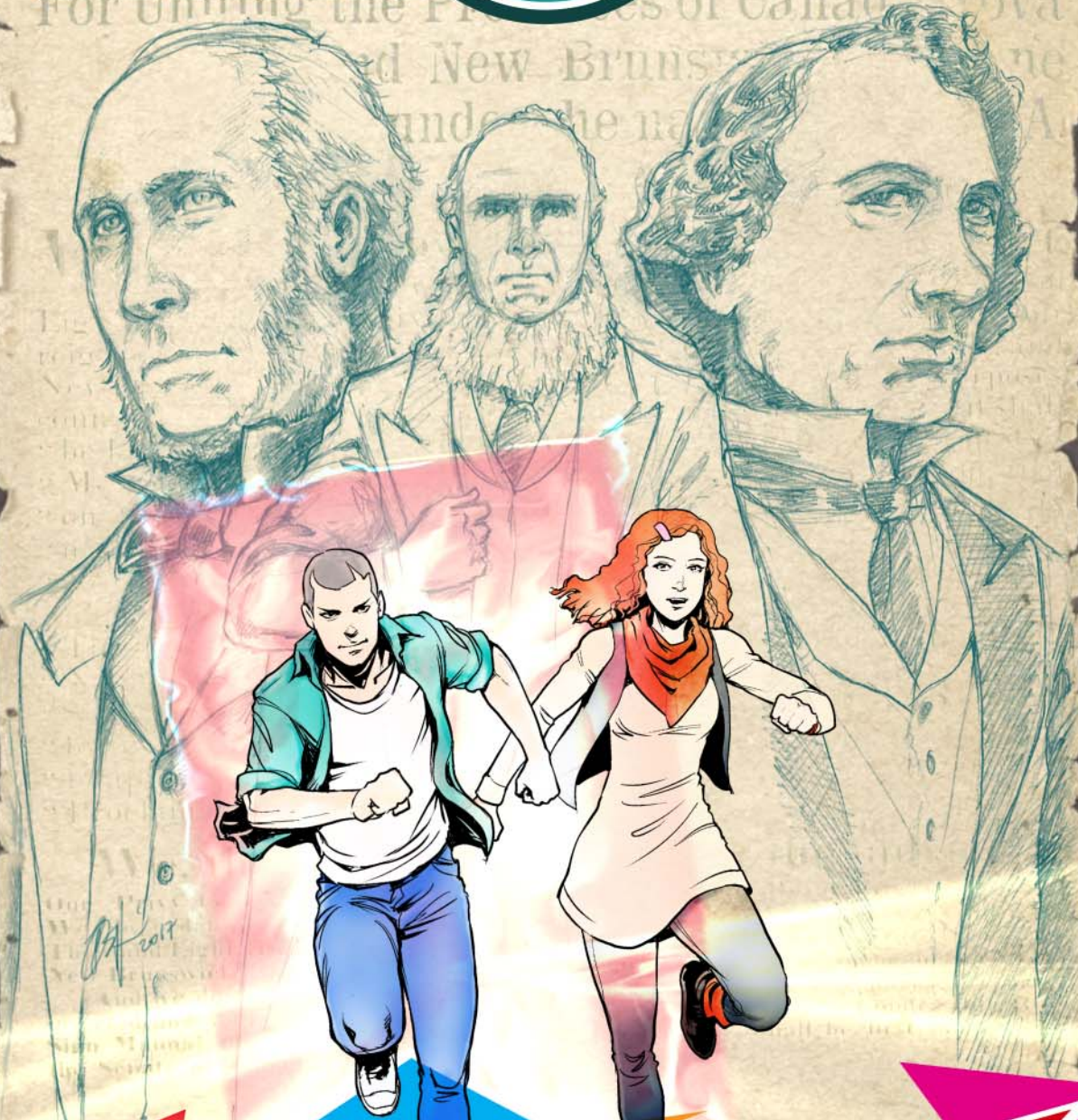


the
GRANGE



VOLUME FIVE



**LEGEND OF
CONFEDERATION**



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CONFEDERATION

WRITER: RICKY LIMA

ARTIST/LETTERER/LAYOUT: DANIEL WONG

COLOURIST: HERBERT KWAN

TITLE LOGO: MIKE TRAN

COVER ARTIST: DANIEL WONG

CONTENT STORYLINE BY: HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA

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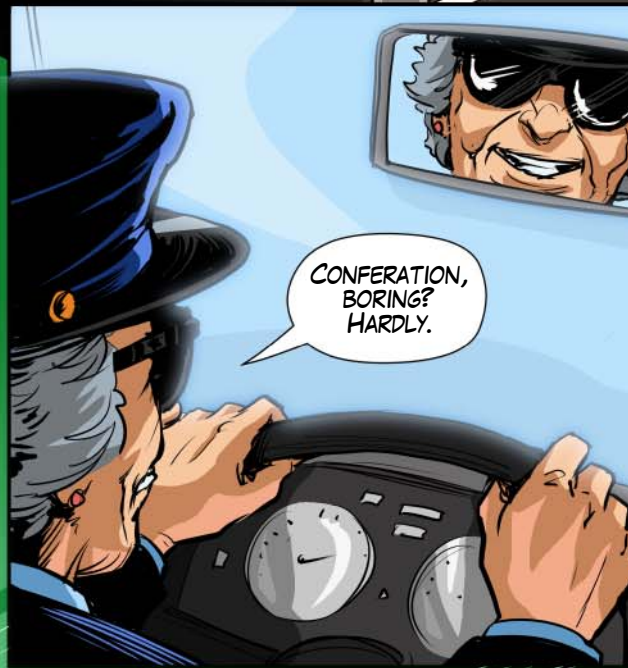
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THIS IS
YOUR STOP.



OH, DON'T
FORGET THIS.

YOU'LL
NEED IT!

HUH?
OK THANKS.

WHAT THE--



OH, WOW!

IS THIS
SOME KIND
OF HERITAGE
OR HISTORICAL
SITE?

IT'S LIKE
WE'VE GONE
BACK IN
TIME.



GO ON.
HE'S WAITING
FOR YOU IN
THAT HOUSE.



WHO IS?



I HOPE
THIS IS THE
PLACE.

HELLO?
ANYONE
HOME?



HOW DO YOU
DO? I'M WILLIAM PEARCE
HOWLAND. ELECTED
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
