

14. Lorne Park

The historic village of Lorne Park, distinct from the well-known Lorne Park Estates, developed north of Lakeshore Road along Lorne Park Road. Lorne Park was named after the Governor General of Canada, 1878-1883, the Marquis de Lorne. Despite being surrounded by more prominent villages, Lorne Park developed an independent character of its own. Lorne Park was home to the famed Glen Leven Hotel, the Albertonia Hotel, a general store and post office, the Lorne Park Mission Hall, an early public library, a church, a community hall, a school, and the Lockerby Poultry Farm, amongst numerous other businesses. Landmarks scattered along Lorne Park's roads recall the early development of the village.

15. McCurdy's Corners

McCurdy's Corners was located at the intersection of Ninth Line and Derry Road. The hamlet was originally part of Trafalgar Township in Halton County, until 1974 when the Mississauga border was extended to Ninth Line. At McCurdy's Corners there was a Methodist Church and a schoolhouse. McCurdy's Corners was also home to a literary and debating society, which founded a local newspaper, the "McCurdy's Corners Herald".



Mount Charles, King Cemetery

16. Mount Charles

Originally known as King's Crossing, Mount Charles developed around the intersection of Derry and Dixie roads in Northwest Toronto Township. The village grew to include a general store and post office, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a wagon maker, and a weaver, an early Methodist Church and cemetery, and a hotel. Mount Charles shared a public school with the nearby hamlet of Palestine. A cemetery along Dixie Road is one of the few visible reminders of Mount Charles

17. Palestine

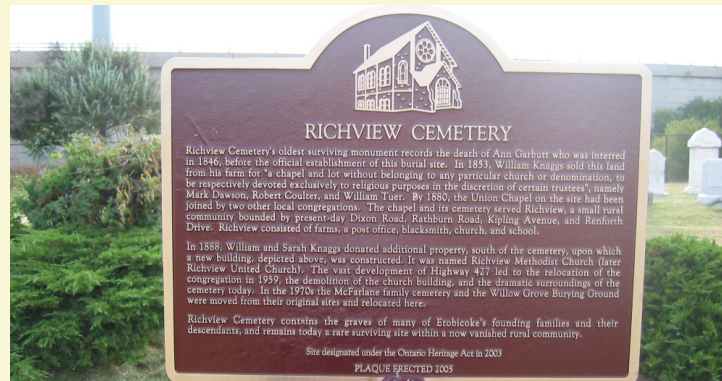
Palestine developed around the intersection of Derry and Tomken roads. Palestine was never large enough to have its own post office or other early pioneer industries, and it remained largely a rural crossroads hamlet. A schoolhouse was opened in Palestine in 1842, and replaced with larger buildings in 1863 and 1886 respectively. The Palestine Primitive Methodist Church opened in December of 1870, and functioned until 1962. Palestine also had a general store (apparently poorly stocked) and an inn. The four corners of Palestine became humorously referred to as Education, Damnation, Salvation and Starvation.

18. Pucky Huddle

The crossroads hamlet of Pucky Huddle grew around the modern intersection of Burnhamthorpe and Tomken roads. Pucky Huddle was known as a rough-and-tumble locale, well known for the Pucky Huddle Tavern. The small crossroads was also home to Tolman's Brickyard and Cosgrave's Brewery.

19. Richview

To the modern traveller all that remains of Richview is a small cemetery located within the on-ramps of highways 401, 427 and Eglinton Avenue. The historic hamlet of Richview was a border village, located partly in Toronto Township and partly in Etobicoke. The community boasted a church, a school, a general store, an inn, a post office, a blacksmith, and a butcher, amongst other local businesses. Richview farms were once renowned for tomato growing.



