

15. Howard Carriage Works & Blacksmith

(c.1860) 125 & 127 Queen Street S.

These buildings were built in the 1860s for the Howard family's carriage making and blacksmith businesses, which continued in operation into the 1890s. Number 125 became the office and printing shop of the *Streetsville Review* newspaper until 1985. The upper storey was used by the Forester's Lodge. Number 127 became a residence and was converted to a restaurant in the 1960s.

16. William Graydon Jr. House & Shoemaker Shop

(c. 1854) 85 Queen Street S.

William Graydon Sr., a stonemason, built this house for William Jr. and wife Elizabeth Wright. The small brick garage was William Jr.'s shoemaking shop. In 1910, a Chinese laundryman, Joe Cong, was murdered in this building. For many decades, the property was home to the Farrell family. The exterior of the building has been painted, hiding the red brick.

17. Ontario Street

For many years the Hyde family operated their commercial and industrial enterprises along this street. Their interests included the Ontario Flour Mills, a stave factory, cooperage, saw mill, a general store called the "Ontario Warehouse", and the 3-storey Reciprocity Hotel.

18. Trinity Anglican Church

(c. 1841) 69 Queen Street S.

Reverend Robert Macgeorge was not only the first Rector of the newly formed Anglican congregation but also the first editor of the village newspaper. The cornerstone for the church was laid in 1842 by Bishop Strachan and the bricks used in its construction were donated by "Commodore" Henry Rutledge and made from the clay on his farm. The Bamford brothers, members of the congregation, were contracted to build the tower addition in 1876. Parish Hall additions were added to the south in 1931 and in the 1960s. On April 26th, 1998 the original church burned. The congregation built a new building which opened in 2000, incorporating some of the features of the historic church.

19. Loyal Orange Lodge

(c. 1855) 47 Queen Street S.

Streetsville was once aptly described as the "hotbed of Orangeism" in Peel. William and John Graydon built this meeting hall for the Orangemen. The two-storey, gable-roofed rectangular building features the dichromatic brickwork seen in many public buildings of the era. Its imposing appearance, with heavy cornice and decorative details is evidence of the importance of the organization within the community.

20. John Graydon House

(c. 1865) 62 Queen Street S.

John Graydon built and owned this impressive house. John was a prominent businessman, a devout Methodist, and many of the buildings he constructed in the Village remain to this day. John served as a Councillor on the Village Council, Reeve, member of the Streetsville Methodist Church Board of Trustees, Justice of the Peace and was a member of the public school board for thirty years. He was also appointed as Peel County Warden in 1897. The projecting centre bay, buff brick trim, and the decorative vergeboard are the most prominent features of the building.



John Graydon House

21. Credit Valley Railway Station

(c. 1879) 78 William Street

Streetsville suffered a blow during the 1850s when it was bypassed by a railway line that was being constructed in the region. When residents finally received a railway link, in 1879, it was almost too late for the Village to regain its earlier prosperity. In 1914 the station was moved from its original location by horse-drawn cart. Unlike many early stations painted "railway red", the CVR station has always been white, which adds to its clean, romantic appearance. The turret was both a practical and stylistic element. It provided a clear view of the tracks in both directions, and served as an office for the telegraph operator.

22. Minerva's Bower

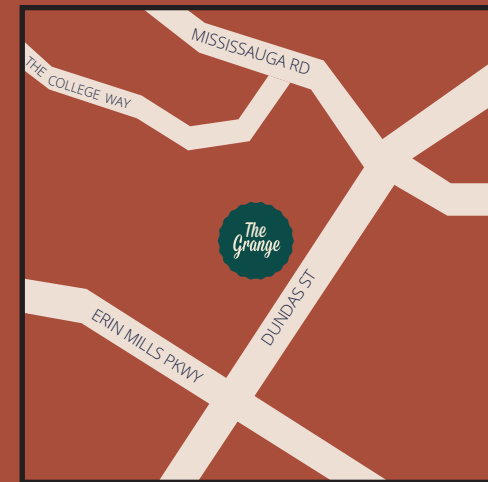
(c. 1832) 158 Queen Street South S.

John Barnhart built this frame house in 1832 as a wedding gift for his daughter Minerva and her husband William H. Paterson. Minerva operated a school for young ladies here. The modern veneer of brick hides the original character of the building.