FOR YORK WEST, COOKSVILLE,
LAMBTON AND BEYOND,
AT YOUR SERVICE.

IT IS MY
UNDERSTANDING
THAT YOU HAVE
QUESTIONS?



COOKSVILLE?
IS THAT WHERE WE
ARE? WE'RE FROM
COOKSVILLE!!

MR. HOWLAND,
WE'RE DOING AN
ASSIGNMENT ON
HOW CANADA WAS
FOUNDED.



AH YES.
THAT IS CERTAINLY
A TOPIC I CAN HELP
YOU WITH.

IT IS 1864,
AND ENGLISH AND
FRENCH OFFICIALS
HAVE BEEN AT AN
IMPASSE FOR
20 YEARS.

THE CIVIL WAR
TO THE SOUTH
HAS THREATENED
TRADE.



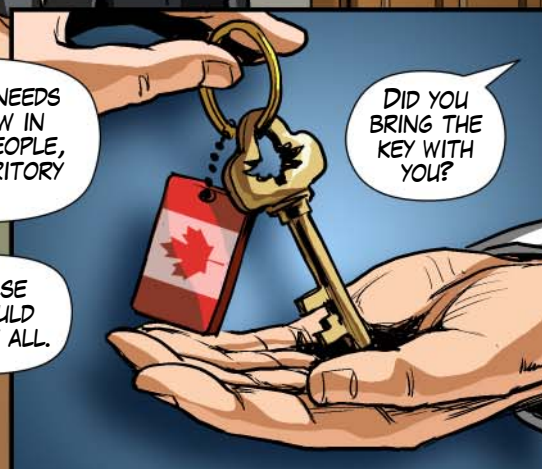
CANADA NEEDS
TO GROW IN
ARMS, PEOPLE,
AND TERRITORY
...

OR ELSE
WE COULD
LOSE IT ALL.



TRADE
PROBLEMS...
LIKE THE ONES
WE'RE HAVING
WITH NAFTA?

THINGS NEVER
REALLY CHANGE
DO THEY?



DID YOU
BRING THE
KEY WITH
YOU?

"WE'RE HEADED TO QUEBEC CITY, JUNE 1864, WHERE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MEETS."



JOHN A. MACDONALD'S IDEA OF A UNITED BRITISH NORTH AMERICA IS IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE.