Richview Cemetery Plaque

20. Sheridan

The historic village of Sheridan grew around the intersection of Winston Churchill Boulevard and the Middle Road (now the Queen Elizabeth Way). Originally known as Hammondsville, Sheridan was named after British playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan in 1857. The village was home to a general store, a post office, a Methodist (later United) Church, a school, a Temperance Hall, a tannery, a blacksmith, and a chair factory. Sheridan Nurseries was founded in, and named after, the village of Sheridan. Sheridan College, Sheridan Homelands, Sheridan Centre and Sheridan Park all recall the name of this former hamlet.

21. Snider's Corners

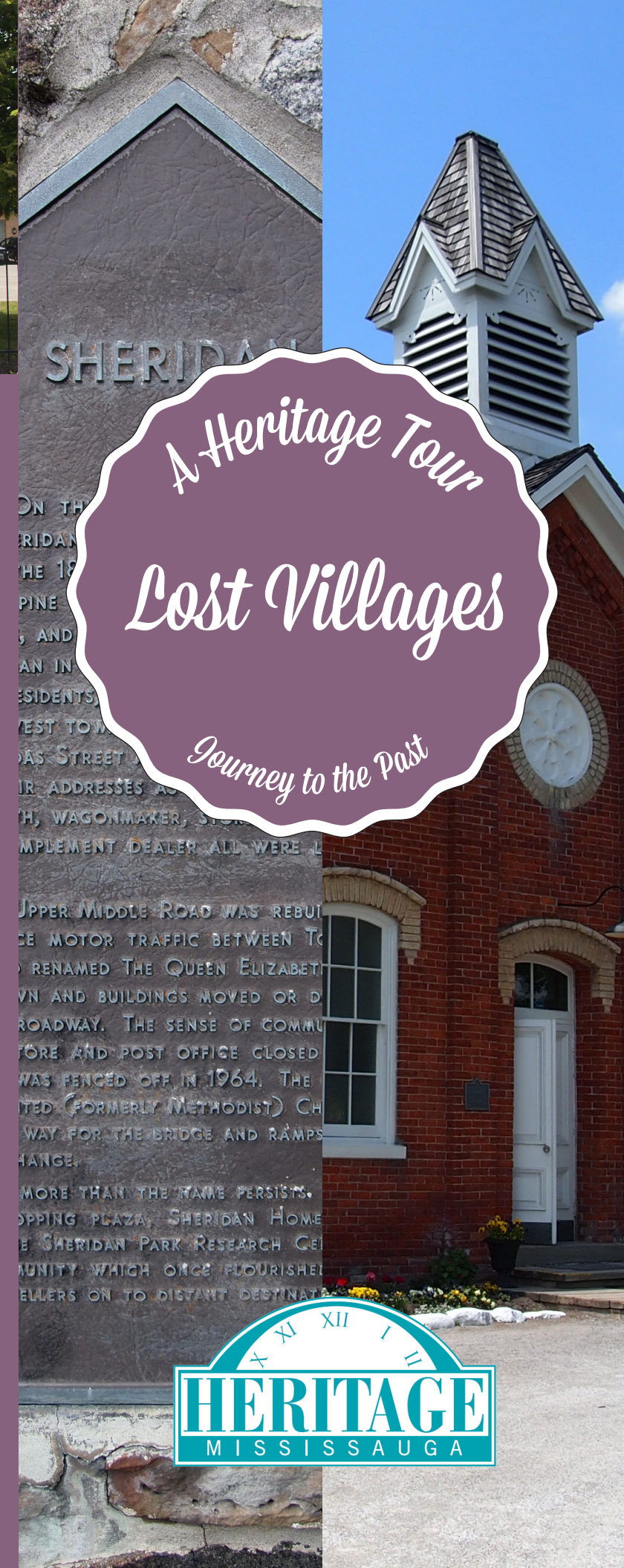
Located around the intersection of Ninth Line and Burnhamthorpe Road, Snider's Corners was named after an early settling family. The crossroads community was once home to a Wesleyan Methodist Church and a one-room schoolhouse. Little remains of Snider's Corners today.

