



Dixie Fire Station (Mississauga Fire Department)

Part Four 1951 - 2000

Girl Guides - 1951

The 1st Dixie Brownie Pack was organized in 1951 and the 1st Dixie Guide Company in 1953. Both groups were sponsored by the Dixie Lions Club. Meetings were held in the Dixie Public School on Dixie Road.

The Girl Guide organization was started in England in 1909 by Boy Scout founder Lord Robert Baden-Powell and his sister, Agnes, who became the first commissioner. In 1910, Guiding came to Canada with the first company being formed in St. Catharines, Ontario, by Mrs. Malcolmson. That same year there were companies started in Toronto, Winnipeg and Moose Jaw. Guiding is based on the ideals of the Promise and Law. The aim is to help girls and young women become responsible citizens able to give leadership and service to the community on a local, national and global level.

On October 1, 1954, the 1st Applewood Guide Company was formed and held meetings at the Applewood United Church. The company moved to Westacres Public School in February, 1970, when it was renamed the 68th Mississauga Girl Guide Company. Sparks for five and six-year-olds and Pathfinders, 12 to 15, were organized in 1980.



◀ Agnes Baden-Powell
(Girl Guides of Canada
Archives)

IN 1956, DIXIE/BURNHAMTHORPE WAS A DISTRICT IN PEEL Central Division. The 2nd Dixie Company was formed at St. John the Baptist Anglican Church on Dundas Street in 1957. An Applewood-Orchard Heights Ranger Company opened in 1959 with Lavinia Nablo as captain. In 1962, a new area was formed and named the White Oaks Area, which included all of Peel and Halton counties. In 1964, Beth Boyce and Betty Aggerholm were the Brownie leaders for the 2nd Applewood Brownie Pack. The District grew to include four Brownie Packs, four Guide companies and a Ranger unit by 1966.

In 1965 when Canada received a new flag, the Guides attended a flag ceremony at the municipal office in Cooksville and were honored to lower the Union Jack and hoist the new Canadian flag. Phyllis Stevens was division commissioner at this time.

Dr. Johnson donated the use of his property on Mississauga Road in 1966 for camping and hiking by the Dixie Division. The Guides were responsible for keeping the area clean.

The Rangers, who were 15 to 17 in age, held work weekends each year at Camp Wyoka, located near Clifford, Ontario, to prepare it for opening in the spring and closing in the fall.

In 1970, when the Guide leaders were Mrs. W. McFarlane and Mrs. Pirie and Brownie leaders were Mrs. K. Monkton and Miss Lynn Anthony, Sandy Franklin became division commissioner. In 1972, Dixie Division was renamed Applewood Division and extended its border to Hurontario Street.



▲ Girl Guide Activities

(Photos courtesy of White Oaks Area Guides)

When Mrs. Edna Stephenson was division commissioner (1974-1979), the Rangers took part in many national and international events. One group attended a World Camp in Australia, another went on an English exchange trip, another was a delegate to Our Cabana in Mexico and a Ranger leader escorted 16 Guides on an adventure trip to Mexico.

Nancy Williams, who had served as division commissioner since 1981, became the White Oaks Area Commissioner in 1985. Audrey Nichols took her place as division commissioner, a position she

served in until 1987. Under her guidance, Applewood Division held a Promise and Law Conference in 1985.

That same year, a provincial celebration of Guiding was held at Casa Loma in Toronto with the Honourable Betty Clay, daughter of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell as guest of honour. The 80th anniversary of Guiding in Canada was celebrated at Toronto Island in 1990 with over 3,000 girls and Guiders in attendance. In the offing is the 100th anniversary in 2010.

In 2006, the Applewood Division has 365 girls in 21 Units.



▲ MP Paul Szabo honours Lavinia Nablo
for over 50 years of Guiding Service

held various positions in guiding, including Area Trainer. She has been awarded the Medal of Merit and the Queen's Jubilee Medal and in 2002 was honoured for over 50 years as a volunteer.

"The world has changed, but the girls in Guiding still enjoy many of the same activities, service projects and visiting and entertaining seniors. Camping has been modernized, but the girls still enjoy the pioneer aspects. Guiders have less time than ever before and yet these wonderful ladies create interesting programs for our citizens of tomorrow."

Eileen McKinnon
An Applewood Guider

Memories

"Dixie has been fortunate in having many excellent leaders. Like other volunteers, they feel that they benefit a great deal by being a member of the movement, in working with the girls, making friends and in self improvement. Some of these leaders have assisted with guiding for 30, 40 and 50 years. Betty Aggerholm has served for over 40 years and has received her Medal of Merit. Betty Dejersey has 30 years and in 2002 she was presented with the Queen's Jubilee Medal for long service. Irene Main has had 33 years in Guiding as a District Commissioner and recently was awarded the Gold Medal of Merit. She has been the chairwoman of the White Oaks Area Archives for the past four years. Lavinia Nablo started the Applewood-Orchard Heights Ranger Unit in 1958. Since then, she has

Dixie's Progress - 1952

The present Ontario Minister of Agriculture, Colonel Thomas L. Kennedy, is known throughout Canada for his allegiance to and support of farm life. "Sell my land!" he says. "Why I'd as soon sell one of my family as sell an acre of it."

And that feeling runs through most of the farmers around Dixie. It is a rare acre that still doesn't belong to the family that took it from the Crown, cleared it and planted it with grain over a century ago. Then 40 years later gave up the grain for apples.

Mrs. Thomas McCarthy remembers when they planted their 74 acres of orchard. That was when apples were \$2 a barrel. They are 60¢ a basket now. "We used to keep some cows and a horse and grow

oats and corn. I made my own butter until two years ago. Now they deliver milk right to the door," says Mrs. McCarthy. "But the fruit makes a lot more work."



◀ T. L. Kennedy



▲ Thomas Laird Kennedy unveiling his Plaque, 1945
(Region of Peel Archives)

NOW ITS SPRAY, SPRAY, SPRAY. SPRAY THE TREES WHEN THE birds first come in the spring. Spray before the buds come out. Then spray again in the fall to make the apples stay on the trees. That's so they'll ripen better. Never a moment to yourself. Didn't used to be like that in the old days."

“Our farming started to change from grain to fruit and vegetables about 40 years ago. Back then, there wasn’t any taste to the apples,” admits Kennedy. “There was the Ben Bow, Canada Red, Russets and a kind of Greening, you’ve never heard of. We used them for cooking and drying, hanging them over the rafters in the kitchen. Now its all McIntosh, Delicious and Spys. Don’t even see any Snows any more.”

The Minister is not necessarily the kind of man who mourns the good old days. Not at all. “I wouldn’t want to go back to them. They were too hard and modern living is so comfortable. But you’ve got me remembering them and I get sort of nostalgic about them. Take the cockfights.”

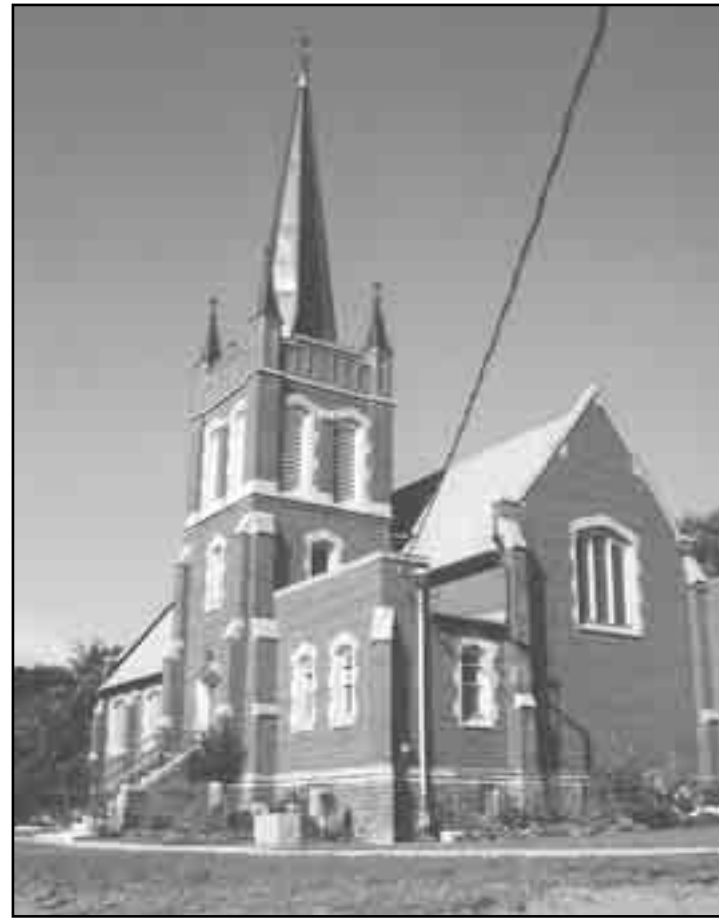
This form of sport was prohibited, but fanciers from all around used to gather at Dixie to continue their illegal fun. “I couldn’t have been more than ten,” recalls Mr. Kennedy. “I used to sneak out to the old barn. It was almost covered with sawdust and I’d find a knothole or a crack and watch. They’d ship the cocks in apple barrels – one to a barrel. There’d be a table covered with whisky bottles. Some strange women there, a lot more fancy dressed than I’d ever seen before. We’ve never had any real crime around Dixie though. Just wrong-doers – that never got caught.”

Mrs. Harold Pallett, whose husband’s people were among the first settlers, agrees with the Minister, Frank Lockwood. Dixie’s a pretty fine place. And one of her reasons is her church, St. John the Baptist. “We’re the most self supporting church in the diocese. We have a small mortgage on the rectory now. We built a new one last year, complete with furnace and an all modern kitchen. Nothing’s too good for our minister. There are 250 families in the church, 134 in the Sunday School and 34 of them in the beginners class, most of them are third generation Dixie-ites.”

The Port Credit Weekly

In part “Famous Names in History” article

Thursday, January 17, 1952



▲ St. John the Baptist Anglican Church

(Mildred Bellegham Collection)

Gordon S. Shipp & Son - 1952

GORDON SHIPP STARTED CONSTRUCTING houses in Toronto in 1923. His son, Harold, who was born in 1926, started to work for him when he turned 18. Then Gordon gave Harold a small loan, so he could build his first house. Harold came back into the company and became a partner on April 1, 1946. Gordon S. Shipp & Son was incorporated on April 1, 1947.

The Shipp family bought property on the south side of the Queen Elizabeth Way and built the first phase of Applewood Acres in 1951. Plan 439 was registered on March 1, 1951 and surveyor F. H. Mucklestone of Baird and Mucklestone laid out plans that were carefully carried out to retain as many apple trees as was possible. The first cluster of homes was completed so that by May 24th, they held a gala opening at the precise time that the apple blossoms were in bloom, which made an attractive picture for prospective buyers. The Shipp family moved their office out from the Kingsway in Etobicoke to one of their houses.

Having successfully completed the first of their Applewood subdivisions, G. S. Shipp & Son Limited purchased over 300 acres (121 ha) of the former apple orchards, north of the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW).



▲ Gordon and Harold Shipp

(Photos courtesy of the Shipp Corporation)

The first was Harry and Ethel Whitehead's Breezy Brae Farm on October 26, 1951, which was part of Lot 6, Con.1, SDS, then the properties of Stanley and Mary Josiak and Beverly and Hazel Death in 1952, Lot 7, Con.1, SDS.

The second phase of the Shipp family's Applewood Acres subdivision got underway in the spring of 1952 with Plan 439 on March 12, 1952.



▲ *Applewood Subdivision, 1954*

The six house designs, were varied on the lots, so there was no repetition, making each home unique and stylish. Again, the Shipp retained the apple trees. Shipp made a successful advertising campaign, putting 20,000 brochures out and full-page ads in the Toronto papers. They even had an airplane fly over Toronto Township dragging a large banner announcing “Visit Applewood Acres.” The gala opening was

scheduled for Saturday, May 17th, but the advertisement intrigued the buyers and they came out in droves on the Friday. By evening, 11 sales had been made at a \$14,000 to \$17,000 price tag.

During the weekend, over 15,000 people viewed the Shipp houses and another 48 homes were sold. The interest caused traffic jams on the Queen Elizabeth Way and Dixie Road. By month’s end, sales topped at 134. All 733 were occupied by September 1955. It turned out to be the largest residential community built by one firm in Canada up until that time.

In 1955, Shipp’s \$2,000,000 Applewood Village Shopping Centre, which had been given sanction by the Ontario Municipal Board in April 1954, was built on 11 acres (4.4 ha), facing south onto the Queen Elizabeth Way. The rectangular-shaped plaza at 1177 North Service Road, which would accommodate 24 stores, opened with great fanfare on October

17th with the first phase, the Dominion Store and Bank of Nova Scotia. The Shipp relocated their office to the plaza in December 1955. A bridge had been put over the QEW at Dixie Road in 1951-1952 and opened in 1953. In 1956, the QEW underwent some structural



◀ *Shipp Advertisement*

changes and service roads were constructed to accommodate the Applewood and Dixie Plaza (opened in 1956) as well as the Shipp and Rome-Saracini subdivisions.

In September 1955, the Shipp purchased the 165 acre (68 ha) Kennedy farm on the north side of Dundas Street, which contained four houses with plans to build 155 homes as part of the development of an industrial-residential subdivision. They went on to build the Applewood Heights subdivision north of Applewood Acres in 1959. This was the first time the Shipp Built bricks went into their subdivisions. Then 465 acres (188 ha) was purchased west of Dixie Road at Bloor Street for Applewood Hills, which got underway in 1964 and was completed by 1967 and contributed to a total of 845 homes in Shipp’s Applewood subdivisions. The company also developed Riverview Heights in Streetsville and 320 houses in Erindale Woodlands.

The Shipp largely specialized in single-family dwellings, but in the Applewood Hills phase, they transcended every builder’s aspirations by constructing their first high-rise, the 174 suite Applewood-on-the-Park, 1177 Bloor Street East, in 1967. Their next apartment complexes were the 442 suite Applewood Place, opened in 1974 at 1333 Bloor



▲ *Applewood Subdivision, 2005* (Kathleen A. Hicks)

Street East, which won an award for excellent design from the Canadian Housing Design Council in 1975, Applewood III, 3400 Riverspray Crescent and the Applewood Landmark, 1300 Bloor Street East. The Landmark, with 26 floors and 300 luxurious suites,



▲ Applewood Place (Mississauga News)

was completed in 1978 at a cost of \$23 million.

They have never slowed down, contributing immensely to the foundation of the city of Mississauga with pride.

The Shipp Corporation offices have been located at 4 Robert Speck Parkway since 1979, where four majestic office buildings, completed by 1990, comprise the Mississauga

Executive Centre at the City Centre. Gordon Shipp passed away on February 9, 1981, at age 89, and Harold has carried on with his daughters, Catherine and Victoria, and his son, Gordon, who has been president since 1996. The company celebrated its 80th anniversary on March 23, 2003.



▲ Catherine, Gordon and Victoria Shipp, 1996
(Vince Talotta/Toronto Star)

With the Shipp's Applewood influence there are 34 listings in the telephone book, which includes Applewood Village Shopping Centre, Applewood United Church and Applewood Chevrolet Oldsmobile, a dealership owned by Harold Shipp from 1959 to 2000.



▲ Harold Shipp

NEWS ITEM

The planning and clearance for the second phase of Applewood Acres was carried out with an eye to leaving as many apple trees standing as possible and house designs were varied so there would be no suggestion of monotonous conformity. Houses embodying six different designs were planned.

The opening was advertised in grand style. Twenty thousand brochures describing the development were distributed, full page advertisements appeared in the Toronto dailies and an aeroplane was chartered to fly over Toronto Township pulling a streamer - Visit Applewood Acres.

The opening was to begin on Saturday, but hundreds of people beat the gun and showed up on Friday so that by Friday night 11 sales had been hooked with an aggregate value of \$17,000. During the week-end 48 homes were sold and by the end of the month, ten days later, sales had risen to 134 with a total value of just under \$2 million. Homes were built at the rate of eight a week and by the end of September all those sold were completed and occupied.

Excerpt on Harold Shipp from *Dividend of Faith* paper, 1968

The Applewood United Church - 1952

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA HAD MANY devoted parishioners in the Dixie area. In April 1952, Deaconess Mrs. Mercer of the Toronto Home Missions Council of the United Church was sent to Dixie to survey the area for the possibility of forming a congregation. Her efforts were successful and the first service of 70 parishioners was held on May 4th at the Lakeview Central Public School, which had opened at 1293 Meredith Avenue in 1950. Conducting the first service was Dr. C. A. Meyers, a retired minister under the Home Missions Council.



◀ The Sod turning, 1955

The church, under the direction of Student Pastor Harold Davies, a 1952 graduate of Emmanuel College, was named Applewood United Church for the Shipps' Applewood subdivisions in the area. It was becoming quite apparent as the congregation grew that a church was required and the United Church of Canada began to formulate plans to accommodate the people of the district. In the spring of 1953, The Toronto Home Missions Council took an option on property north of the Queen Elizabeth Way in the new Applewood Acres subdivision, adjacent to the proposed shopping centre. A portable was obtained and the first service took place on September 20th. A manse was built on the North Service Road at a cost of \$16,000.

Reverend Lawrence A. Purdy took on the pastoral duties on July 1, 1954, and he and his wife, Lenore, resided in the church's manse. In December, an organizational committee was formed, headed up by S. R. Rolfe as chairman, W. Bennett, secretary, D. S. Dickie, treasurer, R. A. Murphy, transportation officer, M. Chisolm and R. L. MacKay, and a building program was initiated.

◀ The Laying of the Corner Stone by Dr. C. A. Meyers



▲ The Applewood United Church Congregation at the Sod Turning (Photos courtesy of The Applewood United Church)

On September 25, 1955, the sod was turned to commence the construction plans of the Applewood United Church. Officiating at the ceremony was Reverend Ernest Long, secretary of the General Council of the United Church of Canada. The architect for the contemporary church was Prof. James A. Murray of the University of

Toronto. A fund-raising campaign, chaired by Mr. E. Greenfield, reached its goal and was completed by February 14, 1956. Olmstead and Parker Construction began to build the church in the spring of 1956 with the foundation cornerstone ceremony being held on April 15th, with Bert Creber presenting the stone.



▲ The Building of the Applewood United Church, 1956

The \$250,000 structure would contain the nave which seats 500 parishioners, the church hall, kitchen, sanctuary, minister's study, church office, a nine-room educational centre, and a parlour with a floor-to-ceiling window overlooking the courtyard and orchard.

On March 17, 1957, nearly 1,000 persons turned out for the dedication service. Dr. Harold Vaughan, president of Hamilton Conference, the United Church of Canada, officiated at the dedication ceremony. Also in attendance were Rev. W. Blackmore, Rev. E. Leaker, Rev. P. White, Rev. W. Lacey and Rev. J. Woollard.

In 2003, the church celebrated the 50th anniversary of the forming of the congregation. On November 1st, a dinner and social evening was held and on November 2nd, the Golden Jubilee service and luncheon. During these fellowship events, the congregations of Bethesda of Forest Glen United Church and St. Luke's-on-the-Hill United Church participated and contributed gifts of an organ, a grand piano, a candelabra and a cross. One other significant happening was the installation of the Bethesda United Church's stained glass window of Jesus the Shepherd, which had been dedicated to the memory of Francis Silverthorn in 1914.

The goal in 2004 was to take on another major renovation project to accommodate the extended congregation. This included a second office for an associate minister, a learning centre, improvements to the church office and auditorium and upgrading to accommodate disabled persons.

The vision of the Applewood United Church at 2067 Stanfield Road is: Rise up, Reach out...Let Spirit take Flight! The Mission is, to celebrate the Good News, by sharing with others, the joy of fellowship, the strength of worship, the power of learning and the challenge of Justice.

The congregation in 2006 stands at 375 families and the minister is Reverend Darrow Woods.



(Mississauga Library System) ▶



▲ The Applewood United Church, 2005

(Kathleen A. Hicks)

Louise and David Brown - 1952

THE BROWN FAMILY MOVED TO THE Applewood Acres subdivision in 1952, purchasing a Shipp home on Courtland Crescent. Louise Brown was married in 1946 and had a five-year-old son, David.

Louise was born in 1922 and she started playing tennis at an early age. She thoroughly enjoyed the sport and learned every aspect of it even being able to work without a coach. She began to compete in 1946, her debut taking place at the Toronto Tennis Club. She quickly became one of the top female tennis players in the country. This led to her ranking as one of Canada's top ten tennis players for 26 consecutive years of competition that spanned four decades, 1946 to 1971.

In 1957, at age 35, the blonde, 5 foot 6 inch, 125 pound athlete with the firm, lithe physique, got her first sense of real success when she won the Canadian Nationals Single title. Teaming up with Hilda Doleschell, led to her achieving the doubles crown. She was a member of the Canadian Federation Cup Women's Team and in 1963-1964, she was captain, then non-playing captain until 1969. In 1966, she teamed with Ann Barclay and took her second win as Canadian Open Doubles Champions. At the first Canada Games in 1969, she won a gold medal.