GEORGE BROWN AND HIS REFORM PARTY HAS BEEN ADAMANTLY OPPOSED.

BUT THE MOUNTING FRUSTRATION HAS WEIGHED HEAVILY ON HIM.

WHY IS BROWN HOLDING OUT?

HE DOESN'T BELIEVE IN MACDONALD'S METHODS AND IS SUSPICIOUS OF HIS MOTIVATIONS.

BUT I SUSPECT HE IS TIRED OF ALL THE ARGUING.

IT'S LIKE WALKING INTO A HISTORY BOOK. I RECOGNIZE SOME OF THE PEOPLE HERE!

MANY OF THE OPPOSITION FOLLOW BROWN AND HIS DECISION HERE WILL BE PIVOTAL.

LET'S SIT AND LISTEN IN.





MR. SPEAKER,
OUR NATION SITS ON THE
EDGE OF EXTINCTION. IF WE
ARE TO SURVIVE WE MUST
PURSUE A GREATER AMBITION.
THE FUTURE IS WITHIN OUR
GRASP, BUT WE CAN NOT
DO THIS DIVIDED!

I CHALLENGE
EVERYONE IN THIS ASSEMBLY
TO SET ASIDE PARTY LOYALTIES
AND PERSONAL AMBITIONS
AND FULLY SUPPORT A
GRAND CONFEDERATION.

I WOULD ASK
NO MAN TO DO WHAT
I AM NOT PREPARED
TO DO MYSELF.

SO TODAY
I TAKE STEPS TO
ENSURE THE FUTURE
OF THIS GREAT
NATION.

THIS HAS
BEEN A LONG
AND BITTER
ARGUMENT.

BROWN IS
DOING WHAT HE
FEELS IS BEST FOR
THE FUTURE OF
THIS COUNTRY.

IT IS NEVER A
BETRAYAL WHEN YOU
HAVE YOUR FELLOW
CITIZEN AND COUNTRY
IN MIND.



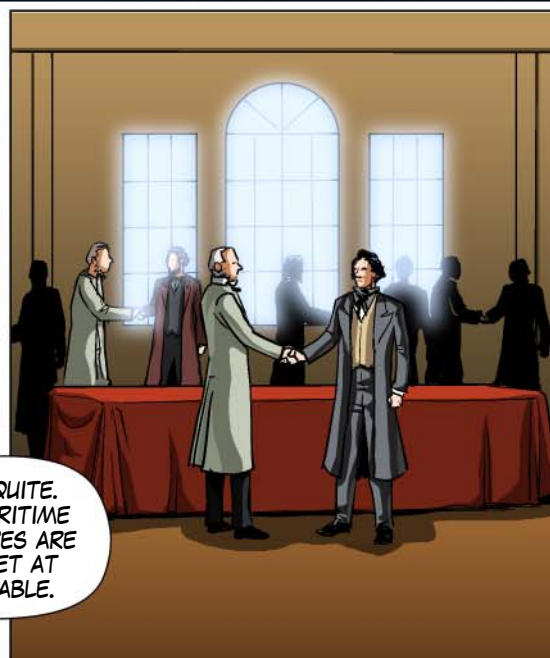
ISN'T HE
BETRAYING
HIS PARTY?



SO THAT'S
IT? WE'RE A
COUNTRY
NOW?



NOT QUITE.
THE MARITIME
PROVINCES ARE
NOT YET AT
THE TABLE.



"IN SEPTEMBER 1864
MACDONALD, BROWN AND
OTHERS TRAVELLED TO
CHARLOTTETOWN,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND."

"ABOARD THE QUEEN
VICTORIA STEAM BOAT"

"THE GOAL WAS TO
CONVINCE THE MARITIME
COLONIES TO JOIN THE
GRAND CONFEDERATION.
AFTER MUCH DISCUSSION,
THEY AGREED TO MEET
AGAIN, HERE IN QUEBEC
IN OCTOBER."

"72 RESOLUTIONS WERE
THEN ESTABLISHED TO
FORM THE BASIS OF
A UNION."

ULTIMATELY
THE FINAL DECISION
LIES WITH PARLIAMENT
IN ENGLAND. WE ARE A
BRITISH COLONY
AFTER ALL.

