



VOLUME ELEVEN

LEGEND OF THE NORTH STAR

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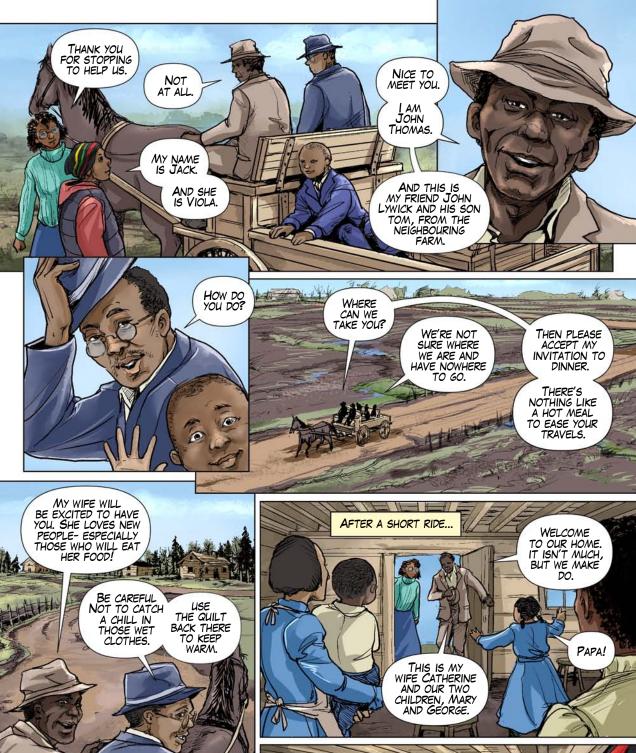






























WE ARE GOING
TO YORK TOMORROW
TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY
SOCIETY MEETING AT
ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
YOU SHOULD COME.

YOU WOULD FIT RIGHT IN!

NO! I DON'T THINK SO.



I SUPPORT THE CAUSE, BUT I DON'T SEE HOW IT WILL HELP.



IT MIGHT
BE A GOOD
PLACE TO FIND
LIKE-MINDED
PEOPLE AND
HAVE YOUR
VOICE HEARD.

YOU COULD MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

A GATHERING LIKE THAT MIGHT NOT BE SAFE. WE DON'T KNOW WHO MIGHT BE THERE OR WHO MIGHT SEE US.

WE SHOULD LAY LOW AND NOT ATTRACT ATTENTION.







