

Heritage News

Winter 2014
Volume 27 Issue 1



In this issue:

Celebrating Mississauga

The Newsletter of Heritage Mississauga

Inside . . .

President's Message/3

The Editor's Desk/4

Programs Plus/5

Richards Ramblings/6

The Darker Side/7

Making Sense of a City/8

Museum News/9

"Mississauga's Song"/10

Who is Mississauga?/10

We Were Once World Leaders/11

Tragedy Avoided/12

Medical Miracles/13

Historic Places of Play/14

Heritage Matters/16

Did you Know?



Malton is celebrating an anniversary this year?
Pg. 15

Front Cover

In 1974 Tommy Hunter recorded a song called "Mississauga". This cover of the record celebrates the members of the chorus who participated on the recording. Tucked in behind Tommy to the left is Councillor Hazel McCallion. Check out Historian Matthew Wilkinson's story about his interview with Mr. Hunter on page 10.

Image courtesy of the Museums of Mississauga



We invite everyone to join us for an
Equinox Sunrise Ceremony
led by Métis Elder Joseph Paquette on
Sunday March 23rd at the
Robinson-Adamson House "The Grange",
1921 Dundas St. W.
(one block west of Mississauga Road)
Gather-6:30 am, Ceremony-6:45am

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 You can also visit us at: www.heritagemississauga.com

NEXT DEADLINE: March 21, 2014

Editor: Jayme Gaspar, Executive Director

Content: Matthew Wilkinson

Layout & Typesetting: Jayme Gaspar

Contributors: Richard Collins, Dave Cook, Kristen Anne Csenkey, Jayme Gaspar, Katie Hemingway, Museums of Mississauga, Barbara O'Neil, Adrita Shah Noor, Tom Urbaniak, Jenny Walker, Jane Watt, Matthew Wilkinson,

Photography: Ancestry.ca, Google Earth, Heritage Mississauga, Museums of Mississauga, Judy Schnurr, Toronto Telegram, www

Printing: The Print Gurus

by Barbara O'Neil, President, Heritage Mississauga



2014's Landmark Anniversaries

We begin the New Year with very good news that our annual grant application (for \$215K) has been approved by the City's Grant Committee. As **2014 marks Mississauga's 40th Anniversary as a city**, this will enable Heritage Mississauga to participate in a wide range of celebratory and commemorative activities planned over the next 12 months.

Let me give you a flavour of some of the popular-demand and the marquis events scheduled:

1. January: a low key but busy month, as **lots of behind-the-scenes work** (researching, writing, and budgeting details) is completed for a multitude of projects.
2. February: is **Heritage Month**, which we're marking by launching the first in our 2014 series of 4 **Genealogy Workshops** including one with the World War I theme. Our Historian's calendar is also heavily booked this month with **Speaking Engagements**. If you're interested in attending our workshops, or in booking Matthew Wilkinson to speak to a local group, we recommend contacting our office early, as both are in high demand.
3. March: one of our regular update presentations to **City**



Joe Paquette & Clayton Cadeau, HM

Council will likely take place this month or next, depending on agenda availability. Our **Equinox Ceremony** will be celebrated on the lawn of The Grange at dawn on March 23rd. Our **WWI Travelling Kit Bag Exhibit** will launch via the Mississauga Public Library branches.

4. April: Board Directors will complete a **Strategic Planning exercise**, to guide business and financial plans for the next 3 years. As needed, any changes to our Constitution & Bylaws, or other key organizational documents will be identified and made.

5. May: an expanded **Membership Benefits Program** will be introduced (with more deals on local products, services, events and restaurants) at our AGM. Heritage Mississauga will again participate in **Carassauga**.

6. June: we will be celebrating **Aboriginal Day** (a teaching event open to all Mississaugans), at JC Saddington Park. As well, we'll participate in the **Bread & Honey Festival**.

7. July & August: The long-planned **Native Garden** will be officially opened.

8. September: a **Remembrance Garden** will be established on the Grange property, honouring local Toronto Township soldiers from all conflicts (from 1812 to the present day). Our second book in the **Heritage Mississauga comic book series** will be launched during **Culture Days/Doors Open**.

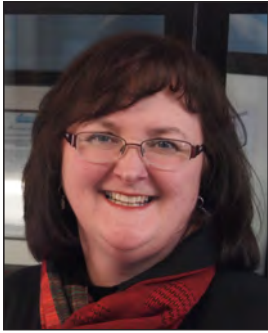
9. October: **Haunted Mississauga**, with a First World War theme, among other activities.

10. November: **The Credits 2nd Annual Dinner & Awards Evening**, honouring local heritage heroes. We'll also participate in numerous **Remembrance Day** events in this important anniversary year.

11. December: will find our **Thompson's Militia soldiers** marching in the Santa Claus Parade, participating in Frost Fair at Fort York in Toronto, and attending Carolling at The Grange. Join us for a special anniversary at this event as we celebrate our own 10th anniversary being located at The Grange.

12. Throughout 2014: we will be publishing our Newsletter, WWI Pages, and 1812 Gazette editions; hosting art exhibits in both our main and lower level Grange Galleries; presenting a variety of Workshops and Tours; and partnering in many community events.

2014 will be a dynamic year, with the 100th Anniversary of the First World War, Mississauga's 40th Anniversary, and HM hosting or partnering in at least a half-dozen large scale events involving hundreds or thousands of people. We look forward to sharing it all with you!



From the Editor's Desk

by Jayme Gaspar, Executive Director, Heritage Mississauga

Happy Birthday Mississauga! This issue is all about 40 years of growth and events that have shaped our city into the 6th largest in Canada. Throughout the year there will be celebrations honouring this milestone and celebrating the role our Mayor Hazel McCallion has played in building a first class city. Our Mayor is closing this chapter of her life in 2014 and will pass on the torch, but her support we know will always be there for her community, its residents and the new chapter that will be written into Mississauga's history books. We thank Her Worship for her support, her belief in our work and for her vision.

February 17th, 2014 was Heritage Day, a chance for us all to celebrate our unique Canadian heritage. For the past 3 years we have celebrated this month with the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation at their Historical Gathering & Education Conference held on the First Nations Reserve. Each year we learn so much more about our First Nations and the work they are doing to preserve their culture and traditions. Along with a presentation by author Donald Smith, who we always enjoy listening to, we learned about trail marker trees, archeological evidence, the importance of water and language, a new park at Ontario Place and about *First Story* an exciting online & mobile app. There will be a number of new projects and events initiated in 2014 with our friends at New Credit and we look forward to celebrating with them.



Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation organizers with a few of their speakers, HM

We are also celebrating an important milestone in our history here at Heritage Mississauga in 2014. In December of 2004 Heritage Mississauga moved into the Robinson-Adamson House "The Grange", 10 years has gone by so quickly. This year will be a busy one for Heritage Mississauga. We will be completing work on three projects funded by the Community Foundation of Mississauga - one focused on WWI and the other two dedicated to honouring the Mississaugas, First Nation. We have also begun work this year on a special three year project with the Ontario Trillium Foundation focused on celebrating our cultural heritage. Check back in our next *Heritage News* for details or come by and visit, share a coffee with us and learn more about the projects we are involved in. We also invite you to participate in one of the numerous events we have planned and be a part of the heritage preservation movement in Mississauga.

Mississauga Remembers: The First World War

By Matthew Wilkinson, Historian, Heritage Mississauga

Heritage Mississauga has an ongoing research project, **Remember Our Fallen Project**, aimed at developing a comprehensive Virtual Cenotaph for Mississauga funded through a grant from the Community Foundation of Mississauga. Earlier phases of the project have documented those people from historic Mississauga (formerly Toronto Township) who served and fell during the War of 1812 and the Rebellion of 1837. For several years now our attention has turned to the many Cenotaphs, Memorials and Honour Rolls in our city, and documenting those people from historic Mississauga who served and fell in the First World War.

2014 marks the centennial of the outbreak of the First World War, and we look forward to sharing the stories, the service, the memories and the sacrifice of the residents of historic Mississauga with you. There are stories of jubilation, celebration, victory, and heartrending loss. However, our research project is far from complete, and in truth it will never truly be complete. Heritage Mississauga now turns to you, our readers, members, and residents of Mississauga. We have the framework and names of our story, but now we need the stories, letters and faces. **Did your ancestor live in historic Mississauga** (Toronto Township, including the historic villages and towns of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Lakeview, Lorne Park, Malton, Meadowvale, Port Credit and Streetsville), and **serve and fall in the First World War?**

We are most interested in finding and documenting *pictures, portraits, letters, correspondence, family memories, stories, remembrances*, and other items of interest that relate to **those who served and fell from historic Mississauga**, and the families they left behind. Please contact us. Help us remember and share the story of Mississauga's sacrifice in the First World War.



WWI Honour Roll, St. Peter's Anglican Church, HM



Programs Plus

By Jenny Walker, Program Developer

A Year of Commemoration and Community Celebrations

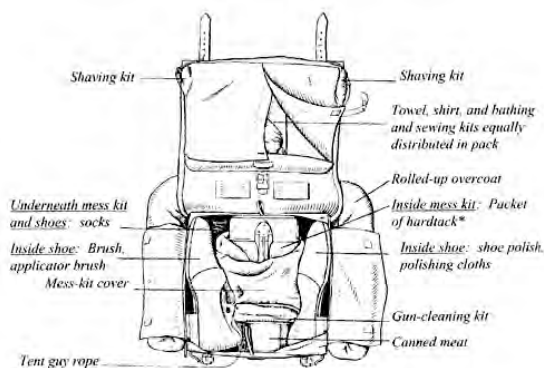
As the world prepares to commemorate wars from the 20th century, 2014 is also a year of many more diverse anniversaries both at home and abroad. As we celebrated Black History Month in February, we were reminded that it is also 180 years since the British Parliament officially abolished slavery throughout the British Empire in 1834, enabling Canada to be perceived as a haven since emancipation in the United States was not achieved until 1863.

In the spring, we will add to the War of 1812 roses already planted, by sowing poppies in the remembrance garden at the Grange to remember members of our community lost to war. We are also in the process of putting together a travelling exhibit courtesy of a grant from the Community Foundation of Mississauga, containing part of a uniform, a kitbag and a collection of personal items

that may have been carried by soldiers in the First World War; this exhibit will travel to community centres and libraries within the city. As part of our research, our historian Matthew Wilkinson, would love to hear from members of the local community (see page 4), who have family stories and mementos from that time which could be used in our virtual cenotaph planned for our website and which will bring the past to life making it more relevant for residents today.



www



kit bag, www

On a more local level, as the City celebrates 40 years in existence, we are also reminded that it will be 35 years in November since the Mississauga train derailment which will be covered in more detail in later issues of our newsletter. November will also be the date of Heritage Mississauga's awards, *The Credits* which was such a success last year. Nominations for 2014 opened on February 17th and will remain available until June 30th. After a fantastic inaugural event last year, let's make 2014 even better and give credit to those in your community who work tirelessly to further the cause of heritage. Nominate your "Heritage Hero" today and show a little appreciation for the contribution that they make to culture in our community.



In celebration of Canada's National Heritage Day and building on the glittering success of last year's event, Heritage Mississauga announces the opening of nominations for the 2014 heritage awards, *The Credits*. The event celebrates contributions made by the "Heritage Heroes" in our community including those individuals and groups who have worked tirelessly to preserve, protect and communicate the city's heritage. Twelve awards will be given to members of the Mississauga community during the evening and in commemoration of 40 years as a city, Heritage Mississauga will also honour significant milestone anniversaries from within our community.

Nominations are open from **February 17th to June 30th**. One award of excellence will be presented in each of the following categories; **Lifetime Achievement, Heritage Business Leader, Heritage Champion, Youth, Aboriginal, Modern and Natural Heritage**. In addition, two awards for an individual and group will be presented in the **Community Heritage** category.

Nominate today and ensure that heritage is celebrated and remembered; recognize and acknowledge the Heritage Heroes in your community and join us in November for another glittering event. Nomination forms can be found on our website: www.heritagemississauga.com.

Let the nominations begin!



Richards Ramblings

By Richard Collins

Happy centennial, Port Credit. Well sort of ...

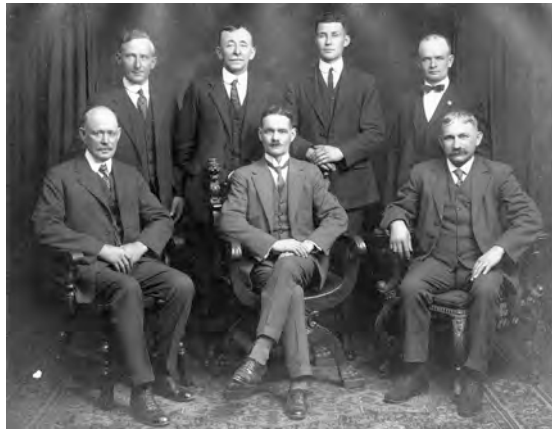
Port Credit, you may say fairly, was a village a long time before 1914 ... and of course it was. There was a strong sense of village pride in the 1840s and '50s, when Port Credit's harbour was one of the busiest on Lake Ontario. But Port Credit only became a "village" in the legal sense one hundred years ago.

