

(Streetsville Review)

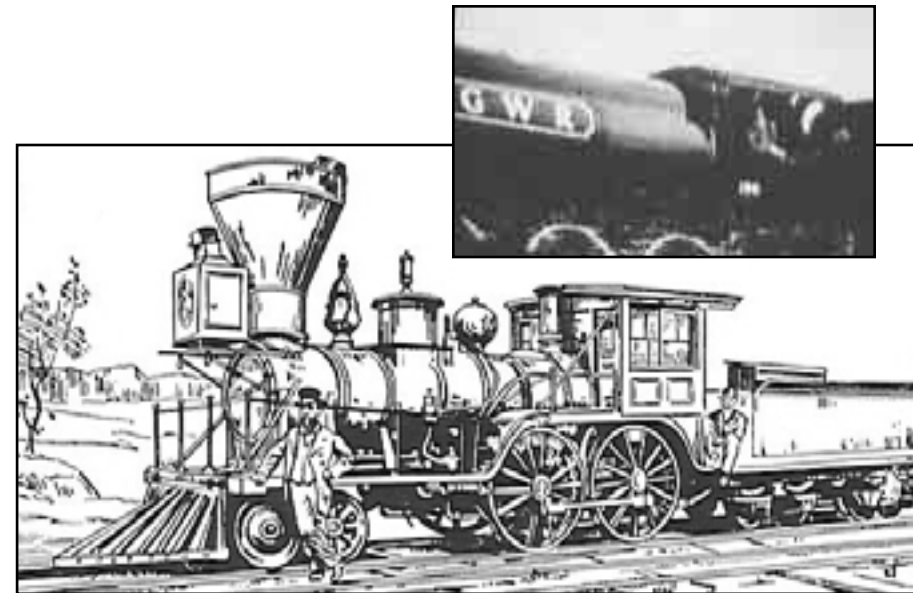
Part Two 1851 - 1900

The Great Western Railway - 1855

THE FIRST TRAIN OF THE NEWLY constructed Great Western Railway came through the tiny hamlet that would become Lakeview on December 3, 1855. At each of the stations along the route from Toronto to Hamilton, the train was met by enthusiastic observers. It certainly was a sight to see with its green brass-trimmed engine and passenger cars. This being the initial run, several important railroad representatives were on board.

The Great Western Railway got its start with the official sod turning on October 23, 1849, in London, Ontario. It would become one of Canada's most efficient and prosperous rail lines. In 1853, railroad officials came through Toronto Township and talked to the farmers about purchasing the right-a-way. Henry Cawthra, son of Joseph Cawthra, owned Lot 10, Con. 2, SDS, and sold 2.6 acres (1.1 ha) of his property to the railway for £82 (\$205) on March 2, 1854. The construction of the railway brought about numerous jobs for the local men and the businesses in the area prospered from the need of rooms, food and other essentials.

Wood was used to fuel the train's engine and it used a cord for every 37 miles (60 km). The one way fare from Lakeview to Toronto was 35¢, from Toronto to Hamilton it was one dollar. There were six trains running daily, three going each way. The station was located at the Third Line (Dixie Road) crossing.



▲ First Train of the GWR (Region of Peel Archives)

On August 12, 1882, the Grand Truck Railway, incorporated November 10, 1852, to construct a railway from Montreal to Toronto, took over the Great Western, making it the seventh largest railway in North America. By 1893, the Grand Truck Railway had six trains running daily.

The 7,957 mile (12,730 km) Grand Truck system was absorbed into the newly founded crown corporation, the Canadian National Railways, on January 30, 1923. It now operated 22,646 route miles (36,270 km) of trackage, had 3,265 locomotives, 3,363 passenger cars, 124,648 freight cars, 6,544 service cars and a payroll of 104,454 employees. The route is still used today and has made way for the GO Transit to operate since 1967.

Information

The first Canadian railway was “Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad” which had its first run on July 21, 1836, at 14.5 miles (25 km) per hour, from Laprairie, Quebec, to St. Johns, Quebec.

The second was the six mile (10 km) Albion Colliery Tramway that opened in 1838 to move coal between the mines and Pictou Harbour. Three trains were built to carry out this task and “*The Samson*” was donated to the province of Nova Scotia and it is displayed at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

From Greg McDonnell’s book *The History of Canadian Railways*

NEWS ITEM

Pass By-law to Curb Lakeview Train Whistling

Toronto Township council, meeting on Monday, gave final approval to a by-law restricting train whistling at six level crossings in Lakeview. The crossings affected are: Shaw, Cawthra, Alexandra, Ogden, Haig and Dixie Road intersections with the CNR line.

The by-law was the result of pressure brought to bear on council by Councillor Bob Speck, who has received hundreds of requests asking for such legislation. As proof of the feeling of the residents of the area, Councillor Speck read a petition signed by 85 residents to council prior to third reading of the by-law.

Seven years ago, through the efforts of Gordon Graydon, M.P., similar legislation was passed applying to Port Credit and the Lorne Park/Clarkson area.

Commenting on the by-law, Deputy-Reeve Les Hughes stated, “This will be one of those by-laws that will be buried and not one engineer in a 100 will read it.”

Port Credit Weekly
Thursday, July 19, 1956.



▲ Cawthra Road Railway Crossing, 1985
(The Cawthra underpass was constructed in 1987.)
(Loredana Ruscitti)

Confederation - 1867



▲ John A. Macdonald
First Prime Minister
(Region of Peel Archives)

As Canada became a commonwealth country with the passing of the British North American Act in 1867, and the men of the country being absorbed in the politics that brought Confederation about, the women were busy cleaning their cozy abodes, cooking for their hard working husbands, who toiled in the fields all day, and

took care of their many growing children. They cooked over open fires in the fireplace and baked bread and cakes in an oven set in the wall. Baking powder was a new product to the marketplace and assisted with the baking process, raisins had to be seeded and rice washed thoroughly before it was added to hearty soups or made into a pudding.

Things were always bought in bulk, because not too many trips were made to the grocery store. Great grandma's shopping list might have looked like this: 100 lbs. of sugar, 100 lb bag of flour, 20 lbs. of rolled oats, 5 lbs. of salt, 20 lbs. of cornmeal, 10 lbs. of rice, 2 lbs. of tea, 6 yards of gingham, a spool of thread. And Great Grandpa would add, 2 lbs. horseshoe nails, 5 gallons of coal oil, 2 lbs. pipe tobacco.

GREAT GRANDPA WOULD HITCH UP THE BUGGY AND TAKE off for the local emporium, where he would meet his neighbours, sit a spell and enjoy a good pipe, have a round of pinochle and sample the crackers from the cracker barrel with a hearty piece of cheese.

After bringing home the flour and sugar, Grandma would bake a cake as a thank you for his sweet good nature, knowing full well he had thoroughly enjoyed his outing.

The 1-2-3-4 Cake the 1867 Way

3 cups flour	2 cups sugar
2 tsps baking powder	4 eggs
2 tsp. salt	1 cup milk
1 cup butter	

Combine flour, baking powder and salt. Cream butter until soft, add sugar and eggs, mix well. Alternate adding flour mixture and milk. Beat until smooth consistency. Grease two cake pans and pour in batter. Bake in oven until golden brown, about 30 minutes.