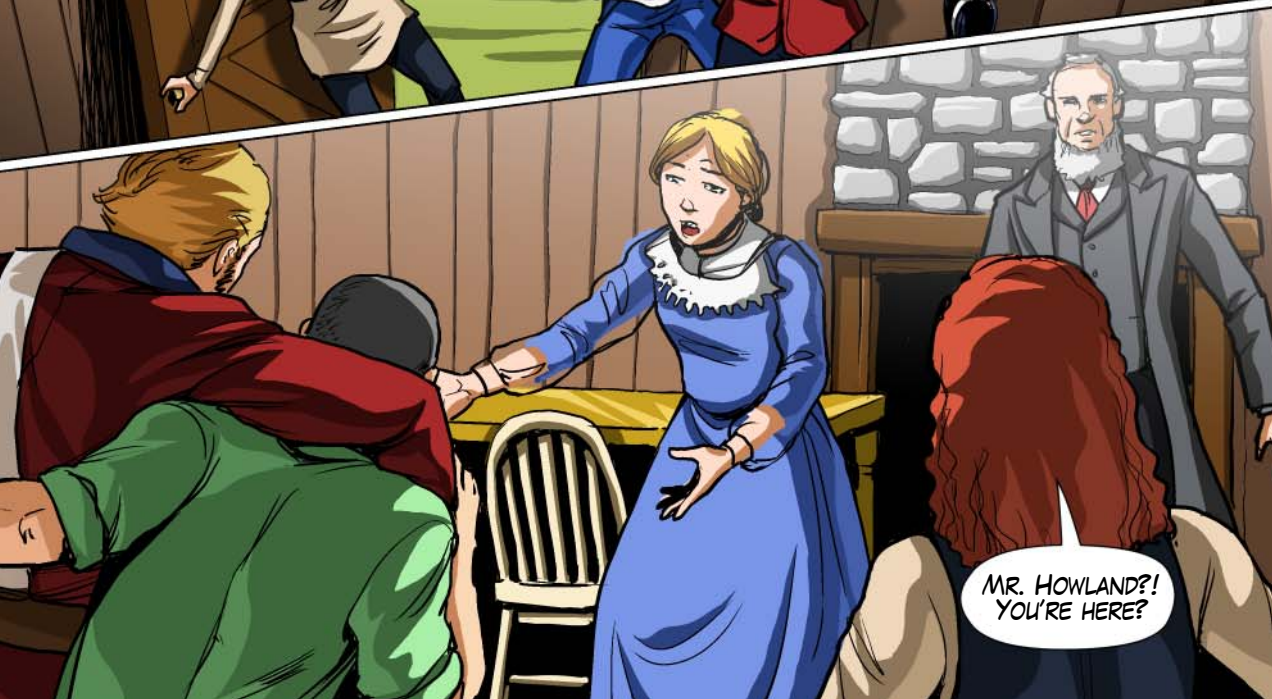
THE DREAM
ALMOST DIED, BUT
THEN SOMETHING
HAPPENED THAT
BROUGHT US BACK
TOGETHER.