22. Summerville

Summerville developed around the crossing of Dundas Street and the Etobicoke Creek. Originally known as Silverthorn's Mill or Mill Place, the community grew to include a mill, two blacksmiths, a hotel, a tavern, a general store, a post office, two schools, a church, and a carriage works. Summerville began to disappear with the widening of Dundas Street and lowering of water levels in the Etobicoke Creek. There are few visible reminders today.

23. Whaley's Corners

Whaley's Corners developed around the intersection of the Town Line (now Winston Churchill Boulevard) and Steeles Avenue. The community was named for the Whaley family, a prominent settling family. Whaley's Corners was home to a general store, a toll gate, a schoolhouse, the Mount Zion Methodist Church, a blacksmith and an ashery. A cairn within the historic Mount Zion Cemetery remembers the former church and the historic hamlet of Whaley's Corners.



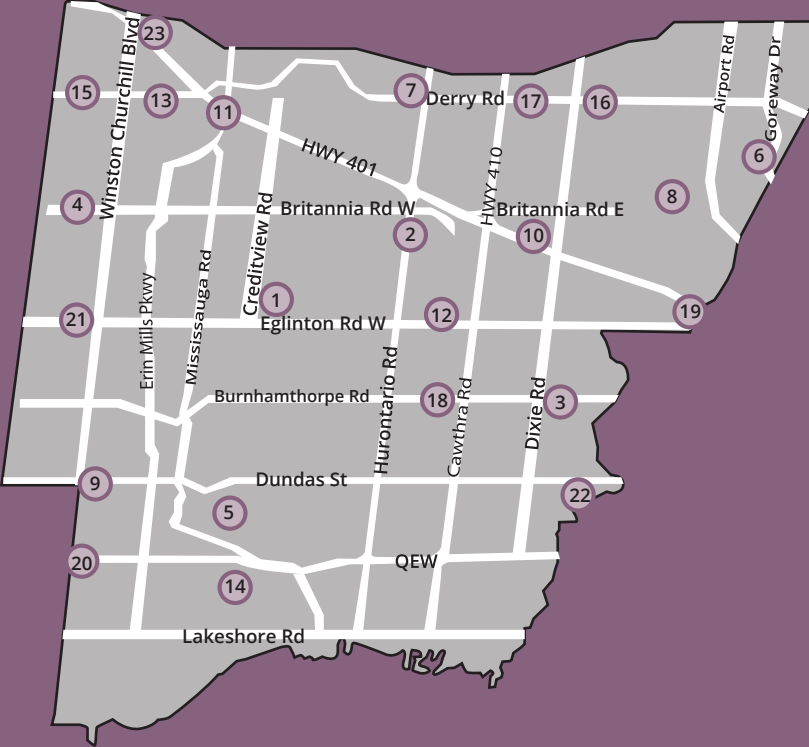
A Heritage Tour
Lost Villages
Journey to the Past