23. Former Town Hall & Courthouse

(c. 1844) 161 Church Street

The ground floor of this building originally served as the Town Hall and courthouse. The cellar housed a small jail cell. It continued to serve as the Town Hall until 1939, when the building was converted into a residence and photography shop in the mid-twentieth century. A second storey was added.



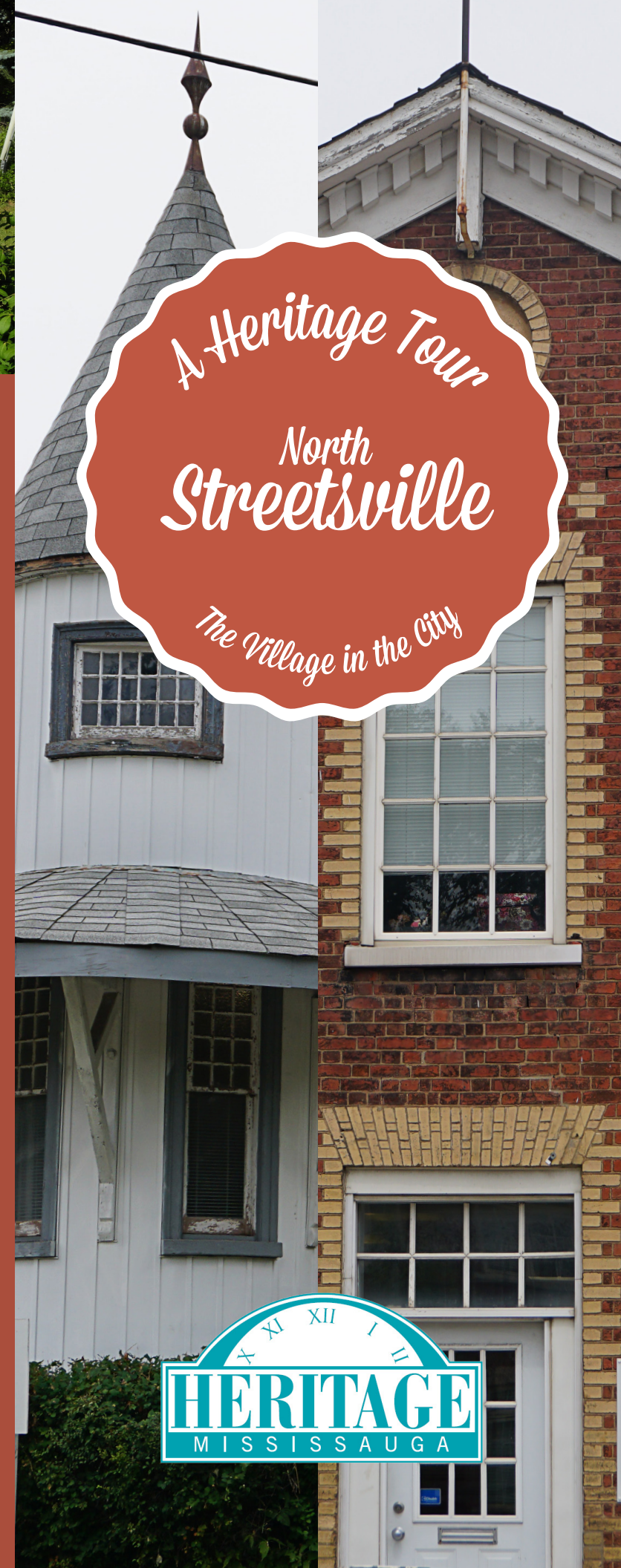
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A Heritage Tour
North
Streetsville
The Village in the City





Streetsville History

When the survey of the northern portion of Toronto Township was completed in 1819, survey contractor Timothy Street received permission to build a saw and grist mill. As news of the construction of a mill on the banks of the Credit River spread, more settlers were attracted to the area and soon a small village had developed around Street's Mills and the Glendinning saw mill. These early businesses marked the beginning of a long tradition of milling in the community. By 1825 this part of Toronto Township was thriving. Streetsville was incorporated as a village in 1858. In 1974 Streetsville became part of the city of Mississauga.

A Glimpse Into the Past

A walk through Streetsville will show how this "village in the city" remains a strong commercial and industrial centre. Streetsville offers a unique chance to stroll through streetscapes that have remained relatively unchanged for over a century. Streetsville is home to the largest concentration of historic buildings in the City of Mississauga, many of which have served different purposes over the years.