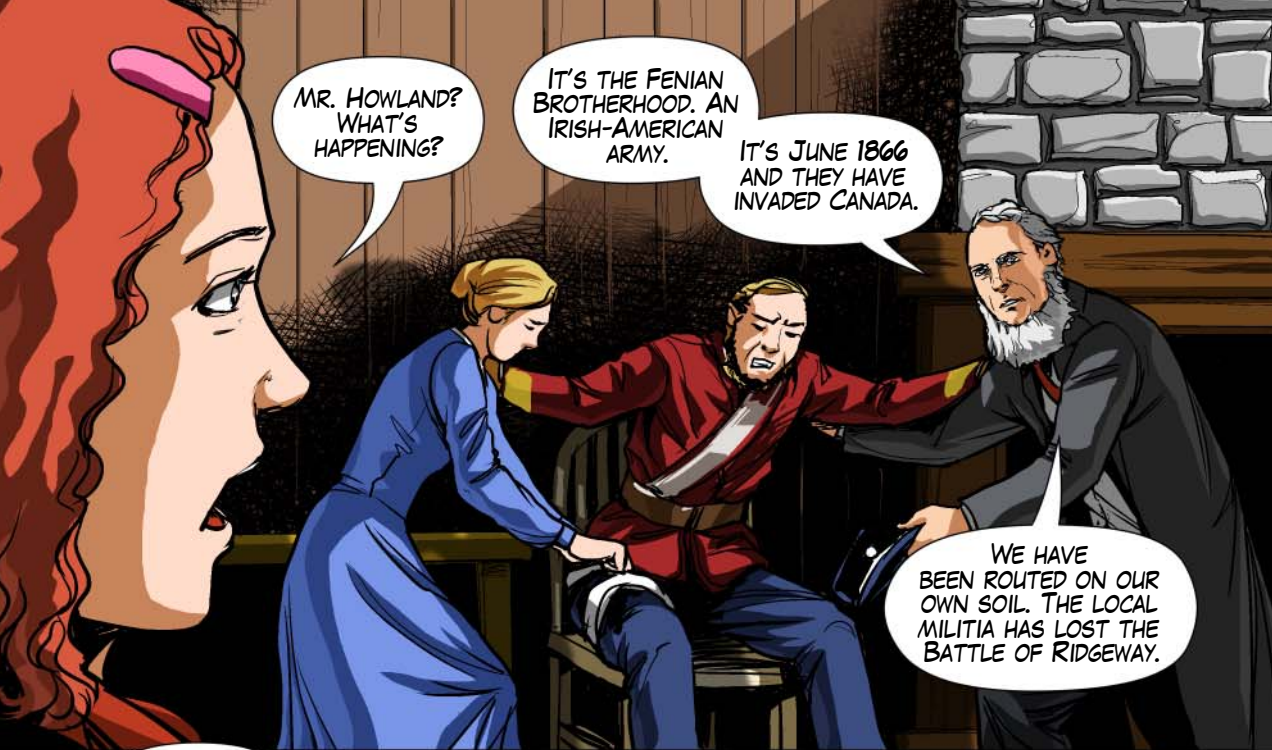
GO ON
WITHOUT ME.
I'LL CATCH
UP.

I WONDER
WHAT HE MEANT
BY "SOMETHING
HAPPENED TO
BRING US BACK
TOGETHER"...

RETREAT!!









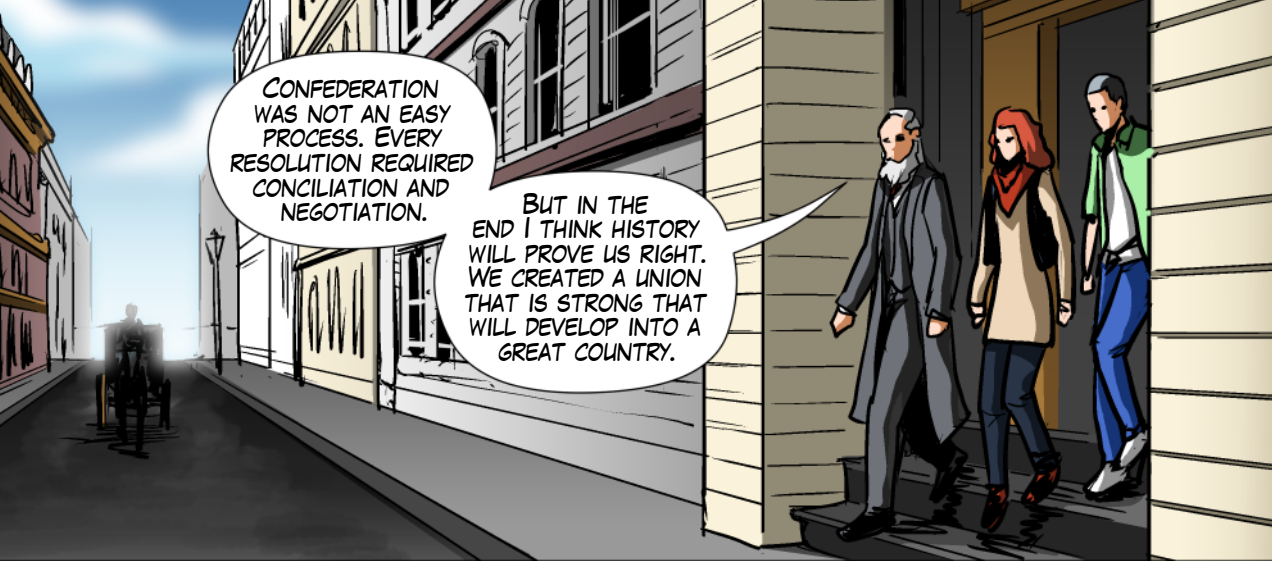
"WE'VE BEEN SUMMONED TO THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL IN LONDON."