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Lost Villages

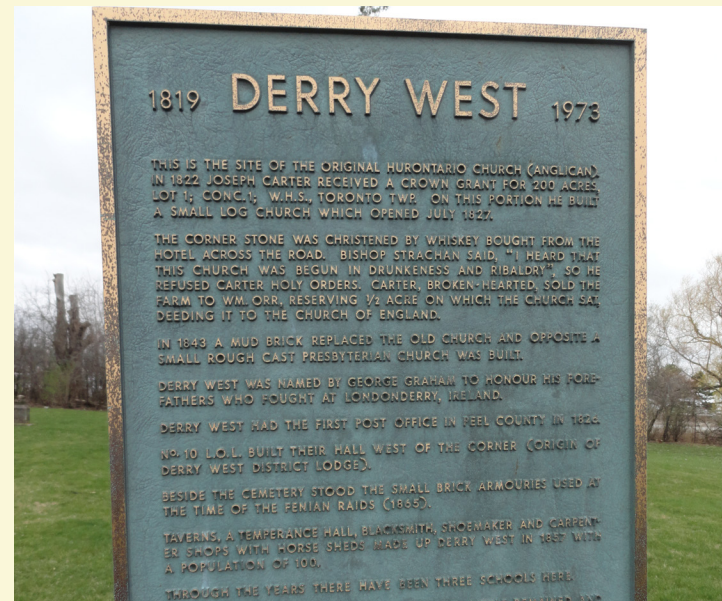
Outside of the larger former villages that make up the City of Mississauga, there is little visible evidence that Toronto Township (now the City of Mississauga) was once made up of a series of small hamlets and cross-road communities – our “Lost Villages”. Early hamlets directly serviced the needs of their immediate areas, often provided cradle-to-grave amenities, rooted to settlement lifestyles and activities, and their growth or decline was in direct response to the needs of their immediate area. The hamlets and villages traditionally grew around major crossroads and routes of travel. These smaller hamlets were dependent on local road traffic and were connected to the ebbs and flows of larger nearby villages and towns. The coming of the railways and other changes in transportation often isolated many of the smaller hamlets and exposed them to wider competition for services. As a result, many of the cross-road hamlets lost their importance and began to decline. The “Lost Villages” reached their peak between 1850 and 1900. By 1915, they had gradually faded into obscurity.

1. Barberton

The historic mill-village of Barberton developed just north of the modern intersection of Mississauga Road and Eglinton Avenue, along the Credit River. Barbertown Road follows the main thoroughfare that led through the heart of the community to the mill complex. Also once referred to as Creditvale, the still-functioning mill complex is the oldest continually operated industrial site in Mississauga, with the first mill on the property having been established circa 1826. Interpretive plaques along the Culham Trail highlight the significant history of Barberton, and a number of heritage landmarks, including the Barber House and two mill-workers’ cottages, recall the early years of the village.

2. Britannia

The Britannia Schoolhouse provides a strong visible reminder of the historic village of Britannia. The village developed around the intersection of Britannia Road and Hurontario Street. Near the southeast corner remains the former Britannia Wesleyan Methodist (United) Church and historic cemetery, while further south are the Britannia Schoolhouse and remnant Britannia Farm. Britannia once boasted a wagon shop, a carpenter, a general store and a blacksmith shop.



Derry West Plaque

3. Burnhamthorpe

The hamlet of Burnhamthorpe, formerly known as “Sand Hill”, grew around the intersection of Dixie and Burnhamthorpe roads. Named after the birthplace of Lord Horatio Nelson, Burnhamthorpe grew to include a school, a church, a general store, a Sons of Temperance Hall, a steam-powered grist mill, a blacksmith, a carriage shop, a cheese factory and shoemaker shop. Burnhamthorpe was also home to respected doctor Moses Henry Aikins.

4. Clogheneagh

Little is known of Clogheneagh. It was located near the intersection of Airport Road and Northwest Drive, near Malton. Clogheneagh was founded by Colonel Connell Baldwin. It has been said that “few more gallant gentlemen graced the colonial stage”. Named after his Irish birthplace, Baldwin built a large manor house, a small Catholic Church, and a schoolhouse on his property. During the Irish famine in the 1850s, Baldwin turned his estate into an isolation hospital for ill Irish immigrants. A small cemetery, now lost, was also established on the property.

5. Credit Mission Village

The Credit Mission, also known as the Credit Indian Village, was located on the site of what is today the Mississauga Golf & Country Club on Mississauga Road. Established in 1826 under the direction of Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby), a Chief of the Indigenous Mississaugas, and Colonel James Givens, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the village was located on the high grounds overlooking the Credit River. The valley lands were used for cultivating crops. The village included some 25 cabins, a school and chapel, a store, a blacksmith, and a large sawmill. With the relocation of the Mississaugas in 1846-47, some of the small cabins were used by early settlers.



