



CEDAR PARK

STORY/WRITERS: MATTHEW WILKINSON,

LISA SMALL, DANIEL WONG

ARTIST/LETTERER/LAYOUT: DANIEL WONG

COLOURIST: HERBERT KWAN

TITLE LOGO: MIKE TRAN

CONTRIBUTORS: KATHY BAKER, ERIN BRUBACHER,

JAYME GASPAR, NICOLE HANSON,

NATASHA HENRY, HEATHER IDANNOU,

GUYLAINE PETRIN

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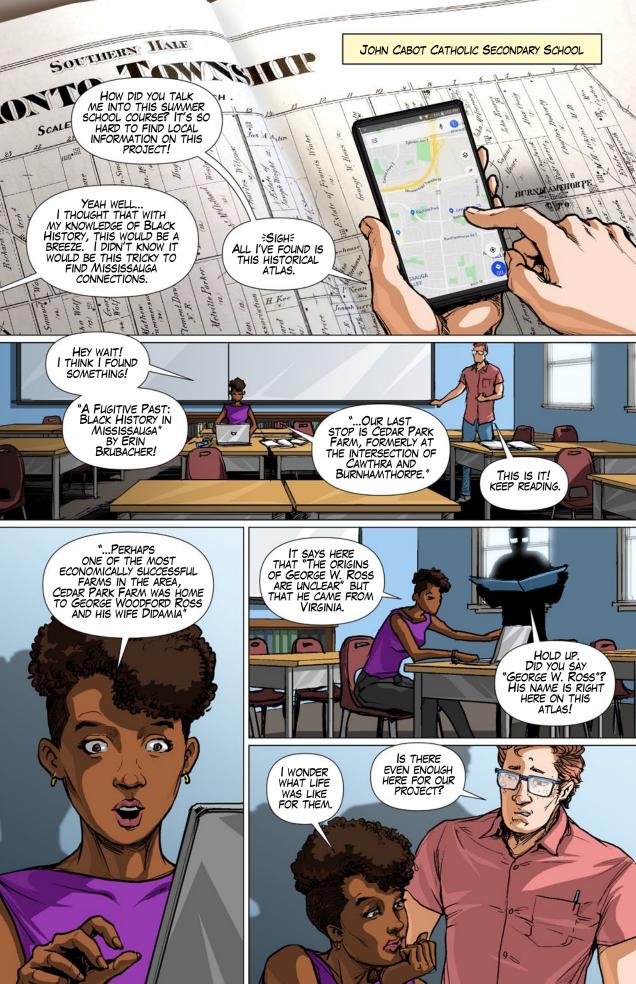




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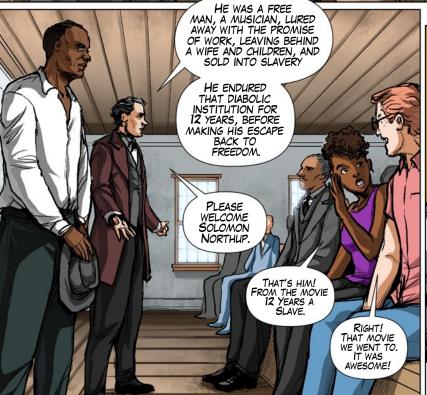
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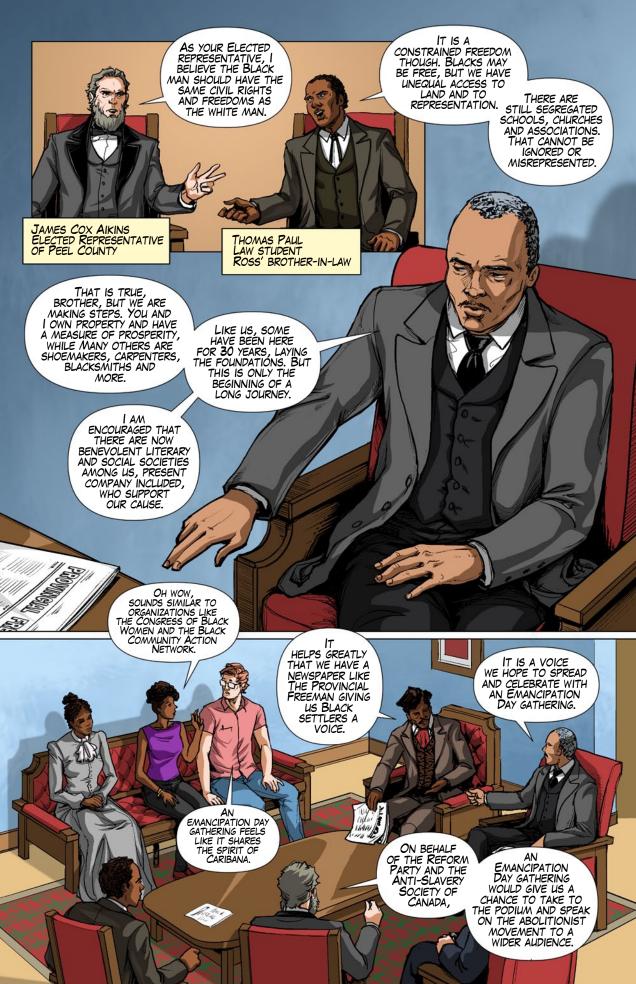


