▲ Hazel McCallion, Louise Brown and Mike Toth,
1975 (Mississauga Sports Council)

For her tennis achievements, Louise was invited three times to the All-England Championship games at Wimbledon, a prestigious stopover on the grand-slam tennis tournament circuit.

In 1975, Louise was the first person to be inducted into the Mississauga Sports Hall of Fame. Her son, David, followed in his mother's illustrious footsteps and received the same honour in 1994, making them the first mother and son to achieve this recognition. It heralded Louise and David as being the first family of tennis in

Mississauga, if not Ontario. Between those two awards, Louise won two National Senior Women's Singles and Doubles championship trophies in 1990 and also became an inductee into the Canadian Tennis Hall of Fame on September 28, 1991.

David's childhood was immersed in his mother's career, so it seemed fitting that he loved the sport. With a win at his first tournament at Westacres Public School, Louise's son showed promise. After the competition in *The Toronto Telegram* Tournament at Kew Gardens in Toronto and the win of the Regional Finals, David was hooked on the competitiveness. He competed, stepping up to larger, more important tournaments until he captured the Canadian Junior Championship title in doubles.

While attending the University of Indiana, he received excellent coaching, which led to a career in tennis and the meeting of his future wife, Jody, who was also a tennis enthusiast. David was captain of the University of Indiana's tennis team and during his four years



▲ Louise Brown
(Region of Peel Archives)

there, was the only Canadian to earn the University's letter "I". He was soon ranked as Indiana's top singles and doubles tennis player and was chosen many times for the Canadian Davis Cup Team.

David and Jody were married and David became an international tennis star, competing in Open Tennis Championships in the United States, West Germany and New Zealand as well as Canada. He and Louise were the only mother and son to enter the U.S.



▲ Louise and David Brown (Mississauga News)

Open Championships. They also had the honour of representing Canada at the Federation Cup and Davis Cup. Between 1972 and 1976, David won five consecutive Canadian Doubles Championships and also garnered a Canadian age 35-plus doubles title.

David worked as a tennis instructor at the Fitness Centre on the North Service Road. When he left this position, he started a new business called David Brown Sport Enterprises. He and Jody moved to Meadow Wood Road in the Clarkson area, where Jody operates her own fitness business. Louise passed away in December 2003.

St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church - 1953

IN 1953, MR. AND MRS. Leon Mizun donated a parcel of land just south of Burnhamthorpe Road on the east side of Cawthra Road for the Ukrainian Catholic congregation to build a church. Religious services had been held in the Mizuns' home for sometime, until they donated the land and a church was constructed on Cawthra Road south of the Cawthorpe Plaza and called St. Mary's Dormition Ukrainian Catholic Church.



▲ First Parish Pioneers
Leon and Magdalene
Mizun

The first church administrator was Reverend Michael Horodysky. He was replaced by Reverend Mathew Berko in 1967.

As the congregation grew, the church elders decided that a larger church should be built. The design for the new church by architect R. Dumyn was elaborate. From its basement foundation of greenish white Ontario marble to its three-storey flat roof topped by a large central dome and four smaller copper turret domes each holding a gold cross, it was stupendous.



◀ Original St. Mary's
Ukrainian Catholic
Church



▲ St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church

(Photos courtesy of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church)

This majestic structure is described as, "a unique blend of traditional Byzantine and Ukrainian Church architecture with modern aesthetics, materials and techniques. The church's monumental form with glittering domes and crosses dominates the skyline, making it a landmark in the City." It was not completed until 1977. The congregation of St. Mary's celebrated its opening with the first service being held on Sunday, December 25th.

In December 1972, the Ladies of the Parish organized a "Yarmarok" Festival. It was an elaborate event that combined a "Marketplace" and "Winter Fair," which was reminiscent of the annual extravagant and colourful markets of their Ukraine homeland.

The Yarmarok Festival was a way to entice the community into visiting the church and purchasing items that would contribute to and “enhance the traditional Ukrainian Christmas.”

The food stuffs for sale were “succulent” sweet breads, “Kolach,” “Ababka,” frozen “Pyroky” and cabbage rolls called “Holobchi.” On the bake tables were poppy seed cakes and buns, tortes, pies, cheese cakes, Christmas cookies and Khrusty (pastry curls) that were light and fluffy.

The Arts and Crafts tables were loaded down with Ukrainian handiwork, taught by the elders in the family, embroidered pillowcases, tablecloths, blouses, dresses, scarves and tapestries, ceramics and chinaware and floral arrangements.

One of the highlights was the Art Gallery, an exhibit of original paintings by prominent Ukrainian-Canadian artists, who were on hand to discuss their work. Even the children were involved. The Parish Youth Club had a booth, a fish pond and a snack bar, all of which drew a lot of attention.



▲ Yarmarok 2005 Parish Council President, Mayor Hazel, Maya Prentice, Parish Priests and Ukrainian Catholic Women's League Committee

The attendance was enormous and so “Yarmarok” became an annual event, which made for a great fund raiser as well. At this time, the money was needed for the building of a new church. Over the years, it has been a Christmas festivity everyone looks forward to year after year.

On Sunday, June 10, 2003, St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 3625 Cawthra Road, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the church's founding with a gala affair that included a sumptuous feast. A Pontifical Liturgy was part of the ceremony. Mayor Hazel McCallion and many dignitaries attended.

In 2006, St. Mary's congregation numbers 1,300 families with Father Roman Pankiw as the present pastor.

◀ Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Barvinok





▲ Rev. Roman Pankiw
Administrator-Dean

MEMORIES

“We are happy that on a small piece of Canadian land in Mississauga, we can have a representative piece of our homeland and a beautiful place of worship to the Glory of God.

“Within our parish we are proud to have the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Barvinok whose professional dancing adorns and indeed enriches our culture. Barvinok is known throughout Canada and the United States, as well as being highly recognized, respected and welcomed in Ukraine. Of course we cannot omit mention of our bandura capela Zoloti Struny who’s golden strings and angelic voices have echoed in many corners of this great country of Canada.

“Every spring at the Carassauga Cultural Festival, through parish groups and with the help of many volunteers and talented people we have the opportunity to present the richness of our culture to our Mississauga neighbours and visitors.

“I would like to express our gratitude to our Mayor Her Worship Hazel McCallion for her support of our Ukrainian Church and our Ukrainian Community by gracing us with her presence each year at “Yarmarok” (Christmas Bazaar.) We are very proud of being part of the Mississauga Community under the leadership of Mayor Hazel.”

With brotherly christian love, Rev. Roman Pankiw, Administrator-Dean



▲ Bishop Stephen Chmilar and
Mayor Hazel McCallion



Interior views of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church



◀ Bishop Chmilar and Rev. Pankiw
with children of St. Sofia School
in church



Golden strings and angelic
voices of bandura capela
Zoloti Struny ▶

Dixie Lions Club - 1955

The Dixie Lions Club received its charter on April 27, 1955, at a dinner-dance at the Kingsway Club in Etobicoke. District Governor Dr. Douglas Fleming presented the new president, John Scarth, with the Lions International charter. The Dixie Lions of 41 charter members were sponsored by the Credit Valley Lions, who worked out of Port Credit. William McCormack was the Credit Valley president at this time.

One of the first fundraising efforts on the part of the Dixie Lions was a Monster Bingo held at the Dixie Arena Gardens on Friday, September 16, 1955, at 8:15 p.m. There were \$1,000 in prizes plus a trip to New York City to be won.



▲ Dixie Lions Carnival at Applewood Plaza, Bob Emond and Shelly Moore, 1974 (Mississauga News)

THEIR FUNDRAISING EVENTS INCLUDED HOLDING TWO annual carnivals in the spring, one at the Applewood Shopping Plaza, the other at Fieldgate Plaza, and selling Christmas nuts. On September 25, 1967, when Dave Hill was president, the Lions featured London's own Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians at Huron Park Arena. The proceeds from this successful evening of dancing to a big band was used for the Credit Valley Training Centre for mentally challenged youth.

When Toronto Township became the Town of Mississauga in 1968, the club became Dixie (Mississauga) Lions. As they came into the

- ◀ Dixie Lions Charter Night, 1955, John Scarth accepts Dixie Lions Club Charter from District Governor, Dr. Douglas Fleming, as Credit Valley Lions Club President William McCormack looks on. (Port Credit Weekly)

1970s, they were holding two monthly meetings, donating to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and holding Bingo games for the patients at the Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital, supplying the prizes and refreshments.

One of the Dixie Lions fundraising efforts was holding a circus in the Huron Park Arena on July 23, 24 and 25, 1973. The Canadian International Circus, featuring the Hanneford Family Equestrians, performed to a packed house all three nights and netted considerably for the Dixie Lions coffers. Over 400 people were in attendance for this auspicious event. The club had 27 members at this time with Eric Collins as president.



▲ Eric Collins,
President
1972-1973

In 1974, they participated in the City Day Parade, entering a float with an Applewood theme of mock apple trees on a 45 foot (13.5 m) truck bed with red, white and blue bunting. The Lions handed out apples to the crowd lining Hurontario Street. Al Gavie was president during this City of Mississauga celebration year.

By this time, the Dixie Lions community-minded projects comprised of raising \$10,000 towards the Children's Treatment Centre in Erindale, and \$3,000 towards the building of the Burnhamthorpe Community Centre in 1974, supplying glasses for needy adults and children, necessities for needy families and supporting the Boy Scouts and Cubs. In 1985, they donated \$5,000 to the new Credit Valley Hospital and on an ongoing basis contribute to the Mississauga Trillium Health Centre.

They take an interest in civic, cultural, social and moral welfare of the community. The Lions motto is "We Serve!" and the International slogan is "Liberty, Intelligence, Our Nations Safety."

In 1996, the club had a name change to the Lions Club of Dixie Mississauga.

The Dixie Lions are still going strong with 18 members and they hold a monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of the month at the Credit Valley Golf and Country Club at 2500 Old Carriage Road. In April 2005, they celebrated their 50th anniversary with 96 Lions in

attendance. Several awards were presented and one in particular was to Lion Don Ferguson, who has been in Lionism for 50 years. The president for 2005-2006 is Amalio Cedrez.



◀ Don Ferguson Receives
Award For 50 Years
in Lionism
(Fred Gunther)



◀ Lions
Logo

Information on Lionism

The Lions International dates back to 1917 when a Chicago insurance agent by the name of Melvin Jones got the idea to amalgamate several clubs in Chicago to form a national organization. He felt that the club would be dedicated to improving communities as well as networking for business and social purposes. The Lions emblem was first used in 1919.

The revelation of Lionism took hold and community leaders throughout the United States began to organize clubs. When a club was started in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, in 1920, the organization became international. Clubs were then organized in Mexico, Cuba and China, until by 1927, there were 1,183 clubs with a membership of 60,000.

The first Central American club was started in Panama in 1935. Colombia, in South America, was founded in 1936, followed by Sweden. In 1948, France brought Europe into the fold. By 1952, Japan had several clubs going.

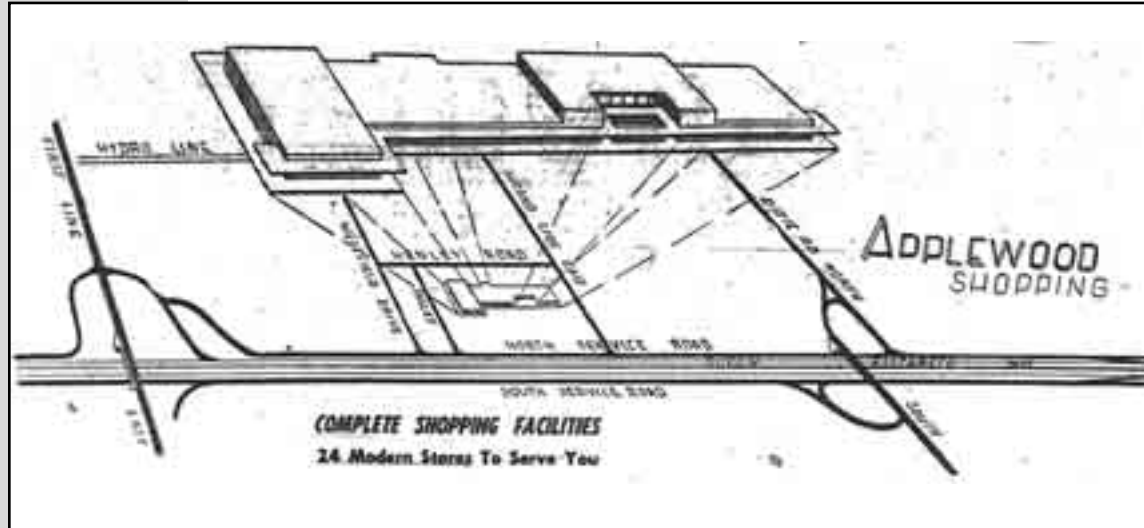
A club was chartered in Moscow in 1990 and by 2000, over 100 clubs were functioning.

Lionism is alive and well in Mississauga with nine clubs and approximately 200 members.

The First Plaza - 1955

The Applewood Village Shopping Centre was the first plaza to open in Dixie and the second in Toronto Township, as Lorne Park got a plaza in 1948. Dixie Plaza was next in 1956 and Park Royal in 1965. Applewood was constructed by Gordon S. Shipp & Son Limited, a father and son team, who were building up the former Dixie orchards with subdivisions above the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW). Their first subdivision venture was Applewood Acres, Phase One-1951, below the thoroughfare.

The \$2 million shopping centre was well underway on its 11 acre (4.4 ha) site, purchased in July 1953. which was part of the 28.2 acre (11.4 ha) James Guthrie farm, owned by the family since 1888. The plaza was officially opened on October 17, 1955, with a mammoth celebration that included two giant searchlights that beamed such brilliant rays into the night sky, they were a major problem for the Malton Airport's control tower. It was reported that four aircraft thought they were over the airport when they still had four miles (6.4 km) to cover before landing.



▲ Map of Plaza Location (Port Credit Weekly)

THERE WAS A CONTEST WITH A 1956 BUICK AS THE GRAND prize and over 100 other prizes were won. Four reindeer were in a pen to amuse the youngsters. The first businesses to open their doors were the Dominion Store supermarket under the direction of Mr. C. Dow and the Nova Scotia Bank with its manager, Donald Dickie. These first two outlets were the forerunners of 24 stores and shops that would eventually occupy the plaza that faces the QEW. There would also be a 120 seat restaurant, office and professional offices and a banquet hall to accommodate 300 guests. The parking area was also extensive with room for 1,500 cars.

The project was moving along and landscaping was expected to be completed before winter set in. The Shippes opened their office on the east block of the plaza on the second floor. Consumers Gas, which had first come to Toronto Township in 1955, set up offices in the shopping centre in 1957, Store No. 4, with the telephone number of At(water) 9-0397. In 1959, the Shippes sold the plaza to a Swiss Group, N. C. Properties Ltd. In 1960, an extension on the east end was carried out to include another supermarket, a chain store, a furniture store and a 16-lane bowling alley. The plaza has been sold



▲ Applewood Plaza Ad (Port Credit Weekly)



▲ Applewood Plaza, 2005 (Kathleen A. Hicks)

several times since and it is now managed by Effort Trust for Applewood Shopping Plaza Limited.

The next project for Gordon S. Shipp & Son, was to construct a residential and industrial subdivision on the former Colonel Thomas L. Kennedy 165 acre (66 ha) farm above Dundas Street.

The Applewood Village Shopping Centre at 1077 North Service Road is still thriving. There is still a Dominion Supermarket and the Nova Scotia bank became Scotiabank, which is still there. The stores have changed and businesses have come and gone, but over the years, the Applewood Plaza has served its community well.

Applewood Sunoco Service
Dominion Store
Bank of Nova Scotia
Darcelle Bakery and Delicatessen
Maier Shoe Store
Don Sproul Men's Shop
Glory Ann Children's Wear
Glory Ann Ladies' Specialty Shop
Murray's High-Grade Shoes
Shore's Specialty Shop
Chreston's Applewood Restaurant
Chreston's Apple Villa Banquet Hall
Trans-Canada Jewellers
Patrician Beauty Salon
McCormick's Barber Shop
Brodie's Shoe Repair and Luggage
Martin's Gift Shoppe
Mainprize's Drug Store
Paramount Cleaners and Laundry
Kingsway Television Service
Jack Frazer's Men's and Boys' Wear
Yott's Hardware
Haggart's B.A. Service Centre

▲ Applewood Plaza Store List (Port Credit Weekly)

Dixie Industries - 1950s

WHEN MARY FIX WAS REEVE DURING THE 1950s, she and her council began to encourage industry to settle in Toronto Township. With more houses than industry, homeowners were carrying the brunt of the property taxes. So council decided to implement a number of plans and ideas to balance the assessment between industry and residential development.

In 1953, an industrial area was created in Dixie with the boundaries being Dundas Street on the north, the Etobicoke Creek on the east, the Hydro line on the south and Haines Road on the west.

Hasty Plumbing & Heating Supply Company was the first industry in Dixie. The sod turning by Reeve Mary Fix for the new plant took place on June 9, 1955. The Hasty facility, which would cost \$150,000 to construct, would sit on five acres (2 ha) on Dundas Street. The president of the firm was W. H. Hastle.

It was expected that 12 or more plants would be constructed in the next two years. By the end of 1955, 750 acres (300 ha) of industrial land had been sold by Toronto Township to fulfill the industrial progress planned by the newly appointed Industrial Commissioner, William Courtney.

As the industries began to take up their sites, the area was serviced by water, sewers, railway spurs and industrial roads. By 1956, 25 industries had opened. A few were Commercial Chemical, Alberta Distillers, Exide Battery put up a \$1,250,000 building, Eastern Power Devices, a \$1 million plant of 120,000 square feet (8,148 m²), Devereux Produce, Propane Containers, a 40,000 square foot (3,716 m²) facility, Merck Chemical plant, Magnesium Industries Limited, Joslin Machines and the Fruehauf Trailer Company, which opened and operated a plant of 235,000 square feet (21,929 m²) in 1958 at 2450 Stanfield Road. Much of this industrial area had been the Stanfield farm land. The aforementioned businesses are no longer in operation. Fruehauf operated for many decades and then sold its property in 1989 to Steve Alosinac of Alocan Development Ltd. In 2001, the former Fruehauf office building was torn down. A new building was constructed and opened in 2002 and the LCBO Central Regional Office is now located there.



▲ Reeve Mary Fix
(Region of Peel Archives)



▲ Rubbermaid (Canada) Ltd.

Rubbermaid (Canada) Limited

In 1950, the Wooster Rubber Company of Ohio came to Port Credit and set up operations in a rented facility on Seneca Avenue. The first products produced were transparent rain boots, gloves, dish drainers, rubber trays and bath mats. By 1955, expansion was necessary and the company began making plans for a new building in Dixie.

Nearly six acres (2.4 ha) was purchased at 2531 Stanfield Road and a modern plant of 35,000 square feet (3,251 m²) was built. It was opened and occupied in July 1956. The first injection molding equipment arrived in Canada from the United States in 1959 and the company became known as Rubbermaid (Canada) Limited.

By 1962, two additions had been made bringing the working space to 100,000 square feet (9,300 m²) and the company had 95 employees. In 1964, 19 acres (7.6 ha) was purchased across the road at 2562 Stanfield Road, facilities were built on the property and the demand for Rubbermaid products saw a continuous upswing in sales.

According to *The Port Credit Weekly*, the company was “Still going strong” in 1967, having celebrated ten successful years the previous year. By this time, a wide selection of automotive and commercial products completed the company’s annual production.

When Rubbermaid sold the original site in 1986 there were 273 employees.

A merging of Rubbermaid Inc. with Newell Company on October 21, 1998, brought about a name change to Newell Rubbermaid Inc. An addition to a total of 361,800 square feet (33,713 m²) was added in 2000, which included the original administration building. Production and distribution continue to operate out of this site, which is the corporate head office for Canada. The company currently employs 316 people and the president and general manager is Patrick Bradley.

Caterpillar of Canada Corporation

In September, 1956, Caterpillar of Canada Limited, a subsidiary of Caterpillar Tractor Company, whose corporate headquarters is located in Peoria, Illinois, purchased a 21 acre (8.4 ha) site in the new Dixie industrial area.

The company came about in 1925 when two tractor companies in California, Holt and Best, amalgamated. As the business prospered and the headquarters was moved to the State of Illinois, it became apparent that a replacement parts service and emergency parts depot for the Canadian tractor market was required.

Construction commenced on December 1, 1956, with an opening scheduled for June, 1957. The office and warehouse facility, which would have storage for 35,000 part numbers, consisted of 48,000



▲ Caterpillar of Canada Limited

square feet (4,500 m²). The first manager was Tom Hodgkin, who was followed by the first Canadian manager, Gord Rogers (1971-1978). Several well known members of Dixie and Cooksville families were on staff over the years, such as Stanfield, Cheyne, Rowbotham and Loughton, who had a park named for them.

In 1967, a high-rise 63,600 square foot (5,900 m²) storage facility was added and another 57,200 square feet (5,300 m²) in 1976.

Caterpillar of Canada in Mississauga is the Toronto Regional Distribution Centre. The company's warehouse facility is located at 1550 Caterpillar Road, named for the company in 1957, with 15 employees and Carl Honold as manager.

