

10. Former Cooksville House Location

5 Dundas Street East

This is the location of Jacob Cook's original tavern, which had been built in 1829 and burned in 1852. A new hotel, known as the Cooksville House, was built here in 1852. It operated as an inn, a store, a restaurant and a bank into the 1930s. It was purchased by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and was torn down in 1954 for the widening of Dundas Street. The present CIBC branch marks the location of the inn. The Cooksville House Hotel had many names over its history, including the "Royal Exchange", the "Morley House and Post Office", and the "King Hotel". A later owner, George Bowers, renovated the building in 1923, making space for a barbershop and harness maker, and adding a cement verandah. At the time, the "Cooksville House" slogan was "the best 50 cent meals and excellent ice cream." Proprietors of the Cooksville house over the years included Jacob Cook, "Ginger" Harris, Frank Morley, James King, Robert Ramsey, Sam Wilson, John Ward, George Bowers and John Braithewaite.

11. T.L. Kennedy Secondary School

3100 Hurontario Street (Built 1952)

Thomas Laird Kennedy (1878-1959) was born on the family farm on Tomken Road in the early community of Dixie. He served with distinction in the Second Boer War and the First World War, attaining the rank of Colonel. Returning home, he became involved in politics. For most of his life he was a fruit grower, and was concerned with farming and agricultural issues, and was highly respected by fellow farmers. In 1919 he was elected to the provincial parliament as Conservative member for Peel County. He retained this seat, with the exception of one term, until his retirement in 1958. He served his community for over 50 years, notably as the Minister of Agriculture (1930-34 & 1943-52), and as Premier of Ontario (1948-49). In 1952 the new highschool, T.L. Kennedy Secondary School, was named in his honour, and in 1953, Second Line East was officially renamed Tomken Road after TOM KENnedy. In 1974 an Ontario Heritage Trust plaque commemorating Kennedy was placed on part of what was the Kennedy family farm (the plaque is located in front of the Dixie Public School at 1120 Flagship Drive).



Hancock Woodlands

12. Little John Lane

John Charters Price's farm was located on the Northeast corner of the Dundas and Hurontario intersection and ran north to Burnhamthorpe Road and east to what is today Kirwin Avenue. John and his wife Margaret (Blevins) built a home on the west side of Cooksville Creek, just north of Dundas, in 1853. They built a second home just east of the Cooksville Creek and Little John Lane around 1900. John C. Price, a member of the Cooksville Orange Lodge, died in 1917. The second home remained in the Price Family, through his daughter Mary and his grand-nephew Percy. The home was demolished in 1968 to make way for the Plaza. The park at the end of Little John Lane is also named in honour of John Charters Price.



John C. Price Park Sign

13. Stewart House

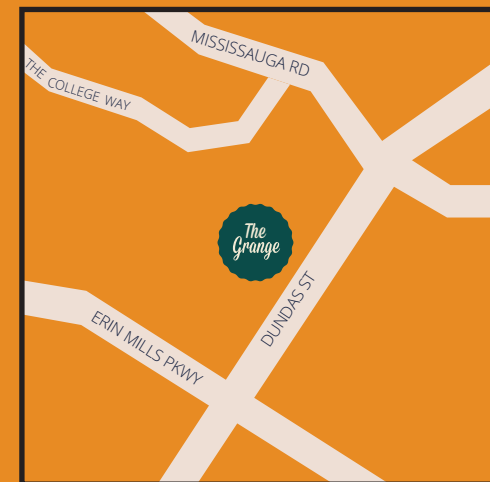
2580 Edenhurst Drive (Built c1894)

This private home is a fine example of early residential architecture. This vernacular Gothic Revival house features decorative molded brick bands and in the centre gable above the window is the molded head of a man. The house is believed to have been built circa 1891 by William and Helen Stewart. Their son, Dudley Stewart, resided here until 1946.

