

13. Barker-Kellhammer House

(c. 1921) 2581 Mindemoya Rd.

This two-and-a-half storey red brick house was built immediately following the fire of 1919, and was finished in 1921. The house was built for John and Catherine Barker and their family following the loss of the original home and general store. This picturesque home has been a private residence throughout its history. Remaining on the property is an outbuilding that was once connected to Burke's implement shop.

14. Blair-Burke House

(c. 1835) 2595 Jarvis Street

This house is believed to be the oldest surviving building in Erindale Village, and may have been built by Ira Van Valkenburgh, a miller, or John Blair, a carpenter, between 1835 and 1845. The property was purchased in 1902 by George Burke, who ran an implement shop directly across the street from the house. Local tradition also suggests that the building once housed a small store.

15. Taylor-Froebel House

(c. 1878) 1584 Dundas Street W.

Emerson Taylor, who immigrated to Canada in 1837 from Pennsylvania, built this house between 1875 and 1878. Emerson owned the Royal Exchange Hotel, was a local Magistrate and Justice-of-Peace, and he donated land for the building of the nearby Methodist Church in 1877. Emerson also owned a sawmill, knitting mill, and a fanning mill that produced wood furniture and grandfather clocks. A later owner was Vin Robinson who ran a blacksmith shop and hardware store.

16. Erindale Presbyterian Church

(c. 1877) 1560 Dundas Street W.

Emerson Taylor, owner of the Royal Exchange Hotel, allowed Methodist services to take place in the hall above the hotel drive shed for many years. Congregation members eventually questioned the appropriateness of the venue due to the alcohol being served in the hotel. As a result, Emerson donated a corner of his own land for a new church to be built. In 1877 the congregation commissioned Christopher Bamford of Streetsville to build the church. The Springfield Methodist Church lost its original spire circa 1921, and in 1925 became the Erindale United Church. The United congregation relocated in 1964, and sold this building to a Presbyterian congregation. The spire was replaced in 2010, after having been lost to fire in the 1920s.

17. Former St. Peter's Anglican Rectory

(c. 1861) 1556 Dundas Street W.

Under the direction of Reverend Thomas Hodge, an Anglican Rectory was built on this site in 1861, replacing a former inn that had been lost to a fire. Known as the "Old Manse", the building was built by local resident Thomas Barker in an austere Georgian Revival style. The building was sold in 1960 and converted to commercial uses. Major restorations to this Designated heritage building were undertaken in 2006 and 2007.



Former St. Peter's Anglican Rectory

18. Vokes-Russell House

(c. 1935) 1484 Adamson Street

This stone house was likely built by Miles Vokes, a stonemason, between 1915 and 1930, either for the Wilson family or for subsequent property owner, Dr. William Russell. Russell, a Toronto physician, purchased this property in 1928. Once referred to as the "Pine-Hill Farm" and "Chatham House", the property once consisted of the land east of Proudfoot Street in the Village, with a private lane leading to Dundas Street and a gatehouse.

19. Bannan-Rainville House

(c. 1855) 1532 Adamson St.

Relatively little is known about the history of this early farmhouse. It is believed to have been built circa 1855 by James Bannan, and later was owned by the Wilson, Wilcox, Hopkins and Rainville families. In 1990 the house was relocated slightly east of its original location into a new basement foundation.

20. Lees-Ford House

(c. 1917) Jarvis St.

This home was built circa 1917 for the Lees family, and from 1933 to 1937 was home to local historian and author Verna Mae Weeks. In 1937 the house and surrounding property were purchased by John Huston, and this house served as the gatehouse for his estate. It was later owned by the Ford family, and amongst other families.

21. "Riverbend" Huston-MacDonald House

(c. 1930) 2570 Jarvis Street

This house was built by financier and importer John Huston around 1930, who dubbed the property "Riverbend". Later owners included the Carruthers and MacDonald families. The home, built from Credit Valley stone, was originally located a short distance west of its current location, and was relocated in the early 1970s.