Samuel, Son & Company

Samuel, Son & Co., Limited came on the Toronto Township scene in 1960 with a 70,000 square foot (6,503 m²) plant at 2360 Dixie Road, in which to operate its metals distribution business. The company has been a family owned and operated business since 1855 when Lewis and Mark Samuel established M & L Samuel in Toronto on Yonge Street.

During the early years, the company experienced such tremendous success and growth that it broadened its spectrum to include offices and a plant in Liverpool, England. In 1880, the Samuels took in a partner, Alfred Benjamin, and the name was changed to M & L



▲ Samuel, Son & Co., Limited

Samuel, Benjamin & Company. Within ten years the focus swung from a “shelf” hardware business to metals and heavy hardware, with Lewis’ son Sigmund as president.

Frank Benjamin retired in 1931, and Sigmund bought out the Benjamins and renamed the company, Samuel, Son & Co., Limited. The company flourished in its new facilities at Spadina Avenue and Fleet Street before heading out to its Dixie Road location.

On August 9, 1955, 2.4 acres (1 ha) was purchased from Annie and Laurence McPherson for \$25,000. The plant was in operation two years when Sigmund’s grandson, Ernest, became president in 1962. Under his adroit leadership, the company expanded to over 80 facilities throughout North America. For more than 38 years, Ernest directed the company to the heights of prestige. Ernest Samuel Drive is named in his honour. In 1984, he formed a new company called Samuel Manu-Tech Inc. and took it public on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The combined Samuel group of companies was one of the top ten processors and distributors of metal in North America by the time of his death in 2000. In 2006, Mark Samuel is the president and CEO of Samuel Manu-Tech Inc.

Samuel, Son & Co., Limited is “more than metal.” It is a fifth generation family operated enterprise. Its 4,500 employees, 325 in Mississauga, offer a quality processing service and a commitment to its customers’ complete satisfaction.

On June 17, 2005, Samuel employees celebrated their company’s 150th anniversary by producing a video and a special set of commemorative coins. The president and CEO is Wayne K. Bassett.

Cryovac Canada Limited

Cryovac came to Canada in 1957, settling in to conduct business in Toronto Township. It is an American company that was founded as the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Bradley Dewey Sr. and Charles Almy in 1919. Through the French scientist, Henri Depoix, who had created the seal for tin cans, Dewey learned of a unique packaging process called Cryovac in 1938. It was an innovative way of preserving food in a latex bag that was stretched to form a second skin over food for protection and then frozen. The first Cryovac bag was sold to Armour and Company in 1939.



▲ Cryovac Canada Limited

The company became Cryovac Canada Limited. It opened a new plant at 2365 Dixie Road on June 10, 1958, with John Holbrook as manager, Harry Brown as assistant manager, William Hardin, sales, William Page, accounting and Robert Prevost as converting supervisor.

The company grew rapidly, first by selling a cheese package concept to a cheese manufacturer and then developing a cheese market. They added the sausage maker, Schroeders, and then Canada's largest meat manufacturer, Canada Packers. By 1960, the Canadian Division of Cryovac made its highest profit to date.

Cryovac's Mississauga plant has been expanded several times and continues to sell its many products to major customers in the food markets throughout Canada. In 1999, the company was sold to Sealed Air Corporation to complement its line of protective packaging products in Canada.

In 2006, Cryovac, a division of Sealed Air, is home to approximately 170 workers and 90 staff. The president of Sealed Air (Canada) Co. / CIE is Kim Leung.

Tonolli Canada Limited

Tonolli Road, west of Dixie Road, is named for Tonolli Canada Limited, the company that generously donated the property in 1968 for the roadway that runs off Ernest Samuel Drive and leads to Pleasant View Farms.

In September 1958, the year Tonolli was incorporated, the company purchased 67 acres (28 ha) of farm land on Lot 6, Con.1, SDS, 48 from Percy Lewis, 10 acres (4 ha) from Arthur Wagland and nine acres (3.6 ha) from Clarence Derrough that had a two-storey red brick farmhouse on it. This house, at 2414 Dixie Road, has been used for its offices these many years. The sod turning ceremony took place on September 19th with the shovel being wielded by Reeve Mary Fix, who had encouraged Tonolli to come to Toronto Township.

The plant, first managed by Giovanni Bohman with 25 employees, had 30,000 square feet (2,787 m²) recycling lead acid batteries.

With 47 years of success in this important endeavour, Tonolli has become a leading recycler of spent lead batteries in Canada. Environmental Authorities regard the recycling of lead acid batteries as essential, as it helps avoid them being sent to dump sites and polluting the environment.

During nearly 50 years of business success, the plant at 1333 Tonolli Road, named for the company in 1981, has been enlarged to 133,000 square feet (12,360 m²). Ross Atkinson is the vice president of manufacturing and there are 70 employees.



▲ Tonolli Canada Limited (Photos by Kathleen A. Hicks)

Mother Parker's Tea & Coffee Inc. - 1958

Mother Parker's got its start in 1912 as Higgins & Burke Ltd. The founders, Michael Stafford Higgins and William Burke, began their operation at 33 Front Street, Toronto, as a wholesale grocery distributor. They supplied staple goods such as tea, coffee, sugar and flour to small grocery stores.

Business was booming by 1932 and Stafford initiated the idea to package tea under a brand name. After some discussion on what the catchy name should be, Frank O'Connor, who created "Laura Secord" suggested Mother Parker. With the success of "Laura Secord" and "Fannie Farmer," Stafford Higgins thought Mother Parker sounded like a reassuring image to portray and Mother Parker's Tea was born.



▲ Michael Stafford Higgins

UPON THE INCEPTION OF THE NEW COMPANY, STAFFORD'S son, Paul, became vice president and general manager. The first ad to appear with the figure of Mother Parker was in *The Toronto Telegram* on January 11, 1934. That year, the company put its first booth in at the Canadian National Exhibition (CNE).



▲ The Mother Parker's Fleet of Trucks



▲ Mother Parker's First Billboard Ad

(Photos courtesy of Mother Parkers)

In January, 1939, the Kitchener territory was opened. That same year, coffee was introduced and the name extended to Mother Parker's Tea & Coffee Limited. The fleet had expanded from four vehicles in 1935 to 11 trucks, and a photo was taken for posterity with them all lined up before the CNE Princes Gates. By this time, Higgins and Burke Ltd. was becoming a secondary operation. During World War II (1939-1945) the company made a "meritorious" contribution to Canada's war effort by the regular purchase of Saving Certificates and War Bonds. The Department of the Treasury's Minister Leslie Frost (1942-1955; premier, 1961-1971) recognized their efforts with a colourful certificate of gratitude.

The growing demand for Mother Parker's products required expansion and a sod turning for a new plant and warehouse on Castlefield Avenue took place in 1947. In 1949, a new one-torey warehouse was constructed on two acres (0.8 ha) in York Township and opened in June. Paul went on to become president and general manager of both companies when his father passed away at age 76 years in 1956.



▲ Paul Higgins Sr. breaks ground on Stanfield Road, 1958



▲ First Building in Toronto Township, 1958

An 11 acre (4.4 ha) site in Toronto Township (Mississauga) was purchased in 1958 at 2530 Stanfield Road and a modern instant coffee processing plant was built and named Sandra's Instant Coffee Company after Paul Higgins' eldest daughter, Sandra. As the small corner stores became a thing of the past and supermarkets became the norm, instant coffee was becoming the beverage of the future, so Mother Parker's took advantage of the expanding market.

In 1967, Ontario Premier John Robarts assisted with the sod turning of the new modern \$2 million facility that would be Mother Parker's head office. It was constructed within a year to accommodate the flourishing Mother Parker's business.

As the largest supplier of tea and coffee to the Canadian market, Mother Parker's has expanded to Ajax and Fort Worth, Texas. The company's eighth expansion, since 1948, occurred in 1985 on 2.5 acres (1 ha) on the east side of Stanfield Road. A 100,000 square foot

(9,300 m²) plant was opened on November 5th by Ontario Premier David Peterson. It was reported at this time that "A Digital Data Computer System is the heart of the new equipment of the new coffee roasting and packaging facility."

In 1996, a seven acre (2.8 ha) site was purchased at 2531 Stanfield Road that would house a 150,000 square foot (13,940 m²) state-of-the-art distribution facility and 40,000 square feet (3,700 m²) of office space. The opening was dedicated to Paul Higgins Sr., and was carried out by Premier Mike Harris and Mayor Hazel McCallion.

In 1995, 1996 and 1997, the company received the Financial Post/Arthur Andersen Award as one of the "50 Best Managed Private Companies" in Canada.

At the company's 85th anniversary in 1997, "Higgins & Burke Gourmet Coffees" were added to the roster. The Mississauga Board of Trade selected Mother Parker's as the 1997 "Outstanding Large Business of the Year."

Paul Sr. passed away on September 23, 2004, and his sons, 53-year old-Paul and 51-year-old Michael, who came into the family business on the same day in July 1974, took over the prestigious company.

With over 90 years in business, Mother Parker's continues to flourish in Mississauga with Stafford's grandsons at the helm carrying on family tradition.



▲ Paul Higgins Jr., Mayor Hazel McCallion, Michael Higgins and Premier Mike Harris, September 23, 1996



▲ Paul Higgins' Plaque



◀ Billboard on a Toronto Street (Mother Parker's)



▲ Paul Higgins Sr. and his coach (Mother Parker's)



▲ Mother Parker's, 2005

(Photos by Kathleen A. Hicks)

Brunswick Canada - 1959

The American firm of Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Canada Ltd., which had been in Canada since the turn of the century, outgrew its Toronto location at Atlantic Street and Hanna Avenue.

The company purchased 20 acres (8 ha) of Bruce Pallett's farm, Lot 7, Con.1, SDS, on Dundas Street and announced on March 13, 1959, it was going to build a \$1,500,000 manufacturing plant and offices of 200,000 square feet (18,600 m²) to introduce a new line of pleasure boats through the Winner Boat Company of Trenton, New Jersey. The architects were Weir, Cripps and Associates of Toronto.



▲ The Brunswick Zone Bowling Facility
(Kathleen A. Hicks)



▲ John Moses Brunswick
(Brunswick Company Limited)

REEVE MARY FIX TURNED THE SOD ON MAY 15TH ALONG with councillors, Richard Harrison, Chic Murray, Roy McMillan and Frank McKechnie. The grand opening of the Mercury Marine factory took place in the fall and the new plant was in full operation by December 10th when Toronto Township's Industrial Commissioner William Courtney pressed the button that lit the boiler. Besides the usual sports and school equipment, radar domes for aircraft would also be made here. Being in the bowling business, and introducing the 10-pinsetters, a bowling centre was attached to the new factory. Mr. R. H. Bennett was the general manager over 200 employees.

The founder of this company was John Brunswick, who in 1845 produced his first product, which was a fancy carriage. John Moses Brunswick was born in Bremgarten, Switzerland, on October 16, 1819. He was raised by his widower father, Benedict, as his mother had died in childbirth. Having heard that America was the place of opportunity, John left his birthplace at age 15 in 1834 and set his sights on the far distant land that would bring him a life of prosperity. After a 40 day voyage from Bremen's North Seaport to New York's shores, he familiarized himself with his new locale. His first job was errand boy for a butcher shop run by a German gentleman near Wall Street.

After six months, he decided to venture further in his new homeland and he took a train to Philadelphia. Within a week, he had found himself a position with a carriage maker. It was a job he would stay at for four years, honing a new craft as an apprentice.

Harrisburg was his next designation and he worked as a journeyman (a craftsman, who has finished his apprenticeship) for a German firm. His employer, Mr. Griener, had a 17-year-old daughter, Louisa. After a short courtship, they married.

He and Louisa moved to Cincinnati in 1840, where they immersed themselves in a German community. John got employment at a carriage factory and before long many of the carriages on the streets of Cincinnati were the handiwork of John Brunswick.

By 1845, John was ready to start his own carriage making company and he opened the doors on September 15th. His motto was, "We can make it better than anyone else."

While at a political gathering, he was introduced to a new sport and a billiard table, a "Thurston Superior," made in England. The game of billiards had been around since before the birth of Christ and came with the Spaniards to America in 1570.

John produced his first billiard table in 1848. It was purchased by a meat packer, who became a promoter for Brunswick and business picked up. Within two years, orders were coming in from across the country.

John died on July 23, 1886, of a heart attack. But he left such a legacy that each president of the company carried his enthusiasm throughout their tenure. John's son-in-law, Moses Bensinger, became president in 1890. He was the one who directed Brunswick into the bowling business.

The Brunswick & Bensinger Company set up an office in Toronto in the early 1900s. Other products were incorporated into the company's product line, automobile tires, piano cases, phonograph cabinets, and the first Brunswick record was pressed in January 1922.

With World War I, Prohibition, the Crash of 1929, the 1930s Depression and World War II, Brunswick struggled through. At the beginning of the Depression in 1930, Brunswick had a \$9 million debt. The company sold its phonograph and recording business to Warner Brothers Pictures and this maneuver saved the company. Looking at the sales for 1928, which were \$29.5 million and for 1932, \$3.9 million, tells the struggle the company was subjected to during these difficult times.

Throughout the 1930s, new innovations were added: a revolutionary table top refrigerator called the "Blue Flash," a "Rubberceptor" shower stall floor and a new line of soda fountains. All Brunswick's products were available in Canada.

When World War II was declared in 1939, Brunswick manufactured gun stocks and wooden wings for fighter planes, parachute bomb flares, assault boats, aircraft fuselages, floors and landing skids for Air Force gliders and other aircraft products through its plant in Muskegon. By 1945, over 13,000 billiard tables and 3,000 bowling lanes had been installed at military bases in the United States and Europe.

School furniture was introduced in 1953. The first Brunswick Automatic Pinsetters machinery was installed in 1956. In 1958, bowling accounted for over 75% of sales. Sales reached \$422 million by 1961. The success of the pinsetters alone allowed Brunswick to start purchasing small companies and adding more products to its line, such as roller skates, medical supplies, yachts and cruisers. One company was the Kiekhaefer Corporation that manufactured Mercury outboard motors, which Brunswick purchased in 1961. The company was 25 years old in 1964. There was a tremendous growth in Canada as the 60-horsepower Mer Cruiser engine came out in 1965.

K. Brooks Abernathy was Brunswick's chairman and CEO.

With all this prosperity Brunswick opened other centres in Kitchener, London, Brampton and in the Edmonton Mall in Alberta.

In 1978, a larger, more modern Brunswick Bowl facility was built at 2561 Stanfield Road with 32 bowling lanes. Today, there are 48 lanes and the manager for the past five years is Danita MacNeil.



▲ Brunswick Groundbreaking, Reeve Mary Fix and Brunswick General Manager Bennett, 1959
(Joe Black, Graphic Artists)

Brunswick closed down its boat and engine plants in the 1990s. Mercury Marine was closed in 1997 in Dixie.

But in April 1993, a world headquarters in Lake Forest, Illinois, had been completed, which was a sign of a bright light on the horizon as the company headed towards its 150th anniversary in 1995. That anniversary year saw Peter N. Larson come in as president and CEO on April 26th. He retired in 1999. The company had 22,000 employees to join in the success of John Brunswick's legacy. This has to be the most diverse company in the world.



▲ Reeve Mary Fix with Councillors, Harrison, Murray, McMillan and McKechnie (Joe Black, Graphic Artists)



▲ Brunswick Bowl Zone

(Photos by Kathleen A. Hicks)

The Applewood Homeowners Association - 1960

In 1960, when the Dixie Leaver's Mushroom plant was curing and storing manure on its property, a local resident, Clare Wilson, who resided on Henley Road, thought something should be done about this despicable practise. He decided a homeowners association would be able to sort out such problems and spearheaded a group of his neighbours to form the Applewood Acres Homeowners Association. The area the association covered was Cawthra Road to Dixie Road, Dundas Street to the Queen Elizabeth Way.

The Association's first issue was the Leaver's plant. They approached management and after a threat of legal action against the company they won their first battle. Leaver's agreed to cure the manure in Campbellville.

There was little activity for the next ten years. Then in October 1972, when Arden Gayman was interim president, the association added North to its name. The first annual general meeting of North Applewood Ratepayers Association was held on March 13, 1973, and President Nick Staples chaired the gathering.



◀ Leaver's Mushroom Plant
(Mississauga Library System)

ON APRIL 13, 1982, IT BECAME THE APPLEWOOD ACRES Homeowners Association. Jane Baggeta was holding the position of president at this time. She ran the organization until 1986 when she was followed by John Walmark (1986-1991), Dave Cook, 1991, Bruce Davies, 1992, Peter Daigle (1993-1995), Bruce Davies (1995-1998) and Dave Cook (1998-2004).

Some activities carried out by the Association are an annual Christmas Spirit Awards and Halloween Spirit Awards for house decoration; an annual garage sale; a trade fair; a summer barbeque and swim event at Westacres Park, started in 1991; a Litter Not campaign; and a newsletter launched in 1993, The Applewood Press, which is put out four times a year.

The Applewood Homeowners is run by an advisory board and the executive for 2006 consists of: Dani Ierullo, president, Jim Duchesne, vice president, George Notley, treasurer, and Denise Doyle, secretary. The board members are: Ray Bateman, Bill Caloccia, Eric Campbell, Glenn Hewlett, George Mallon, Don Norton and Cindy Woodland.

Information



The origin of a ratepayers group in the Applewood Acres subdivision, according to author Dave Cook, can be traced to August 15, 1952, when it was reported in *The Toronto Telegram* that Henry Moxon of Tolman Road, chairman of an emergency ratepayers' association, hurriedly established a group of homeowners to fight for a school in their area as their children were attending the Dixie Public School on Dixie Road. The group became the North Applewood Homeowners Association on November 26, 1953, with Alan Boyd as president. The Association only lasted a few years and folded. Then when the Leaver incident occurred, the homeowners knew they needed a strong organization to uphold their rights in the area and the Applewood Homeowners Association was founded. The monies left from the former group were transferred to the new organization. Dave stated that a constitution for either group was never found.

Memories



▲ Detective Doug Burrows

"It was a nice day in May, 1963, when what became known as the most dangerous chase and violent shootout in Canadian Police history began.

"Upon hearing, 'Sgt. Dakes has been shot in a holdup at the Royal Bank in Dixie,' I raced to the scene in one of our unmarked detective's car, with my siren blaring. What I learned was that several shots had been fired and two robbers were involved in this holdup. Approaching the Bank, I noticed a marked cruiser leaving in the opposite direction, with four male civilian occupants. Knowing there was something wrong with this, I braked hard, wheeled around and gave chase. (The bandits getaway car had been hemmed in by two police cars that had arrived. When the robbers came out of the bank with their hostages, they disarmed the two officers, forced them to their knees and were about to

shoot them, when they heard my siren and quickly stole the police car, taking the hostages with them.)

"Following close behind them, now northbound on Dixie Road, one of the men in the back seat began firing at me from the left rear window. In my rear view mirror, I saw one of our new faster, eight cylinder marked cruisers with two uniformed officers gaining on us. I pulled over to allow them to pass me, thinking they could overtake the stolen car faster. Surprisingly, when the young officers realized they were being shot at, they gave up the chase. I continued, now suspecting that two of the occupants were hostages, one in the front and one in the back. The bandits forced them to yell into the police radio that I should back off, jamming our frequency so that I could not communicate.

"Not having any idea who was behind or ahead of us, I drove at speeds up to 100 mph repeating in the police radio, 'North on Dixie.' At the same time, shots were hitting my car and windshield, exploding tiny shards of glass into my eyes like bits of sand. I couldn't see behind me as the rear view mirror was reflecting a shattered rear window from bullets that went right through.

"Deciding I couldn't let them get away or have time to kill the hostages, I kept the pressure on, not giving them time to think. I thought, if I could force them off the road by getting alongside them, then I could end this chase. I pulled out my 38 snub nose revolver and held it out the window, making them think I was shooting,

so they wouldn't be able to take such deadly aim. My chance came when they had to slow down behind a northbound stake truck. They weren't able to pass due to a southbound tractor trailer, so they cut their speed and drove on the right graveled shoulder to get by. Driving wide open and holstering my gun, I cut over to the left shoulder as the tractor trailer barreled down, trusting the driver to stay on the highway, which he did. Now I was slightly in front of the stolen car as we were coming back onto the paved road and realized I was being shot at through the side and rear windows. I braked enough for them to come up beside me and when I saw their left front fender, I turned into them, hoping to ditch and disable them and yet not hurt the hostages.

"They went into the ditch on the right side of the road, but without heavy duty suspension, my car at that speed 'fish tailed' and took off into the air. I was airborne, no longer in control, so I jumped into the passenger seat, away from the steering wheel, tucked myself down and said, 'Well here goes, God!'

"My car flipped end over end several times, then skidded on its roof into the left ditch. Scrambling out of the passenger window, I ran up the road and saw that their stolen car was not in the opposite ditch. A white convertible stopped and I told the driver I was a police officer and I was commandeering his car and I jumped in, telling him to drive, so I was free to use my weapon.



▲ Burrows' Car is Ditched

"As we went over a hill, I could see the cruiser in the distance. I had bent its left fender against the wheel and they couldn't reach more than

40 mph nor turn. The young man beside me wasn't driving fast enough to suit me, so I put my left foot on the gas pedal and took the steering wheel and we caught up quickly. I opened the passenger door so I could get out quickly and then I cut in front of the getaway car. The stolen car hit my door and caught my right leg trapping me momentarily.

