

**15. FALCONER HOUSE**  
*(c.1881) 312 Queen Street S.*

George Harvey Falconer, who operated a General Store in the Village, purchased the home shortly after it was built in 1881. His daughter Cora married Hector Graydon and lived in the Falconer family home for many decades. The Emersons purchased the house in 1968. The buff brick trim and bay windows are typical Victorian features.

**16. GREIG HOUSE**  
*(c.1890) 316 Queen Street S.*

This turn-of-the-19<sup>th</sup> Century house was the home of Robert Greig and Sophia Dandie. This red-brick home features a two-story bay window façade and hipped roof. The Greigs started Streetsville's first lawn bowling club on their southern lawn. The Woodruff and Brownridge families later owned the house.

**17. STREETSVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
*(c.1851) 327 Queen Street S.*

Streetsville's Grammar School was the first secondary school in Peel County. Initial enrollment was 15-20 students in the original rear wing of the building. The front addition with the landmark tower was erected in 1877 increasing the capacity to 80-100 students, who would journey from the surrounding area. As new schools were being built in the 1950s the building ceased to be used as a school. It was converted into a Town Hall and Police Station during the 1960s, and is now the Kinsmen Senior Citizens' Centre.

**18. McKEITH-TOLTON HOUSE**  
*(c.1852) 317 Queen Street S.*

John Davidson built this building for William McKeith, a hand-weaver at the Barber's Toronto Woollen Mills. It features a simple, symmetrical plan built from common-bond brick, and was typical of early residential housing. Former Streetsville Mayor William Tolton later owned it.

**19. Former MEMORIAL PARK ENTRANCE**  
*Church Street & Queen Street S.*

From 1843 Streetsville Memorial Park was the home of the Toronto Township Agricultural Fair and then the Streetsville Fair. Since 1973 the park has hosted Streetsville's annual Bread and Honey Festival held in June. The Festival was initiated by residents concerned

that Streetsville might lose its identity by officially becoming part of the City of Mississauga.

**20. SCRUTON HOUSE**  
*(c.1850) 307 Queen Street S.*

This is the former home of John Scruton, a village wagon-maker and carpenter. Many of the houses along Queen Street South range from the early 1850s into the 1920s, and reflect the evolving vernacular and heritage character of residential Streetsville, and most remain private family homes today.

**21. STREETSVILLE MEMORIAL CEMETERY**

South of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is the pioneer cemetery, known as the "Scotch Burying Ground". Timothy Street donated the land in 1824 for Protestant burials. He and many other early settlers are buried within the grounds. The gateway to the cemetery was erected in 1984 and features decorative stonework from the facade of Solomon Barnhart's house, demolished in 1966.

**22. ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
*(c.1868) 295 Queen S.*

The Presbyterians, one of the oldest congregations in Streetsville, built a frame church in the 1820s located on the adjacent cemetery grounds. This church was replaced by the present building in 1868 during the ministry of Reverend Alex McKay. The red bricks used during construction came from the brickyards at Barber's Woollen Mills, just south of the village. Members of the general public volunteered to assist and two teams, the Scots and the Irish, were formed in order to erect the new church structure. The former Presbyterian Manse, used from 1872-1956, is located north of the Church at 287 Queen Street South.

**23. ODD FELLOWS HALL**  
*(c.1875) 271 Queen Street S.*

The fraternal society known as the Odd Fellows built this hall to serve as a meeting place and social centre, and it was frequently the site of concerts, dances and banquets. Sold in 1972, renovations made to the facade have left the once-ornate exterior quite altered from its original appearance.

**24. FRANKLIN HOUSE**  
*(c.1855) 263 Queen Street S.*

Originally built as a private residence for Peter Douglass, the building gets its name from its second owner, Bennett Franklin, who in turn sold the building to John Lennon. Lennon retained the name of the previous owner when he opened his "Franklin House" hotel in 1876. This popular establishment was forced to shut down when the Canada Temperance Act was passed by plebiscite in Peel County in 1914. The building narrowly escaped demolition in 1979 and today enjoys continued use as a commercial establishment. The balcony was added during renovations in 1989.

**25. FALCONER GENERAL STORE**  
*(c.1860) 257 Queen Street S.*

George Harvey Falconer purchased this building in 1882 and opened a general store. After his death in 1897, his son Charles carried on the family business into the 1930s. The store was later purchased by Harry Jones, and continued as a village general store until the 1950s.

