were, and how they may or may not have been addressed, we leave to researchers.

Township of Toronto (Mississauga) Centennial Library Projects, 1967



Flag-raising at the opening of the Clarkson-Lorne Park Centennial Library, 1967, City of Mississauga fonds, PAMA

1967 was a really good year for readers! In celebration of the centennial of Confederation, the Toronto Township library system added a branch at Lakeview, and built a new home for the Malton and Lorne Park branches. The latter was located in the Lorne Park Shopping Centre, and its replacement opened as "Clarkson-Lorne Park." The Town of Streetsville also opened a modern facility to replace their existing branch.

Since the Region of Peel Archives is the official repository for local government records, including the City of Mississauga's records, we're fortunate to possess the minutes of the Township of Toronto Public Library Board. The minutes reveal that the turnaround speed to see the projects to completion was rather tremendous. By February 1967 the group was debating whether the "White Oaks" (Clarkson-Lorne Park) and "Serson Park" (Lakeview) branches should be attached to the outside wall of existing schools, but still be independently operated.

Cont'd pg. 14

Nominations, Nominations, Nominations!

By Jenny Walker, Program Developer, Heritage Mississauga

Yes it's that time again when the call goes out for nominations for the Heritage Heroes in our community. New for this year, the nomination process has been streamlined and the nomination deadline moved to June 30 as we've also moved the event from November to October 12. The theme for the Credits 2017 is of course Canada's 150th and this year we're returning to our friends at the Mississauga Grand on Brunel Road in the City.



Jack Prazares, HM

Last year's event was spectacular and further details can be seen at: thecredits2016.strikingly.com. Unfortunately one of our award winners, Jack Prazares was unable to attend and I caught up with him at his office at Senso Group Building Supplies Ltd., in Mississauga to present him with his award and record the moment.

Jack is a past chair of Carassauga and a long-time supporter of cultural heritage in the city; he received a lifetime membership from Heritage Mississauga and a Special Recognition Award for his tireless work in the community.

Who do you know that deserves to be recognized? Categories include: Lifetime Achievement, Business Leader, Heritage Champion, Modern, Natural, Aboriginal Culture, Community Group, Community Individual, Youth, Volunteer and Architectural. Go to our website, fill in a form and nominate a "Heritage Hero" in your community today.

Did You Know?



Mississauga is known to be home to three buildings built in 1867, the year of Confederation. There may be other buildings in Mississauga with ties to Confederation or 1867 – please let us know!



The original Trinity Anglican Church building and cemetery on Stavebank Road in Port Credit was opened in 1867.



The Peer House in Port Credit, now home to the Chelsea Restaurant located at 7 John Street in Port Credit, was built in 1867 as a private family home.



Construction began on the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Streetsville, located at 295 Queen Street South, in 1867, with the church completed in 1868.

Historic Mississauga Celebrates Canada's Diamond Jubilee

By Liz McQuaig, Librarian, Central Library, Arts & History Department, Mississauga Library System

The Dominion of Canada was now 60 years old and it was time to celebrate the country's accomplishments! According to *The Port Credit News*, Canada's land mass had grown since Confederation to equal one third of the British Empire, its population had tripled, and the country had prospered "in every way" from railroad construction and shipping tonnage to bank capital, value of manufactures and trade.

The National Celebration of Confederation Committee in Ottawa promoted local celebrations across the county with literature and suggestions. Men and women who had lived in Canada since 1867 were to be given a place of honour in parades and other events. School children had a prominent role since they were future citizens of what was to be an even greater Canada. Ideally, everyone in the community would have "a real heartfelt interest" in the celebration of their district and newcomers, especially, made to feel that they had a place in their adopted country.

In Port Credit, the Diamond Jubilee Committee planned an elaborate celebration for Friday, July 1. There would be "few dull minutes" in a program that began with a parade at 10 a.m. followed by a devotional service, public speaker and picnic lunch in the morning, land and water sports, baby show and supper in the afternoon and band concert, pageant and dancing in the evening. The grand finale at 10 p.m. was a bonfire and fireworks on the beach.