"The hostages jumped out and ran clear, as the back seat bandit got behind the rear door. I focused on him and took a few shots, but the door stopped my bullets. In those seconds, the bandit in the front seat was shooting at me through his windshield with only the length of their car hood between me and his automatic. I heard the bullets whizzing by my head and aimed my gun at him, when he threw his hands up, his gun was empty. The



▲ Burrows' Car showing shot out Windshield

other bandit also surrendered. The chase was over and the hostages were safe. Other officers arrived and arrests were made. The bank money, \$10,000, which was a lot in those days, was recovered.

"Sgt. Bernie Dakes, a fine officer, recovered from two bullet wounds to his upper arm, but he carried the fragments with him to his grave. The two bank tellers quit as did the two officers who had given chase. Because of our lenient Canadian judicial system, Melvin Brown, a 35 year old Texan, and 33 year old Donald Cotham of Washington, who both had lengthy records of violence, were sentenced to 20 years in Kingston Penitentiary for attempted murder, armed robbery and kidnaping, but only served seven years.



▲ Burrows in
Emergency

"In 1970, I travelled to Lincoln, Nebraska, to give evidence against Brown in a further trial. Seeing me as he walked out of court with his lawyer, he said in his southern drawl, 'Ah wish ah could've killed you when ah had the chance.' To which I sarcastically replied, 'You sure learned your lesson in Kingston, didn't you.'

"It was estimated that 75 rounds were fired at me. I sustained injuries to my back and neck, leg and ankle and was taken to the hospital. I returned to duty the same day, using a set of crutches that I had previously used for an injury to the same leg while in the Naval Air Service. With no post trauma assistance in those days, we spent some time processing the event, then moved on. There were no medals for Police bravery in Canada at that time. All of those involved received an award from the Canadian Bankers' Association though. The commandeered convertible was repaired and the owner was given a well deserved reward. He was honoured also with a dinner of appreciation by the local officials, with the only representative invited from our Police force being the Chief."

Doug Burrows, former Mississauga Police Officer, former Peel Regional Police Chief

NEWS ITEM

In a morning reminiscent of the old west, a Toronto Township police sergeant surprised two armed bandits in the Royal Bank of Canada on No. 5 Highway, just east of Dixie Road, and in the next 20 minutes the officer was shot through the arm; two police officers were threatened with death while loaded pistols were held to their heads; two young bank tellers were taken hostage in a stolen police cruiser; 65-70 shots were exchanged in a harrowing 100 mph chase up Dixie Road, and the gunmen were arrested after their 'get-away car' had twice been rammed during the running gun-battle.

The Port Credit Weekly
May 30, 1963

Colonel Harland Sanders - 1964

On January 6, 1964, Colonel Harland Sanders, famous for his Kentucky Fried Chicken, sold out his United States operation to a young businessman, John Y. Brown Jr. He retained ownership of his Canadian operation and came to Canada to open a chain of Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets. The first one was started in Vancouver, British Columbia. At this time he was 74 years old and collecting social security.

Harland David Sanders was born September 9, 1890, near Henryville, Indiana, into a poverty-stricken family who lived on a rundown farm. He used to say, "I was born poor and more or less stayed poor until I was fairly successful in the restaurant business in my senior years." His father, Wilburt, died when Harland was five and his widowed mother, Margaret Dunlevy, had Harland and his three-year-old brother, Clarence, to raise and a baby on the way. A daughter, Catherine, was born two months later. Harland's mother sent him off at ten years old to work for Charles Norris, a farmer nearby, for \$2 a month and room and board.



Top: Sanders' Court,
1938

Left: Harland
Sanders

(Photos courtesy of
KFC Corporation)

BY AGE 15, HE LEFT INDIANA AND DID A VARIETY OF JOBS such as an insurance salesman, railroad engineer, streetcar conductor and ferryboat operator. He was even a midwife, did a stint as a mule skinner with the U.S. Army and took a mail-order law course and practised in Justice of the Peaces' courts in Little Rock, Arkansas. He married Josephine King at age 18, with whom he had three children, Margaret, Harland Jr. and Mildred.

His variety of jobs was the groundwork of an industrious entrepreneur, who in 1929 opened a filling station in Corbin, Kentucky, on U.S. Route 25. He and Josie operated the business together. With the success of this station, in 1931 Harland incorporated a motel and

restaurant into his business enterprise, which he called Sanders Motor Court, and the locals referred to as, “Hell’s Half Acre.”

With his culinary skills, he discovered a recipe for succulent chicken in 1939, that was helped by a new invention, the pressure cooker. He experimented with seasonings until he came up with the perfect blend of 11 herbs and spices. He would refer to his chicken as “finger lickin’ good.” Business boomed. Their hired girl, Claudia Price, was better at operating the restaurant than Josie was, so Josie left. They got a divorce after 39 years, and Harland married Claudia on November 17, 1949. His financial statement for 1945 went like this: Food Sales \$1,847; Cost of Sales, \$1,081; Net Food Sales \$766; Expenses \$777; Loss: \$11. Motel Revenue \$906; Expenses \$542; profit \$364; Total profit for 1945: \$353.

His Motor Court was valued at \$165,000 in 1953 and three years later, he had to sell out for \$75,000 when a new interstate highway cut his business off. That brought the 66-year-old Colonel, a title bestowed upon him by Governor Ruby Lafoon of Kentucky in 1935,



▲ The Sanders’ Restaurant and Kitchen today
(Dave Hunter)

to begin a new enterprise, peddling his chicken through adjoining states, dragging along his pressure cookers in the back seat of his 1946 Ford jalopy. It was not long before he set up a franchise business that eventually made him famous. He is credited with starting the world’s first fast food operation. By 1960, there were over 200 outlets in North America pushing Kentucky Fried Chicken and 600 by 1963. It would not be long before Harland Sanders, a strapping six-foot gentleman of 200 pounds, whose trademark was a white suit and goatee, would be responsible for a billion-dollar enterprise. There is a museum where Sanders’ Court Motel and Restaurant used to be located on Highway 25. It has a motel room, the Colonel’s office and the kitchen where this phenomenon began. The restaurant has been restored and it was opened in September 1990, and KFC is sold there.

The Colonel was encouraged by the president of the Canadian Restaurant Association, John Coles, to come to Canada in 1964. The General Manager for Kentucky Fried Chicken in Canada, Mr. Lou Gogoff, lived in Mississauga and the Colonel bought a house for \$20,000 next door to him at 1337 Melton Drive in Dixie, where he could live four months out of the year, while handling his responsibilities here. Mr. Gogoff persuaded Mr. Leon of Scott’s Restaurants to take on the Colonel’s chicken. He did and the rest is history as the saying goes. Within ten years there were 45 stores in operation, which led to 10,000 KFC outlets around the world.

This author had the privilege of interviewing the Colonel on three occasions. The most enjoyable was when he and his wife, Claudia,



▲ Mr. & Mrs. TV Show, 1975

were guests on my Cable 10 TV show, “Mr. & Mrs.,” April 17, 1975. He also shared his recipe for scrambled eggs for my “Cooking” column in *The Mississauga News*. His interview for my column, “A V.I.P. & Me” from August 8, 1973, is in my book, “*Kathleen Hicks’ VIPS of Mississauga*,” which can be found at your local library.

Having a big philanthropist's heart, the man known throughout the world by his trademark white suit, incorporated a charitable foundation, Harland Sanders Charitable Foundation, which assists young Canadians through college and helps many charitable organizations throughout Canada. His Foundation continues to work in the lives of many people around the world even after his death.

Upon his return from Japan in July 1980, he was diagnosed with leukemia, a disease he said he learned to live with. He celebrated his 90th birthday on September 9, 1980, which was held at the Belvedere Club, Louisville, Kentucky, with his family and friends. Later that year, he became seriously ill at his home in Shelbyville and was rushed to the Louisville Jewish Hospital. It was discovered that he was suffering from kidney and bladder complications from the leukemia. He was recuperating nicely when he got pneumonia and died on December 16, 1980. He was buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, where he had designed his own gravesite.

The Colonel will not be forgotten in Mississauga. A donation of \$1 million was made to the Mississauga Hospital in July 1998, by Ted Gogoff on behalf of the Colonel Harland Sanders Charitable Organizations, the largest single contribution ever received by the hospital up to this time. Gogoff said at the presentation, "On more than one occasion, he told me he wanted to do something significant for the hospital. He wanted to support projects that include family values and children. In memory of the Colonel's generosity, the Harland Sanders Centre for Family Care was opened in 1999 at the Trillium Health Centre.



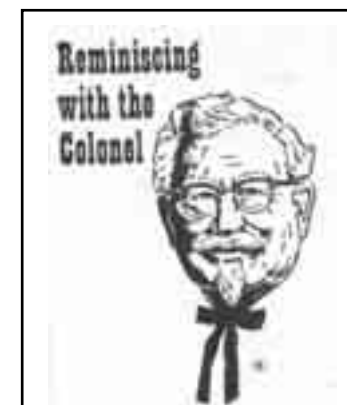
▲ The Harland Sanders' Centre, 2005 (Kathleen A. Hicks)



▲ The Former Colonel Sanders' Mississauga Home
(Kathleen A. Hicks)



▲ Original Cafe and Kitchen
(Dave Hunter)



▲ Colonel Sanders' Newspaper Column Heading



◀ Sanders' Kitchen
(Dave Hunter)



Times have changed, but not the great taste of **KFC**

Since the 1950's, KFC has grown at a remarkable pace – from one small roadside restaurant into an international renowned restaurant chain. Today, KFC is the largest chain of chicken restaurants in the world. But none of this would have happened had it not been for the persistence of one man – Colonel Harland D. Sanders.



1950's

At the age of 40, as the operator of a service station in Corbin, Kentucky, the Colonel began to serve food to hungry travellers from his own living quarters. Before long he moved across the street to a motel and 142-seat restaurant, which he named "Sanders". It was during this time that the Colonel devised his recipe for fried chicken using a secret blend of 11 herbs and spices.

In the early 1950's a new bypass signaled the end of the Colonel's business and he auctioned off his operations. Using his last \$105 Social Security cheque, he set up Kentucky Fried Chicken, his own chicken franchising business.

He then travelled across the country from restaurant to restaurant cooking chicken for the owners and their employees. In 1954, the first KFC restaurant was introduced to Canada.



1960's - 1970's

In 1964, with over 600 franchised outlets in the U.S. and Canada, Colonel Sanders sold the company. As part of the deal, he agreed to remain as a life-long quality controller.

He was always keen to roll up his sleeves, don an apron and demonstrate to staff how a really "finger-lickin' good" fried chicken should be made.



1980's

In the mid-1980's electronic cookers were introduced into each store. These cookers insured that the great Original Recipe™ taste that Canadians have grown to know and love was consistent on every visit.

In 1980 at the age of 90, the Colonel passed away but his insistence on the highest standards of quality, service and hygiene continue to this day.



TODAY

Today, we continue to use the finest quality chicken, prepared fresh daily and made with the Colonel's secret blend of 11 herbs and spices. Times have changed, but not the great taste of KFC.

"it's finger lickin' good"



▲ A KFC Placemat

(The Mississauga News) ►

The Applewood Seniors Club - 1965

THE FIRST SENIORS CLUB IN TORONTO Township was the Cooksville Seniors, which got its start in 1958. With this successful group being organized, other seniors began to catch the spirit of togetherness and camaraderie and formed their own club. The Cooksville Seniors encouraged other people to pull together a club in their areas and thus the Dixie Seniors managed to organize three clubs, Applewood, Bloor-Dixie and Queen Frederica, as their area matured with new subdivisions.

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The Applewood Seniors Club was organized in 1964 during Recreation Week when the Seniors came together for a luncheon and workshop and enjoyed the companionship. They originally called their club The Guild. The official start of the club was when the first meeting took place on April 21, 1965, at the Thomas L. Kennedy Secondary School in Cooksville. The officers were elected: president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, programme convener and bulletin editor. (No names are available.) There was also a discussion on what to call their club and it became Applewood Senior Citizen's Club No.193.



▲ Applewood Seniors' Club Executive

(Photos courtesy of Rina Kudke)

Many activities were indulged in such as travelogue films, demonstrations on how to paint or weave, crafts, dancing and different games. They also went on trips to view the fall colours or Christmas lights and visited other clubs, went on picnics or to the theatre. Some humanitarian efforts included repairing toys for the Children's Aid Society and stuffing kits for community campaigns.



▲ Applewood Seniors' Bazaar, 1994

Trying to find a permanent meeting place was a problem at first, but then St. Luke's-on-the-Hill United Church on Constitution Boulevard opened its doors and invited the club to hold meetings there. They began in 1968 and meetings were held twice a month. Later meetings were held at the Applewood United Church. Then when the Cawthra Senior Citizens Centre opened in 1974, they began to hold meetings there and still do.

Six dinners a year are held as well as a flea market in the spring and a bazaar in the fall. Their fundraising dollars are extended to the Mississauga and Credit Valley Hospitals, the Food Bank, Meals on Wheels and much more.

The Club celebrated its 25th anniversary on March 14, 1990. It was a delightful affair with a punch bowl reception, entertainment and refreshments for the over 100 members and 100 guests. Mayor Hazel McCallion presented the club with a framed Certificate of Recognition from the City of Mississauga for the International Year of the Volunteer. The Club also received a plaque of congratulations from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

At this time meetings were held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at the Mississauga Seniors Centre with an

executive meeting on March 8th. During this anniversary month, the club was very active organizing and holding a flea market in the Lucy Turnbull Room, attending the Beaver Show, and holding a Silent Auction on March 28th. The executive consisted of Fred Clarke, president, Margaret Costello, vice president, with Art Leslie past president.

On October 25, 1995, the 30th anniversary was celebrated. In June, 2000, the club published a cookbook called, "Favourite Recipes," to commemorate the International Year of the Older Persons. The 35th anniversary was held on March 14, 2000, at the Mississauga Seniors Centre, followed by the 40th in 2005.

The Bloor Dixie Seniors was organized in 1970 and Queen Frederica in 1972, but neither club survived the years. Only Applewood continues with Rina Kukde as president. This group displays a "We Care" attitude as shared by all the seniors clubs in Mississauga. Meetings are still held at the Mississauga Seniors Centre, 1389 Cawthra Road on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:30 p.m.



▲ Special Guest Mayor Hazel McCallion, 1996

The Applewood Theme Song
 It's a good time to get acquainted
 It's a good time to know
 Who is sitting close beside you
 And to smile and say "Hello!"
 Good-bye chilly shoulder
 Farewell glassy stare,
 When we all join hands and pull together
 We're sure to get there.

Written in 1965
 Tune of Tipperary



▲ Margaret Marland and Lucy Turnbull with President Rina Kudke, 1996



▲ Rina Kudke

NEWS ITEM

India's Safety Pin Ambassador

Way before we took the concept of multiculturalism and made it uniquely Canadian, probably before the word was even invented, Rina Kudke was bringing cultures together armed with six yards of fabric and two safety pins.

She emigrated to Canada in 1967 with her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Delhi, India, and her Master of

Science Degree from Michigan State University. She says that, "When I went for interviews in saris and when I finally got a job as a teacher, the principal said to me, 'Please don't change the way you dress.'"

She taught for two years in Blenheim High School and then 18 years at Georgetown District High School. There, too, Rina continued to wear her brightly coloured saris to work.

Rina retired in 1989 while residing in Mississauga and then became involved in volunteerism. She was awarded the Mississauga Senior Citizen of the Year Award in 2003, the Senior of the Year Award in 2004 from the Ontario Government and was honoured by the Rotary Club of Mississauga and Lakeshore.

She has been a board member, chairperson, vice president and president of the India Rainbow Community Services, and has also been associated with Cawthra Seniors Centre, Applewood Seniors Club, Square One Older Adult Centre and Ontario Seniors Games.

"I have done many things in my life. A bit of this and a bit of that. But volunteering gives me a deep satisfaction. It comes from my heart. Volunteering allows me to lead a busy, productive and meaningful retired life."

Desi News
 February, 2004

Road Controversy - 1971

A MOTION PROPOSED BY MISSISSAUGA'S Deputy Reeve Grant Clarkson at a council meeting on November 1, 1971 stated, "Roads in Mississauga are not adequate enough to handle the north to south flow of traffic through the town," he said. "We've got to find an alternative way to get traffic from the QEW to the north end and Cawthra Road would seem to be the best way."

In March 1971, the widening of Cawthra had been proposed with an underpass at the intersection of Cawthra Road and Dundas Street. The proposal was referred to the Peel County Roads committee for debate. The roads were owned and maintained by Peel County.

Reeve Clarkson declared that, "The future widening of Cawthra Road and the construction of a major underpass at Dundas Street and the addition of a



slip off at the QEW be considered as top priority items. A cut off from the QEW onto Cawthra Road would do a lot to ease the traffic situation on Dixie Road and Highway 10. This is a job that should be getting some action as soon as possible."

◀ Cawthra Road, 1935
(Jack Hassall)



▲ Dundas and Cawthra Intersection, 1972
(Kathleen A. Hicks)

In October 1971, the Peel County Council had authorized a functional planning study of Cawthra Road for a future plan of construction of the roadway. An \$11 million project to widen from two lanes to six lanes for a four-mile (6.4 km) stretch from the Lakeshore Road to the newly proposed Highway 403. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications was in full support of this undertaking, and Acting Mayor Chic Murray announced to Council. "It will completely change the Cawthra picture at the Queen Elizabeth Way with an interchange there."

In August 1973, Peel County engineer Robert Knight reported that traffic on Cawthra Road from the QEW to Dundas in 1972 averaged 9,800 cars per day. By April of 1973, it had escalated to 14,500. From Dundas to Burnhamthorpe there were 9,700 cars in 1972 and 12,600 in 1973. The extra traffic had escalated with the opening of the Mississauga Valleys subdivision.

The project was described by engineering consultants McCormack and Rankin as involving four stages; the first being the \$5.5 million widening of Cawthra from the QEW to Silvercreek Boulevard. The Peel County Council authorized the consultants to proceed with designs for the first phase.

Things were heating up for the Cawthra Road Protective Association by June 1973, and the residents of Cawthra Road and the local subdivisions came out in full force to protest at several meetings at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church at 3625 Cawthra Road, which were headed up by Mr. R. M. Fulton. The first one was June 21st and it was a heated debate. Everyone was disturbed at the thought of the road being widened to six lanes. Cawthra was a quiet street, beautifully enhanced by a row of old, familiar trees on both sides of the road. The homeowners would lose a considerable amount of their frontage, leaving their houses closer to the roadway, which with six lanes and more traffic would also cause a sound problem. The residents wanted the project cancelled or to cut back to four lanes. Their reasoning was "that the project was being forced through an old established area of town that most of the traffic in the area is being generated by the new Mississauga Valleys development. One resident called for an immediate freeze on local development, "until this ridiculous highway plan has been settled to the residents satisfaction rather than that of the developers."



▲ Aerial View of Dundas Street and Cawthra Road

At a planning board meeting in July 1973, a member stated that, "Cawthra Road is a horrible mess, dirty and ill kept." Percy Briscoe, a Lakeview store owner said, "There are more accidents on that road than anywhere else in the town." He continued with, "Everyone blames the Town of Mississauga for the poor condition of the road, but it is owned and maintained by Peel County. The intersection of Cawthra and Dundas is one of the most dangerous in the town."

At one of the Cawthra Road Protective Association meetings, they came up with a brief with 13 stipulations for Peel County Council and on Monday, August 27th, at a special meeting with over 200 residents, the Council agreed to only four lanes and several of the other stipulations such as 30 miles (50 km) per hour speed limit. Warden Ivor McMullin gave approval and said, "Some other alternative will have to be found to move traffic north and south." This author, who lived on Eversley Drive at the time, was involved in this controversy.

Robert Knight was told by town council to study the proposal and make recommendations on it. town council and the concerned citizens won out and the road was only widened to four lanes, but the trees were lost. However, by 2006, Cawthra has become as picturesque and dotted with lush trees as it was in the 1970s.



▲ Cawthra Road, 2005 (Kathleen A. Hicks)

The Jerry Lewis Cinema - 1972

THE JERRY LEWIS CINEMA AT 1185 Dundas Street East in Dixie opened to a full house on January 26, 1972, and this author went to the opening. It was Mississauga's newest theatre and although it was just a big rectangular room with a large screen, 300 plush seats and a candy counter in the lobby, it was well received by the public, who all knew of the Hollywood movie actor and comedian, Jerry Lewis.

Jerry Lewis was born Joey Levitch and he grew up with a father who was a comedian. So he was born into show business. His father did not support him in his choice of a career, but Jerry was not deterred. However, his career never got a toe-hold until he met and paired up with singer Dean Martin in 1946. Then they starred in several movies and became famous. When they broke up in 1958, Jerry went on to star in comedies, many written by him, and began to direct and produce. Then in 1971, he began to open a chain of movie houses throughout North America under the operation of Network Cinema Corporation, founded in September 1969. It was predicted that the first 100 of a proposed 2,500 would be opened by the end of 1971. This was the first Jerry Lewis movie theatre in Canada.