In 1914, 31 merchants and skilled tradesmen, from butchers and bakers to shoemakers, had stores along Lakeshore Road. There were another 13 professionals in the village, including an architect, a trained telegraph operator, and more lawyers (five of them) than 750 people could need. Port Credit had two doctors and four churches, but only one public school. (Forest Avenue was under construction that year, so kids on both sides of the river went to SS #19 – better known as Riverside.) On top of all this, four of Toronto's wealthiest businessmen had summer homes in Port Credit, and it was these cottagers who started the initiative to give Port Credit some legal status so that it could start raising money for policemen, fire trucks, water mains, and all sorts of other things that could foster business growth in the community.

The first step towards making Port Credit more self-reliant came in 1909 when the ratepayers in the township that Port Credit was part of – Toronto Township – refused to commit funds for a police constable to be stationed in Port Credit. Ratepayers in the rest of the township – especially in the villages far away, like Meadowvale and Malton – didn't like the idea of paying for a cop who would be posted in Port Credit. So that year residents in Port Credit formed a "trusteeship" of three men – Frederick J. Hamilton (general store owner), Harold R. Diltz (school board trustee) and Risdon M. Parkinson (roads commissioner) – to manage a fund to pay for a police officer. Money for the fund came not from taxes (tax revenue was sent to the township-wide treasury) but from donations that residents, cottagers and businesses were willing to offer to cover the cop's salary. Local historical records state that Port Credit became "a police village" in 1909, making it seem as though Port Credit came under martial law with soldiers marching up and down Lakeshore Road, when in fact it just means that the villagers

had established their own community fund to pay for a constable. Deciding four years later that Port Credit needed more than just charity to pay for the things the villagers wanted, William C.C. Innes (son of the respected local doctor, John C. Innes) and Chester P. Hoyt (Toronto businessman and Port Credit cottager) got together with James J. Foy, who was Port Credit's representative on Toronto Township council. Foy was forever frustrated with his fellow council members who consistently vetoed money for a fire truck and for paved sidewalks that would have benefited Port Credit, but not the rest of the township. Together the three men decided that Port Credit needed to leave the roost of parochial politicians and seek village status so that it could direct a percentage of the taxes raised in Port Credit to Port Credit. Legally incorporating as a "village" allowed this.

Then as now, the best way to get action was to grease political palms. Innes, Hoyt and Foy formed Port Credit's first board of trade in 1913 and invited the Member of Parliament, Richard P. Blain to a meeting to urge him to get the necessary legislation passed.



Port Credit Council, c1923, HM

It was. For the upcoming election it was agreed that Port Credit residents would elect their own council and reeve. Elections at that time were held on New Year's Day, so on January 1, the residents of Port Credit went to the polls to elect their first reeve; Charles Elliot (one of those five lawyers), and four councilors; George W. Gordon (market fruit grower), William T. Gray (of the St. Lawrence Starch family), Robert W. Lackie (dairy owner) and John Thomson (lumber merchant).



George Gordon, Port Credit Clerk, HM

Heritage Suggestion Box

Do you have a topic you would like to hear more about. Let us know. Contact our Historian today and give us your suggestions.

history@heritagemississauga.org
905-828-8411



A Dandie Mystery

By Matthew Wilkinson

Thomas Dandie was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1837. Together with his wife Sarah, he immigrated to Canada in 1861, settling in Streetsville. Thomas was a painter by trade, and his skills were in demand in his new home. Thomas is said to have been a "Dandie by name and Dandy by nature", and always carried himself straight and proud.

Thomas and Sarah welcomed their first child, Elizabeth, in 1857, before they came to Canada. After their arrival in Streetsville, the family grew to include Mary (born 1863), Frances (1865), James (1867) and Sophia (1870).

Thomas' work often took him some distance away from home, occasionally finding work in neighbouring Trafalgar Township, Milton and Oakville. In the summer of 1879 Thomas had been employed for painting at the farm of John Thomas McCauley on the Base Line (modern Eglinton Avenue), and in the first days of



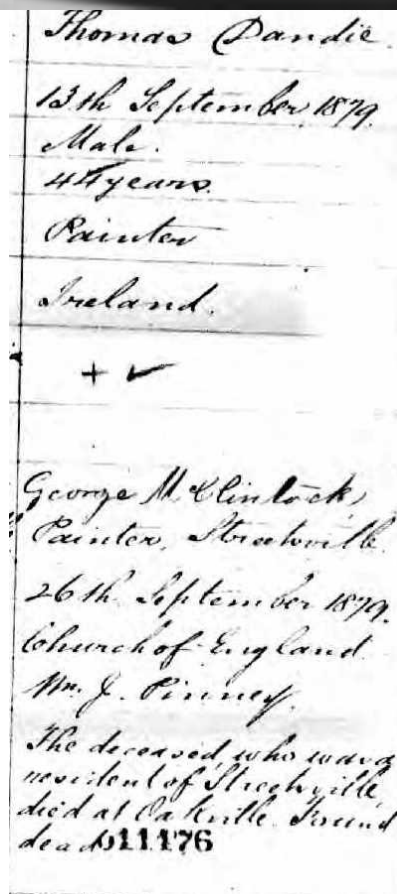
Thomas Dandie, Courtesy,
Judy Schnurr

September Thomas, having just been paid for this work, was making his way home from Oakville. He did not arrive.

On or about September 3th, 1879, Thomas' lifeless body was found in a "bush", a farm woodlot that would later be known as "Fasken's Bush", near where modern Erin Mills Parkway meets the QEW (then known as Fifth Line West and the Middle Road). It is recorded that there was no money found on his body when he was discovered. No trace of any inquest or police investigation into the death of Thomas Dandie has been located, and no persons

were ever charged in his death. Also, no reference to his death was located in local newspapers. So what happened? Was this a murder?

The local coroner simply lists his cause of death as "Found



Thomas Dandie Death Certificate,
Ancestry.ca

Dead". For generations descendants have maintained that he had been robbed and murdered. Thomas was only 42 years old when he died, and left behind a wife and 5 children. The only identified reference to his mysterious passing and the belief that he met with foul play is found in family histories recorded by descendants.

Thomas' wife lived until 1917 and is buried in the Streetsville Public Cemetery, and the family gravestone carries Thomas' name. However, it is probable that Thomas himself is buried unmarked across the river in the old Pioneer Cemetery on Queen Street, as his death occurred before the Public Cemetery had opened.

Interestingly, although likely unrelated, "Fasken's Bush", where Thomas' body was found in 1879, was the focal point of the murder of Oleck Leutik in 1908 and the subsequent trial and execution of Stefan Swyryda.

Was the death of Thomas Dandie a crime? We will never know.

Are you A Member?

Jane Watt, Administrative
Assistant, Heritage Mississauga

Membership with Heritage Mississauga has its benefits. In addition to Gift Shop discounts with Heritage Mississauga members receive discounts at Chelsea Restaurant, Franklin Pourhouse, The Mad Hatter and Turtle Creek Books. Call me today and find out how you can support heritage preservation and enjoy the benefits that membership with Heritage Mississauga provides! 905-828-8411 ext "0" info@heritagemississauga.org.