1. Robinson-Bray House

(c.1885) 223 Queen Street S.

This ornate building with decorative vergeboard, multiple gables and elongated windows served as the residence of T.W. Robinson, who ran a butcher shop and a livery. Robinson also served as Reeve of the Village in 1897. The building still retains its original style and grandeur in its central location within the Village's commercial core.

2. Former Streetsville Post Office

(c. 1845) 221 Queen Street S.

In its early years this building housed Matthew Cunningham's Tinsmith Shop, and was later acquired by the Embleton Family. The building served as John Embleton's office. The building later housed; T.W. Robinson's Butcher Shop, Goodison's Piano and Organ Showroom, a plumbing shop, and served as the Village Post Office from 1919-1931.

3. John Embleton's Store

(c. 1830) 213 Queen Street S.

This store belonged to John Embleton Sr., a man who had served the community in several capacities; including an innkeeper, merchant, Township Clerk and land agent. The Farmers and Mechanics Institute's books (which would form the foundation of the Streetsville Public Library) were first housed here. The Embleton family sold the building to T.H. Goodison, who ran his "Popular House" store here.

Streetsville Cenotaph

(1926) 7 Main Street

In 1925, the Streetsville Overseas Veterans Association began to plan the construction of a memorial to honour local residents who died in the First World War. Unveiled on July 1, 1926, the memorial stands 18 feet high and is constructed of locally-made red brick and Credit Valley stone. The cenotaph was relocated a slight distance to the east in 2014.

4. Tyrone House

(c. 1837) 13 Main Street

Andrew Freeborn purchased this parcel of land from John Embleton in 1837 to build a small one-storey structure to serve as his grocery store. By 1842, the property belonged to partners Robert Ramsay and John Elliot Sterling who operated an inn and tavern called "Tyrone House". The inn was mainly patronized by farmers waiting for their grain to be milled in Street's mill.



Abigail Street House

5. Abigail Street House

(c. 1850) 27 Mill Street

After Timothy Street died in 1848, his widow, Abigail moved in with their daughter and son-in-law who lived in this Ontario Regency-style brick residence. Abigail the mother of 12 children, lived long enough to see her son, John Street, become the first Reeve of Streetsville in 1858. A notable feature of this well-maintained private residence is the corbelled frieze in brick on the front facade.

6. Timothy Street House

(c. 1825) 41 Mill Street

Timothy Street, the man after whom the village is named, was originally from St. David's, near Niagara before coming to the Credit River area. Timothy Street financed the New Survey of Toronto Township in 1819, and hired Richard Bristol to supervise the survey. Timothy received land as payment, including much of what became the village. The modest home at the base of Mill Street is believed to be the first brick house built in Peel County. The house overlooked the site of Street's industrial enterprise, which included saw and grist mills, a distillery and a tannery. Although the Street family ceased to be associated with the mills following Timothy's death in 1848, a mill remained in operation on the property into the 20th century.

7. Cuthbert House

(c. 1835) 23 Main Street

This building is named after Richard Cuthbert, a Catholic yeoman who ran his shoemaking business here after purchasing the property in 1844. Although now a private residence, the building was located on the busy road leading to Street's mills, which was an ideal location for a commercial enterprise.

8. James Gooderham House

(c. 1850) 26 Main Street

James Gooderham was a significant local businessman, and trustee of the Methodist Church. He was also a major force behind the Credit Valley Railway coming through Streetsville in 1879. Sadly, he was killed in an accident at the official opening of the railway. The home served as St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Parish Centre in the 1950s. It is a private family home today.

9. Heron-Dandie House

(c. 1860) 21 Main Street

Patrick Heron is listed as a carpenter in an early business directory for the village. The Regency house remained within the Heron family for 30 years, and in 1919 became the home of James Dandie. Dandie, a hardware store owner, served on Streetsville's Town Council for over 25 years. The building suffered a major fire in 2016.

10. John McMaster's Store

(c. 1850) 209 Queen Street S.

This brick store was built on the site of an earlier frame store belonging to Israel Ransom, who ran one of the first commercial enterprises in Streetsville. The first post office was located in Ransom's store and by 1829 the village was enjoying bi-weekly mail service. John McMaster also served as village post master, and his shop did a good business in groceries and dry goods.

11. Former Darker's Barber Shop

(c. 1908) 201 Queen Street S.