The first movie to come on the screen was "Love Story," which had been a number one best-selling novel for Eric Segal. Other movies of the times followed, "Le Mans" with Steve McQueen on February 23rd and "Ryan's Daughter" with Robert Mitchum on March 8th.

Although at the outset, the Jerry Lewis mini cinemas became the fastest growing theatre chain in the world, it was only two years later that Jerry sold the theatre and it became the Dixie 5 Theatre. But even new management did not save the theatre as shopping malls such as Square One opened with three cinemas and others around the city took away its patronage.

The building was sold and today it is the Dixie-5 Pharmacy.



▲ Jerry Lewis Cinema Ads (The Port Credit Weekly)



▲ former Theatre Location, 2005 (Kathleen A. Hicks)

The Salvation Army - 1974

The Salvation Army was founded by Reverend William Booth (b.1829, d.1912) in London, England, in 1865, as the Christian Mission. He changed the name in 1878 and assumed the title of general. A corps was organized in Canada in London, Ontario, in 1882 by Jack Addie and Joe Ludgate. The Salvation Army's second corps opened a branch in Toronto on June 11, 1882, in McMillan Hall. Within a year, 12 centres opened throughout Ontario. Those early years were described as "Christianity with its sleeves rolled up." William Gooderham (1824-1889), the son of William Gooderham, founder of Gooderham & Worts Distillery, gave the Salvation Army a substantial amount of money to finance a building for its national headquarters. He was fond of William Booth, and knew Commissioner Thomas Coombs. When Gooderham passed away in 1889, over 2,000 Salvation Army officers were at his funeral.



▲ William Booth
(Salvation Army)

THE CORNERSTONE WAS LAID IN 1885 AND THE BUILDING was constructed and opened in 1886 at Albert and James Streets in Toronto. This building served the Salvation Army until 1953 when a second structure was put up at 20 Albert Street. It was demolished in 1998 and a third building is now the headquarters at 2 Overlea Boulevard.

The first Salvation Army Corps to come to Toronto Township was established in Lakeview in the summer of 1932. Having no building of its own the corps representatives made arrangements to use the



▲ The Salvation Army Temple Sod Turning, 1973
(The Mississauga News)



▲ *The former Kenmuir location and Opening, 1961*

Lakeview United Church to hold services. Sunday school classes were started in 1935 and by this time, the Corps was holding services in member Peter Mathias' house on Trotwood Avenue. Finally in 1938, they managed to build their place of worship at 1054 Shaw Drive. The Salvation Army Hall was utilized for worship services, Sunday School, meetings, rummage and bake sales.

By 1950, the congregation was outgrowing its small quarters and arrangements were made for fund raising to commence in a big way to construct a larger building. The vision was realized and the building got underway with the supervision of Sr. Major N. Boyle. Everything came together on July 1, 1954, when they held the official opening of their new cement block citadel with the Canadian Field Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Wiseman officiating. Envoy R. A. Mansell was the first official commissioned officer to be in charge.

The Corps' first major catastrophe in the area was Hurricane Hazel, which hit Ontario on October 15-16, 1954, with such fury, that the Pleasant Valley Trailer Court's entire occupancy lost their homes and all their belongings. The Salvation Army came to the rescue and provided food, clothing and bedding.

Again, the corps moved its congregation. This time to take over the vacated Kenmuir Baptist Church at 1525 Kenmuir Avenue. The Shaw Drive building was sold and the new purchase was dedicated on June 2, 1961, by Colonel C. Knaap, representing the commissioner, W. Wycliffe Booth. Captain Robert Kerton was transferred from Vancouver, B. C. to take over his new post.

The corps was growing in leaps and bounds as the population of the township multiplied. It was time to find enough property to build structures required to accommodate the overwhelming need of its services. In 1968, Captain John Carew, who became a colonel in 1992, was requested to do a survey of the new town of Mississauga to scout out a satisfactory location, where the corps could expand. Property on Cawthra Road, north of Dundas Street, was acquired. The sod turning was carried out on May 13, 1973, and the official opening of the new temple took place on October 26, 1974.



▲ *Captain Woodrow Hale*

(The Mississauga News)

Captain Woodrow Hale became the new pastor.

The Salvation Army is aptly named, for these dedicated people are the salvation of those in need, assisting in the tragedies of our community by supplying food, clothing and counselling, and adding God's blessing in a gentle and compassionate way.

In 1993, the Peel Region Police Department started Toys for Tots for the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army also runs the Peel Region's homeless shelter on Mavis Road, which during winter months is filled to capacity.

Majors Doug and Joanne Binner are now the pastors at 3173 Cawthra Road. There are also two other Salvation Army Corps locations in Mississauga, 2460 The Collegeway under the direction of Captains Tony and Patricia Kennedy, and 3020 Vanderbilt Road with Captains Paul and Carolyn Henderson.



▲ The Salvation Army Temple, 2005 (Kathleen A. Hicks)

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NEWS ITEM

The Salvation Army

It is stated that the Salvation Army has a grand total of 2,874 corps of societies, 896 outposts and 9,416 persons or officers wholly engaged in the work, with 23,069 non-commissioned officers and bandsmen. It holds vested property of the value of £644,618, machinery, etc., is £130,000 more. The total circulation of its literature of all descriptions is 37,400,000 copies. This literature is issued in 15 languages. The Army preaches in 29 languages, and it occupies 34 countries or colonies. The sum raised annually from all sources is £750,000.

The Streetsville Review
December 12, 1890

Information

I would like to point out that in the Salvation Army structure a corps is a local church and comes under the supervision of a Divisional Headquarters. The Lakeview Corps would have been supervised by the Metro Toronto Division which is now the Ontario Central Division located in Toronto. There are sixteen divisions in Canada and these come under the supervision and authority of the Salvation Army Canada and Bermuda Territory. All openings of new corps or institutions must have the approval of the Divisional and Territorial headquarters administrations.



▲ Colonel John Carew
(John Carew)

Colonel John E. Carew, retired and is working at the Salvation Army George Scott Railton Heritage Centre

Gateway Postal Facility - 1975

With the town of Mississauga growing in leaps and bounds with new people moving in and businesses and industry booming, the postal system was mushrooming. A new facility for the federal postal department was required to accommodate the growth. The federal departments of the Postmaster General and Public Works did a survey for possible sites to locate a major Canada Post facility. They found what they were looking for in Mississauga at the southeast corner of Dixie Road and Eglinton Avenue. S. B. McLaughlin Associates Limited, a major mover and shaker of principal development in Mississauga, had the McLaughlin Industrial Park No. 2 at that location and the government purchased 72 acres (28.8 ha) in March, 1972, of Lots 4 and 5, Con.2, NDS, to construct a \$50 million building called the Gateway Postal Plant. Ken Bagnall, the director of public affairs for the federal postal department announced the purchase to the media. He said it would be an ultra-modern plant of 25 acres (10 ha) under one roof.



▲ Canada Post Gateway Plant, 2005

THIS ACREAGE HAD BEEN THE FORMER GRICE FARM. TOYNE Grice had sold the last of his farmland in 1954 and the McLaughlin Group under subsidiary Focal Properties purchased it on July 31, 1971, for \$1.3 million from Vailia Investments Ltd.

The Federal governmental departments would be responsible for overseeing the construction of this major postal facility. The project under Major Postal Plants (MAPP) was unveiled in May 1972, at a press conference in Toronto.

The postal centre, the largest building in Canada, would have nearly one million square feet (93,000 m²) of floor space. It would employ 1,800 people and provide parking for 1,500 cars. Construction would begin in 1972, and it would go into partial operation in the fall of 1974.

On February 20, 1973, the project was set back a few days with the collapse of the first assembled steel structure. Fortunately no lives were lost. The only casualty was an empty pick-up truck that was crushed by the falling steel beams. Canada Post phased operations into the new facility in April, 1975, when Mississauga's population was 234,975.

The regional general manager, James C. Corkey, of the postal service in Ontario said during construction that 45 percent of all Canadian mail would be processed from this plant. This facility was part of a multi-million dollar Major Postal Plants project of the Canada Post Office to provide modern mechanized mail-handling facilities in the Toronto area.

With the exception of the Lester B. Pearson International Airport, it would be the largest industry in Mississauga, handling two million letters and 300,000 parcels per day. The automated equipment could sort 1,500 bags of mail in six minutes. Personnel did not even have to handle the incoming mail as it arrived at the plant in 45 foot truck trailers, which tilt at the loading dock at a 45 degree angle to dump its load onto conveyor belts. When the plant had its grand opening in April, 1975, the cost of the postal building had escalated to \$67 million.



▲ Conveyor Belt - the last of the original equipment, 2005

As the population grew, in early 1998, the handling of the mail was transferred to the Eastern Avenue facility in Toronto and the process was completed in October, 1999. Today, Gateway only handles Special Products such as parcels, publications and ad mail.

In 2000, the Canada Post Gateway Postal Facility, located at 4567 Dixie Road, celebrated its 25th anniversary. For its 30th in 2005, there were 1,750 employees handling two-thirds of Canada's parcel volume, with management being shared by Rocky Gualiteri, Director, Parcel Value Stream, and John Hill, Director Gateway Operations.



▲ Gateway Post Office Interior, 2005



▲ Canada Post Delivery Truck, 2005

Information

From a national perspective, Canada Post delivers over 10 billion pieces of mail each year to 14 million addresses. Its 60,000 employees and 7,000 post offices – the largest retail network in the country – serve 31 million Canadians and over one million businesses from coast to coast. In 2004, net income for Canada Post and its affiliates, which include Purolator Courier Ltd., Progistix-Solutions Inc., Intelcom Courier Canada Inc., epost and Innovapost (jointly owned by Canada Post and CGI) was CND\$ 147 million on revenues of CND\$ 6.7 billion. Canada Post is a world leader, providing innovative physical and electronic delivery solutions, creating value for its customers, employees and Canadians. Canada Post connects Canadians from anywhere – to anyone.

Deb Garnish
Corporate Communications
Canada Post Corporation



◀ (Canada Post Gateway)



▲ Gateway's Family Day, September 10, 2005
(Photos by Kathleen A. Hicks)

Dixie-Burnhamthorpe Reunion - 1976

In 1975, several residents of the Dixie-Burnhamthorpe area thought it would be great to hold a reunion for residents of the two former Toronto Township communities. It would be an opportunity for residents to return to their old haunts, some where they were born, went to school, grew up and married – a real homecoming.

A committee was formed and everyone was given a duty to perform: Glenn Grice was convener, John Pallett, chairman, Jim McCarthy, vice-chairman, Bob Watson, registrar, Ivan Death, treasurer, Vic Stanfield, secretary, Toots Condor Arnold, recording secretary, Fred Gill, social convener, Doug Sherman, publicity convener, Fred Stanfield, security and souvenirs, Bill Barber, archives coordinator, Dave Pallett, archives chairman and Tom Jackson, barbeque.

A souvenir programme booklet of 28 pages was produced, which included photos and history of some of the area's heritage buildings such as the Kennedy's Atlantic Hotel, the schools, churches and Dixie Arena. Besides ticket sales, plates, booster buttons and donations helped finance the event.



◀ Fred Gill



Glen Grice ▶



▲ Jim McCarthy



▲ Dave Pallett



▲ John Pallett

THE REUNION TOOK PLACE ON JUNE 12, 1976, AT THE DIXIE Arena Gardens. First came registration at 1 p.m., followed by a three-hour opportunity to reminisce called "Down Memory Lane." At 4 p.m. the official welcome was extended with special guests, Premier William Davis, MP Tony Abbott and MPP Doug Kennedy. Then it was time to enjoy Tom Jackson's special beef barbeque. At 8:30, the dancing began with modern and old-time music by Nickol Brown. The master of ceremonies was Vince Mountford. All in all, a good time was had by everyone who attended.

The photos and historical information gathered for this event went to the Region of Peel Archives.



▲ Bunker's Garage



▲ Nuttall Station



▲ Dixie Reunion Programme

Dixie Rotary Club - 1980

THE ROTARY CLUB OF MISSISSAUGA-DIXIE was organized by the Rotary Club of Mississauga in 1980. Rotarian Glenn Grice of the Rotary Club of Mississauga, was the convener of this undertaking. The Club was chartered on June 25, 1980, at the Ramada Inn on Dixie Road, with 25 members. The first executive was George Patrick, president, Gerry Thompson, vice president, Al Currie, secretary/treasurer. The meetings were held on Wednesdays at 12 noon at the Ramada Inn.

The Rotary motto is, "Service above self." Rotary got its name when the first club was formed in Chicago in 1905 and the businessmen rotated the club's meeting place at different offices.

The club has held many fundraising events over the years, such as the Mississauga Business Show, which raises \$60,000 annually, bingo, held at the International Centre, art auction, ribfest, fashion shows and Bowlathon, to raise money for their charitable contributions to the community.

In 1985, two women in the United States wanted to join Rotary and they were rejected, so they took their complaint to the Supreme Court. They won their case of "discrimination of gender" and in 1987, Rotary International amended its constitution and therefore the United States Rotary Clubs were the first to accept women as members.



▲ Mississauga Dixie International City Certificate



◀ Phyllis Greer gets a Kiss at Fund Raiser



▲ Fund Raising Auction, October 5, 2003

In 1990, when the Dixie Rotary Club members did not want to accept women into the Club, it was decided to sponsor a new club for women. Forty-eight members were chartered on September 7, 1990, with Beverly Knox as charter president. They held their meetings at the Mississauga Board of Trade office at the City Centre and so the club was appropriately called the Rotary Club of Mississauga-City Centre. It became a very active club. It was the first Rotary Club in Canada to have a female district governor for Rotary District 7080, which comprises 51 clubs and 2,300 members. Charter member Janet Coates, who was president in 1994, held this prestigious position during the 2002-2003 Rotary year.

In 1995, the City Centre Rotary Club did not feel it was big enough to do the many projects they wanted to undertake, so they approached the Dixie Rotary Club about amalgamating the two clubs. By this time, both clubs consisted of male and female members. The City Centre Club revoked its charter and joined its sponsor club, and

became the Rotary Club of Mississauga-Dixie. When it was decided to hold meetings in the Living Arts Centre, the club moved there and changed its name once more to the Rotary Club of Mississauga-City Centre to reflect the club's location.

The club holds an annual golf tournament that supports the efforts of Peel Partners for a Drug Free Community. With a joint venture with other Mississauga Clubs in 1999, over \$40,000 was raised to establish Chantel's Place at the Trillium Centre, which aids persons who are subjected to domestic violence. In 2004, a fashion show raised money to supply a passenger van for two years for driving cancer patients to Toronto for treatment. The club assists with financial support to the Salvation Army, Easter Seals Kids Cruise, the University of Toronto-Mississauga, Open Door Food Bank and both Mississauga Hospitals. They support many local charitable causes and international humanitarian projects.

In 2005, the Rotary Clubs of Mississauga celebrated the 100th anniversary of Rotary with Rotary International and Rotarians around the world. The Rotary Club of Mississauga-City Centre celebrated 25 successful years on September 14, 2005, with a dinner-dance at the Living Arts Centre. Joyce Haist is the president with 36 members.



▲ Cheque of \$10,000 to Rotary, May 13, 2004
(Photos courtesy of Brenda Molloy-Measures)

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▲ Paul Harris
(Rotary
International)

Rotary Information

The first Rotary Club was organized in 1905 by a Chicago lawyer, Paul P. Harris. It was Harris' idea that there should be an organization that would "bring together a representative of business and professional men, a club where the members might recapture the friendliness, comradeship and understanding of the small town life many of them had known as youngsters."

Paul Harris gave the organization the name of "Rotary Club," because the members met in rotation at various business locations. The first meeting was held on February 23, 1905. When the club got too big, the members began luncheon meetings at a restaurant and the pattern was established. One of the cornerstones of Rotary was to follow a classification system and allow only one businessman or professional man from each type of service to join. It was to promote understanding and fellowship among professional men.

The second club was founded in San Francisco in 1908 and then Winnipeg, Canada in 1910. By the 1920s, there were 16 clubs and the National Association of Rotary Clubs was formed. As Rotary took hold around the world, it was recognized that the organization could serve a wider purpose and various types of community betterment activities were implemented.

As of September, 2003, Rotary International is represented in 166 countries worldwide, with 529 Districts, 31,561 Clubs and 1,227,545 Rotarians.

The Dixie GO Station - 1981

THE DIXIE GO STATION, LOCATED AT 2445 Dixie Road, with parking facilities to accommodate 400 cars, was opened on October 26, 1981, as part of the Milton Line. A one-way fare from Dixie to Union Station in Toronto was \$1.40. The ridership in 1981 on a daily basis was 309. This service, which utilized the CPR rail line, had opened as the Credit Valley Railroad in 1879 and was taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883.

The GO Transit System was officially opened in the cool of early dawn on May 23, 1967, when a small group of commuters boarded the first silver-coloured, aluminum GO Train, Number 946, east-bound to Toronto on the CNR rail line north of the Lakeshore Road.



▲ GO Transit Logo and Dixie GO Station, 2005
(Kathleen A. Hicks)



GO Transit Train and Routes
(GO Transit)



The official opening took place with a low key ceremony, which involved politicians, dignitaries, reporters and photographers at the Oakville GO Station. Ontario Premier John Robarts and Canadian National Vice-President Douglas Gonder read the first GO Train order. This served as the opening of all the stations from Oakville to Pickering. During the first year of the provincial government-operated service, 2.5 million commuters used the line. Then GO Transit service was extended to take in the northern part of Mississauga.

In 2006, the Dixie GO Station serves up to 10,000 commuters, two-way ridership, on a daily basis. The parking area has been enlarged to handle 672 automobiles. Today an adult single ticket to Union Station costs \$4.15. Over 45 million people utilize the GO train and bus service annually. The 40th anniversary will be celebrated in 2007.

From its humble beginnings, as a single, experimental train line, GO Transit had become one of the premier transit systems in North America.

Saint Sava Serbian Orthodox Church - 1983

The former Dixie Public School at 2520 Dixie Road, which had been used as a Motor Vehicle Branch since 1962, was purchased by the Saint Sava Serbian Orthodox Church on June 6, 1983, from the Ministry of Government Services.

During 1984-1985, the school was renovated to accommodate a temporary chapel in the lower level. An iconostasis was designed by architect Rastko Misic and constructed by Zivan Markovic and it was consecrated on May 23, 1989. Services were held here while plans were being made to build a church north of the school site. The preliminary plans were approved by His Grace, Bishop Georgije. In 1993, Architect, Michael M. Kopsa, was given the contract to design the unique structure.



In June 1994, a ground-breaking ceremony took place. On November 26, 1995, the foundation of the new church was consecrated by Bishop Georgiji and named All Serbian Saints Serbian Orthodox Church.

◀ Father Puric
(Photos by Serbian Orthodox Church)

AS THE ENORMOUS STRUCTURE GREW FROM GROUND LEVEL to its domed roof, the Canadian Serbian population of the Greater Toronto Area watched their long-awaited dream materializing gradually over the next few years.

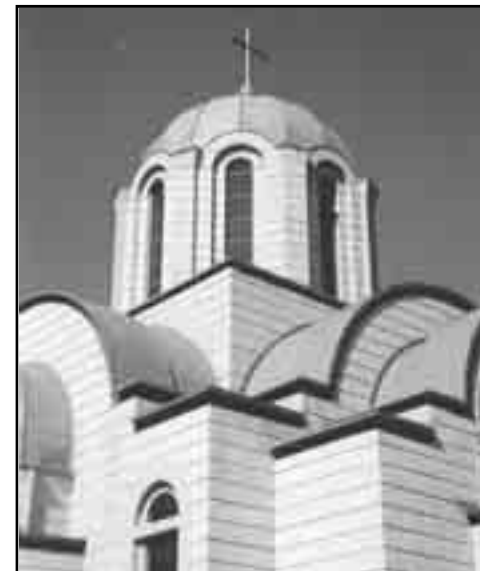
According to the church's Commemorative booklet, 2002, "The years 2000 and 2001 saw the Church take shape, inside and out. The leaded copper roof was a spectacular topping, hoisting of the main dome in April, 2001, was a crowning moment."

Then the four day opening celebration commenced on June 13, 2002, with the property overflowing with a jubilant crowd, anxious to explore the new church premises, while a choir and dancers entertained in a huge tent that kept off the heat of the sunny day.

On June 14th, the evening festivities included the Prince's Dinner. The royal couple, Prince Aleksander and Princess Katarina, were met at the Pearson Airport and driven by limousine to the new Serbian church. They were greeted with joyous cheers as they entered the Serbian Centre, where illustrious guests, dressed in tuxedos and gowns, were surrounded by decorative floral arrangements, exquisite china on elegant linens all displayed under soft candlelight. Prince Aleksander gave a poignant speech and an official greeting was extended by the mayor of Mississauga, Hazel McCallion.

As the sun rose on Saturday, June 15th, the church, wrapped in a white ribbon that encircled it, awaiting the scissors that would officially open its doors forever, looked "like a present from God." The royal couple arrived and were joined on the steps by His Grace Bishop Georgiji, and the bearded clergy in gold and white robes and crowns upon their heads. The ribbon was cut and the revered holy men led the way inside, followed by the Royal Highnesses, countless dignitaries and the joyous congregation, who had waited almost 20 years for this day.