The Township of Toronto held its Jubilee Celebration in Cooksville on Saturday, July 2. It was advertised in *The Port Credit News* and *The Streetsville Review* and began with a school children's parade at noon followed by raising of the new flag and baseball, races and football in the afternoon. All Township organizations were invited to participate. On Sunday afternoon there was a public service in the Fair Grounds with Revs. T. Dodds, E. Harden and H.V. Thompson as part of Canada's coast-to-coast national expression of Thanksgiving.

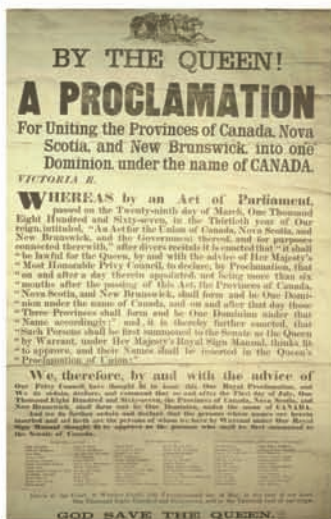
For news articles on Canada's Diamond Jubilee and Peel County's 60th Anniversary, please search *The Port Credit News* on Canadiana Public Collections, www.pub.canadiana.ca



Front Page of the Diamond Jubilee Issue, 24 June 1927, MLS

CANADA 150

By Kathy Baker, Executive, Halton-Peel Branch OGS



Do you have an ancestor who settled in the Halton-Peel Region in or before 1867? Why did they come to Canada and where did they settle? To mark the 150th anniversary of Confederation, Halton-Peel Branch, OGS will publish your stories in their upcoming newsletters. Submissions may range from a paragraph to a page and are needed by April 1st.

Send details to Kathy Baker, kebaker1900@gmail.com

Website: <https://haltonpeel.ogs.on.ca>

Confederation was accomplished when the Queen gave royal assent to the British North America Act (BNA Act) on March 29, 1867, followed by a royal proclamation stating: "We do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the First day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion, under the name of Canada." That act, which united the Province of Canada with the colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, came into effect on July 1st that year.

50 Years a Museum! Celebrating Bradley House

By Tracy Oliveira, Collections Assistant, Museums of Mississauga

Did you know that Bradley Museum is Mississauga's oldest operating museum? It opened on June 11th 1967 to coincide with the Centennial Celebrations for Canada. This year the Museums of Mississauga will be celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Bradley house.

The story of how the Bradley house came to be a museum begins with local resident Kenneth Armstrong who in 1959 donated the home to the Toronto Township. The home, which sat on land owned by the British American Oil Company, was in threat of demolition as it sat unused and abandoned for a number of years.

Many local residents expressed concerns to the municipality for the potential loss of this building and Toronto Township appointed Reeve Mary Fix and Councillor Robert Harrison to look into the history of the structure and brainstorm ideas on moving and using the home in the community. The two formed the Township of Toronto Historical Foundation which would be responsible for restoring and managing the home. Fix served as Chairperson when it received its provincial charter in 1960. The Foundation still operates today as Heritage Mississauga.



Opening Day, HM



Opening Day, MOM

Mary Fix and Robert Harrison served on the original board and were assisted by the following individuals: Anthony Adamson, Marian MacRae, Jeanne Minninnick, Albert Colucci, Alan Crossly, Grant Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bluett and R. Vanderburgh.

The volunteers and board of the Township of Toronto Historical Foundation worked hard and set out clear policies and procedures to properly restore Lewis Bradley's home into a museum. Their goal was to restore the house to the 1830s date and operate it as a historic house museum. The initial work of the organization was to collect and purchase artifacts to furnish the early 19th century farm house.

In 1961 the Bradley house was moved from the shores of Lake Ontario to its present site. Several work parties took place using the assistance of more than 100 volunteers to restore the building. The Foundation led the volunteer program but partnered with other community groups such as the Kiwanis and Kumeetus Clubs to draw people to participate in the work parties. The restoration of the home was funded by the municipality however, it relied heavily on private and corporate donations.