22. Schneller Log Cabin

(c. 1855) 2542 Jarvis Street

Built of hand-hewn logs around 1855, this log cabin originally stood near Molesworth, Ontario, and was relocated here by the Schneller family in the late 1970s.



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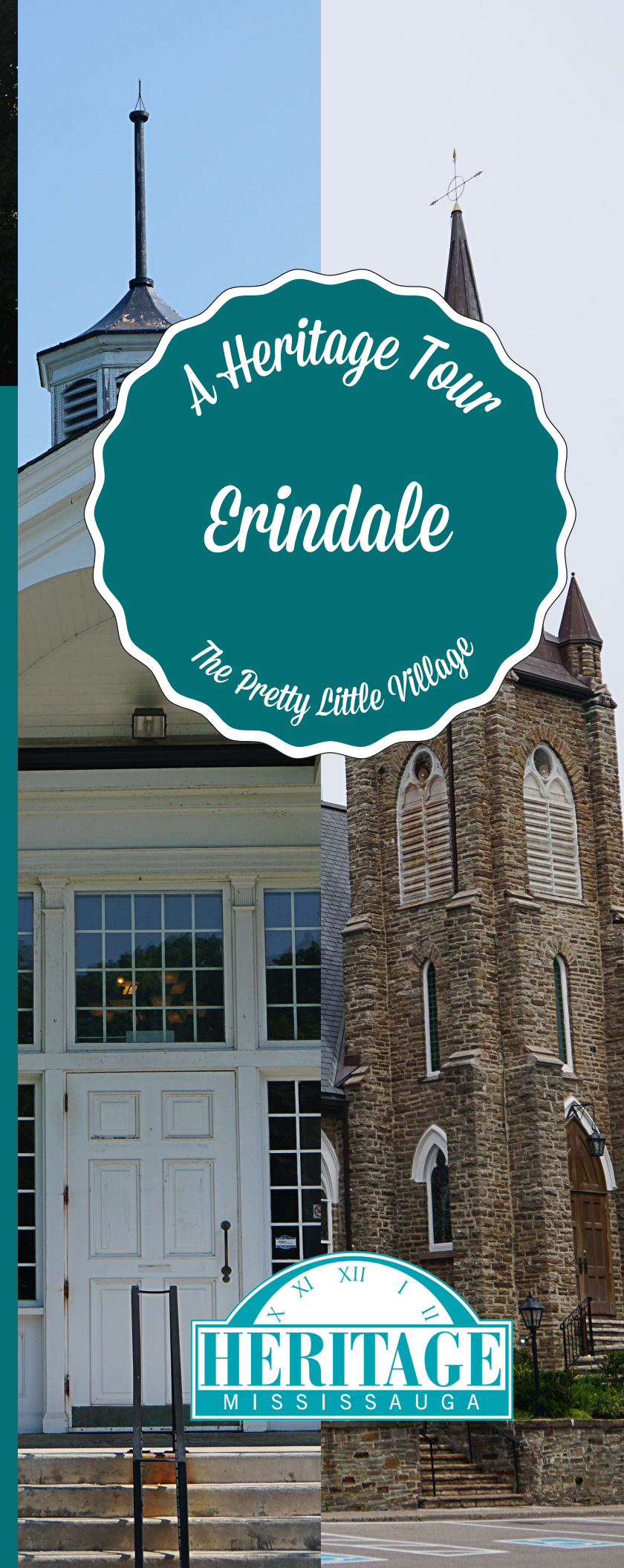
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Historical Erindale