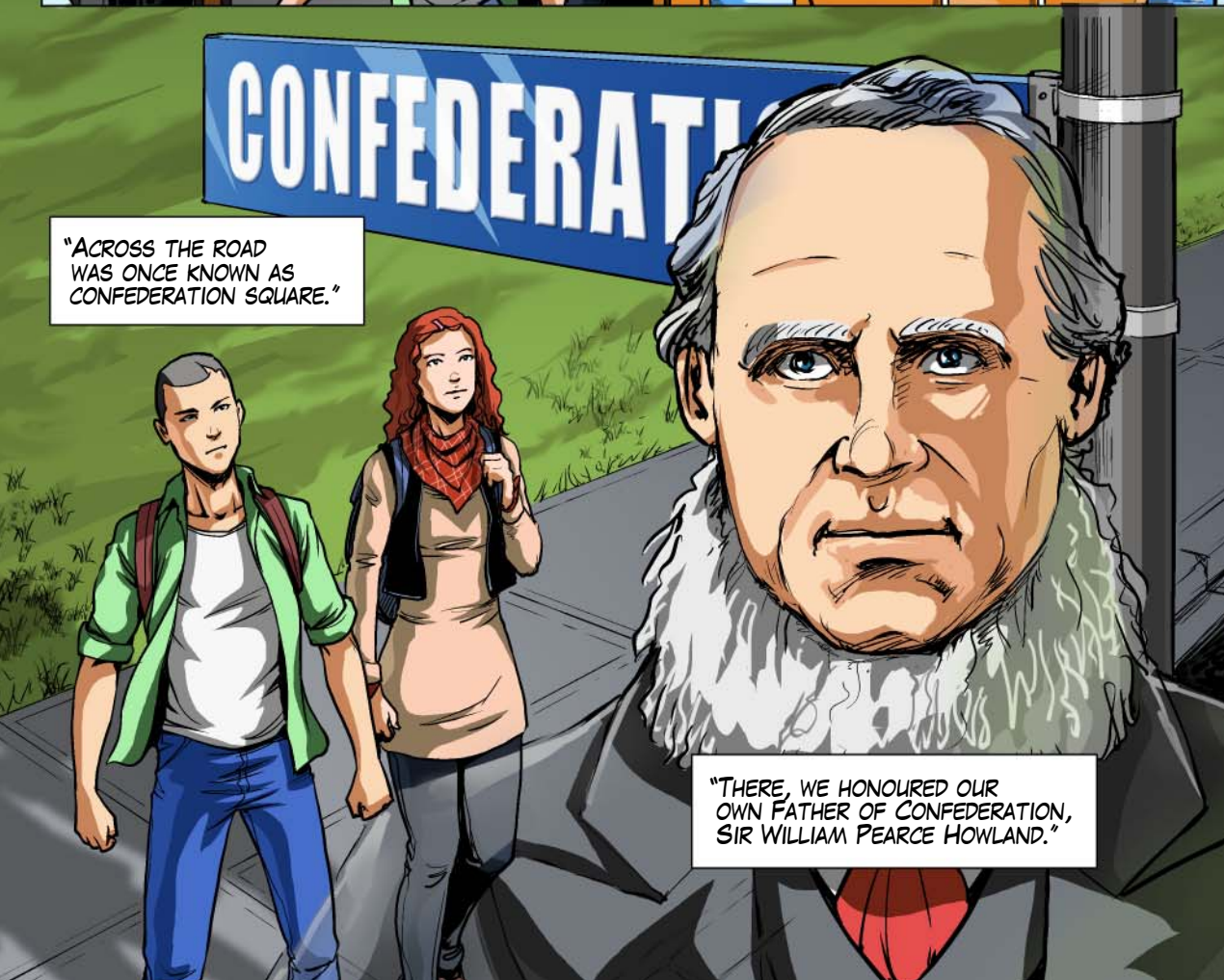


WAS THAT WHAT I THINK IT WAS?

YES, THE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN SIGNED. NOW THE DECISION LIES WITH ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA WILL THEN BE A TRUE COUNTRY!





the Dominion of Canada Confederation 1867

BY DAICHI & CHARLOTTE

The Dominion of Canada was not born out of a revolution, but came to be through a series of conferences and negotiations, culminating in Confederation on July 1, 1867.