Studying the last 40 years: Making sense of a City

By Tom Urbaniak

In a few months, media from across the country will swoop in on Mississauga. They won't be so concerned with the 40th anniversary of the city. Instead, they will gravitate to the dominant figure of the last four decades – Mayor Hazel McCallion. They will rightly be impressed by the political longevity of the 93-year-old head of council as she approaches retirement. They will remark on the almost cataclysmic change to the landscape in her 36 years as the city's mayor and in her 46 consecutive years as a municipal politician.

Most of the history that will be written in this frenzy will be sweeping and simplistic. Mississauga and its mayor will be boiled down to a few adjectives: upstart, feisty, sprawling, and so on. Oh, there will be some folklore, to be sure, the more emphatic the better: “The mayor makes all the decisions here, sir,” one bemused City Hall receptionist once told Toronto Star columnist Jim Coyle. Those sound bites will abound.

But for the size of the city, we have few reflective students of local political history. Few of us can reach into those 40 years to look at reformers, reactionaries, visionaries, and visions unrealized. Few of us have studied the nuances and experiments of those 40 years. Why have we preserved waterfront lands in some places and not others? Why is there a transit corridor here and not there? Why is the city centre not in Cooksville or Port Credit? Why does a floodplain have the configuration it does? Why are some neighbourhoods more ethnically diverse – or richer or greener – than others? Very often, these were the products of complex political and administrative decisions – or non-decisions.

One of the gifts Hazel McCallion brought to the policy process is a long memory. How often she would remind the city bureaucrats of a forgotten decision, a one-time policy, a former resident now deceased or something that was tried in vain. Usually, it's the other way around: it's the bureaucrats who have tenure. But in part because the mayor was such a dominant and reassuring leader for so long, and in part because there was a general sense of rushing forward – destination not always known -- the city as a whole actually has a short memory. It has a limited sense of collective experience. This will create problems for public policymakers in the future.

I am not the first to worry about this. Shortly after taking office in 1979 as the young chief administrative officer for the Region of Peel, Richard Frost became appalled that most records were being discarded when they were deemed no longer necessary for current business. The regional archives did not contain as much as he had hoped. “The resulting

anonymity undermines the whole idea of community,” he wrote.

While in the field as a researcher I was surprised to find that almost the entire terrain was untitled: former councillors and administrators who had never been interviewed; citizen activists who had just faded away; elders who had valuable knowledge (even about things like the placement of small, old dump sites) that consultants were being paid handsomely to uncover in a panic and sometimes without success; immigrants who were being recorded as statistics but without a rich and deep description of their settlement experience.

All told, there were not enough conversations happening. And unlike many hardy and resilient societies Mississauga did not yet have a rich tradition of storytelling, an art rich in wisdom, allegory, and entertainment.

The problem, perhaps, is that we start by looking for a problem instead of just listening. The media and academics certainly operate in this manner. History may not be an exact science, but it is a science nonetheless, writes R.G. Collingwood, the English philosopher and historian. And that entails, early on, the formulation of problem statements and hypotheses.



Ben Madill and Madill Barn, HM

But where does that leave someone like, say, Ben Madill as he prepared to reluctantly part with his homestead on Hurontario Street in the shadow of Highway 401? His stories, though told very coherently, meandered from the coming of hydro to the coming of the freeway, to the old schoolhouse and Britannia United Church, not to mention developers knocking at the door. It's only after a while that the listener started to understand the significance of all this – that these stories contain tidbits of marvels of engineering, wild-eyed schemes gone wrong, upstanding businesspeople as well as less savoury types, not to mention people who managed to

give leaders good advice and those who were merely opportunistic.

This leads to more questions, visits with others, more conversations and more humility: A community, a city is a complex organism, indeed!

"Historians are prisoners of sources that can never be made fully reliable," write Martha Howell and Walter Prevenier. "But if they are skilled readers of sources and always mindful of their captivity they can make their sources yield meaningful stories about a past and our relationship to it."

Let's consider a generous and thoughtful re-counter of stories of local political history – the late Jim Graham, former deputy reeve of Streetsville, a self-described "ideas person," a constructive, moderate reformist. He could have continued to make an important contribution as a municipal politician, but the 1974 amalgamation gave him nowhere to run. So he became an observer – but an astute one.

In Jim Graham's observations, neighbourhoods had a culture of their own, a culture that anyone wanting to govern or administer had to understand. Just like a national culture, a neighbourhood culture was shaped by newcomers, but a stable neighbourhood also had values that endured. And Streetsville was such a place. It opposed amalgamation with Mississauga not because of parochialism but because its residents wanted to see government reformed. They proposed ideas for transportation, the environment and, yes, for heritage conservation that, in some cases, have still not seen the light of day in Mississauga. But there, those ideas and memories sit; potential resources for another generation of creative leaders.

How immensely satisfying it would be if those sorts of stories and memories could be part of the collective consciousness of the city and part of its civic discourse as it looks toward the next 40 years.

Heritage Mississauga, I think, has instinctively grasped this, especially in recent years as it expanded its work in a very progressive, inclusive and ambitious way. Conservation has a purpose. Education is a civic enterprise. In a sober and non-partisan way it's about stimulating memories and stories that will inform civic debate, lead to healthy ideas, and shape the public policies of a maturing city.

Let it now happen more prolifically.

Tom Urbaniak, PhD, is a former Vice President of Heritage Mississauga and an Honorary Life Member who works at Cape Breton University. He is the author of four books, including Her Worship: Hazel McCallion and the Development of Mississauga and Action, Accommodation, Accountability: Rules of Order for Canadian Organizations.

Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the City of Mississauga

From the Museums of Mississauga

"What the city will ultimately become only time will tell. With large areas of open farmland inside its borders, and with the Credit River winding peacefully through the western half of the city it can become a city of unparalleled natural beauty, a city where scenic parkland and extensive recreational facilities are intertwined among the commercial, residential and industrial areas. Mississauga will hopefully become a "people city", a lovely environment in which to work and play." Program, Ceremonial Inaugural Meeting of the Council of the City of Mississauga, January 16th, 1974

Such was the vision of the first Council of the City of Mississauga in 1974. At the time, the City was the twelfth largest in Canada, with a population of 208,000 people. The City of Mississauga was created by the amalgamation of Streetsville, Port Credit and the Town of Mississauga. The Town had been established in 1968 when the historic communities of Clarkson, Cooksville, Dixie, Erindale, Lakeview, Lorne Park, Meadowvale Village, Malton, and Sheridan joined together.

Even today, as the City of Mississauga celebrates its 40th anniversary, the identities and uniqueness of these original communities continues to thrive within the context of Canada's sixth largest City, with a growing, culturally diverse population of 734,000 residents and over 55,000 businesses, including more than 63 Fortune 500 companies with Canadian head offices or major divisional head offices.