The story of Erindale Village begins in 1822 when a block of land, known as the Racey Tract, was opened for settlement under the direction of Thomas Racey, a crown agent. In 1825 village lots were auctioned off, with the village first being known as “Toronto”, and later as “Credit”, “Springfield, and “Springfield-on-the-Credit”. The founding fathers of nearby St. Peter’s Anglican Church and the surrounding community are recognized as being: General Peter Adamson, Doctor Joseph Adamson, Alexander Proudfoot, Colonel William Thompson, Fredrick Starr Jarvis, and Henry Carpenter. Most of these founding fathers are commemorated with street names. Other prominent early residents included: Sir John Beverley Robinson, hotel owner Emerson Taylor, miller John McGill, and brewer Samuel Conover. It was not until 1900 that the village of “Erindale” was named after the estate of Reverend James Magrath. Erindale served as a stopping place for those travelling between Hamilton and York (Toronto). The village contained the renowned Royal Exchange Hotel, a number of general stores, mills, and churches. The village began to decline when it was bypassed by the Great Western Railway in 1855. The Credit Valley Railway arrived in 1879 and built a station nearby, on Erindale Station Road. In 1919 Erindale suffered a fire, and most was lost that was rebuilt. Erindale amalgamated with other villages in Toronto Township in 1968 to form the Town of Mississauga.

1. “The Grange” Robinson-Adamson House

(c. 1828) 1821 Dundas Street W.

The Grange, also known as the Robinson-Adamson House after its first and last private owners, was built around 1828 for Sir John Beverley Robinson, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada. It is believed that the house served as a summer retreat, hunting lodge, and early administrative office for Robinson, who had been appointed Executor of Indian Land Sales in Toronto Township. Over the years the house has served as a family residence for Colonel William Thompson, Dr. Beaumont Dixie, Weymouth Schreiber and Harry Adamson. The building was donated to the City of Mississauga in 1978, and today is home to Heritage Mississauga. This Designated heritage building is recognized by the Ontario Heritage Trust as a fine example of Ontario Regency construction.

2. Hammond House

(c. 1866) 2625 Hammond Rd.

In 1838 Oliver Hammond married Sarah Ann Carpenter, daughter of Henry Carpenter, UE. Through his marriage Oliver gained title to 100 acres of land, and built a modest home and farm. Oliver became very successful, and was an active member of the community, serving as a Justice-of-the-Peace, notary, and a Churchwarden for St. Peter’s Anglican Church. Oliver built this house, a substantial red brick home, in 1866. Oliver’s son, Thomas Mercer Hammond, inherited the property in 1874, and followed in his father’s footsteps as both a successful farmer and as a churchwarden. The Designated Hammond House remains a historic landmark and private family home today.

3. St. Peter’s Anglican Church

(c. 1826) 1745 Dundas Street W.

An Anglican congregation was formed in 1821 and met in the home of General Peter Adamson. In 1826 land was acquired for a church and cemetery and a small white clapboard structure was erected here shortly after. In the fall of 1827 a permanent minister was assigned to the Church in Reverend James Magrath. An Ontario Heritage Trust plaque near the driveway entrance commemorates Reverend Magrath. A larger church of Credit Valley stone was erected in 1887 thanks to the help of local settlers who hauled the stone and some notaries who helped raise the funds. The bell tower was added in 1910, while the Narthex was added in 1959. The church features stained-glass windows honouring many of the founding families. The cemetery behind the church actually consists of two historic cemeteries: the Anglican Cemetery, closer to the church, and the Cosmopolitan or union cemetery.

4. Former Erindale Public School

(c. 1922) 3057 Mississauga Rd.

Formerly known as S.S. #4, this was the 3rd school to serve Erindale Village. The present structure, which houses the bell from the 1872 school, was built in 1922. It is a particularly fine example of early 20th century Neo-classical and Colonial Revival architecture. In 1957 the building became the Springbank Community Centre, and is now owned by the University of Toronto.

