

12. Carman Methodist Church

(c.1875) 1764 Lakeshore Road West

The earliest recorded Methodist meeting took place in this area in 1826. By 1859 parishioners worshipped at the Merigold Meeting House. In 1875 plans were made to build a new, permanent home for the congregation and Margaret Merigold donated land. The congregation named the church after Bishop Albert Carman. By 1918 it became Clarkson Community Church. A community hall was constructed to the rear of this in 1924 and the following year its name was changed to Clarkson United Church. When the congregation outgrew the 1875 structure, a new home was built in 1956, located at 1700 Mazo Crescent. Since 1964 the old church has served commercial purposes.

13. Barn Antiques

(c. 1827) 1675 Lakeshore Road West

Sydney Preston operated the Clarkson Market, selling vegetables and fruit, out of this old barn. According to local tradition, the barn is believed to have been built around 1827 and was relocated to its current site by Preston. In 1918, Grace Fairbairn began working with Preston and used half of the building to sell antiques. In 1932, Grace took over the entire building and called it Clarkson Market Antiques. A second barn was moved to the site and connected to the earlier structure in the 1930s. In 1966 the building was purchased by Alice Millar who ran Heritage House Antiques until 1970. In 1973, the building was bought by Frank Pleich, who continues the tradition of antique sales.

14. Pattinson House

(c.1915) 972 Clarkson Road South

This house is a fine example of rural architecture and the agricultural roots of Clarkson. The home was built in 1915 by Gordon Pattinson on property he had purchased from the Orr family. He actively farmed his property, raising a variety of vegetables, apples, and strawberries. Gordon was active in the community, attending nearby Carman Church, serving as a school trustee and as Hydro Commissioner.

15. Bush's Inn

(c.1830) 822 Clarkson Road South

Russell Bush built one of the first inns in the area in 1830, with the intent of providing rest and refreshment for weary stagecoach travellers between Toronto and Hamilton. Today, the front of this half-timbered house has been extended towards the road and conceals the original facade. The Inn's role diminished with the arrival of the railway. It was on this property that a later owner, Captain Edward Sutherland, converted some of the land to grow strawberries, the first step to Clarkson attaining its reputation as "The Strawberry Capital of Ontario." This landmark remains a private family home.

16. The Bradley House, The Anchorage & Log Cabin

Museums of Mississauga (c. 1830) 1620 Orr Road

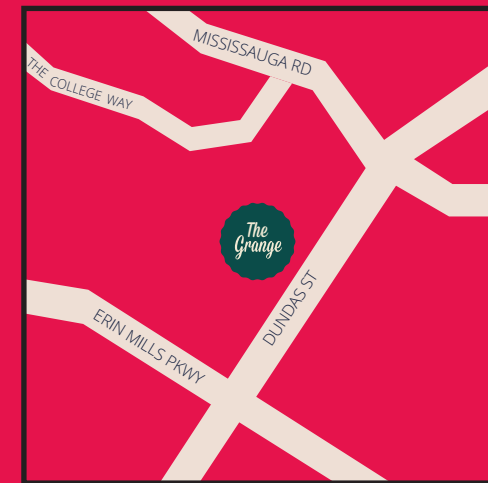
Bradley House is believed to be the only surviving residence of the original families of Merigold's Point. Lewis Bradley, a United Empire Loyalist, received a Crown land grant in 1810 and constructed a log cabin. He and his wife Elizabeth (nee Merigold) constructed this one-and-a-half storey saltbox-style farmhouse around 1830. It has been restored and furnished to reflect daily life in that era, and has been open as a public museum since 1967. Although moved from its original location close to the lake, the building still stands on part of the original 200 acre Bradley farm. The Museum site also features The Anchorage, a Regency-style cottage built circa 1830, which was once the home of retired British Naval Commander, John Skynner. On his retirement in 1839, Skynner is said to have remarked: "Here I will rest; this will be my anchorage." The house was originally located on the lakeshore, a short distance west, near Lakeside Park. This Regency-style dwelling was occupied by the Skynner family until 1853. In 1978 the building was donated and moved to this site, and today provides gallery space, meeting rooms, offices, and artifact storage facilities for the Museums. The mid-19th century log cabin is the newest addition to the site. First built near Mono Mills, the cabin was moved to Port Credit as a Centennial project of the local Rovers and Scouts. Slated for demolition in 2002, it was saved by the fundraising efforts of the Friends of the Museums of Mississauga. <https://culture.mississauga.ca/museums>