▲ Country Store

(Mississauga Library System, Barnett Scrapbooks)

The Richey Family - 1870

The Richey Family, Richard Richey (b.1817, d.1902, changed to Richie in 1914 and sometimes spelled with a “t”), his wife, Susanna Bradon (1820-1906), and children, Samuel (1841-1918), Mary Ann (1850-1924), and John (1859-1939), immigrated from the County of Monaghan, Ireland, in 1864 and settled in Cooksville. They rented a house and Richard worked at Chateau Clair Winery for Sir Melville Parker. The children attended the Cooksville Public School on Hurontario Street.



▲ John Richie's Farmhouse
(Mary Richie Potter)

On December 7, 1870, Richard purchased 50 acres (20 ha) of Lot 12, Con. 2, SDS, for \$1,500 from Joseph Shaw and the family moved to Lakeview. Samuel married twice and had five children. Mary Ann married Francis (Frank) Duck of Lakeview in 1871. He took her to live in the John Cawthra cottage on the Cawthra farm, where he worked clearing the land of trees. John married a young lady named Alberta Treanor (1872-1945) and he built a white frame farmhouse in the late 1890s that faced the Lake Shore Road. Six daughters were born here, only four survived to adulthood, Ida, Minnie, Belle and Mary. The girls got their education at the Lakeview Beach Public School and Forest Avenue Continuation School in Port Credit. Ida learned to play the piano with lessons from Mrs. Frank Cavan and progressed with Miss Rymal Goldthorpe, daughter of Reeve Thomas Goldthorpe on Third Line (Dixie Road), and the Toronto Conservatory of Music. She was the first organist at St. Nicholas Anglican Church on Edgeleigh Avenue. Minnie, Belle and Mary were Sunday School teachers. The farm prospered and the girls, who worked as hard as male farmhands, trekked produce by wagon into Toronto every Friday for the weekend crowds that frequented the St. Lawrence Farmers Market.

Richard Richey died in 1902 and John inherited his father's property with \$125 being paid to his mother annually for the remainder of her life, which was 1906. Richard and Susanna are buried in the Trinity Anglican Church cemetery on Stavebank Road. When John passed away on March 17, 1939, he left Ida and James Rea as his executors to handle his estate on behalf of his two grandsons.

In 1950, John's house, on 11.7 acres (4.7 ha), was demolished when the property was taken over by Canadian Admiral Corporation. The last sale of Richie property was in 1966 when Canadian Admiral Corporation bought 6.2 acres (2.5 ha).

Richey Crescent, which runs off Beechwood Avenue, south of the Lakeshore Road, is named for this family.

Richey Road Sign ►
(Kathleen A. Hicks)



The Palletts - 1871

ON JANUARY 19, 1871, 23 YEAR OLD CHARLES Pallett purchased 25 acres (10 ha) NE 1/4 of Lot 6, Con. 2, SDS, for \$1,020 from William Clarkson. He purchased another 25 acres NW 1/4 from a Charles Wood for \$750 on October 16, 1874. Charles was married to Annie C. Ward (b.1853, d.1926) and they had three children, Theka (1872-1922), William (1881-1962) and Leonard (1874-1948). Charles built a two storey red brick house and a large barn and two smaller barns. He grew vegetables that he sold to the Toronto markets.

The Palletts were a prominent family in Toronto Township. They hailed from Hartfordshire, England, and came to Upper Canada in 1835. Hugh Pallett came to the area that would become known as Dixie, and his brother William (1790-1862) went to Hoggs Hollow near Yonge Street in Toronto. He lived there until 1859 when he joined Hugh.



He purchased 100 acres (40 ha) of Lot 4, Con. 1, SDS, east of Third Line (Dixie Road) on November 18, 1868, for \$4,000. He had five sons, Albert, Robert, William, Thomas and Charles. The Dixie Palletts flourished in market gardening and orchards and William Jr., who married a Watson, had a prominent son, Leslie Pallett, who started a market on this property in 1917. He was involved in Lakeview with the Bird's Eye Market and Dixieanna, a popular dance hall. He became very prominent in politics, taking on the Reeveship from 1923 to 1925, and 1932-1933.



▲ Leslie Pallett

(Region of Peel Archives)

On March 20, 1911, Leslie Pallett purchased 6 acres (2.4 ha) of Lot 6, Con. 2, from Robert Ewing for \$4,800. He built a two storey brick house and several outbuildings. He gave the house and two acres (0.8 ha) to Grace Pallett and the remaining acreage (hectares) was absorbed by the Lakeview Golf Course.

Before Charles died on November 25, 1926, he sold his 50 acres (20 ha) of Lot 6 to his son Leonard for \$1,000. Leonard took on the responsibility of farming the land. He was married to Lucy Bonham (1877-1960) and they had no offspring. They had a dairy farm with Holstein cattle and they were well to do. They attended St. John the Baptist Anglican Church in Dixie, as did all the Palletts, and Leonard served as a warden.

Leonard passed away in 1948 and was buried in St. John's cemetery. Lucy sold the remaining 40 acre (16 ha) family farm to Charles Hempstead, a renowned hotel owner and horseman, on February 5, 1952, for \$1,000 an acre (0.4 ha). The house and barn were restored and he put in a race track with a fence that edged the Queen Elizabeth Way.

Within a year, he sold his property to Principal Investments Limited and on May 20, 1953, the company registered a plan to construct a large plaza that would border on Dixie Road and the Queen Elizabeth Way. It became the Dixie Plaza, which opened in 1956.

Les Pallett's house is now referred to as the McMaster House at 1400 Dixie Road.

The Watsons - 1872

John and Elizabeth Watson, who came from Grahamsville, purchased 83 acres (32 ha) of Lots 4 and 5 and broken Lot 3, Con. 2, SDS, in the area that would become known as Lakeview, on March 16, 1872, from Samuel Smith Jr. for \$4,100. John built a substantial two storey house and a brick barn and the family worked hard to make their farm prosper. They had seven sons, William George, Charles H., Fred, Jessie, Harvey, John and Wesley. They nurtured a great orchard with a variety of fruit trees, but the apple trees were John's pride. Their apples were put in barrels and taken by farm wagon to the St. Lawrence Market in Toronto. They also had a vegetable garden and grew gooseberries.

When John passed away in March, 1903, his son,

William George (b.1855, d.1932), took over his affairs and took care of his mother. His estate was called Silver Birch Fruit Farm.

◀ *The former John Watson House*

(City of Mississauga Community Services)



The former Watson/McGillion House, 2003



(Photos by Kathleen A. Hicks)

WILLIAM AND ANN JANE HAD FOUR SONS, WILLIAM RICHARD, Charles E., George and Fred and a daughter, Ida May. Ida (1886-1962) became Mrs. Norman Death on June 23, 1909. Son Charles H. (1857-1931) was married twice, first in 1884 to Gurney Rymal, who died in 1902, then to Charlotte Ann Death (1870-1948) and they had daughter Marjory in 1906. She died in 1936. The Deaths had a 50 acre (20 ha) farm on Lot 6 across Third Line (Dixie Road).



▲ Charlotte Death Watson

The Watsons attended the Bethesda United Church in Dixie and William George was known to handle the church's funds. He would bring in members of the congregation, sit them down and tell them how much they had to contribute to the church.

In 1909, William G. turned over some property to son, William R. In 1914, he gave acreage to Fred and in 1922, to Melville Watson. Before William G. died on January 23rd, 1932, he was witness to the success

of his son, George, who became a family doctor, the first in Lakeview.

In 1951, the Watsons started to sell off their property to George A. Rome and Son, who constructed the Orchard Heights subdivision under Rome-Saracini Limited in 1952. One street was named Kenneth Avenue for Kenneth Watson, son of Charles H., by his first wife, Gurney. The last Watson to live in the Lakeview area was Dr. George, who died in 1964.



