10. Ibson-Guardhouse House
(c1870) 17 Scarboro Street

This is one of the oldest surviving houses in Malton. This property was first owned by John Sanderson who purchased it at auction in 1855. In 1870 the property was sold to Richard and Harriet Ibson (1814-1897), and it is believed that the house was built shortly after. Ibson was born in Yorkshire, England, who was listed as a "Gentleman" in the 1871 census. Ibson owned 10 acres of land in the Malton town site. In 1877 the house was sold to John Guardhouse (1862-1906) by 1881, he had made several additions to the original house. The property was transferred to Thomas Guardhouse (1892-1963) in 1910 and remained in the Guardhouse family until 1942. Harold Stroud owned the house from 1955 until 1996.

David Tomlinson House

11. David Tomlinson House
(c1884) 18 Scarboro Street

David Tomlinson (1821-1884) served his community as a Councillor and Reeve for Toronto Gore in the 1860s. David's parents, Joseph and Mary Tomlinson, arrived in Malton from Derbyshire, England in 1820. David purchased this lot in 1884, and he and his son Joseph built houses adjacent to each other. David died in 1884, before the houses were completed. This house remained in the Tomlinson family until it was sold to Margaret Breen in 1965. The house is a good representative of the late 19th century Gothic Revival style of architecture, with projecting bay windows, dichromatic brickwork and steep arched windows.

12. Fleming-Graham House
(c1887) 33 Beverley Street

This property was originally owned by George Wightman, who in turn sold the property to John Hutchinson (1844-1880) in 1866. Hutchinson was a farmer by profession and owned several lots in Malton. In 1887 the property was purchased by James Fleming (1852-1890), and it is believed that Fleming built the house in 1887. A portion of the building may have been built by Hutchinson and may be older. After Fleming's early death, his widow Harriet and two sons moved to Saskatchewan. The Graham family purchased the house in 1937. This vernacular style house is one and a half storeys in height, with the gable end and ornate bay window facing the street.

13. Blain-Allen House
(c1878) 23 Beverley Street

This Gothic Revival Farmhouse, built circa 1878, was first owned by Joseph James Blain, a carpenter. The house was then purchased by his cousin, Thomas Blain (T.B.) Allen (1835-1898), a tailor and shoemaker who later ran a general store and served as Malton's Post Master. In 1860 T.B. Allen opened a substantial dry goods and grocery emporium, and in 1876 added the Post Office, which had operated in Isaac Sanderson's general store for the previous 20 years. T.B. Allen was an influential early resident and played a significant role in the early development of the village. The house passed to the Brew, Cowling, Potter and Somerville families over time. Noted features of the building include a bay window, a main facade that features wood-formed mansard flat topped bell curved hood and a main door that has a wooden carved surround and a transom light.

14. Watson-McLay House
(c1901) 18 Beverley Street

This house is believed to have been built by William Egerton Watson (1862-1934) around 1901. Watson's mother, Margaret, acquired the property in 1880, selling it to her son in 1896. Later owners include the Carr, Shaw, Clarkson and McLay families. The house is a two storey red-brick building built with Edwardian architectural influences in an L-shaped plan. The fine wooden front door with its cut crystal doorknob appears to be original, as does most of the wooden porch with its turned wooden columns and cornice detail and its wooden railing with bowed wooden spindles.
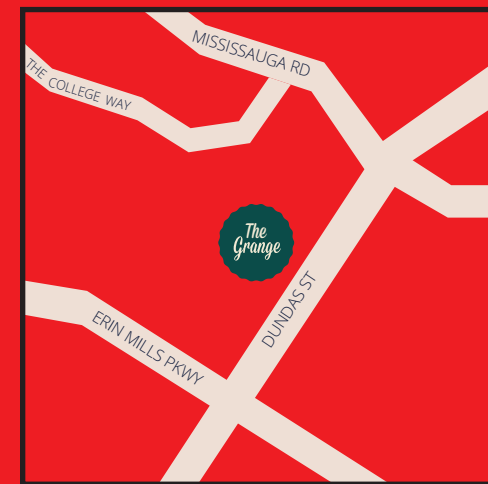

Watson-McLay House

15. Malton's "Four Corners"
Derry Road & Airport Road

During the mid-nineteenth century the intersection of Derry and Airport roads was the location of the prosperous commercial "corners" of Malton. Early settlers established hotels, a blacksmith shop, a general store, and a wagon manufacturer, amongst other businesses. By the 1940s this area flourished due to the opening of the nearby airport. On October 25th, 1969, a natural gas pipeline at the intersection of Airport Road and Derry Road exploded, destroying many buildings. Malton resident, Jean Perigo, was killed in the massive explosion. Some businesses were able to recover, but many older buildings were lost. The intersection was later realigned.