This exhibit explores a few of the highlights of the past forty years of the growth, development and planning of the Corporation of the City of Mississauga with a focus on one story or "saga" per year. Taken together, these stories give a sense of the strength of leadership shown by City of Mississauga Mayors, Council and staff as they have worked together with the community to ensure that, as the 2009 Strategic Plan Our Future Mississauga states, Mississauga will be "A place where people choose to be."



The exhibit will be in the Great Hall at the Mississauga Civic Centre until February 18th, with more venues to follow.

See the website for more information:

<http://40years40sagas.com/about/>

with Tommy Hunter

By Matthew Wilkinson,
Historian, Heritage Mississauga

In early 1974 members of the newly formed City of Mississauga Council, including the newly elected mayor, Martin Dobkin, approached country music star Tommy Hunter, who was then living in Lorne Park in Mississauga, with the idea of creating a song to celebrate Mississauga. Recently we had a chance to talk with Tommy Hunter about his memories of creating the “Mississauga” Song in the Spring of 1974. Mr. Hunter recalled wanting to write a simple, uplifting song that celebrated both the place and the people of Mississauga: “We were richer because of our many cultures – we lived together – and I wanted the song to reflect that.” Mr. Hunter not only wrote the song, but coordinated a large bus load of Mississauga residents, sports and radio personalities, and civic leaders (who would sing the chorus) to travel to the RCA Victor Recording Studio in Toronto. The “Mississaugans” who performed the background chorus on the song (and who are pictured uncredited on the original album cover, which is reproduced on the cover of this publication), in Mr. Hunter's description, represented a cross-section of Mississauga's culture. In addition to Mr. Hunter and the motley crew of Mississaugans, the Laurie Bower Singers also provided background vocals for the song. Mr. Hunter recalled that he did it for nothing, that the recording studio time was donated, that the Laurie Bower Singers did not charge for their services, and that even the bus that took everyone into Toronto and back was donated. His one lament: he did not record the names of those Mississauga residents and leaders who participated on the song. Interestingly, the “Mississauga” Song has never been performed live. It's only “live moment” was in the studio, and the only reminder of that is the recording itself. If you participated in singing the song, or can help to identify those who are pictured on the cover, please let us know!

Excerpt from the “Mississauga” Song by Tommy Hunter, 1974:

<i>From a tiny little village</i>	<i>Come on out to Mississauga</i>
<i>To a great big bustling town</i>	<i>It's the greatest place around</i>
<i>From Nova Scotia to Vancouver</i>	<i>Where on a quiet evening</i>
<i>The word is getting 'round</i>	<i>You can watch the sun go down</i>
<i>Mississauga: It's a City</i>	<i>And if you should need a friend</i>
<i>None better can be found</i>	<i>There are plenty to be found</i>
<i>It's the greatest place we know</i>	<i>That's why everybody loves</i>
	<i>That good old Mississauga town</i>



Tommy Hunter, www

By Adrita Shah Noor

Cities, like people, have distinct personalities. This personality defines the city and instills an image in the minds of people; often attracting residents, businesses and tourists as a result.



Mississauga Landscape, HM

A few weeks ago I was having a conversation with the woman sitting beside me on the Toronto subway. When I replied Mississauga to her question of where I resided, she remarked “oh, the suburb?” Despite being years since we were the Township of Toronto, I wondered if we would forever remain in the shadow of our more popular neighbour and merely be thought of as a residential region.

While there are certainly many individuals residing in Mississauga due to its close proximity to the capital of Ontario, labelling it as a bedroom community is a gross misrepresentation. Each week I spend approximately nine hours on the Mississauga transit (or MiWay as it is also known), and my commute takes me from the border of Oakville and Mississauga to the other end of the city. Although I do pass by rows of housing subdivisions, I also pass by high rise buildings, corporate centres and business headquarters.

Mississauga is no stranger to change; in fact the city I encountered when I first moved here a mere ten years ago is very different from the one present today. My observations have led me to come to the conclusion that Mississauga today is at a transition stage; attempting to transform itself from its predominately suburban and residential past to a more commercial and stereotypical city-like future. At 40 years of age the city of Mississauga is quite young, particularly in comparison to other cities worldwide. In city years we are likely still children. Our identity today is one that will be very different from the identity that will emerge in the near future – much like the identities of children are as they grow into young adults.

Mississauga is preparing itself to be a force to be reckoned with. Currently we have more than sixty Fortune 500 Canadian head offices; with PepsiCo and Walmart being just the tip of the iceberg. With a population of almost 800,000, which places it as the sixth largest city in Canada, we cannot be ignored. I believe we are witnessing the city at a very interesting time in its history. And if its past is any indicator of its future state, I say that Mississauga will continue to surprise us.



We Were Once World Leaders *By Dave Cook*

Driving through the City of Mississauga with its endless maze of subdivisions and shopping centres hardly gives one the feeling that this was once a bustling world renowned community during the 1940s and 50s, as noted in the book *Fading History Volume One, Stories of Historical Interest*.

The WWII call to arms in 1939 transformed this gentle farming community in the north-east into a buzz of activity. The building of what is now Pearson International Airport, the manufacturing of the Lancaster Bomber in our war effort, the training of troops for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP) and in the south, on the shores of Lake Ontario, the manufacturing of small arms and many other war related activities, created a community very different than modern Mississauga.

Following the war, the aircraft industry in the north-east continued to flourish and became a world leader. It quickly established itself as the centre of futuristic aircraft design and manufacturing. The now legendary CF-105 AVRO "Arrow" and the top secret AVROCAR (flying saucer), which is now in the Smithsonian Institute, became the focal point of the world aircraft industry. A.V. Roe, which became AVRO Canada, and its subsidiary, Orenda Engines, now Magellan Aerospace Corporation, were designing aircraft and jet engines that even today equal the speeds and altitudes of modern-day fighter aircraft. This was in the 1950s!

AVRO Canada employed 15,000 people directly and another 15,000 in out-sourcing to contracted firms. The budget of the AVRO Arrow accounted for two-thirds of the countries aircraft defense budget. The aircraft industry in Canada was financially the seventh largest industry and the plants in the north-east of Mississauga accounted for the majority of that budget.

The election of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker in June, 1957 sent waves of worry through the Canadian aircraft industry. Mr. Diefenbaker immediately announced that his government would review the entire program in one year's time. At that point, all efforts to sell the Arrow to foreign markets were not going well. The lucrative United States market was itself promoting the BOMARC anti-aircraft missile program to Canada. The Prime Minister felt this would be the best and most cost effective way to go. The

events that unfolded the morning of February 20, 1959, became known as Canada's "Black Friday". The entire AVRO Canada and Orenda offices and plants were shut down and 30,000 workers were laid off across this region and throughout Canada.