The idea of a union between the Province of Canada (made up of Canada East and Canada West) and the Maritime colonies of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island had gained momentum in the early 1860s. Contributing to the push towards a union was the American Civil War, the emerging threat of a Fenian invasion of Canada, and the perceived lack of concern by the British Crown for affairs in British North America. By 1864 the idea of Confederation had become an effective solution to a security issue that was brewing in the United States.

Initially opposing the idea of Confederation was the Reformer George Brown. The Reformers proposed, instead, a separation

of the Province of Canada into the separate entities of Canada East (Quebec) and Canada West (Ontario). Throughout the early 1860s, the Reformers actively campaigned against the Conservatives, who were led by John A. Macdonald and George Etienne Cartier, and at times seemed to be winning the push against Confederation. Once bitter adversaries, Macdonald, Cartier and Brown joined in a great coalition government in 1864 with the specific aim of uniting British North America in a grand Confederation.

The next step in the Confederation plan was to convince the Maritime colonies to join with the Province of Canada. In August of 1864, delegates from the Province of Canada travelled to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island to participate in a conference that was initially held to discuss the union of the Maritimes. The Charlottetown Conference marked the first step in the journey toward Confederation.

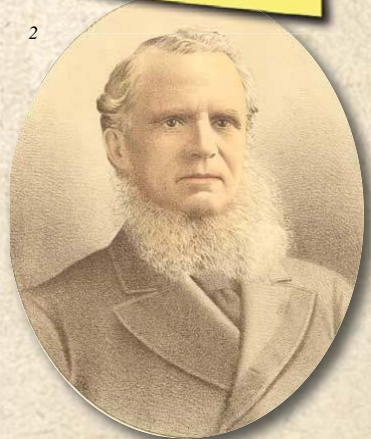


After Charlottetown, the delegates agreed to meet within the year. This led to the Quebec Conference in October of 1864. The central topics of the Quebec Conference were national security, railways, foreign relations, and expansion into the North-West. 72 resolutions were drafted that would form the basis of Confederation.

A number of challenges to Confederation occurred after 1864, including elections in the Maritimes, a wavering of support for a Federal union, and the withdrawal of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island from discussions. Together these almost stalled the movement towards Confederation. However the Fenian Raids of 1866 and the question of security once again brought the parties together. The London Conference in England in December of 1866 saw the delegates from British North America make a final push for unification.

On February 11, 1867 the delegates completed their final draft of the British North America Act (later renamed the Constitution Act, 1867). The Act received Royal Assent from Queen Victoria on March 19, 1867 and culminated in Royal Proclamation on July 1, 1867.

Canada as we know it today came to be as more provinces and territories joined Confederation over time: Ontario (1867), Quebec (1867), New Brunswick (1867), Nova Scotia (1867), Manitoba (1870), Northwest Territories (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Yukon Territory (1898), Alberta (1905), Saskatchewan (1905), Newfoundland & Labrador (1949) and Nunavut (1999).



William Pearce Howland (1807-1911) was the only American-born Father of Confederation. For a time he lived in Cookville (now within Mississauga), and represented the area in the years leading up to 1867.

the GRANGE



FOUNDED IN 1960, HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA IS A NOT-FOR-PROFIT CHARITY WHOSE FOCUS IS RESEARCHING, RECORDING AND CELEBRATING MISSISSAUGA'S VIBRANT AND DIVERSE HERITAGE. HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA IS KNOWN FOR ITS RESEARCH PROGRAMS, PUBLICATIONS, OUTREACH PRESENTATIONS, COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS AND UNIQUE EVENTS.

LOCATED IN THE HISTORIC ROBINSON-ADAMSON HOUSE, KNOWN AS "THE GRANGE" (BUILT CIRCA 1828), HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA IS A PASSIONATE ADVOCATE FOR HISTORY AND HERITAGE IN THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, OUR PARTNERS, MEMBERS, DONORS, CORPORATE SPONSORS AND VOLUNTEERS, HERITAGE MISSISSAUGA CONTINUES TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE OF PROMOTING AWARENESS OF OUR HERITAGE, AND A SENSE OF PLACE AND TIME IN OUR CITY.



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