This was the original site of the Globe Hotel, established around 1857. The hotel was lost in a fire in 1876 when a pile of hay caught fire in a barn behind the adjacent Telegraph Hotel. The fire spread to the Globe Hotel and both hotels were destroyed. Timothy Street Jr. and James Symes lost their lives in the fire. The current structure was built by George Darker in 1908, who operated a barber shop here for many years.

12. Former Municipal & Public Utilities Building

(c.1884) 167 Queen Street S.

In 1884 a large brick addition was added to the former Methodist Chapel on Maiden Lane. This school remained in operation until 1939, when it was moved to its present location on Queen Street. It became the village's municipal office and fire hall. The Public Utilities Commission continued to use the building until 1977. The original red-brick building was stuccoed when the adjoining additions were added. The small turbine on the grounds was taken from the municipal power plant which operated on the Credit River during the first half of the 20th century.

13. Graydon-Atkinson House

(c.1890) 157 Queen Street S.

Though John Graydon built the storey-and-a-half brick Gothic Revival house he never occupied it himself. The gabled roof structure is built in an L-shape, with a one-storey rear addition, and features decorative terra-cotta tile inlay. This heritage designated building is now used for commercial purposes.

14. Mabel Graydon House

(c.1897) 151 Queen Street S.

Built by John Graydon for his daughter, this home features highly decorative vergeboard trim. The building remained a private family home for much of its history, although it serves commercial purposes today.

17. Streetsville Grammar School

(c. 1851) 327 Queen Street S.

Streetsville's Grammar School was the first secondary school in Peel County. Initial enrollment was 15-20 students in the original rear wing of the building. The front addition with the landmark tower was erected in 1877 increasing the capacity to 80-100 students, who journeyed from the surrounding area. New schools were being built in the 1950s and the building ceased to be used as a school. It was converted into a Town Hall and Police Station during the 1960s, and is now the Kinsmen Senior Citizens' Centre.

18. McKeith-Tolton House

(c. 1852) 317 Queen Street S.

John Davidson built this building for William McKeith, a hand-weaver at the Barber's Toronto Woollen Mills. It features a simple, symmetrical plan built from common-bond brick, and was typical of early residential housing. Former Streetsville Mayor William Tolton later owned it.

19. Former Memorial Park Entrance

Church Street & Queen S.

From 1843 Streetsville Memorial Park was the home of the Toronto Township Agricultural Fair and then the Streetsville Fair. Since 1973 the park has hosted Streetsville's annual Bread and Honey Festival held in June.

20. Scruton House

(c. 1850) 307 Queen Street S.

This is the former home of John Scruton, a village wagon-maker and carpenter. Many of the houses along Queen Street South range from the early 1850s into the 1920s, and reflect the evolving vernacular and heritage character of residential Streetsville.

21. Streetsville Memorial Cemetery

South of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is the pioneer cemetery, known as the "Scotch Burying Ground". Timothy Street donated the land in 1824 for Protestant burials. He and many other early settlers are buried within the grounds. The gateway to the cemetery was erected in 1984 and features decorative stonework from the facade of Solomon Barnhart's house, demolished in 1966.

22. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

(c. 1868) 295 Queen Street S.

The Presbyterians, one of the oldest congregations in Streetsville, built a frame church in the 1820s located on the adjacent cemetery grounds. This church was replaced by the present building in 1867-68 during the ministry of Reverend Alex McKay. The red bricks used during construction came from the brickyards at Barber's Woollen Mills, just south of the village. The former Presbyterian Manse, used from 1872-1956, is located north of the Church at 287 Queen Street South.



Streetsville Grammar School

23. Odd Fellow's Hall

(c. 1875) 271 Queen Street S.

The fraternal society known as the Odd Fellows built this hall to serve as a meeting place and social centre, and it was frequently the site of concerts, dances and banquets. Sold in 1972, renovations made to the facade have left the once-ornate exterior quite altered from its original appearance.

24. Franklin House

(c. 1855) 263 Queen Street S.

Originally built as a private residence for Peter Douglass, the building gets its name from its second owner, Bennett Franklin. The building was later purchased by John Lennon in 1876 who converted the building to a hotel in 1876. Lennon retained the name of the previous owner when he opened his "Franklin House" hotel. This popular establishment was forced to shut down when the Canada Temperance Act was passed in 1914. The building narrowly escaped demolition in 1979 and today enjoys continued use as a commercial establishment.

25. Falconer General Store

(c. 1860) 257 Queen Street S.