Bradley Log Cabin

17. Rattray Marsh

Rattray Marsh is a significant and protected natural conservation area. Originally designated as a Masting Lot because of its majestic white pines, the land provided masts to the British Navy. Known at one point as the Oliphant Swamp, after the property owners, other early settling families on the property included the Hendershott, Slade and Peer families. Major Rattray bought the property in 1945 from H.H. Fudger. The gates to Fudger's former estate, which was known as Barrymede, mark an access point along Meadow Wood Road and along nearby Bexhill Road. Today, a trail and boardwalk allows passage through the sensitive marsh. It is one of the last natural shingle-bar marshes along Lake Ontario.



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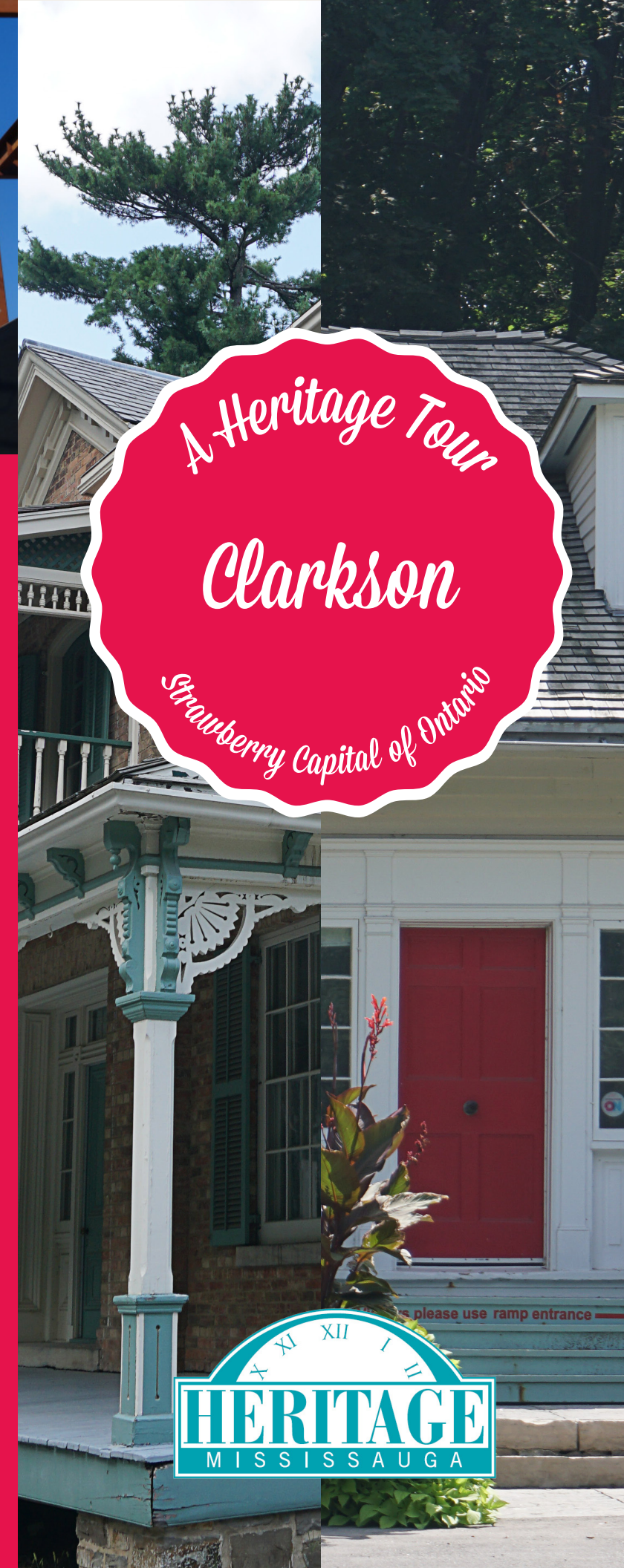
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Clarkson History