Chi-twaa Tigaanes (The Sacred Garden), Credit Mission site

6. Diamond (The Catholic Swamp)

Not every “lost village” was in essence a village. Some were loosely connected farming communities with daily life focused around a local church, store or school. The hamlet of Diamond was originally part of Trafalgar Township, roughly situated around the intersection of Ninth Line and Britannia Road. The “Catholic Swamp” was so named because of the concentration of Irish Catholic families who settled here in the 1820s and 1830s. A small rural church and cemetery was established in 1823. The crossroads community was also home to a weaver’s shop, a school, and a general store which operated under the name of “California”.

7. Derry West

Derry West was located around the intersection of Derry Road and Hurontario Street. The village was named by the Graham family whose ancestors had fought in the Battle of Londonderry, Ireland. Originally named Derry-in-the-West, the name was later shortened. Derry Road was once known as Holderness Street and later as the Derry West Sideroad. Derry West was once a prosperous village, home to an Anglican Church, a Presbyterian Church, an inn, a hotel, a tavern, the Orange Lodge, a Temperance Hall, a school, a general store and a blacksmith shop. It was also home to the first Post Office in Toronto Township. Derry West once vied with Brampton, Malton and Streetsville to become the County Seat, but was swept by fire in 1867, and much of what was lost was not rebuilt.

8. Elmbank

Elmbank was located near the historic intersection of Britannia Road and 5th Line East (Torbram Road), although the intersection no longer exists and its location today is within the grounds of Pearson International Airport. Elmbank developed some traditional early businesses such as a general store, a post office, a school, a blacksmith, a carriage maker and a cheese factory. Elmbank was also home to two early churches, namely a Wesleyan Methodist Church and a Roman Catholic Church. Both cemeteries attached to these churches were relocated over the years as the airport expanded and vestiges of Elmbank disappeared.

9. Frogmore

Frogmore developed around the modern intersection of Winston Churchill Boulevard and Dundas Street. It was named after a Royal country retreat in England. The hamlet was once home to a general store, a post office, a school, the Zion Wesleyan Methodist Church, a wagon-maker, and the Conover Brewery.

10. Hanlan

The hamlet of Hanlan developed around the intersection of Britannia and Tomken roads. Beginning around 1830 the growing community added a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, a tinsmithy, a shoemaker, a general store, a post office, a church and a school. In the 1870s the community was formally named in honour of famed Canadian oarsman Edward (Ned) Hanlan. Hanlan is remembered today by the modern Hanlan Pumping Station and by the historic Trinity Methodist Cemetery.



McClure-Lafferty House, Harris' Corners

11. Harris' Corners

The crossroads hamlet of Harris’ Corners was located around the historic intersection of Mississauga Road and Derry Road. It was named for its most prominent resident, William “Ginger” Harris, and became a significant crossroads for people travelling to Meadowvale, Streetsville, Huttonville, Norval, Georgetown and beyond. Harris had built a large hotel in 1823 called the Grand Hotel. He also operated a stagecoach service. With the rerouting of Derry Road in the early 1990s, the intersection of Harris’ Corners no longer exists.

12. Hawkins' Corners

Hawkins’ Corners was located around the intersection of Eglinton Avenue and Tomken Road. John Hawkins first settled here in the 1820s. The hamlet developed around a blacksmith shop, a general store, the Orange Lodge, an inn and a tavern. Hawkins’ Corners has almost completely disappeared from the modern landscape.

13. Lisgar

Originally known as Switzer’s Corners, Lisgar developed around the intersection of the Town Line (now Winston Churchill Boulevard) and Derry Road. In 1823, this burgeoning crossroads hamlet added a small log schoolhouse on what was Samuel Switzer’s farm. This schoolhouse also served as the first meeting place and church hall. In 1824, John Switzer sold a portion of his land to the new congregation for the establishment of a church and graveyard. The community added an inn, originally called the “The Black Horse Tavern” but later renamed the “Dewdrop Inn”, a general store, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a post office. Lisgar was officially named in honour of Sir John Young Lisgar, Governor General of Canada in 1869.