◀ The former Charlie Watson House, 2003
(Kathleen A. Hicks)

The John Watson house and barn, called the McGillion house, still exists at 1559 Cormack Crescent and is owned by Boris Palotto. John's son, Charles' house, built in 1905, is located at 1414 South Service Road.

NEWS ITEM

Apples, Pears and Melons Stolen From Fruit Farms

Fruit farms in the Port Credit and new Middle Road districts are daily reporting thefts of pears, apples, melon and other fruit and drastic measures are being considered in an effort to check the marauders.

The steady theft of fruit have reached serious proportions and farmers state that the losses will run into several hundred dollars. Police action is being considered, although the farmers are loath to prosecute small boys, who are among the worst offenders.

Charles E. Watson, fruit grower of Lakeview, in discussing the matter, stated he owned a farm on the new Middle Road and with the steady increase of traffic on this highway the losses through thefts are reaching serious proportions.

He declared that several trees of green apples, not yet matured, had been ravaged by the thieves, and he was kept busy every Sunday chasing motorists and cyclists from his property. On Wednesday of last week, he came upon two cars parked near his farm and the occupants had taken 12 bushels of apples.

Fruit growers in the district have complained to Reeve Maguire of Toronto Township and police action will be taken. Constable Sid Belford has been instructed to take action against anyone caught stealing fruit from the local farms.

Port Credit News
September 8, 1937



The Robinson/Glista House - 1872

The Robinsons' farm was located on the south half of Lot 7, Con. 2, SDS. Today Haig Boulevard runs through its middle. Scottish born Alexander Robinson (b.1818, d.1882) and his wife Matilda Jane (1828-1913) came here in 1872 to take up their 100 acre (40 ha) farm, purchased on December 14th from Thomas Caverhill for \$3,300. They had emigrated to Canada in 1849 and settled in Quebec and then Palermo.

Alex built a two storey yellow brick house that was shaped like a "Z" and a large rambling barn, fifty feet (15 m) in length, that was located just south of where the Great Western Railway (CNR) tracks had gone through in 1855. Both structures were sitting on a solid foundation of river stone. They had five sons, Alexander, James, George, William and Robert, to assist with the work a farm required. They also had a daughter. The Robinsons farmed the land, got to know their neighbours, enjoyed their country surroundings and prospered. Alex bought the north half of Lot 7 on March 28, 1877, from William Johnson for \$2,600 and expanded his production of vegetables, wheat and apple orchard. Son Alexander married Mary Ellen Death (1855-1921), the daughter of Daniel and Mary Death of Lot 6, Con. 2, SDS.



▲ Robinson/Glista House

(Joseph Glista)

DURING AN ORANGEMEN'S PARADE ON JULY 12, 1882, ALEX was thrown from his buggy when his horses bolted. He died at the scene of the accident and was buried in the Dixie Union Church Cemetery, as was his wife, Matilda, who died in Richmond Hill thirty-one years later. As time passed, the sons moved away. Alexander, James and George to Port Credit and William to Toronto. Son Robert stayed on the farm. In 1918, he negotiated a plan for a subdivision with 62 lots. On April 1, 1919, he sold the family home to Peter Trompour. Robert died in 1930 at age 76. The north half of Lot 7 was sold to Gordon Shipp and Son on March 1, 1951, by James Robinson and here, along with other properties, the Shipp's built the first of their many subdivisions, Applewood Acres. After the Robinsons had left the area, only their house and the remnants of their barn's foundation marked the spot of their having lived there.

In 1951, Jozef and Mary Glista bought the Robinson house that now occupied two and a half acres (1 ha). They had spent the years 1942 to 1947 in Lakeview in a house built by Samuel Sherratt on Haig Boulevard that had been purchased for \$4,200 from Mariam Barker. Once they were settled for the second time, Jozef began to work as a carpenter for Gordon S. Shipp and Son, and worked on constructing the new homes. Jozef and Mary had four sons, Joe, 1928, Henry, 1932, Ted, 1934, and Norman, 1936. The boys attended Lakeview Park Public School. They had a market garden to supply the family with vegetables and they grew strawberries and raised pigs, which provided their livelihood.

The stone remains of the Robinson barn were demolished in 1952 and a house was constructed on that spot. Jozef redesigned the Robinson house in 1953. First he raised the house and put a basement under it. The house was raised five cement blocks high with 14 jacks. Every man who helped handled a jack and worked to turn them simultaneously. The basement was dug by hand and cement blocks laid. Then he added two additions to square it off. When it was completed, a new roof was put over the original roof in two days, as a storm was in the offing.

Norman married Catherine Gibson in 1961 and they bought a house on Cherrybell Road. They adopted a baby girl, Jeannine, then had two daughters of their own, Vivian and Malina. Jozef died in 1961 and Mary Glista remained in the house until 1968 and then sold the property and moved to Long Branch, where she died in 1999. Norman and Catherine left Lakeview in 1972, so Norman could pursue a cooking position as Chef-Manager with Place Polonaise in Grimsby. The family still lives there, but Norman passed away in January, 2004.

Ted, who was an insurance agent with Great West Life, was very community minded. He had completed his education at Ryerson Technical Institute and joined the Liberal party in the late 1950s. He married Marina Czyz of Brantford in 1960 and they had three children, Carolyn, Joanne and Gregory. He tried his luck in politics and ran as a Liberal candidate for South Peel in 1967, but he was not successful in the October 17th election. However, he was quite active in other endeavours. One of his major accomplishments was raising funds for the construction of the South Peel Hospital (now the

Trillium Centre). He died in 1981 at 47 years old. His wife, Marina, still lives in Mississauga. Joe, who has been married to Velma Mercer since 1953, lives in Bronte, and Henry, lives in St. Catharines.

The first phase of the Applewood Acres subdivision, named for the prominent fruit trees of the area by G. S. Shipp and Son, who also built the second phase of Applewood Acres, Applewood Heights and Applewood Hills, north of the Queen Elizabeth Way, now occupies the northern section of the Robinson farm. The Robinson/Glista house is located at 1046 Haig Boulevard. It is now used by Community Services.



▲ Alexander and Mary Ellen Robinson
(Photo courtesy of the Death Family)



▲ L. to R.: Ted, Joseph, Mary, Norman, Jozef and Henry Glista, 1945 (Joseph Glista)



▲ Former Robinson/Glista House, 2003 (Kathleen A. Hicks)

Memories

"We moved to Lakeview when I was six. Right across the road from the Lakeview Park School, where my brothers and I went, was an Army Camp. They built a big water tower there in 1944. It was still empty when a fire started in the Recreation Hall and it caught onto the ammunition dump. It was quite a blaze and the sky was full of smoke. The recreation hall burned to the ground because there was no water to put out the fire. The Army used to allow us kids in to watch first run movies. I was in the Boy Scouts and we met at the Lakeview Beach School. Sam Dobson was the scout master. We went in the Lakeview Businessmen's parades, which were fun. I loved Lakeview. Even when we moved away, my heart was there."

Norman Glista, 2002



▲ Water Tower, 2004

(Kathleen A. Hicks)

The Death Family - 1874

THE FIRST DEATH TO COME TO TORONTO Township was Daniel (b.1825, d.1894), who purchased 50 acres (20 ha) of Lot 6, Con. 2, SDS, from Charles Wood in 1874. He was the son of Thomas (1788-1845) and Charlotte Death, who came to Canada from England in 1831 and settled in Muddy York (Toronto). He had two brothers, Abel (1819-1883) and George (1831-1862). His parents had lost three babies, Rachel, 1817, Rachel, 1823, and Charlotte, 1827. His father had a silversmith's shop on the east side of Yonge Street. In 1832, they moved onto 50 acres of Lot 12 on Church Street in Etobicoke, where Daniel resided until he came to Toronto Township.