Today the home is operated under the Culture Division, City of Mississauga and continues to offer a wide variety of public programming for all ages to explore the past.

Centennial Project at the heart of the Bradley Museum Log Cabin

The history of Bradley Museum Log Cabin represents two stories of volunteer and community collaboration within Mississauga. A log cabin was the most common building found in Upper Canada. This one was estimated to be built in the 1830s. The original cabin was built in Dufferin County, our neighbour to the north of Peel. In 1967 a wide variety of Centennial projects were undertaken by local community groups to celebrate Canada's 100th Birthday. The story begins with moving the original building to the west bank of the Credit River in Port Credit back in 1967. The 4th Port Credit Scouts group had the opportunity to move the structure and rebuild it in Port Credit to be used as a meeting place for members of the Centennial Rover Crew. The meeting hut, appropriately named Centennial Hall, officially opened in July 1967. The opening was attended by Port Credit mayor Tom McCollum and members of council.

Today the Log Cabin is situated on the Bradley Museum property. The cabin was moved and rebuilt in 2007 to provide a wide variety of programming activities. The project to move the cabin was undertaken as a community project involving Museums of Mississauga and many volunteers under the direction of the Log Cabin Task Force.



Log cabin, Port Credit before relocation, MOM

PAMA Library Records cont'd . . .

By March 1967, they committed to building separate structures, with a 14-week construction schedule and an August 1st, 1967 completion date.

Branch names fluctuated depending on the meeting. What was Serson Park in February became Western Branch in March, and White Oaks became Whiteoaks. Credit for the final names is shared between two prominent female politicians: Mary Fix suggested that community names be used to ensure that they were preserved, and Caye Killaby brought the issue to council, receiving approval.

All of the Centennial branches opened in October 1967, and the minutes reveal that as of a month later 1,831 books had been borrowed by area residents. The minutes also reveal that the cornerstones of the Centennial libraries likely contain time capsules, including a history of the library system as well as a listing of Library Board and Council members.

The records discussed above (except for the time capsules) can be consulted in the Archives Reading Room.

Please check our website for our hours of operation: <http://www.pama.peelregion.ca>

Howland cont'd . . .

His grandson, William Goldwin Carrington Howland, a lawyer, served as a Judge of the Court of Appeal, Supreme Court of Ontario in 1975 and two years later he was appointed Chief Justice of Ontario.

Today the building Sir William built in 1860, Lambton House, stands as a tribute to this great man and is open to visitors. The 19th century landmark is located by the east bank of the Humber River at 4066 Old Dundas Street, York. The name of the building came as a result of Sir William's support of the reform movement at the time. He named the house Lambton after former Governor General John George Lambton (Lord Durham).

Lambton House is designated under Part Four of the Ontario Heritage Act for both architectural and historic reasons.

Richard's Ramblings cont'd . . .

Because he was the head of the Order in Canada, the 1861 election in Peel wasn't even close. Peel was a stronghold of conservatism. Where else could the Grand Master be more at home, even if he didn't actually have a home here? (He lived in Toronto but was able to run in Peel because he owned land here.) Cameron won Peel County 1,633 to 1,145, but that margin of popularity didn't extend to Ottawa.

As soon as the 7th Parliament of the Province of Canada opened for business the topic turned to confederation with the remaining British American provinces. Cameron quickly found himself on the wrong side of the fight for nationhood. Cameron was a strong supporter of a union. He was just opposed to Macdonald's vision of it. Cameron believed in a loose alliance of provinces, with the real legislative power being held by each province. This was the best way to join British Ontario with the British maritime colonies while at the same time limiting Quebec's power to impose Catholic and Francophone equality. (Spoken like a true Orangeman.) Sir John A. espoused a strong national government, and cultural equality. (Spoken like a true opportunist.)