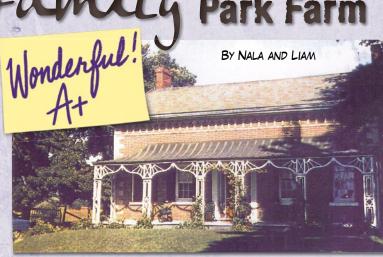




Ross Family Park Farm

A few early Black families settled in Historic Mississauga (formerly Toronto Township). Distance from the American border and relative geographic obscurity were incentives. Those that came included Black Loyalists, emancipated former slaves, fugitive slaves and free Blacks looking for a new home and protection under British rule. Early census records, council records, birth, marriage and death certificates provide a glimpse into this part of our City's past. Much of this story is sparsely documented, and photographs are few. Some fugitive slaves, like Benedict Duncan, found their way to Canada via the Underground Railroad.

One of the best-documented early Black families in historic Mississauga was the Ross family of Cedar Park Farm located today near Rayfield Park just off the intersection of Cawthra and Burnhamthorpe roads. George Woodford Ross (c1796-1878) was an emancipated former slave from Urbanna, Virginia. His father and slaveowner was James Ross, a Scottish-born land-owner. As the narrative goes, James emancipated his children, and three half-brothers (George Woodford, William Woodford and Corbin Lane), all came to Canada in the 1830s, adopting the Ross name: "I, James Ross of Town of Urbanna in the County of Middlesex, considering that my mulatto slave, Mary Woodford (now deceased) and her daughter, Nancy Woodford, were the gifts of my two good friends, the late Clement Nicholson and Annie his wife as by their Deed recorded ... DO **EMANCIPATE** and **SET** FREE all the



Ross-Cook House, Cedar Park Farm Built circa 1836 by George Ross, bricked veneer added in 1870s, purchased by Henry Cook in 1919, and demolished circa 1975.

children of the said Mary, to wit, Nancy Woodford, Frances Woodford, William Woodford, David Woodford, and George Woodford ..."

In James Ross' 1825 will, the Cedar Park Farm plantation in Virginia was to be divided among the Woodford children. It is likely that this allowed George Woodford Ross to come to Canada and eventually purchase his own farm here in historic Mississauga. George's wife was Didamia Paul - a school teacher from the historic Wilberforce Settlement near what is now London, Ontario. Didamia's father, Benjamin Paul, had helped to establish Wilberforce. George and Didamia were married in 1834, and in 1836 purchased a 200-acre farm in historic Mississauga. They had 11 children, one of which (Rebecca) had a son (Private Wilfred Arthur Winstanley Cook of Cooksville) who served, fought and fell during the First World War.

During the time that Cedar Park Farm existed, Solomon Northup (Twelve Years a Slave) visited Streetsville in August of 1857. The Globe newspaper recounted the harsh welcome he received. On the other side advocates of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada were championed by Reform politicians George Brown of The Globe, and local elected Reformer James Cox Aikins. Another likely supporter was Charles Willcox, a wealthy local farmer and family friend of the Ross family. With the growth of the abolitionist movement, interest developed in many communities to hold Emancipation Day gatherings to recognize the freedoms of Black people in the British Empire. The legacy of Emancipation day continues with the annual Toronto Caribbean Festival (Caribana) in celebration of a wider African and Caribbean diaspora.

Like the historic Anti-Slavery societies, the formation of anti-racist movements like Black Lives Matters and the creation of the Anti-Racism Directorate in Toronto serve to uphold civil rights and freedoms. Others like the Black Community Action Network (BCAN) in Peel and the Congress of Black Women (Mississauga Chapter) amongst many others seek the betterment and social well-being of Blacks in Mississauga by working to address racial inequalities, injustices and misrepresentations.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

old Furniture—Andrew Henderson.

State, Mill Privilege & 2.
pt Stock of Dry Goods—Wakefield,

Joste & Co.
le Stock of Dry Goods—Wakefield,

The Globe.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857

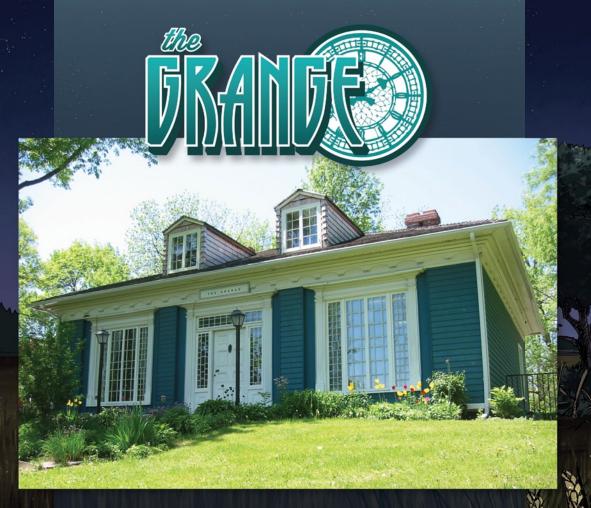
BY TELEGRAPH.

(Per Montreal Telegroph Line.)

rely dependent on the United States for the cans of carrying on her great branch of busi-ss. In 1801, Jonathan supplied 45 per cent. her wants; in 1826, 72 per cent; and in 154, he gave her four-fifths of all she needed or

MOST DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Globe and Mail (1844-2011) The Globe, August 19, 1857, page 2



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