The Death family have an amazing history, which has been captured by Ruth Death in "*Journey from Yesterday*" the title of which I have adopted for this book. William Death (1527-1590) is the first family member she recorded. He and his wife, Elizabeth Craine, lived in Dartford, England, where they raised 16 children. He was instrumental in co-founding a grammar school there in 1576. He was the principal of London's Staple Inn in 1585 and 1589 when 145 law students were enrolled.



▲ Daniel Death and his second wife Mary Porter

William is remembered by a statue of a man standing between two women (he had a second wife, Anne). It originally had his children represented at their feet, but when the church was restored in 1925, this part was lost during storage.

Daniel married Ellen Thompson (1830-1864) and they had Frederick (1854-1915), John (1859-1926), George and Mary Ellen. Ellen died of tuberculosis and was buried in the Dixie Union Cemetery, leaving Daniel to raise his four children.

He then married Mary Porter (1846-1898), who had been born in England, and they had nine children. Their daughter Charlotte (1870-1948) married Charles H. Watson in 1905 and they had one daughter, Marjory, who died in 1936 at age 30. Their house still exists on the South Service Road east of Dixie Road.

Daniel bought 50 acres (20 ha) of Lot 5 in 1882 from Robert Dunn and 25 acres (10 ha) of Lot 7 from his daughter, Mary Ellen's husband, Alexander Robinson, in 1893. These properties were sold in 1904 and 1910 by Fred and Horace Death.

Living in Lakeview on the Middle Road (QEW) the family attended the Bethesda Methodist Church on Dundas Street in Summerville. In 1886, they switched to the Dixie Presbyterian Church on Cawthra Road, where Daniel was ordained as an elder in 1893. The following year when Daniel passed away, he was buried in the Dixie Union Cemetery. His son, Walter (1877-1949) took over the farm. He was married to Hazel Pickett (1889-1975) and they had a son, Beverly, and a daughter, Dorothy. Beverly Death followed the family tradition of farming until the property was sold in 1952. At this time, the Death house was torn down.

Dorothy Death, wife of the late Ivan Death, who resided on Dixie Road above the QEW until 1962, still lives in Orchard Heights subdivision in the Lakeview area.



▲ Daniel Death's House



▲ Dorothy and Ivan Death



▲ Beverly Death

(Photos courtesy of the Death family)

Thomas Goldthorpe - 1884

Thomas Goldthorpe (b.1846, d.1928) purchased 50 acres (20 ha) in what would become

known as Lakeview, which was parts of Lot 5 and broken Lots 3 and 4, Con. 2, SDS, on October 2, 1884, from Reginald Lindsay Ball for \$2,500. He built a brick house above the Grand Truck tracks on Third Line (later Dixie Road). He worked his large farm for many years. He had married Emma Rymal (1851-1934) in 1875 and they had eight children, John (1875-1958), Amy (1877-1882), Thomas (1879-1881), Agnes (1881-1892), Eva (1883-1906), Rymal (1885-1983), Reginald (1890-1915), and Edith (1896-1999).

The first Goldthorpe to come to Upper Canada was Thomas' grandfather, George Goldthorpe (1781-1846), who had been orphaned when he lost his parents and home in Elkton, Maryland, during the American Revolution (1775-1783).



▲ Thomas, Rymal and Emma Goldthorpe

(Mildred Bellegham Collection)

HE WAS TAKEN IN BY CAPTAIN SAMUEL SMITH, WHO BROUGHT him here at age 11 in 1792, as part of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe's entourage. George married Margaret Stuart at St. James Church (later St. James Cathedral) in 1810. They settled in what would become known as New Toronto, south of the Lake Shore Road. George built a house, where son, George, was born in 1814,



▲ The former Thomas Goldthorpe House
(City of Mississauga Community Services)

followed by John, 1816, Mary, 1818, Thomas, 1821, James, 1823, Margaret, 1825, Joseph, 1827, Samuel, 1829, George, died in infancy, William, Benjamin, 1831, and Annie, 1833, who was burned to death as a child. Their original property would become the location of the government asylum at the turn of the century. John Goldthorpe married 20 year old Hanna Van Every in 1840.

Thomas William Goldthorpe was born in 1846 to John and Hanna, the fourth of ten children. They resided in a small log cabin John had constructed in 1839 on Lot 14, Con. 2, SDS, located below the Middle Road (Queen Elizabeth Way) east of Hurontario Street in Port Credit.



◀ John and Hanna Goldthorpe

Thomas' sister, Amy, became Mrs. William Ogden Guthrie in 1874 and she was a teacher at the stone school on the Cawthra estate for ten years and two years at Lakeview Beach Public School. Their father, John, died on December 25, 1886, and mother, Hannah, who admired Queen Victoria, passed away two days before the Queen died, January 20, 1901.

Being politically inclined, Thomas became part of the Toronto Township Council as Deputy Reeve in 1897, which he held again in 1898. Under the new electoral voting system of 1900, he became a councillor, also 1903 to 1905. In 1906-1907, he was Reeve. On March 23, 1911, he sold 40.8 acres (16.3 ha) of his property for \$13,525 to establish the Toronto Golf Club. He died in 1928.

Thomas' house still stands at 1147 Dixie Road, just above the tracks and sits between two houses facing Dixie Road. A driveway runs in front of the houses that leads to a maintenance facility owned by the Toronto Golf Club. His daughter Edith lived there until she died in 1999.

Crestview Plaza on the South Service Road now occupies the location of his parents' original log house. They are remembered by Goldthorpe Road being named for the family.

Minutes of Toronto Township- 1907
(in part)

The regular meeting of the Council was held in the Town Hall on Saturday, 28th of June, with the following members of the Council being in their places, Reeve Thomas Goldthorpe, Deputy Reeve F. J. Jackson, Councillors Lush, Russell and Kennedy.

The following accounts were received in committee and passed and the treasurer instructed to pay the same on order of the Reeve.

Peter Shaver, six days with engine crushing stone (in Dixie pit) \$60.00

J.W. Miller, Road Commissioner, District No. 1, road and bridge account \$57.92, commuted statute labor account \$328.19, country road ac. \$17.15 - \$403.26

John J. Hopkins, Road Commissioner, District No. 2, road and bridge account \$22.58, commuted statute labor \$418.35, country road account \$18.10 - \$459.03

W.H. Johnston, Road Commissioner, District No. 3, road and bridge account \$7.75, commuted statute labor \$336.00, country road account \$10.75 - \$354.50

Robert May, Road Commissioner, District No. 4, road and bridge account \$6.30, commuted statute labor account \$271.35 - \$277.65

Resolved that the treasurer receive from Mr. Simpson and place to the credit of this Municipality the sum of fifteen cents for one load of gravel.