In the words of Protopresbyter Prvoslav Puric, "Throughout the history of Serbian people, the legacy left by our ancestors has been a three-fold source of inspiration: artistic, spiritual and moral. It has shone the light of beauty, truth and goodwill over the souls of St. Sava's people, creating from them one holy group who believe in God."



(Church photos by Kathleen A. Hicks)

Prince Aleksander, ▶
Princess Katarina and
Mayor McCallion,
2002



Foodpath - 1986

IN 1985, AN IDEA TO ASSIST IMPOVERISHED families with food supplies was begun by the members of three congregations, the Solel Congregation under Reverend Larry Englander, the Streetsville United Church under Victor Shepherd and Shirlee Smith of the Baha'i Community of Mississauga. After many discussions, meetings and pulling people together to work on a volunteer basis, Foodpath (Interfaith Peel Association to Tackle Hunger) was founded and incorporated in 1986.

One mover and shaker in the beginning was Professor Desmond Morton of the University of Toronto, Erindale Campus. Desmond is now Hiram Mills Professor of History at McGill University.

In the spring of 1986, Foodpath started operating a food bank out of a small basement room near Lakeshore Road and Hurontario Street, and then moved to a 6,000 square foot (560 m²) industrial mall facility at 600 Orwell Street. The first president of Foodpath was Earl Reidy.

Along the way, Pathway Community Development Inc., a non-profit group, was formed to build multi-family dwellings. The volunteers worked for both organizations, but then Pathway broke away to operate on its own. There are two completed locations, a 126-unit apartment building at Ridgeway and Collegeway and a second building at Hurontario and Dundas Streets.



▲ The Beginning (Mississauga News)

Foodpath, Mississauga's largest food bank/distribution program, relocated to a 10,000 square foot (930 m²) facility at 2550 Goldenridge Road, Unit 36, in 2000. It is open Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 12:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., and Wednesday evening 4:30 to 7:30. Anne Hunter, the Executive Director, works with six other staff and a volunteer base of 120 individuals weekly.

Foodpath's function is to provide an emergency supply of nutritionally balanced food to approximately 6,000 Mississauga residents monthly. Also on its agenda is supplementing four other food banks in Mississauga and providing supplies to nearly 30 non-profit organizations such as homeless shelters, abuse shelters, Peel literacy, soup kitchens, a prenatal and nutrition program for needy, pregnant women and supplying 4,500 meals monthly to three children's breakfast programs in the city.

Many awards have been received by this important and necessary organization such as the Chairman's Award from the Recycling Council of Ontario in 1997 and the Region of Peel's Award of Merit for 3R's Development.



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▲ Lorraine Hemond (Administrator) and Dawn Pullar (Director of Operations) stock shelves at the Foodpath Facility (Kathleen A. Hicks)

Stage West Hotel and Theatre - 1986

The Stage West Hotel and Theatre Restaurant opened to rave reviews on November 26, 1986. The \$5 million theatre complex introduced a unique product to Mississauga, combining a dinner buffet with a professional theatre presentation that featured name performers such as Mickey Rooney, Jamie Farr, George Segal, Elliott Gould, William Christopher, Joyce Dewitt and Helen Reddy.

The Stage West concept was launched in 1975 in the Mayfield Inn in Edmonton, Alberta, by the Pechet family. They had investigated dinner theatres throughout the United States to implement similar theatres in Canada. The original plan was to bring in light comedy productions and musicals with top headliners from television or stage fame. Each production would run approximately ten weeks. The patrons would enjoy dinner and then be treated to a theatre production. Their idea was so well received in Edmonton that another dinner-theatre was opened in Calgary. Then Mississauga was blessed with one that became known as, "Stage West-Home of the Stars."



▲ Stage West Hotel and Theatre

◀ Stage West Brochure

THE STAGE WEST OWNER AND EXECUTIVE PRODUCER, Howard Pechet, purchased a former warehouse on Dixie Road and turned it into a 436-seat theatre. The theatre was designed with tiered and ramped seating and spacious booths and tables that allowed a clear view of the stage. The self-serve buffet consisted of every delicacy in three courses, salads, the entree of beef, chicken, seafood, and decadent desserts. The theatre employed over 100 people, including a manager, director, set designers, lighting and sound technicians, and costume designers.

Shortly after the theatre opened in 1986 with "Social Security" starring Tammy Grimes, a 146-seat balcony was added. The Pechets' vision was enhanced in October 1990, when they constructed a 224-room hotel, featuring luxurious suites, the Haida Garden Café and

Lounge, an indoor pool with a three-storey waterslide, a fitness centre and convention facilities that would accommodate up to 600 people.

Several events were added throughout the year to give more variety for the guests, such as the annual Lobster and Seafood Festival, Stage West for Kids, and special Monday night music presentations. For a little nostalgia, some of the special concerts offered have included The Four Lads, The Ink Spots, The Mills Brothers and The Four Aces, with tributes to Elvis, the Beatles, Liberace and Glenn Miller.

According to General Manager Muhammed (Mo) Huq, the biggest achievement to date is being named Hotel of the Year for 2002, by the Greater Toronto Hotel Association, the first for an independent hotel in the GTA. "We are proud of our staff and the quality of service we provide," says Mo. "Our staff treat our guests like family and that

combined with our unique facility brings guests back again and again. Our mission statement is to exceed our guest's expectations."

In 2006, the Stage West All-Suite Hotel and Theatre Restaurant, 5400 Dixie Road, is still owned by Pechet and Investors and has nearly 350 full and part-time employees. The theatre still offers five productions a year with over 300,000 people, including 8,500 season subscribers, attending each year. During this year, three benchmark anniversaries will be celebrated: the 20th anniversary of the theatre, the 15th anniversary of the hotel and the 100th production. Stage West has become the largest and most successful dinner-theatre chain in Canada and the hotel frequently ranks amongst the top three in hotel occupancy in the area of the Pearson Airport.



▲ Stage West Hotel and Theatre



▲ General Manager Mo Huq and Philip Brown, Minister of Tourism P.E.I.



◀ Interior of Hotel Lobby
(Photos courtesy of Stage West)



▲ Pat Harrington in "Breaking Legs," 1994

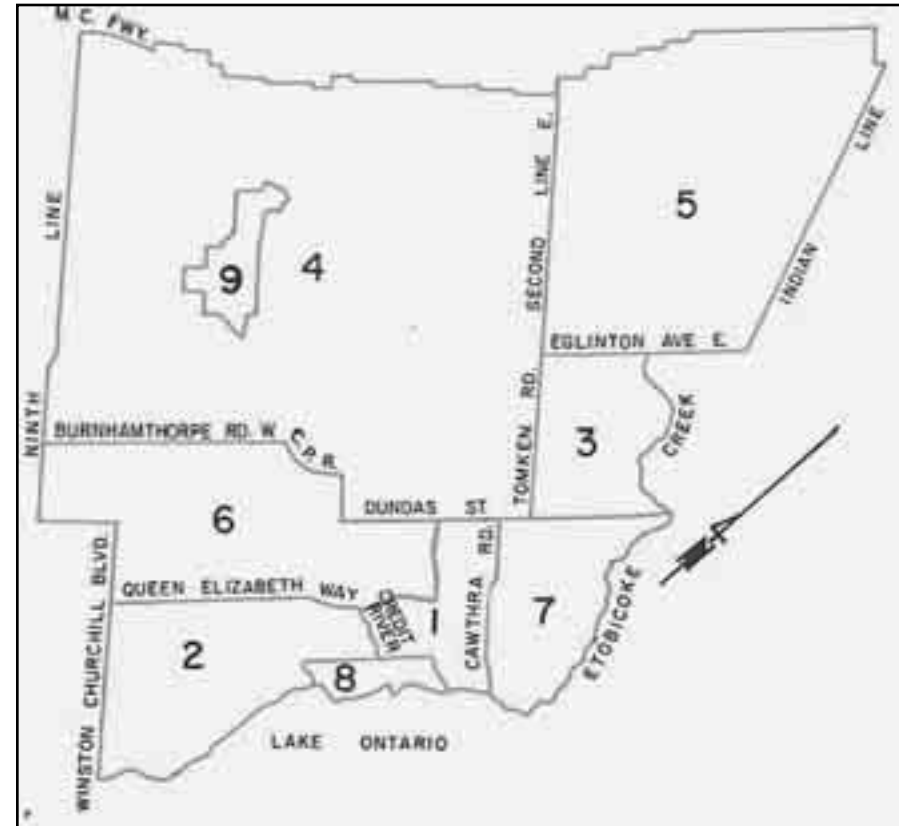
Wards

THE BALDWIN ACT, SET OUT BY THE province on May 30, 1849, laid the foundation of the municipal system of Canada West/Ontario and established the principal of responsible government in Canada. Robert Baldwin was the joint premier of the United Canadas under the LaFontaine-Baldwin Administration, 1848-1851.

When it was confirmed that Toronto Township would be incorporated as of January 1, 1850, a special meeting of the Home District Council in Toronto was held on October 2, 1849, to pass By-law No. 220 that divided the Township into five wards, which were designated according to the Baldwin Act 12, Victoria Chapter 81. The power of the province's role varied over time.

At incorporation, the township council was granted the authority to hold municipal elections and in those days, elections were carried out yearly on the first Monday in January when the five councillors were voted for. The councillors then chose the reeve and deputy reeve.

In 1867 at Confederation, the ward system for the election of reeve, two deputy reeves and two councillors was first established. In 1876, the deputy reeves were referred to as 1st and 2nd. In 1899 the deputies were dropped until a deputy reeve was added again in 1907.



▲ Ward Map of the new City of Mississauga, 1974

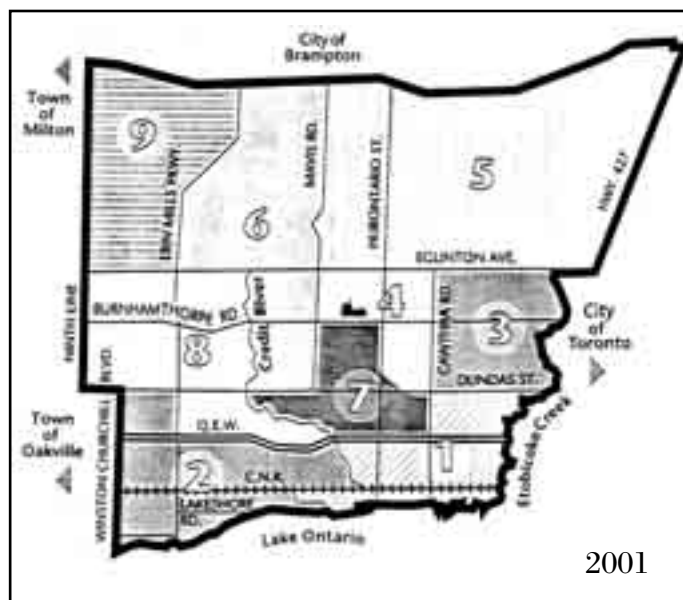
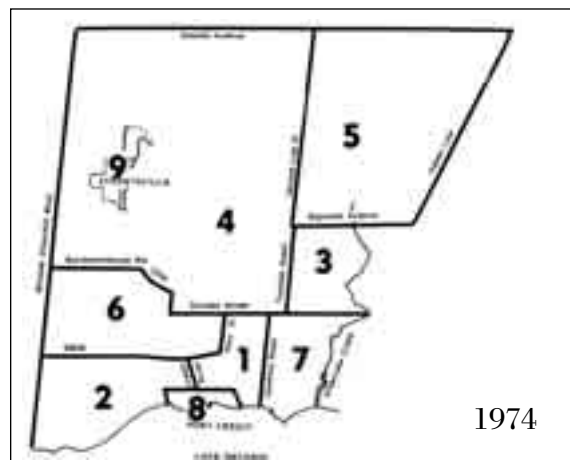
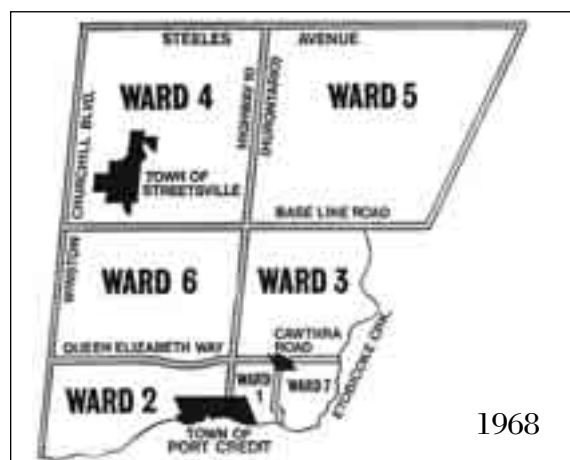
The electoral system changed in 1900 and in the first council meeting of the year, the councillors were listed, then they were given the supervision of roads and bridges in five divisions. Wards were not mentioned. In 1910 the electoral system was changed again to 1st deputy reeve and 2nd deputy reeve, with each gentleman handling a division. In 1923 a 3rd deputy reeve was added with each still handling councillor duties; in 1932 the council went in back to reeve, deputy reeve and three councillors.

The divisions stayed the same until 1951 when an Act of Legislation brought in a new voting system and five new wards were laid out and five councillors were elected along with a reeve and deputy reeve, who were taken off councillor duties. Erindale, Cooksville and Dixie were in Ward 3, the only ward to stretch from west to east across the Township. A change again took place in 1959 when it was decided to make seven wards, which became official in January 1960, Robert Speck's first year as reeve. Since that time the wards have been changed in 1970, 1974, 1977, 1983, 1990, 2001 and 2005, as urbanization dictated. Each time the Wards changed they were established by municipal by-laws.

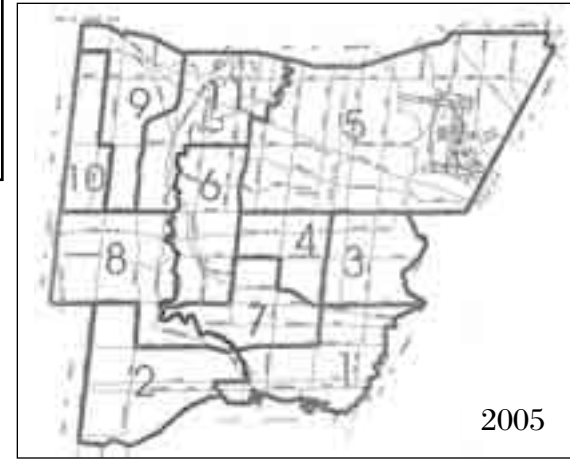
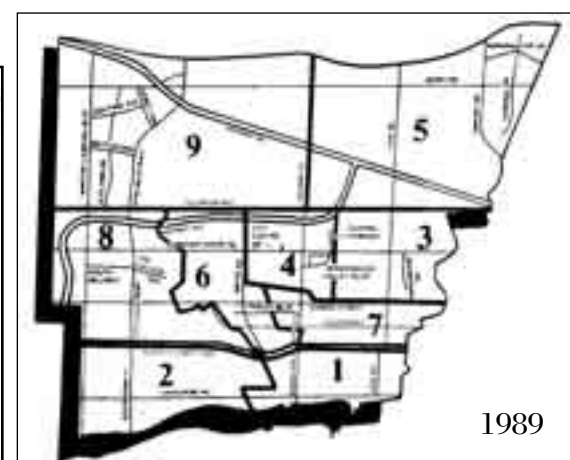
In 1961, municipal elections began to be carried out every two years; 1968 with the founding of the town of Mississauga, the Council

consisted of the first mayor, a reeve and deputy reeve and seven councillors. In 1971, a three year term was put into effect. In 1974 when the city of Mississauga was established, a mayor and nine councillors were on council, with Port Credit being Ward 8 and Streetsville Ward 9. In 1977, it returned to two terms; in 1979, it again went to three, which it remains today. In 2005, two wards were added.

As the Wards were changed since the Town of Mississauga was formed on January 1, 1968, Dixie was included in Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7: 1968, Wards 3 and 5; 1974, Wards 3, 5, 7; 1991, Wards 3, 5, 7; 2001, Wards 1, 3, 5. The councillors, who have covered this area are: Caye Killaby, Frank McKechnie, Bud Gregory, Ron Searle, Maja



Ward Changes From
1968 to 2005
(City of Mississauga)





▲ Caye Killaby,
Ward 4



▲ Frank McKechnie,
Ward 5



▲ Bud Gregory,
Ward 3



▲ Ron Searle,
Ward 7



▲ Maja Prentice,
Ward 3



▲ Nando Iannicca,
Ward 7



▲ Carmen Corbasson,
Ward 1



▲ Eve Adams,
Ward 5

(Photos courtesy of the Mississauga News)

Parks

230



Allison's Park
575 Willowbank Trail
3.46 ha (8.55 a)

Applewood Heights
3119 Constitution Blvd.
3.51 ha (8.67 a)

Applewood Hills
1204 Bloor Street
26.23 ha (64.81 a)

Applewood North Park
1280 Melton Drive
0.76 ha (1.88 a)

Beechwood Park
4139 Ottewell Crescent
2.39 ha (5.91 a)

Bloor Athletic Park
830 Lexicon Drive
7.71 ha (19.05 a)

Bough Beeches Park
1780 Bough Beeches Blvd.
1.52 ha (3.76 a)

Burnhamdale Park
3316 Cardross Road
2.45 ha (6.05 a)

Cedarbrook Park
1095 Running Brook Drive
1.33 ha (3.29 a)

Cherry Hill Park
828 Flagship Drive
1.6 ha (3.95 a)

Constitution Park
3025 Constitution Blvd.
0.1 ha (0.25 a)

Coram Park
1795 Coram Crescent
0.94 ha (2.32 a)

Dixie Woods
1385 Winding Trail
1.93 ha (4.77 a)

Etobicoke Valley
1810 Mattawa Avenue
12.88 ha (31.83 a)

Fleetwood Park
2000 Burnhamthorpe Road East
13.68 ha (33.80 a)

Forest Glen Park
3545 Fieldgate Drive
3.45 ha (8.75 a)

Fred Halliday Memorial
Park
2187 Stir Crescent
1.8 ha (4.45 a)

Garnetwood Park
1996 Rathburn Road East
17.75 ha (43.86 a)

Golden Orchard Park
1261 Scottsburg Crescent
2.19 ha (5.41 a)

Gulleden Park
1500 Gulleden Drive
5.06 ha (12.50 a)

Hawkins Glen Park
2970 Rymal Road
2.33 ha (5.76 a)

Hickory Green Park
4252 Hickory Drive
2.08 ha (5.14 a)

Jaycee Park
1520 Gulleden Drive
1.28 ha (3.16 a)

Kennedy Park
3505 Golden Orchard Drive
2.48 ha (6.13 a)

Laughton Park
1519 Sherway Drive
2.59 ha (6.40 a)

Max Ward Park
2380 Matheson Blvd. East
5.66 ha (13.99 a)

Rathwood District Park
1095 Rathburn Road East
7.38 ha (18.24 a)

Shaver Trail
4070 Ponytail Drive
3.48 ha (8.60 a)

Shelby Park
4220 Shelby Crescent
1.77 ha (4.37 a)

Silverthorn Park
377 Cawthra Road
2.22 ha (5.49 a)

Rockwood Glen Park
4247 Hartfield Grove
1.73 ha (4.27 a)

Westacres Park
2166 Westfield Drive
2.96 ha (7.36 a)

Willowcreek Park
3115 Sunnyhill Drive
8.5 ha (21 a)

Wood Creek Park
4333 Garnerwood Chase
11.4 ha (28.17 a)

(Photos by Kathleen A. Hicks)

The Oldest Building



232

- ▲ Copeland House, 1050 Burnhamtorpe Road
Built in the 1820s (City of Mississauga Community Services)

Dixie's Historical Buildings



233

▲ The Clarkson/Clarke House 2240 Dixie Road
Built in the 1850s and 1920s (City of Mississauga Community Services)



▲ *Former Graham-Stewart House, 775 Dundas Street East
(City of Mississauga Community Services)*

The Hector Death House

2116 Dixie Road
Built in 1912

Dixie Presbyterian Church

3065 Cawthra Road
Built in 1910

Dixie Schoolhouse

2520 Dixie Road
Built in 1923

Dixie Union Chapel

707 Dundas Street East
Built in 1837

The Former Gill Store

3661 Dixie Road
Built by Fred Gill, 1912

The Garnett Goddard House

2265 Stanfield Road

Graham-Stewart House

775 Dundas Street East

The Graham House

871 North Service Road

The Hedges House

915 North Service Road

The Leaver/Kline House

2196 Stanfield Road

The George Leaver House

2169 Stanfield Road

Leaverleigh Farms Office

2170 Stanfield Road

Lloyd Leaver House

2199 Stanfield Road

Leaver Staff House

2183 Stanfield Road
All built in the 1950s

Moore-Stanfield House

1295 Burnhamthorpe Road
Built by Samuel Moore, 1889

St. John the Baptist Anglican Church

719 Dundas Street East
Built in 1924

Lloyd Stanfield House

2250 Stanfield Road

Stanfield House

2263 Stanfield Road

The Stewart House

835 North Service Road

Tonolli Canada Offices

2414 Dixie Road

Other Interesting Houses

Murray House

839 Duchess Drive

849 Duchess Drive

865 Dundas Street East

883 Dundas Street East

2315 Loreland Avenue

1077 North Service Road

1345 North Service Road

2170 Stanfield Road



▲ *Former Lloyd Leaver House, 2199 Stanfield Road*

2247 Stanfield Road

2265 Stanfield Road

2303 Stanfield Road

3535 Tomken Road

Other Heritage Sites

The Burnhamthorpe Cemetery

3700 Dixie Road
Established 1832

2315 Loreland Avenue ▶



▲ Former George Leaver House, 2169 Stanfield Road

(Photos by Kathleen A. Hicks)

Dixie Union Church Cemetery

Established in 1812

Middle Road Bridge

Built in 1909
Constructed by O. L. Hicks

St. Mary's Dormition Ukrainian Catholic Church

3625 Cawthra Road
Built in 1975



▲ Former Stewart House, 835 North Service Road



▲ Former Stanfield House, 2263 Stanfield Road



▲ former Leaver Leigh Farm Office, 2170 Stanfield Road



▲ Former Leaver House, 2196 Stanfield Road



▲ The Graham House 871 North Service Road

The Oldest Person

236



▲ Dorothy Clare Clarke

Dorothy Clare was born to George and Nellie Clare in 1913 in Moira, Hastings County. In this small community, she attended a rural public school and went on to high school in nearby Tweed. She then went to normal school in Toronto, where she received her teaching certificate.