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Derry Road

East-west concession roads in the New Survey of Toronto Township were not originally named, but rather were numbered. It quickly became custom to refer to the roads by names of the prominent places they intersected with: for example, Britannia Road took its name because it led to the hamlet of Britannia, and many locals referred to it, unofficially, as the Britannia Sideroad. One exception, albeit one that did not catch on, is that of Holderness Street. When the survey of the Old Malton town site was completed by John Stoughton Dennis in 1856, the Government Road allowance for what would become Derry Road was named "Holderness Street". The name, apparently, never caught on, as the locals came to refer to it as the Derry West Sideroad (as it led to the burgeoning village of Derry West). This name was later shortened, officially, to Derry Road.

1. Former Malton Public School
(1923) 14 North Allarton Street

This building was built as the Malton Public School in 1923 and was the first schoolhouse in Malton to feature flush toilets, a drinking fountain, cloakrooms, a teacher's lounge, and a forced air furnace. The building served as a school until 1952 and has since been altered for apartments.

2. Hutchinson-Stubbs House
(c1870) 43 Sledman Street

The house, built by local farmer John Hutchinson, was once part of a much larger property that included a total of ten village lots. His widow Abigail sold the property to John Stubbs (1838-1909) after her husband's death in 1896. John's two daughters Agnes and Annie, were both well-known dressmakers in Malton. The house later passed to the Lubin family. The house is a one and a half storey red and buff brick structure with a stone foundation. Noted features of the structure include buff brick quoining, buff brick radiating and horizontal window framing voussoirs, bay windows on the southeast and northeast facades, a mansard bell curve type roof, heavy wooden soffit detailing, scrolled brackets, detailed bargeboard on the main gable, and extensive decorative woodwork.

3. Martin House & Welding Shop
(c1939) 44 Sledman Street

The first blacksmith in Malton was Richard Halliday, who arrived in 1820. Over time other blacksmiths also carried on their trade in Malton, including William Finch, Joseph Foster, John Galbraith and Hugh McCourt. The property dates back to the town site survey and was first purchased in 1855. The house was built c1939 by the Martin family. William Martin operated a blacksmith and welding shop here from 1945 until his retirement in 1979, when the business was taken over by his son Ron. Blacksmithing has run in the Martin family for generations, and the current welding shop continues a long tradition of the local smithy in Malton.

4. Foster-Madgett House
(c1873) 37 Harrow Street

This property was purchased by John Sanderson in 1855 and in 1873 it was acquired by his son, Joseph R. Sanderson, who is believed to have built the house. Later in 1873 the property was purchased by David Barker, who leased it to Joseph Foster from 1873 until 1911. Foster, a blacksmith by trade, also operated a local carriage works. The property passed to the Madgett family in 1911. The age of this vernacular house is relatively hidden beneath its modern exterior finishes.

5. Bateman-Murphy House
(c1866) 16 Burlington Street

This three-bay storey-and-a-half frame house is a classic vernacular farmhouse built circa 1866 and features a gothic arched window in the dormer. It is believed that this house was built by John and Mary Bateman shortly after they acquired the property from Thomas McCullough in 1866. The property remained in the Bateman family until 1923, when it was acquired by the Murphy family, who lived here until 1992.

Former Trinity Methodist Church

6. Former Trinity Methodist Church and Parsonage
(c1857) 5 & 7 Burlington Street

The home located at 7 Burlington Street was formerly the Parsonage for Trinity Methodist Church and was built in 1857. At first church services were held at the 1856 church on the nearby Brocklebank farm. A new church building was built here in 1866, beside the parsonage. The congregation joined the United Church of Canada in 1925, becoming Trinity United Church. Located at 5 Burlington Street, the church served the Malton community until 1953, when a new church was opened on Airport Road. This building was sold and converted into a house. Next door, the old parsonage served as the residence for the minister, including long-serving reverends Robert Boyd, Thomas Crompton and George Wood, amongst others. A new parsonage was built in 1947, and this building was sold and became a private home. The second storey of the former parsonage has been remodeled, replacing the original dormer and roof elevation.