In Council the following motions were passed -

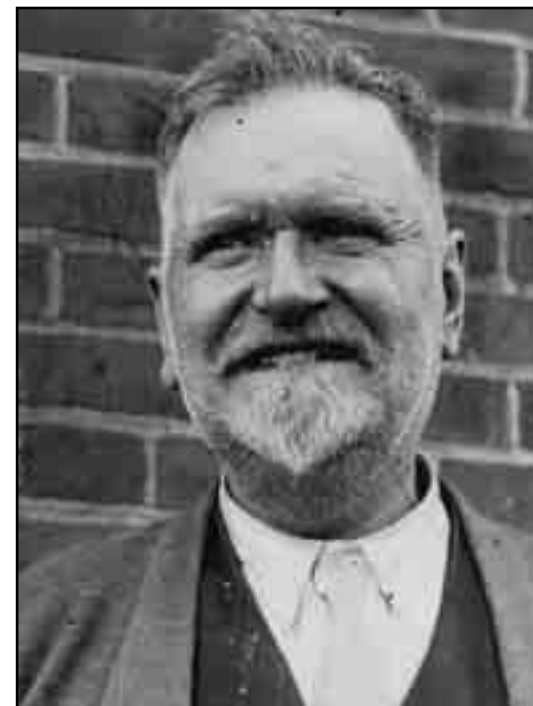
Lush - Jackson - Resolved that David Shook be paid the sum of \$16.50 it being a 2/8 value for 3 sheep killed by dog or dogs unknown to him.

Kennedy-Lush - Resolved that re the matter of the line fence dispute Ross vs Ellingham, that Messrs Stanfield, Shook and Curry, Township Fenceviewers, be paid the sum of two dollars each for services rendered, and if the party who was to pay the cost of this arbitration fails so to do the Clerk will place the same on the Collection Roll to be collected in the same manner as Municipal taxes. Carried.

Russell-Jackson - Resolved that the Reeve and Treasurer be and they are hereby empowered to borrow from the Clergy-Reserve Fund of this Municipality the sum of three thousand dollars, \$3,000, as required to defray current expenses paying therefore the usual amount of interest, and that the seal of the Corporation be attached to this resolution. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned.

C.H.Gill,	T.W.Goldthorpe,
Clerk	Reeve



▲ Reuben Lush

(Lush Collection - Region of Peel Archives)



▲ Frank Jackson

(Region of Peel Archives)

Toronto Township's First Subdivisions - 1888



▲ Haig Boulevard looking North
(Mississauga South Historical Society)

THE SECOND AREA IN TORONTO TOWNSHIP TO BE SUBDIVIDED for housing accommodations was Lakeview. The first was Meadowvale Village that was registered for a plan in 1859 by Francis Silverthorn. The first subdivision in what would become Lakeview in 1922 was implemented by Albert Ogden on September 10, 1888, on part of Joseph Ogden's grant. **Plan E-88, Lot 8**, Con. 2, SDS, NW 1/4, Albert Ogden subdivision.

Many others followed, but not until the early 1900s.

On March 13, 1918, Clara Murdock set out **Plan A-18** on **Lot 7**, Con. 2, SDS, for nine lots on the former Robinson property.

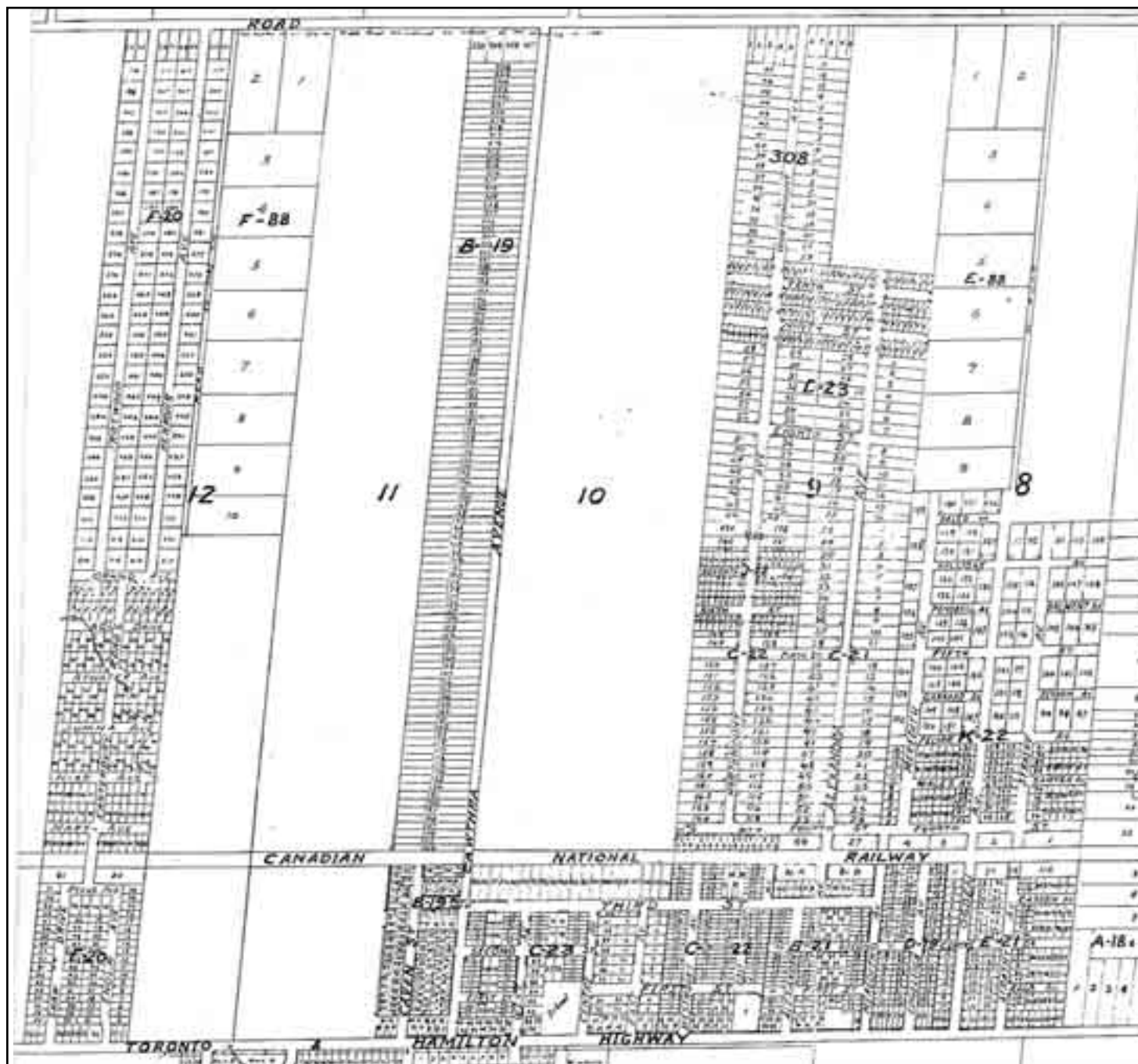
On November 1, 1918, Robert Robinson established **Plan A-19** on **Lot 7**, Con. 2, SDS, for 62 lots.

On June 17, 1919, Edgar Stephens put **Plan B-19** into operation on 120 acres (48.6 ha) of **Lots 11** purchased April 1, 1919, from Otto Cavin and **Plan F-20**, 97 acres (38.8 ha) of **Lot 12** on October 1, 1920, from Joseph Morgan, executive for the William Shaw estate.

Henry Ardagh had **Plan A-20** for 15 acres (6 ha) of **Lot 5** purchased from John Duck and **Plan D-19** for **Lot 8**, purchased from Esther Ogden, both as of September 26, 1919. Richard Duck set two plans in operation on March 15, 1921, on the southeast section of John Duck property, **Lot 9, Plans B-21 and C-21**.

Shropshire Estates purchased property from Esther Ogden, **Lot 8**, and put **Plan E-21** into effect on May 9, 1921.