5. Glen Erin Hall, Glen Erin Inn

(c. 1928) 1695 The Collegeway

William Watson Evans, a Toronto lawyer and financier, built this estate in 1928. Dubbed “Glen Erin Hall”, the estate included 80 acres of property and hosted society balls for Toronto elite. During WWII the building housed students and the staff from St. Hilda’s Girls School in England. The estate was then sold to the Robert Simpson Company, which used the property as a convalescent home for employees. In 1961, the estate was sold to the Basilian Fathers, and it later served the Sole Jewish Congregation. In 1986 the property was renovated into a spa and inn.

6. Former Winding Lane Bird Sanctuary

(c. 1930) 3230 Mississauga Rd.

A stone pillar on the west side of Mississauga Road, across from the UTM campus, marks the site to the entrance of the former Winding Lane Bird Sanctuary. Hance Roy Ivor, a renowned ornithologist, began operating a bird sanctuary here circa 1930. After Roy’s death, the sanctuary continued to be cared for by Bernice Inman. It is now owned by the City of Mississauga.



Hammond House

7. University of Toronto Mississauga

(1967) 3359 Mississauga Rd.

Formerly known as Erindale College, the campus opened its doors in 1967. UTM faculty are educators and research scholars. The University has become an internationally acclaimed school.

8. “Lislehurst” UTM Principal’s Residence

(c. 1882) University of Toronto Mississauga

Lislehurst is the last remaining trio of Tudor-styled houses built by the Schreiber family in the 1880s on 150 acres of land. The property was left in trust to the children of Weymouth Schreiber and his wife Harriet DeLisle in 1869. Weymouth George and his family arrived in Canada around 1875, and built summer houses in Erindale. Their three homes on this property were named Lislehurst, Mount Woodham and Iverholme.

The family also built a nearby house for their groundskeeper. In 1913 Iverholme burned, and in 1928 the entire estate was sold to Reginald Watkins, who tore down Mount Woodham and enlarged Lislehurst. The property was purchased by the University of Toronto in 1964, and Lislehurst became the principal’s private residence. An Ontario Heritage Trust plaque near the entrance to Principal’s Road honours Charlotte Schreiber.

9. The Credit River

The river flows over 125 kms from its headwaters near Orangeville, carving out a wide valley. As the river approaches Dundas Street, the river encounters shale formations from ancient Lake Iroquois, which result in the river making a sharp bend as it flows southward, giving the Village its nickname: “The Crook of the Credit”.

10. Dundas Street

Surveyed 1794-1796

Dundas Street was originally surveyed and cleared by the Queen’s Rangers in 1794-1796, by order of then Lieutenant Governor Sir John Graves Simcoe. It served initially as a military road. Also known as the Governor’s Road, “Dundas” takes its name from the British Secretary of War in 1794, Lord Henry Dundas. Dundas Street originally took a sharp “S-turn” as it wound into the valley at Erindale. Straightened and widened in the 1950s, part of the “S-turn” remains as Dundas Crescent.

11. Former Erindale Hydro Dam

(c. 1910) Erindale Park, Dundas Street W.

Construction on the dam began in 1904, however delays prevented it from being complete until 1910. When complete, the dam and hydro station produced electricity for the New Toronto area. The dam flooded much of the valley, creating a 125-acre lake where Erindale Park is today. Ontario Hydro operated the site from 1916 until 1923 when the facility was closed. In 1941 the lake was drained and the dam destroyed. In 1977, large portions of the dam and the hydro generating station were removed. Partial remnants, including a portion of the dam and the hydro tunnel leading to the generating station survive.

12. Erindale Community Hall

(c. 1928) 1620 Dundas Street W.

In the last quarter of the 19th Century, the Parish Hall, General Store and Post Office, and the Royal Exchange Hotel formed the commercial core of Erindale. In 1919, fire swept Erindale, destroying much of its old core, including the original hall on this site. A community-based committee was formed to oversee the building of a new hall. The new hall was officially opened in 1928 by Lieutenant Governor W.D. Ross. Still owned and operated by a Board of Directors and separate from municipal support, the Erindale Community Hall hosts many community events and is available for public rental.