Cameron also criticized the small clique of men around Macdonald for drafting a new nation behind closed doors. Cameron was at least partly right on that claim. He was certainly out of the loop, and he had only himself to blame. Macdonald noted of Cameron that "he lacks general intelligence" but despite this, and the opposition Cameron posed to his leadership, Macdonald felt it wise to appease the country's top Orangeman by offering him a cabinet post. The post was a minor one, and one that Cameron's ego couldn't accept. By rejecting the cabinet position, Cameron found himself on the other side of Macdonald's closed door.

Cameron was returned as the member for Peel in the 1867 election (although by only 68 votes this time) so he did serve Peel in Canada's first national parliament. But Cameron's opposition to Macdonald's party leadership in 1861 kept him well back in the backbenches. Had Cameron accepted the post Macdonald had offered in 1861, he might still have been a minister at the time of formal Confederation six years later, becoming a Father of Confederation.

In Memoriam

We are saddened by the passing of three friends of Heritage Mississauga in 2016 who gave much of themselves to sharing and celebrating the story of our city.

Marjorie Hancock, noted nurserywoman, artist and friend of heritage, having lived most of her life at her beloved Hancock Woodlands on Camilla Road, passed away on June 4, 2016 at the age of 84.

Terry Boyle, Muskoka resident and author of "Haunted Mississauga" (2006) the book, amongst numerous other publications on the haunted happenings around the province, passed away on July 11, 2016 at the age of 63.

Philip Berry, a long-time friend, volunteer and printer for Heritage Mississauga passed away on August 12, 2016. His unwavering support, selfless service, and dedication to perfection are greatly missed.

Charlottetown Conference, the delegates who gathered in Quebec focused on discussing the political outcomes of Confederation. The central topics of the conference were national security, railways, foreign relations, and expansion into the Northwest. While the media was largely banned from the event, later reports of members involved stated that the atmosphere was shockingly nationalistic. George Brown proposed the basic outline for the new government: a federal legislature with representatives from each province, and the number of delegates would be based on the population they represented. The Maritimes took issue with this offer and stated that each province should get equal representation, or else the less populated Maritime Provinces would not be able to protect their interest in the new federation. Indeed, the Maritimes had little to gain from Confederation compared to the other provinces, but nevertheless supported the movement for economic purposes. At the end of the Quebec Conference, little was accomplished. This was mainly due to certain disagreements amongst the major parties attending. However, historians and scholars consider this event as one of the most important steps towards Confederation because of the spirit of nationalism it invoked. It is undeniable that delegates of the conference were confident and strongly in favour of Confederation, and although nothing was signed or decided on the aftermath of the union, all the provinces worked ambitiously towards a common goal.

December 4, 1866 – March 27, 1867: The London Conference

The London Conference began in the start of December in 1866. The Fenian Raids of 1866 and the fear of further American aggression brought together the various parties for a third conference to see if a decision could be reached for unification. Delegates from Canada went to England in December of 1866 in an attempt to finalize their new constitution with the British Crown. Key political figures such as John A. Macdonald, Alexander Galt, William McDougall and **William Pearce Howland** attended this lengthy conference that would ultimately receive Royal Assent on March 19, 1867 and culminate in the Royal Proclamation on July 1, 1867. The first task for the delegates upon arriving in Westminster was to review the Quebec Resolutions (sometimes referred to as the Quebec Scheme) that would later become the framework of the Canadian constitution. However, the conference was not all smooth sailing as two main issues quickly surfaced: the first issue arose when Prince Edward Island decided against joining the federal union, as



Unofficial Arms for the Dominion of Canada,
1868, *www*

they felt they had nothing to gain from Confederation – a discontent that had been felt since the Charlottetown Conference; the second major issue centered on the Maritime Catholics who demanded separate schools for Roman Catholic children in the new federation. This demand was strongly resisted by Maritime delegates, and what ultimately came out of negotiations was the creation of separate school systems in Canada, with the exception of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The back-and-forth amongst the delegates themselves and with the Colonial Office took weeks to reach a conclusion. Finally, on February 11, 1867, the delegates completed their final draft of the British North America Act (later renamed the Constitution Act, 1867) and sent it to Queen Victoria for Royal Assent. Delegates such as John A. Macdonald desired for greater separation from Britain,

even going as far as proposing to name Canada as the 'Kingdom of Canada'. However, this idea was unanimously rejected due to a strong sense of loyalty. The Constitution of 1867 was set to be enacted on July 1, 1867, which successfully concluded the London Conference. Before returning home, the delegates attended an extra special event on February 16: the marriage of John A. Macdonald and Agnes, the daughter of a Colonial Office servant.