George Harvey Falconer purchased this building in 1882 and opened a general store. After his death in 1897, his son, Charles carried on the family business into the 1930s. The store was later purchased by Harry Jones, and continued as a village general store until the 1950s.

26. Former Machin Store

(c. 1900) 239 Queen Street S.

This building has served many commercial functions over its history including: W.J. Betts' bakery, Fred Ward's clothing store, and in 1936 became home to Machin's barbershop and dry goods store.

27. The Graydon Block

(c. 1891) 233-235 Queen Street S.

The Graydon Block was built in 1891 by John Graydon, but was owned and maintained by his nephew, William John Graydon. For a time, part of the building became home to the hardware store of Robert Greig, and over its history held numerous commercial businesses.



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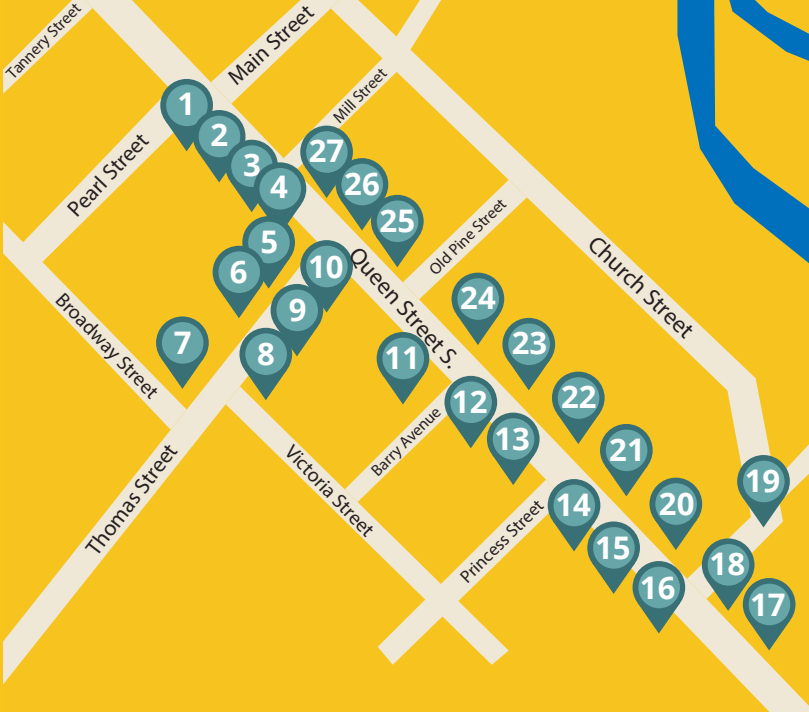
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1. Montreal House

(c. 1821) 210 Queen Street S.

John Barnhart’s “Montreal House” is the oldest remaining structure in Streetsville and the oldest store in Mississauga. It was home to Barnhart’s general store. Barnhart’s son, Jabez, started a newspaper upstairs in 1843, which became the *Streetsville Review* when Solomon J. Barnhart, Jabez’s brother, took over publication in 1846. The first telephone exchange in Streetsville operated in this building.

2. Greig’s Hardware Store

(c. 1909) 214 Queen Street S.

This two-storey red brick commercial structure is where Robert Greig started a hardware business. Greig was a Streetsville Councillor for 17 years and a Reeve for three years. For a time, the Masonic Lodge met upstairs. Early photographs were used to aid in the restoration of the building in 1988.

3. Eaton-Bentley-Ladner Building

(c. 1885) 228 Queen Street S.

John Graydon built this building for Howard Eaton who operated a confectionary here. Beginning in 1949 the Bentley family operated a hardware store here for 40 years. A fatal fire in 1952 resulted in the removal of the original third storey. Eric Ladner reinstated the building’s features and third floor in the 1990s.

4. The Simpson Block

(c. 1865) 232 Queen Street S.

Thomas Simpson ran his “Mammoth House” store in this two-storey building. In 1894, James Dandie purchased the building at auction, and operated his hardware store here for almost 30 years. The small building adjoined to the Simpson Block operated as a law office and later as a post office from 1909 to 1919.

5. Thomas Mews

(c. 1908) 20 Thomas Street

Local builder Joseph Phair built this house which Dr. Stanley Smith utilized as both a residence and office. It has been converted to a commercial property with altered windows, but the original form survives.