On September 29, 1922, 31 acres (12.4 ha) of **Lot 10** below the CNR tracks was purchased by realtor Hubbs & Hubbs Limited from William Cawthra for \$46,374 and **Plan C-23** was registered on April 3, 1923. He also purchased the Duck's **Lot 9** in 1922 for a subdivision, **C-22 and C-23**. On August 30, 1923, James Walsh put **Plan H-23** in effect on **Lot 6**, Con. 2, SDS.

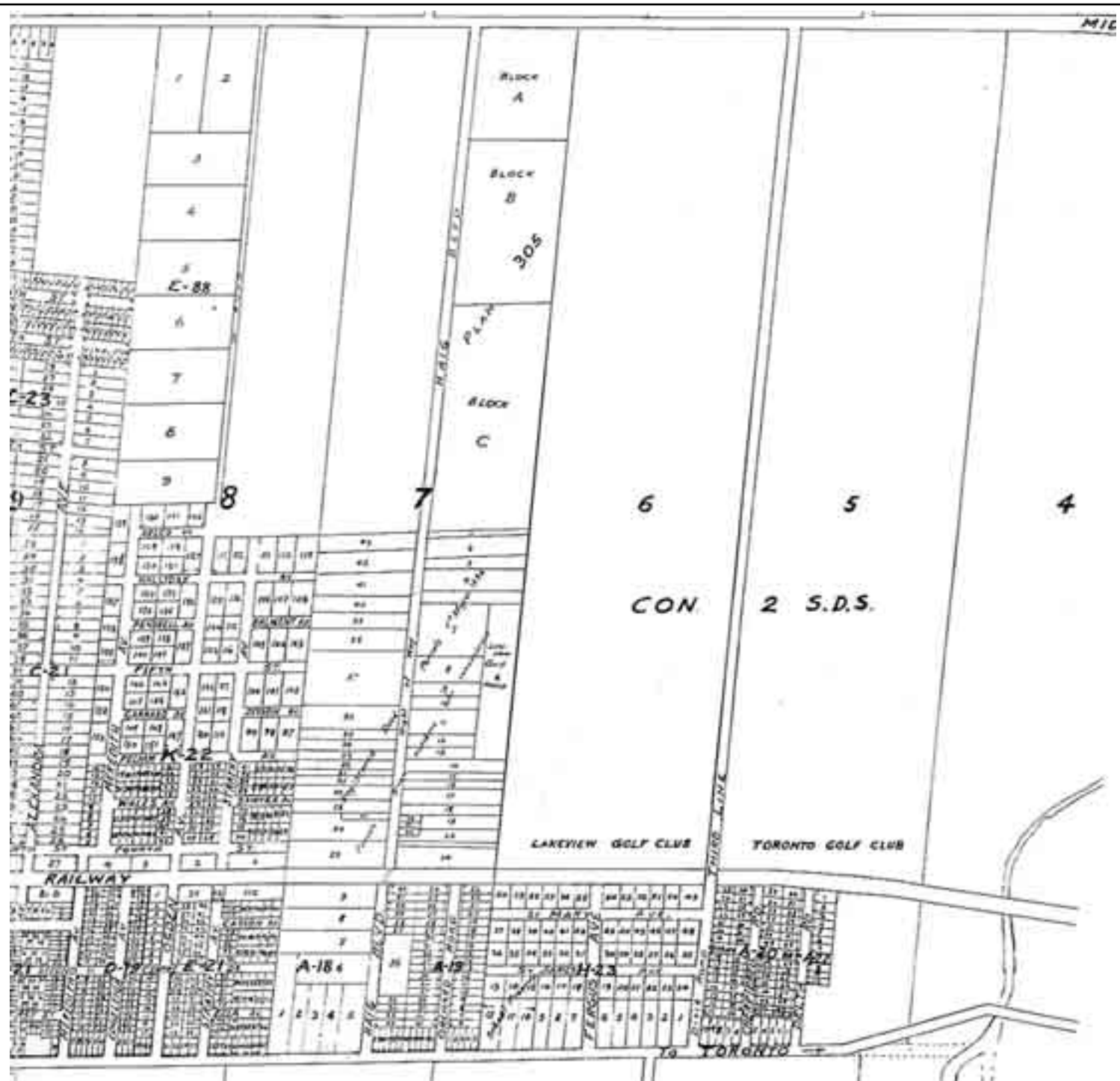


Lakeview Map - 1923

(Frank Slater)

Lot 12, F-20
 Lot 11, B-19
 Lot 10, C-23
 Lot 9, B-21,
 C-21, C-22,
 C-23

Lot 8, E-21,
 E-88, K-22, D-19
 Lot 7, A-18,
 A-19
 Lot 6, H-23
 Lot 5, A-20,
 A-22



The Ontario Rifle Association - 1891

In April, 1868, the Military District of Ontario organized a Rifle Association (ORA) in Toronto and held its first meeting on April 30th at the St. Lawrence Hall with delegates from different military districts from around the province. In 1869, when the first rifle competition was held, the president, Colonel Casimir Gzowski, fired the first shot on the new Garrison Common Range located on Toronto's waterfront. Competitions by active members of the Militia were initiated. A twenty man team went to Wimbledon, England, in 1871 for competition. One extraordinary marksman was a Mohawk Indian, Oronhyatekha, who had been born on the Iroquois Reservation at Hagersville, near Brantford, and became a Doctor. Acquiring an exceptional score, he was presented to Queen Victoria in his ceremonial native attire.



▲ Long Branch Rifle Ranges (James Kaakee)

THE CITY OF TORONTO COUNCIL DECIDED AT A MARCH meeting in 1881 that the rifle range was unsafe and a request was made of the Federal government to find a suitable place outside the city limits. Nothing transpired for ten years and then in 1891 property was purchased in Toronto Township (Lakeview), 100 acres (40 ha) of Lot 5, Con. 3, SDS, south of the Lake Shore Road. It was under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Militia Department and named the Long Branch Rifle Ranges, for the local district to the east. In 1895, Charles Whittaker became the caretaker for \$6 a week. When he got a raise to \$7 in 1908, he was allowed to cut and sell the hay on the unused property.

Competition was keen and the ranges gradually were improved with roads, walkways and trees. The Rifle Ranges Canteen was built in 1900 and was used until it was torn down in 1950. As the membership and interest grew, more land was acquired in 1908, Lots 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and part of 10, to extend the property to 365 acres (147.7 ha).

When World War I commenced in 1914, three buildings were put up on the property for the Royal Air Force staff administration offices. A Veteran of the Boar War (1899-1901), John Smith, was the caretaker from 1914 to 1945. He resided in a white frame house at the gate.

The Ontario Rifle Association took possession again in 1919 when its president was Sir Edmund Osler M.P. The Cadet programme brought forth young shooters from all over Ontario for weekend recreation. Major maintenance was undertaken and by 1923 regimental buildings were added to accommodate various regiments interested in the competition the ORA provided. In 1931, several bungalows were built and in 1933, ten target carriers were put in that extended the shooting range to 900 yards (823 m). As dissension brewed in Europe, the facilities of the ORA began to bring in young men ready to pursue rifle training to prepare them for the armed forces and in 1938, 92 new members came on board.

The Rifle Ranges property was taken over by the Department of National Defence for training purposes during the Second World War (1939-1945). The camp was opened in August, 1940, by the Legion War Services with Captain Bert Smith, publisher of the *Port Credit Weekly*, as the officer in charge, assisted by Albert Latham and Peter Mathias. Peel County magistrate, T. H. Moorehead, secured furniture for the facility and the first troops, under Colonel Weir, arrived in December. There were buoys in the Lake to warn people to stay away from the Rifle Ranges shoreline because during rifle practice bullets often went out into the water.