14. Hancock Woodlands

2151 Camilla Road (Established c1930)

This property was originally part of a 200-acre land grant in 1807, and by the 1870s was owned by William Moody Sr. In 1930 Leslie Hancock purchased 10 acres from the William Moody Estate. Over the years the rough, unploughed swampy pasture, remnant sand deposits and scrub bush were lovingly transformed into the nursery, producing ornamentals for use in landscaping. Leslie and Dorothy Hancock spent many years developing and landscaping the property and the commercial nursery. During the early years of Hancock family ownership, Leslie began planting seedlings into the existing woods, gradually shaping pathways. In the 1950s Leslie became involved in the propagating and promotion of rare plants, particularly rhododendrons and azaleas. In 1972 Leslie was one of the founding members of the Rhododendron Society of Canada. The woods today contain a delightful series of pathways, showcasing the work that the family lovingly created. Part of the Hancock Woodlands property was acquired by the City of Mississauga and opened as a park in 2018.



Heritage Mississauga
1921 Dundas Street W.
Mississauga, Ontario
L5K 1R2

(905) 828-8411

www.heritagemississauga.com

www.facebook.com/HeritageMississauga

Follow @HeritageMssauga





Cooksville History

To many people today, the name Cooksville simply refers to the busy intersection of Dundas and Hurontario Street, and rarely notice the small collection of old buildings that dot the Cooksville landscape. Bits of historic Cooksville do still show, giving a glimpse into Cooksville's past.

The first settler in the immediate Cooksville area was Daniel Harris, who arrived in 1809. Over time Cooksville gained popularity as a “jumping-off-place” for weary travellers going between Niagara and York because of its central location and the confluence of two early and important roads. The village became a thriving place that consisted of several stores, multiple hotels, blacksmith shops and a saw mill. In time Cooksville developed into an important hub of activity in the early township until 1852 when a fire razed many of the homes and businesses. The community began to rebound with expanded ventures into winemaking, oil refining and brick making. In 1873, Cooksville was chosen as the new site for the Township Hall, and later as the site of the first Town Hall for Mississauga, and first Mississauga Central Library.

Originally dubbed “Harrisville”, the community was formally named Cooksville in 1836 after its most prominent early resident, Jacob Cook (1796-1873). By 1819, Jacob had established his home at the southwest corner of Hurontario Street and Dundas Street. In 1820 Jacob received the government contract to carry mail once a week between York and Ancaster. In 1829 he built the first hotel in the village and began a stagecoach service, together with his expanding mail contracts. At its height, the stagecoach and mail routes went to Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, Queenstown, Niagara, Brantford, Galt, Preston, London, Goderich and throughout Peel and Halton Counties, and Cooksville was the centre of his marvellous network. Cooksville became part of the Town of Mississauga in 1968.

1. Former Cooksville Brickyard

Brickyard Park, 3061 Clayhill Road

The Ontario National Brick Company recognized the potential of this site in 1912. By 1924 there were 35 families living at the brickyard, and many more single male workers living in a large boarding house. The Cooksville Brickyard employed and housed many new immigrants. While a large portion of the work force was of Italian origins, there were also those of Croatian, Irish, Polish and Ukrainian ancestry. Descendants of many brickyard employees continue to call Mississauga home today. Over the years shale and clay were extracted from the land by a number of different company names, including the Cooksville Shale Brick Company, Cooksville Brick and Tile Company, The Cooksville Company Limited, Ontario National Brick Works, Cooksville La Prairie Brick Company, DOMTAR, and Canada Brick. Operations ceased in the early 1990s. The “Brickyard Eagle” was sculpted by Cooksville La Prairie Brick Company employee and artist Angelo Belluz in the 1950s, and was originally located at the company's office building. The sculpture was restored and unveiled as part of Brickyard Park in 2010.



Former Cooksville Brickyard Sculpture

2. Parkerhill Road

Clair House and the Canada Vine Growers Association

Rear-Admiral Sir William George Parker purchased a farm lot west of Cooksville in 1841, and built a large house for the family which was dubbed “Clair House.” William's son, Henry Parker, planted grapes here, possibly in 1858. He joined forces with Justin De Courtenay, and collaborated to form the Canada Vine Growers Association in 1864. At the height of production in the mid-1860s, Clair House produced as much as 50,000 gallons of wine and a considerable amount of brandy. Clair House Winery was the first commercial vineyard and winery in Canada. Over time the vineyard was managed by Solomon White, George Torrance, Benjamin Murray and Andrew Aikins. In 1981 the property was acquired by Achilles Roumegous, who, together with his son Leopold, produced wine until 1926. In 1932 Clair House was lost to fire and the Canada Vine Growers Association had ceased to operate. Parkerhill Road remembers the Parker family, and by association, the former Clair House vineyard.