Her first teaching job was at S. S. #16 in Sidney Township. This school had primitive conditions with a wood stove and an outhouse. A position in the two-room school at Thomasburg followed.

IN 1938, SHE HEARD OF A TEACHING VACANCY IN TORONTO Township at the Dixie Public School on Dixie Road. She put in her application and was accepted by the school board.

She managed to find lodging at the home of Mrs. Roy Pallett and family. The three room schoolhouse was the best she had ever worked in. She taught grades 4, 5 and 6, with around 20 children to a class. The principal was Mr. C. E. VanHorn.

In 1939, when Principal VanHorn went to serve in the Second World War, Dorothy took over his responsibilities.

The following year, she met Norman Clarke through Don and Alice Pallett. Two years later, they were married in the Clarke family's garden. They would have Victor in 1947 and in 1950, Norma, who would give them two granddaughters, Janice and Kristen, and a great granddaughter, Anna Joy.

The Clarkes belonged to the Bethesda United Church in Summerville. They were quite involved in the church's activities. Dorothy was on the Christian Development and Worship Committee and the United Church Women and Ladies Fellowship Group. She also taught Sunday school and sang in the choir.



▲ Clarke Family Home (Kathleen A. Hicks)



▲ The Clarkes, 1942



Dorothy's in-laws, William and Lydia Clarke, had bought property on Dixie Road in 1919. It had a stone house on it that had been built for William Clarkson, who had purchased 50 acres (20 ha) of Lot 6, Con.1, SDS, in 1853. They added on to the house at 2240 Dixie Road. William died in 1934 and Norman and Dorothy lived with Lydia until she passed away in 1961. Dorothy lost her beloved Norman in 1992.

Most of Dorothy's involvement with the church was dropped over time. When the congregation joined the Applewood United Church in 2003, Dorothy did as well. She is still involved with the Friendship and Visiting Committee and does telephoning on a weekly basis to several people who are shut-ins.

Her heritage home on Dixie Road is a beautiful one-storey house, surrounded by gardens, especially roses, which are her favourite. Besides gardening, she also enjoys playing bridge with friends.



▲ Dorothy and Norman Clarke (Dorothy Clarke)

Longest Married Couple

Zarina (Rina) Soule and Pralhad Robin Kukde first met at a student Christian conference in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in 1941. Robin was born in Bombay in 1918 and Rina in the central part of India in 1922 into a family of seven children. Her father was a Methodist minister.

As a recipient of international and graduate scholarships, Rina moved to Michigan in 1946 to attend Michigan State University to complete her master's degree. It was there that she and Robin began their courtship. Robin was studying engineering at Hartford, Connecticut, and he travelled to Michigan every weekend to see Rina.

During her summer vacations, Rina visited several churches and different organizations across America and gave lectures on India. During their two-year courtship, she and Robin also won a dance contest in tango and waltz at the Bond Hotel in Hartford.



▲ Zarina and Robin Kukde's Wedding, 1948

THEY WERE MARRIED AT THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL AND St. Andrew (Methodist) in New York City on March 28, 1948, with many of their American and Indian friends in attendance. Reverend James K. Mathews, who was a missionary from India, performed the ceremony. According to tradition, Rina wore a sensational sari and exquisite jewellery sent to her by Robin's family.

They spent a six-week honeymoon travelling through Europe. They returned to Bombay, India, in 1949, where Robin pursued his career as a mechanical and electrical engineer for Machine Tools India Limited and Rina worked as a product manager for Lever Brothers, a job she held for 14 years. Robin went on to become a branch manager for IBM.



▲ Dating in 1946

They immigrated to Canada in 1967 with their daughter, Mohini Pamela. Once they were settled in their new homeland, they both pursued careers in education. They moved to Mississauga in 1968. Rina became a high school teacher and Robin a teacher and college professor. He retired in 1985 and Rina in 1989. Pamela pursued her graduate and doctoral training in psychology on national scholarships. She has worked as a psychotherapist, college teacher and consumer advocate.

In 1998, Rina and Robin celebrated their 50th anniversary with family and friends. They have now been married 58 years and are looking forward to many more. Rina is the president of The Applewood Seniors Club.

Rina and Robin celebrate 50 Years ►

(Photos courtesy of Rina Kukde)



▲ Rina receives Mississauga Senior Citizen of the Year Award, 2003



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With the Second Purchase of 1818, Streetsville, Meadowvale and Malton were founded. When the Mississauga Indians surrendered their mile (1.6 kilometre) on either side of the Credit River in 1820, Springfield (Erindale) came about and Port Credit in 1834. These nine major areas make up nine of the books. The tenth will be on how our streets were named.

When the pioneers first trekked the newly opened Toronto Township, it was a rolling sea of tall trees. Bears, wolves, deer, racoons, birds and squirrels roamed the countryside. From the arrival of the first settlers until their deaths, the early pioneers saw very little progress. Massive urbanization did not take place until after World War II (1939-1945).

[illegible]

▲ Location of Elmbank and Richview
(Region of Peel Archives)

In the beginning there was just the agricultural era, whereby Toronto Township farmers wanted only to have a prosperous functioning farm to sustain their families and supply the community to allow further growth and prosperity and profit somewhat from the labour of their enterprise. Community and church were the only socializing encounters with their neighbours. Gradually their village grew with a school, mills, stores and small businesses, which completed their initial vision.

One small hamlet in the Dixie area was Pucky Huddle, noted as “a rough and tough place,” hence its name, derived from the Irish word “puck” meaning “a blow,” which was located at the intersection of



▲ Pucky Huddle Lager Beer Wagon (William Pinkney)

Second Line (Tomken Road) and the Back Line (Burnhamthorpe Road). It was named for a hotel on the northwest corner of Lot 9, Con.1, NDS. There were several spellings for this small, but memorable four corners community, such as Puggy Huddle, Puckey Huddle and Puckihuddle. It was also referred to as Puddle Huddle, which got its name from the muddy state of the roads. The hotel was a favourite stopover place for farmers making their trek by horse and wagon into the Toronto markets. Thomas Gilleece had purchased one acre (0.4 ha) from Hugh Doherty on March 30, 1847, and built a hotel. Thomas’ son, John J. Gilleece (b.1843, d.1888), was licenced there from 1869 to 1872. Thomas died in 1882 and his wife, Mary, sold the hotel to Patrick “Patsy” Herbert in 1895 for \$570. Over the years, the hotel had many activities, one being cock-fighting and people would come from miles around to participate. Patsy Herbert had been the toll-gatekeeper at Third Line (Dixie Road). His son, Edward, brought birds from Toronto, conspicuously hidden in barrels. The cock-fights were carried out in the barn adjacent to the hotel and were entertainment for the elite, both men and women, who were garbed in evening-wear. According to patron Fred Hollis, the barmaid had golden hair like the sun and eyes “stolen from heaven.”

The area was also prominent for the red clay bricks that were produced in the area by George Tolman, who made them by hand. His bricks went into the building of the Kennedy’s Atlantic Hotel.

Two small villages north of Dixie were Richview and Elmbank, which had a post office established in 1873 with John Truman as postmaster.

It is only fitting then that these small villages, interspersed throughout the vast countryside of Toronto Township (Mississauga), be recognized. So in this series of histories is a homage to these small communities that were big in their

day. In this book, it is Burnhamthorpe and Summerville that became thriving communities that like many others have disappeared to be remembered only by people who were born there.



▲ Tolman House

Burnhamthorpe

The small four corners hamlet Sandy Hill, at the Third Line (Dixie Road) crossing, was founded around 1820. The area took in parts of Lots 5 and 6, Con.1 and 2, NDS.

The Back Line was put through shortly before the first settlers arrived. It ran between the first and second concessions, north of Dundas Street. When a post office was opened in 1862, a postal conflict with Sandhill in Chinguacousy Township occurred, so it was renamed Burnhamthorpe Village at the suggestion of John Abelson, who hailed from Burnham Thorpe, England, which was Lord Horatio Nelson's (b.1758, d.1805) English birthplace as well. The Back Line was renamed Burnhamthorpe Road.



▲ Burnhamthorpe Village

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, THE FIRST METHODIST church in the area, was constructed of wood around 1830, situated south of Burnhamthorpe Road, Lot 6, Con.1, NDS. It was part of the Brampton church circuit from 1838 to 1844, Etobicoke 1844-1872, Malton, 1872-1913, Cooksville, 1913-1925 and Dixie Bethesda, 1925-1949. The circuit minister was sent out to perform the services.



▲ Burnhamthorpe United Church



Burnham Thorpe Church. (Inset: Lord Nelson)

When a more substantial red brick church was constructed and dedicated on October 25, 1874, the frame church was turned into a residence. Samuel Moore kindly donated the land on the northwest corner for the new church, Lot 6, Con.2, NDS. The trustees were William Carr, Simon Elliott, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph Siddall and George Savage. In 1884, three Methodist bodies of Canada amalgamated to form the Methodist Church and this Dixie church became the



▲ Reverend
A. E. Owen

Burnhamthorpe Methodist Church. In 1925, the Methodists, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches joined to found the United Church of Canada and the church's name was changed to the Burnhamthorpe United Church. Burnhamthorpe became a separate charge in 1949 and Reverend A. E. Owen was the first pastor. The ministers changed over the years.



▲ Reverend
Garnet W. Lynd

Reverend Owen left in 1951; Garnet W. Lynd handled 1951-1955; Harold V. Andrews, 1955-1957; Joseph W. Stewart arrived in 1958. In 1950, a Sunday school auditorium was added to the church, which was under the supervision of Mrs. R. Scott and Mrs. E. McFadyen. The activities included concerts, young people's groups, Women's Auxiliary meetings and fundraising events, the Junior Teen Town,



▲ Girl Guides (White Oaks Area Guides)

Cubs, Scouts and Girl Guides and choir practice. The church closed in 1978 and was sold. It has been used by other denominations for years. It still stands today, hugging Dixie Road at its very outer walls as the road widening in 1956 closed in on its space.



▲ Burnhamthorpe Cemetery

A fair was held for the residents in 1832 on Lot 6, Con.2, NDS. It was an opportunity for the people from the area to congregate and enjoy the fun a fair entails. That same year, the pioneer Burnhamthorpe Cemetery was established as part of the Primitive Methodist Church and it was located on the southwest

corner of the intersection on land donated in 1825 by Levi Lewis, who had owned the north part of Lot 6, since 1811. Many of the early residents are buried there. The headstones have been recorded by the Halton-Peel Branch of the Ontario Genealogy Society.

The Sons of Temperance built a hall in 1840, located on the west side of Dixie Road below the cemetery, where church services and Orange Lodge meetings were also held. It was closed down in 1874 and James Curry purchased two buildings, including the hall, which he turned into a store and post office with living accommodations. The other building was transformed into a feed mill. In 1894, Curry, who moved to his farm, rented out these facilities to Fred Gill for \$5 a month until 1898. He returned to the village and the store was closed and became his residence. Then in 1913, he sold the buildings that sat on one acre (0.4 ha) for \$1,000 to Robert Stanfield (of the pioneer Stanfield family of Dixie), who did some reconstructing and turned the stone mill into a dance hall. He held Saturday night dances in the old mill, much to the delight of the villagers who loved to kick up their heels and have a good time. It was a popular place of much camaraderie and fond memories were made during those years. He also grew mushrooms in the basement of the dance hall, even in the wintertime. He was a very enterprising businessman taking his wares as far as outlets in Toronto. In 1927, these buildings were destroyed by a fire, when some local children were playing with matches.

Then the Stanfield family moved to live in the old brick Dixie schoolhouse on the east side of First Line (Dixie Road), which had been left vacant in 1923 when a new school was built below Dundas on the west side of Dixie Road. This multi-coloured brown brick school was closed down when yet another school was built in Applewood Heights in 1963. It was leased by the Ministry of Transportation for its Motor Vehicles Branch until July 1982, when the ministry was relocated to the John Rhodes Centre on Airport Road in Brampton. The 83-year-old building is now owned by the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Robert's brother, Richard, had a butcher business and operated out of a slaughter house on his property east of Dixie Road, south of the post office. He would buy cattle, kill and butcher them and then sell the beef to his regular customers and the local grocery stores.

Robert's cousin, Joseph Stanfield (1846-1919), put up a brick two-storey house in 1897 on the northwest corner of Dixie and Burnhamthorpe Roads. Fred Gill rented it for \$10 a month in 1898 and used the front for a store and post office. He and his



▲ *Joseph Stanfield House*

One of the Stanfield houses is still at the corner of Burnhamthorpe Road and Hickory Drive, a red and yellow brick built in 1882 by Samuel Moore (1831-1911) that has a rustic stone barn in the rear. The original Moore house at this location burned down and this Gothic Revival style one-and-a-half-storey brick house replaced it. Moore had purchased the John Day grant from James Smith in 1854 for \$2,700. He was considered to be a land speculator, who owned many acres throughout Peel County. Samuel

family resided there until 1912. It was then rented out as a residence until it went under the wrecker's ball to make way for the widening of the roadways in 1956. A Shell service station sits on the property today.

One of the Stanfield houses is still at the corner



▲ *Former Moore-Stanfield House, 2006*
(Kathleen A. Hicks)



sold the house to his sister Isabella's (1842-1917) husband, Joseph Stanfield, in 1886 for \$15,500. When Joseph, who was the son of Thomas, the original Stanfield to come to Dixie, passed away in 1919, his son, William (1875-1953), inherited the house. The Stanfields are buried in the Burnhamthorpe Cemetery. William and his wife, Minnie, raised their family there. It is the only surviving 19th-century farmhouse left of the former Burnhamthorpe Village located at 1295 Burnhamthorpe Road. It was designated a heritage house by the City of Mississauga on August 24, 1989, when it was still owned by William's daughter, Irene E. Stanfield, who now lives in Etobicoke. She sold it in 1990 and it is now an insurance office.

One of the village's first blacksmiths was George Savage, who had arrived in Canada as an infant with his family in 1830. He was very community-minded and belonged to the Orange Order, was active in politics and did a stint on the Toronto Township council. He also had

a colony of bees on his property that brought people from miles (kilometers) around to see them. George and his brother, James, were partners in an agricultural implement shop. Shortly after George got married, James moved to Mount Charles. George's son, James, followed in his father's footsteps and took up the blacksmith trade, which petered out when automobiles came on the scene in the early 1900s.



▲ Dr. Moses Aikens

The first physician in Burnhamthorpe Village was Dr. Moses Henry Aikens, (1832-1921, practiced 1838-1921) who was taking care of patients as early as 1858, when the village had 100 residents. He came from an Irish family, who had settled in Toronto Township in 1820. When William Park Carr first arrived in 1840, he worked for the doctor's family as farm manager. The Aikens' farm was 200 acres (81 ha) of Lot 3, Con.2, NDS, that had a magnificent brick house on it. Carr drove Dr. Aikens on his rounds, taking him by buggy in the summer and cutter in winter. He was employed on the Aikens



▲ Dr. Moses Aikens beside his Surgery at the Rear of his House (Joy Death)



▲ Dr. Moses Aikens Driveway, Burnhamthorpe Road

farm for 40 years, then he bought a farm of his own, around 40 acres (16 ha) of Lot 4, Con.1, NDS.

Dr. Aikens died on December 19, 1921. The Aikens' farm was passed down in the family until it was sold in 1963 to Jack Ryrie.

Then Dr. William Henry Groves, who had been born in Toronto on March 25, 1865, followed as the local physician. He received his licence to practice medicine in 1889 and came to Burnhamthorpe in

1891. He married Ethel Grace Birkett. He served the community until 1920 when he moved his practice to Dixie, where he practised until he passed away on April 27, 1926. Dr. Groves and his wife are buried in the Dixie Union Cemetery. It was said of him that he gave generously of his services to mankind during his lifetime and made many friends who anxiously attended him in his last illness.



▲ Dr. William Groves' Gravestone
(Kathleen A. Hicks)

A Pat Gallagher ran a tavern in Burnhamthorpe, as did Thomas Whitesides, who received a licence in 1843. In 1844, the tavern was transferred to Thomas Johnson. The post office was opened on February 1, 1862, with George Savage as postmaster. By 1870, the 100 resident hamlet boasted a tavern, a general store, a post office, a



▲ The Gill Store and Post Office

blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse built in 1862, a wagon maker, a shoemaker, a Sons of Temperance Hall and the Burnhamthorpe Methodist Church. The Gill family came to Canada from Kenilworth, England, in 1873 and settled in Springfield (Erindale). Then they moved to Burnhamthorpe. Fred Gill got a job working at James Curry's grocery store on the east side of Third Line (Dixie Road). Fred married Ann Copeland in 1892 and he took on the job of local rural mailman, which included carrying the mail from the train station to the Burnhamthorpe, Cooksville and Dixie post offices. In 1912, Fred purchased the southeast corner, which had two houses on it. He built a store next door. He is credited with putting in the first gas pumps in 1915. In 1925, it was put under the management of Fred's son, George, and his wife, Annie. A service station was



▲ Fred and Jean Gill

built on the Gill property at the southeast corner of Burnhamthorpe and Dixie Roads and it became a Texaco outlet, which after many years of serving the public became a Petro station in 1985. When Dixie Road was widened in 1957, the store was moved back and renovated with a flat roof, new entrance and modern interior. George and Annie ran it until 1973 when George passed away. Annie died in 1976. Their two sons, Russell and Fred, took over, carrying on family tradition. "Gills Groceteria" was a well known location to shop in the district of Burnhamthorpe. The Gill family sold the store, which sat on two acres

a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse built in 1862, a wagon maker, a shoemaker, a Sons of Temperance Hall and the Burnhamthorpe Methodist Church.

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When Dixie Road was widened in 1957, the store was moved back and renovated with a flat roof, new



Burnhamthorpe Public School
1862, 1883, 1950



(Photos courtesy of The Region of Peel Archives)



▲ Burnhamthorpe School Class

(0.8 ha), to Domenico Cristiano on February 22, 1977. The Cristianos are still operating their business, Aurora Meat & Cheese Ltd. (2006). After Fred Gill Jr. died on January 12, 1999, the gas station property was sold to the Cristiano family and the service station was torn down in 2000.

A new Burnhamthorpe Public School S. S. # 8 was built in 1883 with Maggie Robertson as the first teacher at a salary of \$300. Some teachers down through the years were: Janet Carter, 1885-1888; Nellie Gray, 1894-1899; Josephine Lowe, 1905-1906; Mary Bonham,



▲ Burnhamthorpe Branch Library
and Sign (Kathleen A. Hicks)



1915-1917; Mrs. McCormack, 1919. In 1902 an acre (0.2 ha) was added to the school property for \$200 and another acre in 1914 for \$1,000 and a small portion in 1928 for \$300. The school was closed in December 1950, when a larger school was built at 3465 Golden Orchard Drive.

In the early 1950s, developers started to move in and built subdivisions. In the 1960s, the population soared to 8,000 with the residential growth of single-family homes. The Burnhamthorpe Branch Library, 1350 Burnhamthorpe Road, was constructed in 1976 on Lot 6, Con.1, NDS, and was officially opened by Mayor Martin Dobkin on October 3rd. In 2003, the Burnhamthorpe Community Centre, which opened in 1974 at 1500 Gulliden Drive, was renovated and a special opening took place on October 2, 2004, with Mayor Hazel McCallion officiating.

Today, Burnhamthorpe is only remembered by the cemetery at 3700 Dixie Road, which is cared for by the Cemetery Board of Trustees, headed up by Jean Gill as president, the former United Church, the Moore-Stanfield house at 1295 Burnhamthorpe Road and the former Gill store, now Aurora Meat & Cheese Ltd., at 3661 Dixie Road, operated by the Cristiano family. But most of the local residents have no idea of their historical value to the former four corners community.