Two tragedies happened there between 1944 and 1945. The first was a fire on February 11, 1944, that leveled the administration building and a storage shed, which destroyed records and valuable equipment. The second captured one of the headlines of the Saturday *Toronto Star* on November 24, 1945, which read "Grenade Explodes, Boy Killed, Two Hurt." The accident had occurred the day before when four boys skipped school and managed to get onto the Rifle

Ranges property to explore. They came across some grenades and 11 year old Raymond McGinnis (a friend of this author) was killed when one exploded and two of the boys, Robert and James Whitworth, were injured. Danny McGinnis reported the tragedy to Garnet McGill of the Toronto Township Police Department. McGill rushed to the Army Camp with two officers, who helped bring the boys off the field, then they fired it and hundreds of grenades blew up. The Military of Defence then had to carry out an investigation into the matter, the



▲ George Kaakee (James Kaakee)

property was searched for further weaponry and fliers were circulated through the schools, warning children to stay away from the Rifle Ranges property. (A similar incident had occurred in March, 1945, with five boys, two were injured.) In October, 1947, a boy found a grenade, reported it and another cleanup got underway. The Ranges were out of bounds for years and advertisements were constantly put in the local papers as warnings.

After the war, the ORA had quite a time reconstructing the lost buildings to accommodate their use to full advantage. This restoration continued well into 1950. Between 1950 and 1957, George Kaakee was employed by the Department of National Defence as the Range Warden. He was provided with the accommodations of the white house just inside the Range entrance.

Urban development was taking place all over Toronto Township and in 1955 the threat of eviction again sounded in the ears of the ORA board, just when it had 99 schools with 740 shooters in operation. The last competition was held in 1957 with 227 contestants. The 600 yard (550 m) match commemorating the event was won by Staff Sergeant Ralph Cathline of the Royal Canadian School of Infantry. The ORA moved its school to the Ottawa Connaught Ranges.

The Toronto Township council, headed up by Reeve Anthony Adamson, started negotiation with the Department of National Defence for the 350 acre (141.7 ha) Rifle Range property in the summer of 1954. The Council wanted the land for industrial development and public purposes such as sewage and water plants and parks. Ward 1 Councillor Charles Jenkins stated, "It is my contention that by failing to return the Rifle Ranges to the Township, the Federal Government is denying the ratepayers of Toronto Township a \$20,000,000 industrial assessment."

By 1959, Reeve Mary Fix had secured the Federal government's Rifle Ranges' land from the Crown Assets Disposal Corporation in Ottawa, as well as the 80 acres (32 ha) near the entrance to the property owned by the City of Toronto that had been acquired in 1946 for welfare families. The 10 acre (4 ha) site, where permission had been given for the water purification plant to be built in 1953, was secured at \$2,000 an acre. A 36 acre (14.4 ha) site was used for a sewerage disposal plant and pumping station in 1957. Some of the land was sold and manufacturers set up office buildings as part of an industrial complex along the Lakeshore Road.



▲ Long Branch Shooting Range (Charlie Hare)



▲ Rifle Ranges Mess Hall (Lorne Joyce Collection)

Much of the land lays vacant and overgrown now, and the Waterfront Trail weaves through it. But there amongst the acreage, once known as the Rifle Ranges, sits one bunker, hidden at the edge of a field at 1300 Lakeshore Road. In 2001, it was put on the City of Mississauga's heritage list. Staff Sergeant John Kelly of the Mississauga Police Department, who founded the COPS organization, was instrumental in securing the bunker in 1968 for his COPS to have a rifle practice range. The bunker was wide open, so John put a front on it and welded on a door. There was no hydro in the bunker, so they used propane generator lamps to provide light, then he called

the Hydro and had poles installed to facilitate electricity. John had five stalls put in and the Mississauga Police utilized the range as well. It has been used for many years by The South Peel Rod & Gun Club that got its start in 1952 in Cooksville. The members, who lease from the Region of Peel, hold a club meet on Monday and Thursday evenings. Three other gun clubs also practice in the bunker. Also along the Waterfront Trail hovers 14 training walls also used during the Second World War that are situated in a field almost hidden by bushes and clinging ivy, where a high cement wall, defaced with graffiti, stands sentinel.

Memories

"There was an aura of magic about the range at Long Branch and one was assailed by the bewitching fragrance of the lush, shockingly green grass on each side of the double row of trees forming a tentative avenue from the Irish Regiment's Clubhouse down toward the Lake.

"On the left was F Range with a depth of 400 yards (366 m) where the short range matches and the Bren Gun team matches were shot. On the left was the 500 (457 m) and 600 yard (550 m) C and D ranges with a substantial backstop down at the lake behind which, especially on weekends, a steady procession of sail boats glided to and fro. On the extreme left was the abandoned 900 (823 m) and 1000 yard (914 m) range, that had been discontinued in 1953 because of structural deterioration.

"Like all military ranges it was a natural wildlife sanctuary with a proliferation of birds and small game that regarded us with haughty tolerance. I recall a large, old jackrabbit hopping up to the cleaning bench one afternoon and watching us quizzically as we cleaned our rifles."

Larry Fish

Interview with Verna Mae Weeks, 1989



"The butts were great mounds of earth used to stop bullets and below the butts were concrete trenches where some of the boys made a few dollars marking targets for the sharp shooting militia. The butts were used for more than rifle practice. Some lads used to do dirt bike riding and hill climbing there. Some of the more promiscuous girls would take their boyfriends down there where it was quiet and lonely. We were always warned not to touch anything, but most of us had a collection of bullets and firing caps."

Kenneth Farrows

Lived in Lakeview 1926-1933

▲ Kenneth Farrows (Mrs. Kenneth Farrows)

The Arrival of the Telephone - 1892

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in Brantford, Ontario, in 1874. The first words heard over the wire took place on March 10, 1876. He made the first long distance call on August 10th from Paris, Ontario, to Brantford, a call to his father. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (now Bell Canada) was founded in 1877 and incorporated on April 29, 1880.

The first telephone to be installed in Toronto Township was put in the general store of James Hamilton of Port Credit in 1881. Hamilton was made a representative of Bell Telephone. He was Reeve of Toronto Township in 1880-1881 and a Justice of the Peace.



The convenience of the telephone arrived in Lakeview in 1892 at the Ontario Militia Department's Long Branch Rifle Ranges, by way of a wall mounted phone that was worked through an operator. Lakeview was connected to the Port Credit exchange.