The once quiet farming community that quickly gave way to change in the 1940s saw even more change after the demise of AVRO and Orenda. Amid the turmoil of the massive shut

down of the aircraft industry, residents living south of the village of Malton were now seeing the expansion of the airport. This came about in earnest in 1956 when 2,000 acres of property was expropriated and Canada's largest airport was created.

The expansion of the airport also caused the relocation of Canada's first Workmen's Compensation Hospital (WCB). The hospital, which was established following WWII, had moved into the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP) military

base south of the airport. The WCB was recognized around the world for its work in the design and implementation of prosthetics. The WCB was unique in that it served as a hospital for workers injured in the work place. Following their treatment and recovery, patients who could not return to their trades, would be taught a new trade at the WCB.

The hospital relocated out of the area and established a new facility near Highways 400 and 401. Years later, changes in legislation governing the workplace safety were made and, today, the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board has been established.

Activities of international note also took place in other areas of our great city. Going back to the start of the Twentieth Century, aviation pioneer John A.D. McCurdy and his associate Glenn Curtiss, both members of Alexander Graham Bell's Aerial Experiment Association, established Canada's first aerodrome and flying school on the north shore of Lake Ontario on Lakeshore Road, just west of Dixie Road.

However, the aerodrome lasted only two years because the runway was found to be much too short. John McCurdy was recognized as the first British subject to fly a heavier-than-air powered craft and known for his efforts in establishing the Canadian aviation industry. In 1914, he pressed the Canadian government to form its own aviation corps. As general manager of Curtiss Aviation School, he offered to provide training of the Canadian pilots at his school. However, his

Cont'd pg 15



Avro Arrow in flight, 1958, HM



Tragedy Avoided: The Schooner *Augusta* in Port Credit

by Kristen Anne Csenkey

On November 24, 1900 a terrible storm swept across the southern shores of Lake Ontario, causing one of the worst shipwrecks in Port Credit history. The three-masted schooner *Augusta* was sailing towards Toronto carrying 800-tons of coal from Fair Haven, New York. Sailed by Captain Ure and a crew of six, the *Augusta* was on her last voyage of the season before the crew headed home.

In the evening of that fateful day, the wind began to strengthen and a snowstorm blinded the crew. The rudder of the schooner was damaged in the waves, limiting the ship's steering abilities. Desperately searching for any beacon of hope against the storm, the crew spotted what they assumed was the light from the Toronto harbor lighthouse. Steering the ship towards safety, they quickly realized they were mistaken as they ran aground in Port Credit, 400 yards off Ben Machree Park. White foam and grey waves continually rolled over the deck, but her heavy load kept her grounded against the shale bottom. The storm was so intense that signaling for help was useless to the small crew, so they huddled together to keep warm and hoped to be rescued soon.

The next morning, Port Credit residents were surprised to see the schooner grounded offshore. The Toronto Life Saving Station was immediately telegraphed and a lifeboat was

dispatched, but the storm thundered on, delaying their arrival. In the meantime, a small group of Port Credit residents volunteered to save the stranded crew. The first wave of volunteers set out in a fishing boat. Guided by veteran Captain Al Hare, Albert Block, Cy Peer, Steve Peer, and George Wilson, battled the waves but repeatedly capsized. After multiple failed attempts to reach the *Augusta*, a new group of volunteers tried boarding the *Hecla*, a larger 39-foot fishing boat. Much to their dismay, the ship was too heavy to launch through the surf.



The Augusta ran aground off Port Credit on November 24, 1900.

The crew of the *Augusta* could not survive another cold, wet night in open water. In desperation, Captain Al Hare and another group of local volunteers, including Harry Fowler, Fred Block, Walter Ware, and Charlie Peer, set out again in their small fishing boat in a last attempt to save the lives of the crew members aboard the damaged schooner. Finally, after a treacherous battle against the

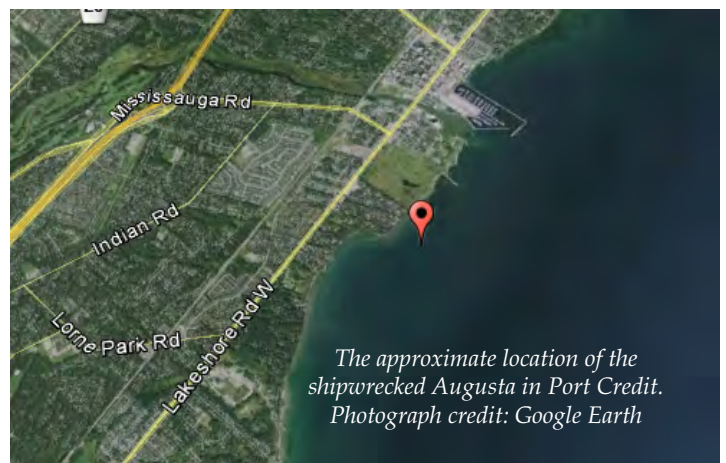
waves, they reached the ship. It took two trips to get every crew member off safely. Just as they reached the Port Credit shores, the *Augusta* began to break apart in the waves.

The heroic efforts and bravery of the second rescue crew were praised. Captain Al Hare received a gold watch from the Dominion Government and a Humane Society medal. The other volunteers were awarded medals from the Humane Society and the Government of Canada.

The story of the *Augusta* is one of heroism and bravery. The community of Port Credit pulled together to save the stranded crew members from a tragic end. Although the *Augusta* was destroyed in the storm, her load of coal remains under the waters off shore as a reminder of the amazing courage displayed by a few of Port Credit residents



Fred Block, Steve Peer, Charlie Peer, and Capt. A. E. Hare were the four surviving members of the Port Credit volunteer lifesaving crew of 1900. Photograph credit: Nelson Quarrington, Toronto Telegram, December 16, 1944.



The approximate location of the shipwrecked Augusta in Port Credit. Photograph credit: Google Earth

Early Doctors and Medicine in Historic Mississauga, Part Four

The first doctor to be licensed in Toronto Township under the 1818 act was Joseph Adamson. Doctor Adamson was born in Dundee, Scotland in 1786 and received his medical education at St. Andrews University before immigrating to Canada with his brother in 1822. He received his license to practice "physic, surgery and midwifery" in July of that same year and settled on 400 acres of land in the Sheridan area near what is now the QEW and his wife and sons proceeded to join him in 1824. As the only licensed doctor in the area he was required to treat not only the European inhabitants but also the Native inhabitants of the region. The government required him to visit the reserve once a month. His practice stretched from York to southern Peel and Halton and then north above Milton, Georgetown and beyond.



Doctor Adamson, HM

The physical hardships faced by those early doctors are well documented in the career of Doctor Adamson. Records show that the good doctor equipped his saddlebags with hatchets in order to blaze trails through the undergrowth. In addition to the physical hardships of beating his way through the bush the country doctor also faced many dangers when out doing his runs. One story about Adamson tells of him being chased by a pack of wolves when returning from a visitation one winter's night. It is said that he tied the reins to the dashboard of his sleigh and let the horses run while he tore up a seat board to beat back the wolves. Having managed to kill one he slowed down the others long enough to get away. The life of a horseback doctor was a dangerous one indeed!