Confederation itself was a monumental National and political moment in Canada's history that had a tremendous impact on all communities throughout Canada. Despite the little amount of information that was found in regards to Toronto Township's specific connections to Confederation, there is no doubt that the residents of historic Mississauga were politically active during the time, and even though Confederation happened on a federal level, residents throughout the smaller communities of Canada were most certainly aware of its occurrence.

Stay tuned for more!

The Summer 2017 issue of the *Heritage News* will follow on the theme of Confederation and share a number of stories on 1867 and the 1967 Centennial Celebrations in Toronto Township (Mississauga).

Heritage Matters

Heritage Mississauga

Exhibition: From Vimy to Juno, March 21 - 31, 2017, The Great Hall, Mississauga Civic Centre

Vimy Showcase: April 8, 2017 10am - 6pm Erin Mills Town Centre Upper Balcony, Centre Court

Vimy Mural April 9, 2017 Garry W. Morden Training Centre check website for further details

Debbie Hatch Discovery Centre - The Grange:

Nisreen Askar February 7 - March 10

Rick Hansen Secondary School, March 21 - April 21

Erindale Secondary School, May 2 - May 26

Lower Hall Exhibition: Croatia - Canadian Heritage Museum Art Exhibition

Mississauga Remembers: The Second World War



Wallace Cameron
Pickering, Port
Credit, aged 20,
killed July 8, 1944
in Normandy

Heritage Mississauga has begun to document our fallen from the Second World War. To date, we have a list of 95 men and women who went overseas during the Second World War and never returned home. We are also tracing historic Mississauga connections to service and specific battles during the Second World War, including D-Day and the Canadian landing on Juno Beach.

Heritage Mississauga will be sharing many of the stories, memories, and sacrifice of those men and women from historic Mississauga who served and fell.

If you have any information or pictures of our fallen from the Second World War, please contact us: history@heritagemississauga.org or 905-828-8411 ext.29.

We will remember them.

Community Contacts

Art Gallery of Mississauga

www.artgalleryofmississauga.com

Friends of the Britannia Schoolhouse

Mar 12 - Maple Sugaring The early pioneers depended on maple sugar as a sweetener. The First Nations people showed them how to harvest this sweet sap. Come and see our display of storybooks and activities.

Halton-Peel Branch of the Ontario Genealogical

Society contact jwatt@ica.net 905-281-1701

March 26 2-4 Tammy Tipler-Priolo, Aboriginal Research at Brampton Four Corners Library

Mississauga Arts Council

1055-300 City Centre Drive Mississauga, ON L5B 3C9 905-615-4278 mac@mississaugaartscouncil.com

Mississauga South Historical Society

For more info contact Richard Collins chessie217@gmail.com

Meeting dates for 2017- March 28, May 23, July 25, September 26, and November 28.

Meetings begin at 7 p.m. at Lorne Park Library, 1474 Truscott Drive, Mississauga.

Mississauga Sports Council and the Sports Hall of

Fame 5600 Rose Cherry Place - Suite 101 (Concourse Lobby - near the elevator), Sports Complex - Hershey SportZone, Mississauga, Ontario L4Z 4B6 Contact: info@mississaugasportscouncil.org Tel: 905-267-3536 www.sportsmississauga.org

Museums of Mississauga

Bradley Museum

Benares Historic House

Leslie Log Cabin

<https://culture.mississauga.ca/museums>

Streetsville Historical Society

The Streetsville Historical Society's archives at Leslie Log House is open on Sundays and Wednesdays from 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm.

Trafalgar Township Historical Society

For further information contact Michelle Knoll at 905-617-0068

Visual Arts Mississauga

www.visualartsmississauga.com