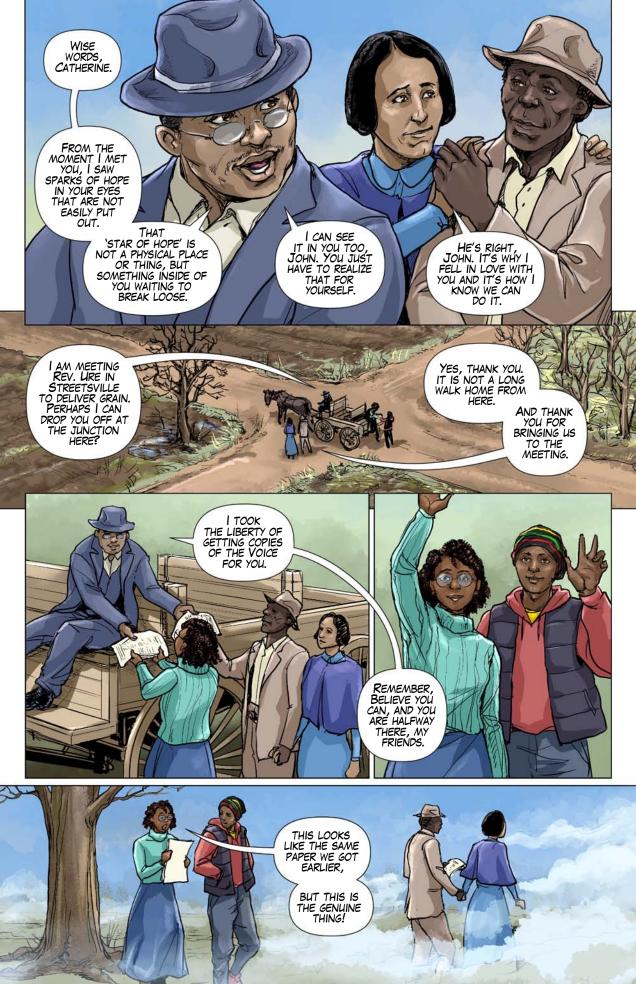


















Legand of the North Star

BY VIOLA AND JACK



Catherine Ann Thomas and John Thomas. Photo courtesy of the Thomas Family.

The Underground Railroad was a network of secret routes and safe houses used by freedom seekers to reach safety in the Northern United States and Canada between the 1830s-1860s. The 1850 Fugitive Slave Act allowed slave catchers to roam free through all States to capture fugitives. No longer safe anywhere in the country, "conductors" along the railroad ushered slaves to follow the North Star to Canada. Refugees in the thousands were led into the country by Harriet Tubman, codenamed "Moses", Oakville's James "Canada Jim" Hill, and others.

It was in this climate that the Thomas-Dorsey family made their way from Maryland to historic Mississauga, then known as Toronto Township. Catherine Thomas (1827-1878) and John Dorsey (1828-1881) were born into slavery, and as was so often the case, Catherine was assaulted by her slave owner, which resulted in the birth of her daughter Mary (b. 1846). At some point, she was granted her freedom and later married the enslaved John Dorsey. The pair decided to run away with Mary and their infant son George (b. 1849) sometime between 1848 and 1851 via the Underground Railroad. To avoid detection, John Dorsey took Catherine's maiden name "Thomas".

In 1851, the Thomas family is listed as living in a log house likely along Southdown Road in Clarkson, Mississauga. While Canada was out of the jurisdiction of the Fugitive Slave Act, family stories suggest that Catherine's former owner made several attempts to reclaim her and her child. One can only imagine the fear that would have gripped the family, who were unsure if they were truly safe.

Meanwhile, abolitionist movements led by former slaves began to gain popularity in Canada. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada was one such organization founded in Toronto in 1851 by prominent abolitionists. One such member was freedom seeker Henry Bibb, founder of the Voice of the Fugitive newspaper and the Refugee Home Society.



Henry Bibb. Copper engraving by Patrick H. Reason

Another member was Reverend Robert Ure of Streetsville's St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, who was known for his generosity and good deeds.

Former slave Reverend Samuel Ringgold Ward, lectured for equality as an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society throughout Southern Ontario, including Toronto Township. He wrote to Bibb praising the farmlands, but also warned that, "anti-slavery finds enough work to do." In 1852, the Society likewise emphasized refugees should be fairly treated as they are, "quiet, industrious and worthy citizens."



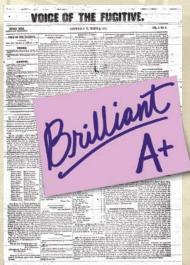
Reverend Robert Ure. "History of St. Andrew's Church, 1822-1908", 1908.

For the Thomas family, however, their calling lay outside Mississauga. They moved to Brantford, then settled in Stanhope Township, Haliburton by 1871. It was here where John Thomas purchased land and built a large homestead for his family. They had achieved what many early black settlers dreamed of: safety, security, and independence. They had risked everything, so their family could be free.



Reverend Samuel Riggold Ward. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Ringgold_ Ward

While historically most black settlers remained only briefly in historic Mississauga, today our city is home to a large Black diaspora from every corner of the globe, including Africa and the Caribbean. Though much has changed since the Thomas family lived in Mississauga, the fight for equality continues.



Voice of the Fugitive newspaper, March 1952. INK-Our Digital World Newspaper Collection. http://ink.ourontario.ca



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