A copy of Doctor Adamson's daily journal shows the day to day life of a doctor in those early years. It helps to shed some light on the types of diseases they would have been facing and how they were treated. An entry dated February 28, 1851 shows early attempts at warding off diseases. He writes that he "inoculated all the children today, on the left arm with matter from the London Institution, and on the right with that from the Wainwright child". These inoculations would have been ineffective. Although Doctor Adamson had only the limited knowledge of the time he was trying to make the best of what he had to protect the community.

Looking through the journal we see that the majority of what he prescribed for his patients came in the form of liniments, oily or alcoholic mixtures rubbed into the skin, and laxatives. The journal not only kept a record of how he treated his patients but of how they paid him. His records show that when patients were too poor to pay the fees they traded livestock, produce or labour for the doctor's services. The labour traded often consisted of land clearance or road

maintenance. Both doctor and patient did the best they could with what little was available to them.

In 1828, not long after Doctor Joseph Adamson had been licensed and established his practice, there was an outbreak of malaria in the region. Malaria means: "bad" (mal) "air" (aria).

The disease is the result of a parasite, *Plasmodium*, carried by the anopheles mosquito. The parasite reproduces inside the red blood cells and releases toxins into the blood stream. People who contracted the disease experienced chills, fever and sweating. These symptoms would cycle for several days. Approximately six to ten days after the onset of symptoms anaemia and liver damage occurred. In general patients would recover after two years when the infection disappeared but the disease left the body weakened. *Plasmodium falciparum* caused the most serious infections. This strain of the disease leads to delirium, convulsions and 95 per cent of all malarial deaths. Malaria was also known as ague, bilious or swamp fever, amongst other names. Those who built homes in "low wet

grounds often suffered much in their families" according to John Douglas, a surgeon for the British Army who published *A Medical Topography of Upper Canada* in 1819. His work documented the types of diseases prevalent in different areas of the province. Toronto Township had many areas of low lying, damp ground which contributed to the spread of the disease.

Sanitary conditions of the time also contributed to the spread of the disease. One woman whose family was sick with malaria wrote of how their cellar had filled with water during the spring, the stagnant water and the heat in the house assisted the spread of the disease and before long the whole family fell sick. They were treated with quinine and calomel and soon recovered although they were left weak and pale for the duration of the summer. Quinine was the common treatment for malaria. The drug comes from the bark of the Peruvian tree *Cinchona*. It is a protoplasmic poison and goes to work against the *Plasmodium* parasite. Doctor Adamson treated those afflicted with malaria with quinine. Often there would be a line of people, many of them native Mississaugans, waiting for their daily dose of the drug. Doctor Adamson refrained from giving out more than a days dose to most for fear that they would take it all at once and more than once his family was startled by Mississaugas sneaking in to get their medication from his home dispensary. Doctor Adamson remained a prominent and beloved member of the community until his death in 1852.



Quinine, www

Celebrating and Remembering Our Historic Places of Play

By Matthew Wilkinson, Historian, Heritage Mississauga

Historic Mississauga has deep roots in recreation and play. Informal gatherings and local competitions, such as competing barn raising teams, bicycle races along Dundas Street, horse racing, ploughing matches, swimming, and rowing competitions, gradually evolved in semi-organized and organized sporting endeavours, such as baseball, lacrosse and hockey, and countless other recreational activities.

Physical places of play and recreation also evolved, both privately and through the early attempts at organized recreational programs by Toronto Township. Historic Mississauga was home to two agricultural fair grounds in Cooksville and Streetsville. While Cooksville's fair grounds have largely disappeared today, the former Streetsville fair grounds are still part of our community as Streetsville Memorial Park. Historic baseball diamonds at Cooksville, the Cooksville Brickyard, Erindale and Streetsville, amongst others, also saw a great deal of sporting endeavours.



Streetsville Fair Grounds c1910, HM

In the 1930s and 1940s, historic Mississauga was home to its own "zoo", a private recreational property known as Miles Park Farm, near Erindale, which featured many exotic animals and picnic grounds, including camels, bears, donkeys, an elephant, and a myriad of other creatures. Modern Brookmeade Park encompasses part of the property that was once Miles Park Farm.

"Willow Lake" at Meadowvale Village (the former mill-pond turned recreational pleasure pond) and the "Glen Leven Pond" at the Albertonia Hotel in Lorne Park are symbolic of some of the past private recreational endeavours in our city. Golf, both private and public clubs, also have long roots in historic Mississauga, from the Mississauga Golf and

Country Club (established 1906) and the Credit Valley Golf and Country Club (1930) to the Toronto Golf Club (1910) and the Lakeview Golf Course (1907). Other courses and clubs, now gone, have also left their mark on the history of city, such as the Glen Leven Golf Club, Hawthorne Valley Golf Club, and the Oneida County Club, amongst others. Tennis also has long roots, having been a popular sport at Hotel Louise and the Glen Leven Hotel in Lorne Park in the early 1900s.



Dixie Arena c1949, HM

Outdoor ice rinks (such as Forrester's rink in Cooksville, Oughtred's rink in Erindale, and the outdoor ice rink at the St. Lawrence Starch Company in Port Credit) and frozen rivers and streams fostered the creation of our earliest indoor ice rinks, including Dixie Arena Gardens (1949) and Port Credit Memorial Arena (1958). This evolution of recreational facilities led to the creation of Huron Park in 1967, the first comprehensive recreational facility of its kind in Ontario. Mississauga truly does have a rich history with our "places of play"!

Heritage Canada recognizes Heritage Week, the third week of February, each year with an annual theme. For 2014 the theme was "Have Fun with Heritage: Historic Places Made for Play".

Your Ad Here!

**Advertising in the Heritage News
connects you with over 2000 members of
the community in print and thousands
more on line. Call today to find out
more about this very affordable
advertising opportunity!**

info@heritagemississauga.org
905-828-8411 ext "0"

ideas were turned down by Prime Minister Robert Borden. The shortage of British pilots for WWI soon forced the recruitment of Canadian pilots which led to the establishment of the Royal Flying Corps. It was then that the services of Curtiss Aviation School were utilized. The school produced 261 graduates. After the closing of the aerodrome, the ground training school for the cadet wing of the Royal Flying Corps continued at this location for a short while.



Lancaster Bomber, HM

Moving west of where the aerodrome was located, and advancing some three decades, area residents could not be blamed if they thought the aerial battles of WWII had reached the north shores of Lake Ontario. Every day bombers would fly about a half mile or so off the shoreline east of the Credit River on bombing runs. While the bombs were small (5.21 kg) in weight, they would be dropped for target practice exercises conducted by the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP). Bombing crews, flying Anson, Battle, Bolingbroke and Lysander aircraft stationed at bombing and gunnery schools at London, Jarvis, Mountain View and Picton, Ontario would conduct regular bombing runs here. Pairs of observation towers spaced about 2.4 km apart were built on shore with the target at a 90 degree angle floating in the lake.