◀ Wall Telephone



▲ Alexander Graham Bell

(Bell Canada Archives)

SOME OF THE FIRST LAKEVIEW SUBSCRIBERS TO APPEAR for the first time in the 1927 summer-fall Toronto and Vicinity Telephone Directory (under Port Credit) were Anthony Adamson, Lake Shore Road (Tel. No. 240), George Apted, Haig Blvd. (53-r-3), A.L. Bales, 4th Street (418), Frank Banks, Haig (597), George Barlow, Plumbing, Stop 34, Lake Shore Road (230-W), T. H. Barrett, Stop 30 Lake Shore (416), T. H. Bennett, Haig (53-r-12), George Bush, Haig (53-r-5), J. Bush, Alexandra (391-J), C. F. Caven, Lake Shore (86-r-3), W. R. Cluff, Grocer, Stop 34 (236), Rev. J.H. Colclough,



▲ Telephone Directory,

(Port Credit Weekly)

Stop 35 (346-W), Michael Culligan, Stop 39 (189), John and Thomas Duck Lake Shore Road, (43-r-12, 43-r-21), A. Hanna, Merchant, Stop 36 (86-r-11), Hubbs and Hubbs Real Estate, Lake Shore Rd. (299), Lakeview Fruit Market (377), Lakeview Golf & Country Club (350-W), Monks Grocery, Alexandra (392), Pinecroft Inn Public Tel. Stop 31 (321), S. Sherratt, Bldg. & Contr. Shop, Stop 32 (53-r-21), J. A. Smith, Ont. Rifle Ranges (88-r-2), Dr. G. H. Watson, Physician, Lake Shore Road (375), Webber's Meat Market, Stop 34 (298) and 32 others. In the winter-spring 1929-30 Directory there were 93 listings, including W. Bayliss, Lake Shore Road (175-M), Mrs. G. Cawthra-Elliott, Cawthra Road (439), Gate Lodge (544), Joseph Kelly (86-r-2), Lake Shore Road, Stop 7 (the Stops had been changed), and the Lakeview Post Office Public Tel. J. Montague, Stop 8 (351), Smith Bros. Garage, Stop 9 (405), Toronto Golf Club (348-W).

In August, 1938, dial service was introduced into Lakeview, via the Port Credit telephone office opposite Hooper's Drug Store on the Lake Shore Road. When a new dial office was opened at 80 High Street, the Port Credit and Lakeview numbers were changed to four digits. A separate telephone directory for Toronto's suburbs, Toronto Suburban-West Directory, came out in 1951. A direct dialing system was set in place in August, 1954, and local telephone operators were discontinued. Crescent (CR-8) became the telephone exchange. This was followed by direct distance dialing, introduced in 1958. In May, 1961, Port Credit and Lakeview exchanges became 274 and 278 respectively, which they remain today, with the 905 added on October 4, 1993.



▲ The Famous Words, 1876

(Bell Homestead Museum)



◀ Bell's Invention

(AT&T Archives)

The Lakeview Beach Public School - 1893

When School Section # 7 was divided in two in 1893, a one room school was built on the Lake Shore Road to accommodate students from grades one through eight. It replaced the old stone school on the Cawthra property. Besides the usual teacher's desk, blackboard and stove, it had double seated desks for the students. In 1921, when the school burned down, it was replaced with a new two room red brick school. While the construction was underway classes were held in the Presbyterian Church on Aviation Road and in the Rifle Ranges Officers' Mess Hall. The new school, with Stan Leuty as principal, was opened in December, 1922, by School Inspector Mr. Galbraith. Some of the teachers fondly remembered are: Mrs. Norman Cavin, Gladys Marchant, Mr. Harper, Miss Pye, Miss Scott, Miss Walker and Miss Young. The school had four rooms added in 1923 along with a manual training room. It had four white pillars gracing the front door, that were flanked by five windows to a side. Indoor plumbing was installed and a home economics class was started in the basement.

In 1924, this author's father, Thomas Groves, was one of the pupils along with Clarence and Les Sherratt and Albert and Joe Monks, who all became good friends. In 1930, when Howard Bowyer had been principal for five years, there were nearly 200 students enrolled.



▲ First Lakeview Beach School

(Mississauga South Historical Society)

THE LAKEVIEW SCHOOL BOARD CONSISTED OF THOMAS Barrett, chairman, T. Boyle, secretary/treasurer, Mr. Aikens, Mr. Brewster, Harry Leslie, Mansel Ketchen and A. McGraw, trustees, with William Cluff, the constable, as truant officer. The teachers were Rena Gordon, Gertrude Lewis, Miss G. Sprague, Gladys Stewart and Eva Walker. Mr. Tom Coyne was the caretaker from 1923 until he died in November, 1944.



▲ School Class of 1924, Winnie Coyne 2nd row, 6th from the left: 5th from the left is author's aunt, Catherine Groves. (Winnie Coyne Crowe)



▲ Principal Ted Burrows
(Ted Burrows)

When Howard Bowyer left in 1943 to take care of the 86 acre (35 ha) family farm in Stoney Creek, Neil Matheson, who had been vice principal and went to Lakeview Park as principal on September 11, 1941, returned as principal of Lakeview Beach Public School, which he remained until Ogden Avenue School opened in 1946. In September, he was replaced by Ted Burrows, who took over both schools.

On March 9, 1947 at 2:30 a.m., three boys broke into the Lakeview Beach Public School. On Saturday, April 19th, the police arrested the three youths, Joe Lowery, 16, George Clifford, 16, Bob Lowery, 19, and they were charged with breaking and entering.

In 1961, construction on a much needed auditorium commenced. On October 22, 1962, it was officially opened by Reeve Robert Speck at the annual general meeting of the Lakeview Beach Home and School Association. The guest speaker was J. A. (Archie) Turner and Reverend J. K. Urquhart of St. Nicholas Anglican Church gave the prayer of dedication. Mr. C. Lethbridge was the new principal.



▲ Lakeview Beach School, 1967 (South Peel Board of Education)



▲ Misses Lewis, Sprague, Stewart, Cleugh, Gordon, 1934 (Mary Waldron Clark)

The Lakeview Beach Public School building was used until the 1984/85 school year. It was sold on July 29, 1985. It was renovated and opened as an indoor plaza, but it was not successful. Then it was torn down in 1995 and a yellow brick apartment complex is now at that location on Lakeshore Road East with the address 1022 Greaves Avenue.

NEWS ITEM

All six school fairs in Peel County have been canceled after a conference of District health officers and agricultural representatives, in order to avert further spreading of infantile paralysis, it was announced today by C. D. Graham of Brampton, agricultural representative for the County. In accordance with orders of medical health officers, schools in Port Credit and Brampton will remain closed indefinitely. No cases of infantile paralysis in the Village, but have two dozen cases in the County. Cooksville, Erindale and Streetsville Schools will remain closed at least one more week.

Port Credit Weekly
September 8, 1937

NEWS ITEM

Lakeview public schools will not re-open until at least September 27 on orders of Dr. Harold Sutton, M.O.H., for Toronto Township. About the middle of last week the first case of infantile paralysis to develop in Lakeview was reported to Dr. Sutton and he decided that every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease should be taken. At the present time, a second case has appeared in the district and parents are being urged to take every precaution to keep their children away from crowds.

Streetsville Review, Wed. Sept. 22, 1937

Author's note: In 1955, the new Salk polio vaccine became available and inoculation was implemented throughout Ontario. Polio shots for over 2,800 children in South Peel were carried out through the schools. Lakeview Beach was scheduled for the first shot on April 4th, the second on the 18th and the third in the fall.



▲ Kathleen Groves, 1945
(Kathleen A. Hicks)

Memories

This author started at Lakeview Beach Public School in 1937 in Grade 1, Miss Rena Gordon's class. In Grade 2, I stood first in the class and was promoted to Grade 4. A big mistake, for I had not learned how to write and read well and the teacher did not have the

patience to help me, so my mother had to do the task. It was quite a struggle to catch up what I had missed in Grade 3.

By 1941, the two Lakeview schools were overcrowded because of the families moving into the area to take advantage of the work at Small Arms, so students west of Canterbury Road were transferred to Forest Avenue Public School in Port Credit. I lived on Trotwood Avenue and so I headed into Grade 6 there, but ended up failing Grade 7 which broke my heart. School was a problem ever after.

Kathleen Groves Hicks