Driving into Clarkson today, newcomers might wonder at the “Welcome” signs that greet them. Certainly, to the average passer-by, following Lakeshore Road or Southdown Road, there might be little to remind them visually of the village’s rich historical roots. There was a time, not so long ago, that Clarkson was a rural village within the Township of Toronto (now the City of Mississauga). The first land patent was given to Henry Gable on December 19, 1807. The Bradley, Clarkson, Gable, Greeniaus, Hammond, Hendershott, Jarvis, Marlatt, Merigold, Monger, Oliphant, Shook and Thompson families were amongst the earliest settlers. Many of them were United Empire Loyalists. The area became referred to as “Merigold’s Point”, after the prominent Merigold family who arrived in 1808. However, over time, the developing community unofficially became known as “Clarkson’s Corners” after Warren Clarkson. In 1850, the road alignment which bordered Warren’s property was officially recognized as Clarkson Road. In 1855, the Great Western Railway arrived. A train station was on part of Warren Clarkson’s property and given the name of “Clarksons”. The Clarkson family also operated the Post Office and General Store, located North of the railway tracks on Clarkson Road. The name of the station, and the surrounding area, was later shortened to “Clarkson”. Although the community was never incorporated as an independent village, in its heyday Clarkson was recognized as the “Strawberry Capital of Ontario”.

1. Benares Historic House

Museums of Mississauga (c.1857) 1503 Clarkson Road N.

This Georgian Revival-style house was built in 1857, and is one of the few remaining upper-middle class homes from 19th century Clarkson. Constructed by Edgar Neave, who sold the extensive property and unfinished house to Captain James and Elizabeth Harris in 1836. The house was named “Benares” in tribute to the holy Hindu city; both Neave and Harris had served with the British Military in India. Benares suffered a fire in 1855, and only the original summer kitchen at the back of the house survived. The present house was constructed by Robert Leslie, Charles Dingwall and William Heron of Streetsville in 1857. Benares Historic House, the remaining original outbuildings, and most of its contents were donated by the three great-grandchildren of Captain Harris – Geoffrey Harris Sayers, Dora Sayers Caro and Barbara Sayers Larson – to the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1968. Restored to reflect the First World War era, Benares is owned and operated by the City of Mississauga as apart of the Museums of Mississauga: <https://culture.mississauga.ca/museums>



The Bradley House

Mazo de la Roche

(1879-1961)

From 1924 to 1928, author Mazo de la Roche was a summer neighbour of the Harrises of Benares, living nearby in “Trail Cottage”. It was there that she wrote her award-winning, best-selling novel “Jalna”, the first of 16 novels about the fictional Whiteoaks family. Her books have sold over 10 million copies in more than 100 languages. In 2008 the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada honoured Mazo de la Roche by unveiling a plaque at Benares. Some believe that the Harris family & Benares may have been inspiration for her fictional stories of the Whiteoaks of Jalna.

2. Springcreek Cemetery

(c.1824) 1390 Clarkson Road North

Originally known as Chambers’ Spring Creek Grave Ground, this cemetery is among the oldest active cemeteries in Mississauga. Early trustees of the cemetery were Warren Clarkson and Nathaniel Hemphill. This cemetery has always been privately maintained and independent of any church or government affiliation. Many of the founding families from Clarkson and the surrounding area, including members of the Bradley, Clarkson, Gable, Greeniaus, Marlatt, Merigold, Oliphant, Oughtred, Peer and Shook families, are buried within this historic cemetery. Several veterans of the War of 1812 are also buried here, as is well-known author John Mitchell, who wrote Yellow Briar under the pen name Patrick Slater.