3. Lee-Forster House

108 Agnes Street (Built c1830)

The early years of this property are uncertain, although it was possibly built by the Lee family in the 1830s. This private family home was built about 1830, and is believed to be Cooksville's oldest surviving building. In addition to the surviving saltbox house, the property was once home to smokehouses and a drive shed. The home has a rubble foundation and is supported by log beams. In 1934 the home was purchased by Anson Forster, who was well-known for operating an outdoor skating rink at his lumber yard, near Hurontario Street and Hillcrest Avenue.

4. Former Loyal Orange Lodge Hall

78 Agnes Street (Built c1928)

Cooksville became home to an Orange Lodge in 1847, and at first members travelled to other nearby lodge buildings or members' houses for meetings. A charter was granted in 1864 (Cooksville LOL #1181), and by 1886 the lodge met in Bowden's Hall, near the McClelland General Store. In 1927 the lodge purchased this property on Agnes Street, and plans were drawn up for a 35 x 60 foot building. It was built by volunteer labour, and was officially opened on March 3, 1928. The lodge closed in 1967.

5. Former Schiller Store

51 Dundas Street West (Built c1913)

David Schiller, a grandson of early area settler Johann Schiller, built a simply frame flour and seed store here in 1877. As his business flourished, he expanded the store and built a house behind the store in 1891. David's sons, Thomas and James, joined their father in business, and in 1913 the present building was completed. Thomas David Schiller (“T.D.”) took over the family business in 1915, and expanded his inventory to include seed, fertilizer, paint, roofing supplies, shoes, made-to-measure suits, and automobiles. A new house was built north of the store in 1923, and is located today at 60 Agnes Street.

6. Former Cooksville Post Office and Shaver House

47 Dundas Street West (Built c1914)

In 1839, a post office was opened in a house on Lot 16 on Dundas Street and the northeast corner of Cook Street with J.H. Savigny listed briefly as Post Master, followed by Frank Morley. With the registration of the Post Office, Cooksville officially received its name. Frank Morley was succeeded by John Peaker in 1871, who built a new post office building on the same location. This building was in turn purchased by Herbert Shaver in 1898, who, in addition to being the Post Master, also ran a tinsmith shop from the small addition on the side. Herbert Shaver built the present building in 1914. The small side addition may have enclosed the original post office and tinsmith shop. The building later became a doctor's office.



Parkerhill Road Sign

7. Royal Bank of Canada

2 Dundas Street West

This site was once the location of Jacob Cook's home, which was built in 1819 and was lost to fire in 1899. The site has been home to a Royal Bank since 1927. A second bank building was built here in 1969, and was in turn replaced by the current building in 1995.

8. Hurontario Street

Also known as Centre Road, Hurontario Street was surveyed in 1818 by James Grafton, under the direction of Richard Bristol and Timothy Street. Centre Road began in Port Credit and originally ended at the northern border of Chinguacousy Township. This route was eventually extended to Collingwood, and was renamed Hurontario Street, linking Lake Huron and Lake Ontario.



Former Cooksville Post Office and Shaver House

9. Copeland General Store

14 Dundas Street East (Built c1852)

Built in 1852 by Jacob Cook, this two-storey, red brick building is Cooksville's oldest surviving commercial building. Jacob oversaw the operation of the general store amongst his many other enterprises until his death in 1873. George McClelland arrived in the Cooksville area in 1873, after arriving the year before from Ireland. Brothers George and John McClelland made an agreement with Jacob Cook's son, Miles Washington Cook, to rent Jacob's old store. George also married Anna Langdon, Jacob Cook's great niece, and the family took up residence in the apartment above the store. George's business prospered, and he also served as Treasurer for Toronto Township from 1890 to 1922. In 1910 Alfred Scott purchased the store and renamed it Scott's Grocery. Alfred had the first gas pump installed in front of the store in 1911. In 1912 the store was purchased by William Copeland. Renamed Copeland's General Store, the building operated as a grocery and feed store. William became Cooksville's Post Master in 1922. As more and more cars began to appear, William opted to sell his corner lot to the British American Oil Company. In order to continue the grocery business, the store had to be moved 80 feet to the east in 1927. In 1948 William's son Charles took over the store, and daughter Violet became the Post Mistress.