7. Former Community Hall / Police Village Hall Site

Malton's first community hall, built in 1870, was located on this site. It was a 50 x 30 foot frame building, and was known at the Temperance Hall. The building was used for local events, community meetings, overflow classroom space, and rented by several organizations, including the Orange Lodge. In 1930 the hall was refurbished, and opened in 1931 as the Malton Police Village Hall, and began a focal point for community dances, social events and flower shows from the Malton Horticultural Society. The old hall was torn down in 1980 after the opening of the new Malton Community Centre on Morningstar Drive.

Hutchinson-Stubbs House

8. Old Malton Town Site & Former Railway Station

The name of Malton came into formal existence with the registration of the town site survey by John Stoughton Dennis in 1854, and with the opening of the first post office under Postmaster Isaac Sanderson in 1856. The town site, at the northwest corner of what is now Derry Road and Airport Road, was laid out as a railway town in conjunction with the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the streets were aligned to the orientation of the railway. The road network from this 1854 survey of "Old Malton" is largely intact today and is a unique part of Mississauga's history. With the focus on the early railway, the train station became the hub of the early community. The arrival of the Grand Trunk railway in 1854, extending to Guelph, Stratford and beyond, turned Malton into a major export centre for agricultural goods, and the railway station was a place of constant activity. The station grounds were located on the northeast side of the tracks, north of Scarboro Street. The first station was built circa 1859, and was replaced in 1912. In 1923 the Canadian National Railway took over operations, and the station was demolished in 1973.

9. Tomlinson-Johnston House
(c1884) 16 Scarboro Street

Joseph Tomlinson (1850-1900), a carpenter by trade and son of David Tomlinson, was the original owner and the house remained in the Tomlinson family until 1944, when the house was purchased by Francis and Annie May Johnston. Annie May was locally known for making quilts that depicted historic events and everyday life in Malton. She was also the president of the local Horticultural Society. This house is very similar to the David Tomlinson house, located next door, and is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture. Architectural features of importance include polychromatic brickwork, variety of fenestration around the windows, highly decorative bargeboard, and detailed brick quoining.

Old Malton

Settlement began in the Malton area shortly after the 1819 survey. One of the earliest recorded settlers, Samuel Moore, arrived in 1823. The community developed around the "four corners" of Derry and Airport roads, and by 1850 the village consisted of a general store, a cobbler shop, several hotels and churches, and a blacksmith shop. The arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1854 provided impetus for growth. In 1854-55, the Malton town site, now referred to as "Old Malton", was surveyed on 100 acres of land at the northwest corner of Derry and Airport roads by John Stoughton Dennis. The town site was named "Malton" in 1854 by Dennis. The name along with several street names in the town site, were named after places in Yorkshire, England. Much of Malton's early story is connected to agriculture, and other early farming families including the Brocklebank, Culham, Hepton, Shaw and Sheard families, amongst many others.

The population of Malton increased with arrival of the railway, and Malton was awarded the County Seat in 1859. However, political pressure from elsewhere saw the County Seat re-assigned to Brampton in 1860. In 1913 Malton became a Police Village. The Malton Airport, the forerunner of today's Pearson International Airport, first opened in 1939. Malton was home to several wartime industries during the Second World War, including Victory Aircraft and the British Commonwealth Air Training program. During the Second World War, Malton became a major centre of military aircraft manufacturing, including the production of the Lancaster Bomber.

A subdivision, known as Victory Village, was built beginning in 1942 for workers' and veterans' housing. After the war, Victory Aircraft merged with A.V. Roe Canada, who developed the CF-100 "Canuck" and CF-105 "AVRO Arrow" all-weather jet interceptors. Malton grew rapidly after the Second World War. New residential developments expanded the historic village. Frank McKechnie (1931-1997) served as a Councillor from 1958 to 1997, and is affectionately remembered as the "Mayor of Malton".