▲ Police Chief
Garnet McGill
(Gerry Lancaster)

NEWS ITEM Shotgun Blast Kills District Boy

An excursion for two Toronto Township teenage hunters, practising shooting with their new guns, turned into a pathetic tragedy on Sunday at Burnhamthorpe when a 16-year-old boy was killed by an accidental shotgun blast. Dead is Keith Tizzard, son of Mr. And Mrs. P. Tizzard, of Burnhamthorpe Road.

Keith and his chum, Jack Carr, 17, were practising shooting on a flock of starlings behind the barn at the Carr home. Police Chief Garnet McGill told The Port Credit Weekly the trigger of Carr's 12-gauge shotgun tangled in the sleeve of his coat and when he raised his arm the gun discharged at one foot range.

Police said Keith was shooting with a new 22 he had bought on Saturday. Half way through the shooting expedition he decided to return home and bring the new gun down to the Carr farm "to give it a try." A few minutes later the fatal accident took place.

Jack Carr ran to his father who was repairing fences a short distance away, and Mr. Carr called Dr. J. T. Speck, but the boy died within 30 minutes. Jack tried to help his friend into a nearby car, but the wounded boy could not move.

No inquest has been ordered, but Chief McGill said the incident would be discussed with Crown counsel A. G. Davis. Keith is survived by one brother.

Four cousins and two school friends acted as pallbearers on Wednesday. They were Gordon, Norman, Howard and Alfred Tizzard, Dalton Sherwin and William Pallett.

The Port Credit Weekly
Wednesday, October 26, 1950

The Gill/Cristiano Store

Fred Gill purchased the southeast corner of First Line (Dixie Road) and Burnhamthorpe, Lot 5, Con. 1, SDS, in 1912. The family moved into one of the two houses on the property and rented out the other one. Fred constructed a store in 1912 and put gas pumps in front in 1915. Some years later, a service station was put up on the extreme corner and the family operated it until 1999.



▲ Domenico "Vince" Cristiano

Fred and his wife, Ann, operated the grocery store until 1925, then their son, George, and his wife, Annie, took over the business. Gills Groceteria was a popular place to shop and they kept their customers happy and content enough to keep the store running until 1973 when George died. His sons, Russell and Fred took over and in 1977, they sold to Domenico "Vince" Cristiano (1926-2004), who was a fourth generation of butchers from Ferrandina, Matera, Italy, where the family had Cristiano's Butcher Shop. He and his wife Domenica (b.1938), whom

he married in 1958, had Michael, 1962, Thomas, 1965, and Pina, 1967. Vince had been working at Aurora Meats and Cheese Limited on College Street in Toronto since 1957.

In 1969, the family bought a house in Applewood Heights and moved to Mississauga. When they bought the Gill store, the new location at 3661 Dixie Road also carried the name Aurora. They sold the Toronto business in 1978.



◀ Domenico Cristiano
(Cristiano Family)



▲ Aurora Meats and Cheese Limited (Kathleen A. Hicks)

With the passing of Fred Gill in 1999, the Cristianos purchased the Petro station and in 2000, they tore it down to make room for more parking for their customers.

Domenico passed away on April 15, 2004, and his children, Mike, Tom and Pina became the owners. Their brother-in-law, Ignazio, also works in the family business.

In 2007, the Cristianos will celebrate 50 years in business, and to get ready for this auspicious occasion, they will be renovating the store in 2006. The sod turning took place on April 24th with special guests, Mayor Hazel McCallion and Councillor Maja Prentice.



▲ The Aikens Family Home
(Mississauga Library System)

▲ Dr. Moses Aikens' Estate (Joy Death)

Summerville

SUMMERVILLE, WHICH WAS SAID TO be The Gateway to Peel, was originally called the District of Silverthorn as of the spring of 1810 when John Silverthorn (b.1762, d.1846) arrived in Etobicoke with his family. He had purchased Lot G, W and H, NDS, 400 acres (202 ha) from John Campbell, for £200 (\$500) plus two of his Niagara lots in exchange. John and his wife, Esther, had ten children, Joseph, 1785, Thomas, 1788, Aaron, 1790, Sarah, b.1793; Rebecca, 1795; George, 1798; John, 1800; Elizabeth, 1802; Jane, 1804; and Esther, 1806. Their son, Joseph, had received Lot 11, Con.1, NDS, in Toronto Township, in 1806 and had brought his new bride, Jane, to the area in April, 1807.

By the end of 1811, John had a 16 by 22 foot (4.9m x 6m) log cabin built, with a cedar shingled roof, solid board flooring and sturdy chimney, a barn

and 13 acres(5.2 ha) of cleared acreage surrounded by a strong fence. The following year, he and his son, Aaron, constructed a sawmill and gristmill of stone on the east bank of the Etobicoke Creek, north of Dundas.



◀ Aaron Silverthorn



▲ Summerville Map, 1877 and View of Summerville



A pond was established in the Etobicoke Creek to provide the power required to turn the mill's water wheel. The mill prospered and served the community for the next 60 years.

John's property became known as "The Mill Farm" in the District of Silverthorn, which was later changed to Summerville in 1851 when the post office opened. This little community extended westward across the Etobicoke Creek to take in several lots along Dundas in Toronto Township.

John's sons, Joseph, Aaron and Thomas, served in the War of 1812. Thomas was the only one injured. His injuries were a constant problem for him so he applied to the government for assistance, which



▲ *Silverthorns' Mill farm* (The Silverthorn Collection)

was not approved until September 12, 1821. Magistrate James Macaulay, a doctor, who had come to Upper Canada with Simcoe, and Judge Grant Powell, put their signatures on a paper, stating, "This is to certify that we have this day personally examined Thomas Silverthorn, private in the 1st Regiment, Norfolk Militia, who was wounded in action with the enemy at Fort Erie 27th of November, 1813. And that he is thereby rendered incapable of earning a livelihood." In 1820, he received a 200 acre (81 ha) grant as a Loyalist's son, and 300 acres (121 ha) for his war participation. He and his wife, Mary Anderson, who were married in 1814, had set up house-keeping on his father's Lot 4, Con.1, SDS, property in 1817. He established an Inn on Dundas Street, which was sold and called the Wayside Inn by Alexander Stein and then the Summerville Hotel by Robert Blanshard. With all the property in Thomas' possession, he supplied lumber for building projects in Toronto, such as Gooderham's mill in 1832, and helped in the construction of the second St. James Church in 1831. He died in September 1834, and his son, Nathaniel, inherited his properties.

Summerville's original blacksmith was John Silverthorn, who started operation in 1816 because of the demand. He was followed by Mr. George Smith in 1835, who purchased one acre (0.4 ha) with a dwelling on Lot A, Con.1, NDS, for £25 (\$63).

John Silverthorn, who had been dedicated to his small community, died in 1846. It was exactly a century since his grandfather, Oliver, had passed away. He was 84 years old. Esther, her children, 62 grandchildren and many great-grandchildren came together in sadness and despair to pay tribute to their lost patriarch.

Many carriages formed a steady procession along Dundas Street, transporting relatives and friends to the Union Church for the last rites of a faithful husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather, a good neighbour and true friend. A gallant and patriotic pioneer of the Toronto Township/Etobicoke area was laid to rest alongside his mother, Johanna, his son, Thomas, and other family members, following the service in the little stone chapel he had served so well. The Silverthorn Monument stands as a testament to the community-minded Silverthorn family, who contributed a tremendous amount to the future growth of Toronto Township.



▲ *Silverthorn Monument* (Kathleen A. Hicks)



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▲ Summerville Post Office

Usually the oldest son inherits the family farm, but with Joseph already well established at Cherry Hill Farm in Cooksville, and Thomas having passed away, Aaron took over the Mill Farm. He was most deserving as he had spent all his adult life working alongside his father, John. Shortly thereafter, Aaron took his oath of office to become a magistrate. The Silverthorn mill lasted until 1860, when the Etobicoke Creek's water flow diminished.

Summerville had a post office open on July 6, 1851, with James Telfer as the first postmaster. It was this year that the post offices changed from British Imperial to Canadian government control. Postage stamps were issued for the first time and envelopes were now being used. At this time, the tiny hamlet had a population of 200, a general store, a Methodist Church, two taverns, one was called The Stone Tavern, which was owned by William O'Brien, a chair factory run by Harry Umberly, and a steam gristmill. James Sabiston opened a carriage works in 1852 in a rented facility. He operated it until 1935, during which he purchased property, 1.4 acres (0.5 ha) for



▲ Bethesda Methodist Church

\$300, from Christopher Robinson in 1892. Newman Silverthorn loaned him the money. He built a new shop, house and barn and kept on with his carriages. When automobiles came on the scene at the turn of the century, he turned to making truck bodies. Other postmasters were William Ward, who owned land on the banks of the Etobicoke Creek and operated a gristmill, William O'Brien and Angus Michie. The post office lasted until May 1, 1919, when the village was on the decline.

The Silverthorns were instrumental in building the Bethesda Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1864 on Lot 2, Con.1, NDS, when half an acre (0.2 ha) was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. James Alderson for £57 (\$138). The church, which was designed by David McDowall and Robert Dorsey, had a foundation of river stone quarried from the Etobicoke Creek. Then a red brick exterior, 30 feet by 40 feet to a height of 16 feet, (9 m x 12 m x 4.9 m) with contrasting brick at the corners, some 34,000 bricks in all at a cost of \$152, and eaves and eight Gothic windows. James Vokes was the mason and he was paid

\$260 for his work. Much of the work was done on a volunteer basis so the church cost \$800 to build. The first minister was Reverend James Greener and the first trustees were: Robert Dorsey, William Clarkson, William and Charles Shaver, James Walker, William Watson and Isaac Willcox.

The Methodists, of the early York-Toronto Circuit, had been having services for many years, holding them in Summerville and Sydenham (Dixie) homes. From 1848 to 1925, the church was in the Cooksville circuit; 1925-1950, the Bethesda (Dixie) United Church of Forest Glen, and 1950, Bethesda.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clarkson looked after a girl's group and they would put on plays for the congregation. One was called, "Mary made some Marmalade." There was a great social life that revolved around the church. The ladies were very competitive in their cooking and baking. They were always trying to outdo one another in serving new dishes and in their baking endeavours. Walter Laughton ran the boys group called the Trail Rangers. There was a Young People's Society. Elizabeth's son, Grant Clarkson, who became a prominent politician, taught Sunday school and was building chairman when an addition was built on the back of the church. Some of the congregation consisted of the Watsons, Laughtons, Robins, Towers and Deaths. Most of these families had their own individual pews and everyone sat in his or her own place each Sunday. In 1914, a stained-glass window depicting Jesus the Shepard was donated in memory of Francis Silverthorn by his daughter, who was married to an Alderson. Land was purchased in November 1927, from John Clarkson for \$1,968 and the church parsonage was constructed and used by 1928.

The Methodists, Congregational and Presbyterian churches were amalgamated in 1925 to form the United Church of Canada and the church was renamed the Bethesda United Church.

On October 6, 1929, the church held a Harvest Service and Reverend T. W. Neal of Toronto presented a new communion table. Reverend W. N. Chantler was the pastor at this time. Reverend A. E. Black of Aurora, who had been a pastor of the church, was the special speaker for the evening service. Roy E. Pallett, director of the choir, provided some splendidly rendered music, with Mrs. Stanley Leuty as soloist.

The 100th anniversary was held in January 1964, with former ministers guesting, Reverend Charles Forth, Reverend Newton

Bowles and Reverend George Payne, who served as the guest speaker. During the church's 100 years, it had had 30 ministers.

The church was closed in May 1967, and the red brick building was sold. It became the Bethel Evangelical Baptist Church at 1801 Dundas Street East. Services, under the direction of Reverend J. Sheridan Bole, were held in the Forest Glen Public School until the new Bethesda United Church, designed by architects, Brown, Brisley and Brown, was built in 1969 on a three-acre (1.2 ha) site. The sod turning ceremony was held in June 1969, and the cornerstone laid by Reverend Donald Bell on October 19th. The multipurpose building at 331 Fieldgate Drive, which would provide a day care nursery and drop-in-centre, had its official opening on March 1, 1970. The Silverthorn window from the original church was installed there until 2003 when it was relocated to the Applewood United Church. With 194 charter members, the church was called The Bethesda United Church of Forest Glen. The congregation amalgamated with the Applewood United Church in September, 2003.



▲ The former Bethesda United Church, 1995
(The Mississauga News)

In 1995, the Bethel Church congregation was in the process of selling the old building, one of the last heritage structures of its time of Gothic-style architecture. It was bought by the Credit Valley Community Church and in 2002, the former church was torn down.



▲ Newman Silverthorn

Aaron Silverthorn passed away in 1872, and his son, Newman, inherited the Silverthorn Mill Farm property. In 1903, Messieurs Lambe and Harris of Meadowvale purchased the timber on Newman Silverthorn's farm. They set up a portable sawmill, cut down the trees and sawed them into lumber. They completed their task in May 1907. They had cut one million feet, which they sold all over Ontario. Their sawmill never caused them any problems throughout the four summers they worked. The Mill Farm would be in Silverthorn hands until John's

great-grandson, Gideon, sold the last piece of property in 1966. He and his wife, Nell had moved from their home in 1958 and the old homestead, which had seen four generations, faced the wrecking ball. Some of the Silverthorn bush has survived and Mill Road, established by John Silverthorn upon his arrival, still remains. The Silverthorn Collegiate is named in remembrance of the Silverthorn's contribution to their community.



▲ Culham's Butcher Shop

Local farmers in the Silverthorn days were John Vanzantee, who had Lot A and part of Lot 1, Con.1, SDS, Abraham Cook, had the other part of Lot 1, Hugh McImoyle, Lot 2 and Philip Bender, Lot 3. On the north side, Vanzantee had Lot A, 1 and 2, Con.1, NDS, Absalom Willcox, Lot 3. Others who lived here at the turn of the century were Truman Culham, whose farm was on the east side of the Etobicoke Creek and Joseph Culham, who bought 80 acres (32 ha) of Lot A, Con.1, NDS, from Christopher Robinson on October 29, 1902, for \$4,400. He was known to operate a butcher shop and travelled far afield to peddle his wares.



▲ Joseph Cullham's Butcher Wagon

Some of the tavern owners down through the years were: John Marshall (applied for a licence, 1866-1867), Thomas Hopkins (1869-1871), Robert Blanchard (1873-1874), Mathew Mahar (1885), and John Newlove (b.1819, d.1863) who applied for a licence in 1857-1858. He was the son of John Newlove, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, before 1830. He took up the collection at St. John's Anglican Church. In 1837, John Sr. gave stone to help build the



Union Church. On John Sr.'s gravestone it reads, "Farewell, vain world, I've had enough of thee, Therefore I am careless what thou sayest of me. What ere thou hast seen amiss in me be sure to shun. Look well to home there is enough to be done."

In 1879 when the Credit Valley Railroad went through Toronto Township, a small station was built to accommodate the Summerville

◀ Train Station



▲ Train Car and Train Station - Steam Era, Milton, 1971 (Ben Madill)

residents. This allowed the local farmers and businesses to have their produce and products transported across the province.

The Summerville Hotel was built and opened by a settler named Alexander Stein, in 1865, when the population of the tiny community numbered 200. In 1873, William O'Brien took over the commercial enterprise that was floundering as a hotel. He converted the building into a general store and post office, and business was brisk for many years. In the 1890s, the McLaughlin family were the third occupants and they served the tiny hamlet for many years. The former hotel became home to several Japanese during World War II (1939-1945). In 1955, Bill Kriss bought the historical building and turned it into a restaurant called Turf Drive Inn.

Summerville resident Murray Alderson was involved in the Fenian Raids of 1866. Following the Battle of Ridgeway on June 2nd against the Fenian Brotherhood, a group of Irish agitators, he was promoted to a Lance Corporal. The Fenians



▲ Fenian Participant, 1866

had been formed in 1857 to bring about the liberation of Ireland from England's domination. These raiders thought that if they invaded Canada they would be able to gain supporters to assist in forcing England to capitulate and give Ireland its independence. The first invasion into Canada West (Ontario) took place on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1866, followed by a major raid on June 1st and Ridgeway on the 2nd. Many men joined the York Militia to fight these invaders. The Fenians were repulsed by the British Militia and no further incidents occurred.

With the turn of the century, Summerville, like so many early villages and hamlets, disappeared, being pulled into the larger community of Dixie. By the 1920s, the Summerville blacksmith shop, built for Isaac Willcox by James Vokes in 1867, and now operated by Robert Parton, was the only sign of the olden days. Angus and Mary



▲ Angus Michie Store



▲ former Angus Michie Store and Post Office

Mitchie bought Philip Dunn's grocery business and opened their general store on April 23, 1919, in a rented building, on the south side of Dundas across from Parton's blacksmith shop. They paid \$100 a month rent and Angus was sworn in as postmaster. To the west of Angus' store was the Summerville Hotel. In November 1924, his barn behind the store burned to the ground and he lost his delivery horse "Dolly" and his storage of feed and grain. In January 1925, Angus bought property across Dundas Street from Rufus Garbutt and had a new two-storey red brick building constructed. He opened for business at this new location on April 23, 1925. They operated their grocery store until June 1959. Then they continued with the post office



▲ Parton Residence

until June 1967. They retired, sold their building and moved to Barrie. Two service stations, one operated by Bert Risch, the other by Stan Langdon, were across from Mitchie's and in 1932, there was a gas war with gas selling five gallons for \$1.

Several of the Stanfield family from Dixie and Burnhamthorpe came to live at Summerville. One was Richard, called Dick, who moved here in the 1920s. He had operated a butcher business in Burnhamthorpe Village and when he first came to Summerville, he had a market garden, then he opened an ice cream booth on Dundas Street. He had five children, Jack, Tom, Ida, Ella and Joe. He was killed on July 17, 1932, by an automobile while crossing the road near his home. He was 80 years old. His son, Jack, was a well known character in the area. He had a milk route for 40 years. He started out by horse and wagon and picked up the farmers' milk and took it into the Toronto stores, then dairies. Then he bought an old truck for transportation. Jack's son, Fred, took over the business, then moved to Barrie when farmers began to sell off their farms. Jack's other son, Gordon, who also drove the milk route, was one of Toronto Township's first police officers. He fathered seven sons, most of whom went on to "hockey" fame. In 1981, his son, Fred, was inducted into the Mississauga Sports Hall of Fame.



▲ Parton House and Blacksmith Shop

A mission, east of the blacksmith shop, was used for religious meetings. A Mr. Downey was operating a wagon shop across Dundas Street, but gradually his business was disappearing with the popularity of the automobile. To the west of the wagon shop was a gravel pit and it was a busy place as gravel was used for the local roads up until the 1970s.

A news item in the *Port Credit Weekly*, dated March 21, 1957, reveals that the Summerville Ratepayers Association were still fighting to retain their tiny community. A meeting was held at the home of Albert St. Louis, 1777 Coram Crescent, to protest against the Toronto Township Planning Board's decision to re-zone the area from residential to industrial. The ratepayers spokesman, W. E. Mills, stated that, "The residents in the area from Summerville to the Etobicoke Township had been led to believe that this area would be zoned for residential only. But the Township is hungry for industrial land and some property in the immediate area has already been sold to industries."

By the early 1960s, Summerville had disappeared in the name of progress. It has been said that, "Sadly, the tranquil little village of Summerville that the Silverthorns knew is now just a faded memory in old photograph albums."

NEWS ITEM

Exciting Happening at Summerville

The hamlet of Summerville was thrown into a turmoil of excitement Friday by the arrival of triplets in the home of Robert Clark, a farmer near the boundary line of Peel. The little trio came early in the morning, and when Dr. Joseph Godfrey, the family physician, informed the father, he was, according to those who were present, the happiest man in Peel County. There are two boys and one girl and both mother and children are doing well. The little strangers are perfectly formed and unusually healthy. Dr. Godfrey stated that he had every reason to hope that all three would live.

The triplets are respectively the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth children, which Mrs. Clark has presented to her husband, all of whom are still living.

Clark is a stout, good natured farmer and makes a very comfortable living on a rented farm of fifty acres. He is very industrious and both he and his wife are popular among their neighbours.

The birth is looked upon as the greatest event that has occurred in the vicinity of Summerville in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. All Friday a constant stream of visitors called at the Clarks' humble home, many driving long distances to congratulate the happy father and make sympathetic enquiries about Mrs. Clark and her tiny babies.

The residents of Summerville have already held an informal meeting to discuss the securing of the Royal bounty usually given to parents of triplets. It has been stated that King Edward has discontinued this practice, adopted by Queen Victoria, but if this statement is confirmed the residents of the village may send a petition asking the King to renew the popular custom.

The Streetsville Review

January 2, 1902

McLaughlin Post Office and General Store ▶

(Photos courtesy of The Region of Peel Archives)



▲ Sabiston's Carriage Shop



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Author's Note: The information on the items written herein has been mostly gathered from the descendants of the families involved, or the businesses, churches and organizations included. All of the articles, which were researched thoroughly at the Region of Peel Archives, the Land Registry, the Mississauga Central Library and the Mississauga Heritage Foundation, were clarified through them. Therefore references were not required. The books and newspaper articles used for research purposes are included below.

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