3. Sayers-Larson Log House

1723 Birchwood Drive

This log house was designed by Beverly Sayers circa 1920 on the Harris property. Barbara Larson, the great-granddaughter of Captain James Beveridge Harris also lived here. This unique private family home is designated under the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

4. David Terry House

(c.1928) 1333 Clarkson Road North

This house was built in 1928 by Arthur Durie, and later sold to the Fasken family. David Terry, son of Charles R. Terry, bought the property in 1936. David led the way in terms of innovations for Clarkson farming. He used the latest technologies in refrigeration and product marketing to extend the fruit growing season for strawberries, and for the sale of other soft fruits. He was a founder of Clarkson Co-operative Storage Limited. David wrote a number of articles for the Ontario Department of Agriculture’s annual report, and was feature correspondent for the Fruit Growers’ Association of Ontario.

5. Charles Terry House

(c.1879) 1040 Welwyn Drive

This house was built c1879 by the Bowbeer family, and was purchased in 1910 by Charles R. Terry. The Terry family hosted the annual veterans’ Strawberry Festival at their home between 1919 and the late 1940s. These festivals were organized by the Clarkson Women’s Institute.

6. Edith Clarkson House

(c.1913) 1160 Clarkson Road North

Edith Clarkson, Warren Clarkson’s granddaughter, took over management of the family store and post office around 1904, and expanded the business. In 1913, Edith built this Edwardian style house for herself, just north of the family store. Edith, the last of the direct descendants of Warren Clarkson in the Clarkson community, died in 1919.

7. Oak Tree Park

Clarkson Road North

On the east side of Clarkson Road North is a small park, which is home to one of the oldest trees in Mississauga. While the age of the tree is uncertain, its generous dimensions are evidence that it has survived many generations of change.

8. William Clarkson House

(c.1860) 1140 Clarkson Road North

The William Clarkson House is a one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival home. William was the son of Warren Clarkson. William took over operation of the family store and post office in 1865.

9. Clarkson General Store

(c.1860) 1130-1132 Clarkson Road North

The Clarkson Store and the William Clarkson House are among the few remaining structures from the historic core of Clarkson. The General Store and Post Office provided one of the cornerstones of the community. Warren Clarkson built the first general store in the Clarkson area on this site in 1835, which was replaced c1865 by William Clarkson. This 1865 store was extensively remodeled in 1806 by Edith Clarkson. The Clarkson General Store was home to the first telephone in the community in 1905. Clarkson installed in 1905. After the 1919 the store and post office left the Clarkson family and later owners included H.U. Hare, J. Jamieson and W.T. McCord. Harry Gerhart purchased the store in 1944 and it became known as the Carload Groceteria. Another portion of the store operated, for a time, as the Normandy House.

10. Clarkson’s Corners & Railway Crossing

The original rail tracks were laid in 1855, crossing through a portion of Warren Clarkson’s property. The Railway Station was located on the west side of Clarkson Road. Other buildings once located nearby included Izatt’s Basket Factory and the Merchant’s Bank (later Auld’s Butcher Shop). Reportedly, in 1915, a sign was erected at the Clarkson railway station declaring “Through this station passes more strawberries than any other station in Ontario.”



Bush’s Inn

11. Clarkson-Barnett House

(c. 1819) 1084 Fellen Place

The Clarkson-Barnett House, a private family home, is one of the oldest surviving structures in Mississauga. Warren Clarkson was born in Albany, New York in 1793. In 1808, he travelled to York (modern-day Toronto). While there, he met Thomas Merigold who had received a land grant in Toronto Township, and convinced Warren to settle nearby. In 1816, Warren married Susannah Shook and in 1819 purchased parts of Lots 29 and 30, amounting to just over 120 acres. After building a small cabin in 1891, a new house was built 15 feet away between 1820 and 1825. According to local tradition, the original home and the newer house were connected by a “spinning room” in 1858, creating the layout of the home that we see today. In 1936, Major John and Blanche Barnett purchased the home from the Clarkson family. The house remains on its original site, facing Clarkson Road, although a modern subdivision has developed around it.