Interestingly, life-long area resident, the late Lorne Joyce, a Port Credit optometrist, joined with a group from Kingston, Ontario after WWII and literally walked on the bottom of the Great Lakes picking up the bombs that missed the targets. There was a lot of money to be made in the scrap metal values of these bombs. Lorne, born in 1926, joined the navy as a teenager just before the war ended. Joining the navy was a natural for Lorne as his ancestors were all seafaring people who fished in the North Seas of England in 1837. His grandparents arrived in Bronte, Ontario in 1871. By 1919, his parents settled in Port Credit and fished for herring. The Joyce family owned one hectare of land along the east side of the Credit River where the Port Credit Memorial Arena now stands.

As Toronto Township grew, a mecca for world-class entertainment was established in 1958 when a Buffalo-based theatrical group opened the Music Fair at Dixie Plaza. The first production was Irving Berlin's "Annie Get Your Gun", based on sharp-shooter Annie Oakley of the Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show of the 1890's.

The Music Fair opened with considerable pride. Canada stepped into the lead with the most lavish and complete facility in North America. The structure was completely circular in design and was specially engineered for the visual

convenience of the 2006 patrons when filled. The stage was 10.6 metres in diameter. The dressing rooms, box office, workshops, concessions and general offices were in an auxiliary one-storey building located on the west side of the tent.

In an interesting coincidence, just north and a little west (Cawthra and QEW) of the Music Fair site was the original homestead of the Cody family. The father of Buffalo Bill Cody, Issac Cody, was born on the property owned by Philip and Lydia Cody who came from New England around 1807 and lived there until 1828.

With the passing of time it is important to remember our roots and the evolving nature of Mississauga's history.

Did you know? Malton's Anniversary



Another Centennial? Not Quite.

2014 marks a series of anniversaries. Locally, 2014 also marks the 100th Anniversary of Malton becoming a Police Village in 1914. Or so we initially thought. Multiple published histories on Malton indicated the 1914 date, so it seemed a relatively straightforward plan to find and confirm the by-law that had created the Police Village. It turns out that it was not quite as simple or quick, but thanks to the dedicated archive staff at PAMA (Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives) we were able to solve this little mystery, and in the process, realize that we missed the anniversary! Malton, as an unincorporated village in Toronto Township (historic Mississauga) applied to Peel County to become a Police Village in 1912, and the by-law was passed by Peel County Council on January 30th, 1913 (not in 1914). This may seem a trifling bit of local history to some, but it was an important moment in the development of Malton, and something that Malton residents had long lobbied for. What is a Police Village? A Police Village could be created through by-law by the County when the population or finances of an area precluded the incorporation of the village by the Province. The County by-law defined its geographic and political boundaries, provided for an elected body of trustees, and allowed for the collection of funds (informal tax levy). The Police Village could establish fire, police and safety regulations, erect streetlights, improve roads, and build sidewalks, but otherwise remained part of the overall township. The Police Village of Malton ceased with the formal amalgamation of Toronto Township into the incorporated Town of Mississauga in 1968.

Heritage Matters

Heritage Mississauga

Exhibits

Debbie Hatch Discovery Centre: Rick Hanson Secondary School, **Mar. 4-28**

Lower Exhibit Hall

Mar. 18, 2014 ALFEW-Aggregation 13

Events

March 23-6:30am Equinox Sunrise Ceremony

April 12 – 10am-3pm Genealogy Workshop – Ruth Blair,
Back to Basics and Getting Organized.

Community Connections

Art Gallery of Mississauga

www.artgalleryofmississauga.com

March 11, 7 pm at the AGM

Join the Art Gallery of Mississauga in shaping Mississauga's living heritage at the On Edge | Community Conversation Series! The AGM puts the edge in edge city with an open conversation on how arts and culture can inform how the city can be built to inspire its residents and visitors. The first conversation, on Opportunity, is on **March 11, 7 pm** at the AGM. Full schedule: AGMonedge.eventbrite.ca.

Friends of the Britannia Schoolhouse

Mar. 9 1-4 Think Green! Celebrate everything Green from Shamrocks to the green grass sprouting (we hope!) Do you have a green thumb?

April 13 - Spring is in the Air! Can you see anything in our garden yet? Do you see any insects? Make a daffodil or a lily to decorate your home!

May 11 - Mother's Day! Take your Mom for a tour of the Schoolhouse Garden. Then learn about the meaning of some of our flowers. Plant a seed for your Mom!

Halton Peel Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society

For info contact Jane Watt jwatt@ica.net 905-281-1701

Mar. 23 2-4 Brampton Four Corners Library, James Thomson-“New Developments in English Genealogy”

Apr. 27 2-4 Oakville Public Library, Liz McQuaig and Christine Mallion-Moore

Genealogical Resources at the Mississauga and Burlington Public Libraries.

May 1-4 OGS Conference at Brock University

<http://www.ogs.on.ca/conference2014/index.php>

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

Mississauga South Historical Society

March 18-Father Neil McMillan, pastor of St. Mary Star of the Sea Parish in Port Credit will be our guest speaker talking about the 100th anniversary of the church.

May 15-Peter Rowe will speak about his new documentary, Shipwrecked on a Great Lake, which will premiere a few weeks after our May meeting, at the Mississauga Waterfront Festival.

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.com.

Museums of Mississauga

Mar. 8-16 Maple Magic Syrup Festival
Weekdays 12-4, Weekends 10-4

Mar. 30, Apr. 27, June 22 Afternoon Tea at Bradley Museum

Reservations required by calling 905-615-4860, ext. 2110

May 10 & 11 Mother's Day Tea at Benares, reservations are required, call 905-615-4860 Ext. 2110

May 18 1-5 May is Museum Month, Bradley House, Benares Historic House and Leslie Log House are open and admission is free.

Streetsville Historical Society

905-814-5958 mbyard@sympatico.ca

General meetings are the 2nd Thurs of the month (Feb, Apr, Oct, Dec), 7:30 pm, at Specialty Care Seniors' Residence (Community Room), 4350 Mississauga Rd, Mississauga (N of Hwy 403, opposite Leslie Log House)

Trafalgar Township Historical Society

For info contact Jane Watt jwatt@ica.net 905-281-1701

Apr. 29-7-9 Meet the Palermo School teacher, Katherine Belrose and find out what is happening with the classes we are now holding.

Visual Arts Mississauga

www.visualartsmississauga.com



Back to Basics and Getting Organized with Ruth Blair

Saturday April 12, 2014

10am - 3pm

\$25.00 prepaid

Call today to reserve
your seat!

905-828-8411 ext. "0"