**26. Former MACHIN STORE**  
*(c.1900) 239 Queen Street S.*

This building has served many commercial functions over its history, including W.J. Betts' bakery, Fred Ward's clothing store, and in 1936 became home to Machin's barbershop and dry goods store.

**27. THE GRAYDON BLOCK**  
*(c.1891) 233-235 Queen Street S.*

The Graydon Block was built in 1891 by John Graydon, but was owned and maintained by his nephew William John Graydon. For a time part of the building became home to the hardware store of Robert Greig, and over its history held numerous commercial businesses. Recent owners have rehabilitated the building and the structure retains its important architectural elements.



*A Heritage Tour*  
**Streetsville**  
*South Section*

*The Village in the City*

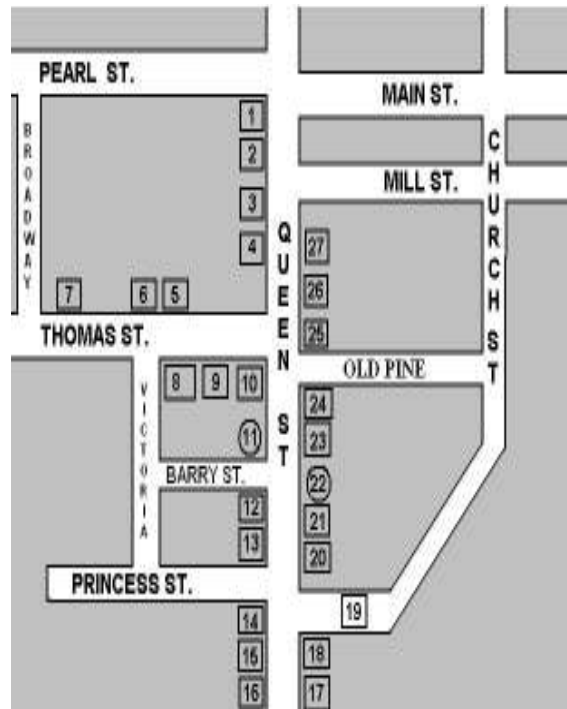


**A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST**

A walk through Streetsville will show how this "village in the city" remains a strong commercial and industrial centre. Streetsville offers a unique chance to stroll through streetscapes that have remained relatively unchanged for over a century. Streetsville is home to the largest concentration of historic buildings in the City of Mississauga, many of which have served many different purposes over the years.

[www.heritagemississauga.com](http://www.heritagemississauga.com)  
[www.mississauga.ca/heritagefour](http://www.mississauga.ca/heritagefour)  
Streetsville Historical Society

## HISTORIC STREETSVILLE – SOUTH



### STREETSVILLE HISTORY

When the survey of the northern portion of Toronto Township was completed in 1819, survey contractor Timothy Street received permission to build a saw and grist mill. As news of the construction of a mill on the banks of the Credit River spread, many more settlers were attracted to the area and soon a small village had developed around the site. Street's business marked the beginning of a long tradition of milling that is still strong today in the community. By 1825 this part of Toronto Township was thriving. In 1974 Streetsville became part of the city of Mississauga.

#### 1. MONTREAL HOUSE (c.1821) 210 Queen Street S.

John Barnhart's "Montreal House" is the oldest remaining structure in Streetsville and the oldest store in Mississauga. It was home to Barnhart's trading post and general store. Barnhart's son, Jabez, started a newspaper upstairs in 1843, which became the *Streetsville Review* when Solomon J. Barnhart, Jabez's brother, took over

publication in 1846. The first telephone exchange in Streetsville operated in the southern extension of this building.

#### 2. GREIG'S HARDWARE STORE (c.1909) 214 Queen Street S.

This two-storey red brick commercial structure is where Robert Greig started his own hardware business. Greig was a Streetsville Town Councillor for 17 years and a Reeve for three years. For a time, the Masonic Lodge met upstairs. Early photographs were used to aid in the restoration of the building in 1987-88.

#### 3. EATON-BENTLEY-LADNER BUILDING (c.1885) 228 Queen Street S.

John Graydon built this building presumably for Howard Eaton who operated a confectionary here. From 1949, the Bentley family operated a hardware store here, for 40 years. A fatal fire in 1952 resulted in the removal of the original third storey. Eric Ladner reinstated the building's features and third floor in the 1990s based upon early photographs.