6. Burns-Durie House

(c. 1895) 30 Thomas Street

The Burns family initially occupied this house, which was built by John Graydon. A son, Kirby Burns, was a long-serving fire chief in Streetsville. The house was later bought by Frank Steen who sold it to his son-in-law Wes Durie in 1948. The house features a gable roof with dormers, and a terra-cotta tile ornamentation.

7. Fulton House

(c. 1888) 34 Thomas Street

John Graydon built this residence for his sister, Sarah, and her husband, Joseph Fulton, an employee of Barbers’ Mills and veteran of the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. The intricately carved vergeboard and trim is the most elaborate in the village.

8. Cameron-Graydon House & Stable

(c. 1900) 19 & 25 Thomas Street

After a fire in 1909 in which the Graydon General Store and house on Queen Street were lost, Robert Graydon purchased this house from A.W. Cameron. In 1937, while Ena Graydon Clipperton lived in the house, her second husband Wix Atkinson moved the brick stable adjacent to the house and had it converted into a one-and-a-half-storey home.

9. Thomas Paterson House

(c. 1847) 13 Thomas Street

Thomas Street was named after Thomas Paterson, the son of James Paterson, the “Laird of Bonnie Braes”. Thomas, who built this Colonial Regency house, was a merchant. The house features a handsome front entrance with sidelights and transom, and long French windows on the main floor. Thomas was a member of the first council of the incorporated village in 1858. His wife, Agnes, ran a ladies’ school in the village.

10. Former Royal Hotel

(c. 1876) 248 Queen Street S.

The former Royal Hotel was built by Richard Crozier and leased by Thomas Harris, who lost his Globe Hotel to a fire in 1876. The Royal Hotel opened for business on May 11, 1877. The hotel was adversely affected by prohibition, and in 1916 was converted into a boarding house, dining room and pool hall. It was the last operating hotel in Streetsville, finally closing its doors in the late 1940s. The building was purchased by the Royal Bank of Canada in 1955, and operated as a bank until 1977.

11. Streetsville United Church

(c. 1876) 274 Queen Street S.

By the 1870s, the Wesleyan Methodists had outgrown their chapel, which stood at the corner of Maiden Lane and Church Street. Egerton Ryerson laid the corner stone for a new building in 1875. The church opened for worship the following year. In 1881 the three branches of Methodism merged and in 1925 they were joined by roughly half of the village’s Presbyterian membership to form the modern United Church congregation. The building is of High Gothic Revival style, with pointed windows and dichromatic brick detail on the east facade. The modern additions were added in 1950 and in 1965.

12. Cunningham’s Tinsmith Shop

(c. 1860) 280 Queen Street S.

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, Matthew and William Cunningham operated their tinsmith shop in this board-and-batten structure. In 1902 the building became the Streetsville Public Library when the collection of books of the Farmers’ and Mechanics’ Institute were relocated from the Odd Fellow’s Hall. The library continued in operation here until 1967, when the new library building was constructed as a centennial project. Looking down Barry Avenue you will see the Cunningham Brothers’ houses (built circa 1860) at 11 and 19 Barry Street. Both houses are fine examples of the regency style, and remain private family homes today.

13. Bamford House

(c. 1875) 292 Queen Street S.

The Bamford house, likely built by master carpenter Christopher Bamford, is an excellent example of High Victorian Eclecticism, featuring handsomely carved woodwork in the gables and around the veranda. The wood plank siding has been cut and detailed to look like stone. This designated heritage home remains a private family dwelling today.



Bamford House

14. Taylor House

(c. 1887) 300 Queen Street S.

Built by local builder John Gardhouse, the house became the home of William Taylor, a local saddle maker, Police Magistrate, Streetsville Councillor and local Reeve. This is a one and one half storey red brick frame structure with a Credit Valley stone foundation.

15. Falconer House

(c. 1881) 312 Queen Street S.

George Harvey Falconer, who operated a General Store in the Village, purchased the home shortly after it was built in 1881. His daughter Cora married Hector Graydon and lived in the Falconer family home for many decades. The Emersons purchased the house in 1968. The buff brick trim and bay windows are typical Victorian features.

16. Greig-House

(c. 1890) 316 Queen Street S.

This was the home of Robert Greig and Sophia Dandie, and features a two-story bay window façade and hipped roof. The Greigs started Streetsville’s first lawn bowling club on their southern lawn. The Woodruff and Brownridge families later owned the house.