#### 4. THE SIMPSON BLOCK (c.1865) 232 Queen Street S.

Thomas Simpson ran his "Mammoth House" store in this two-storey, flat-roofed red and buff brick building. In 1894 James Dandie purchased the building at auction, and operated his hardware store here for almost three decades. The small building adjoined to the Simpson Block operated as a law office and later as a post office from 1909 to 1919. The Simpson Block played an important role in the commercial history of Streetsville.

#### 5. THOMAS MEWS (c.1908) 20 Thomas Street

Local builder Joseph Phair built this house that Dr. Stanley Smith utilized as both a residence and office. It has been converted to a commercial property with altered windows, but the original overall shape and form survives.

#### 6. BURNS-DURIE HOUSE (c.1895) 30 Thomas Street

The Burns family initially occupied this house, which was built by John Graydon. A son, Kirby Burns, was a long-serving fire chief in Streetsville. The house was later

bought by Frank Steen who sold it to his son-in-law Wes Durie in 1948. The house features a gable roof with dormers, and a terra-cotta tile ornamentation.

#### 7. FULTON HOUSE (c.1888) 34 Thomas Street

John Graydon built this residence for his sister, Sarah, and her husband, Joseph Fulton, an employee of Barbers' Mills. The intricately carved vergeboard and trim is the most elaborate in the village. The building is now used for commercial purposes.

#### 8. CAMERON-GRAYDON HOUSE & STABLE (c.1900) 19 & 25 Thomas Street

After a fire in 1909 in which the Graydon General Store and house on Queen Street were lost, Robert Graydon purchased this house from A.W. Cameron. In 1937, while Ena Graydon Clipperton lived in the house, her second husband Wix Atkinson moved the brick stable adjacent to the house and had it converted into a one-and-a-half-storey home.

#### 9. THOMAS PATERSON HOUSE (c.1847) 13 Thomas Street

Thomas Street was named after Thomas Paterson, the son of James Paterson who was known as the "Laird of Bonnie Braes". Thomas, who built this Colonial Regency house, was a merchant. The house features a handsome front entrance with sidelights and transom, long French windows on the main floor, and shallow brackets under the eaves. Thomas was a member of first council of the incorporated village in 1858. His wife, Agnes, ran a ladies' school in the village.

#### 10. Former ROYAL HOTEL (c.1876) 248 Queen Street S.

The former Royal Hotel was built by Richard Crozier and was promptly leased by Thomas Harris, who lost his Globe Hotel to a fire in 1876. The Royal Hotel opened for business on May 11, 1877. The hotel was adversely affected by prohibition, and in 1916 was converted into a boarding house, dining room and pool hall. It was the last operating hotel in Streetsville, finally closing its doors in the late 1940s. The building was purchased by the Royal Bank of Canada in 1955, and operated as a bank until 1977.

#### 11. STREETSVILLE UNITED CHURCH (c.1876) 274 Queen Street S.

By the 1870s, the Wesleyan Methodists had outgrown their chapel, which stood at the corner of Maiden Lane and Church Street. Egerton Ryerson laid the corner stone for a new building in 1875. The church opened for worship the following year. In 1881 the three branches of Methodism merged and in 1925 they were joined by roughly half of the village's Presbyterian membership to form the modern United congregation. The building is of High Gothic Revival style, with pointed windows and dichromatic brick detail on the east facade. The modern red brick additions were added in 1950 and in 1965.

#### 12. CUNNINGHAM'S TINSMITH SHOP (c.1860) 280 Queen Street S.

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, Matthew and William Cunningham operated their tinsmith shop in this board-and-batten structure. In 1902 the building became the Streetsville Public Library when the collection of books of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute were relocated from the Odd Fellow's Hall. The library continued in operation here until 1967, when the new library building was constructed as a centennial project. Looking down Barry Avenue you will see the Cunningham Brothers' houses (built circa 1860) at 11 and 19 Barry Street. Both houses are fine examples of the regency style, and remain private family homes today.

#### 13. BAMFORD HOUSE (c.1875) 292 Queen Street S.

The Bamford family owned a lot of property in the vicinity of Princess and Queen Streets. The Bamford house, presumably built by Christopher Bamford is an excellent example of High Victorian Eclecticism, featuring handsomely carved woodwork in the gables and around the veranda. The wood plank siding has been cut and detailed to make it look like stone. This designated heritage home remains a private family dwelling today.

#### 14. TAYLOR HOUSE (c.1887) 300 Queen Street S.

Built by local builder John Gardhouse, the house became the home of William Taylor, a local saddle maker, Police Magistrate, Streetsville Councillor and local Reeve. This is a one and one half storey red brick frame structure with a Credit Valley stone foundation.