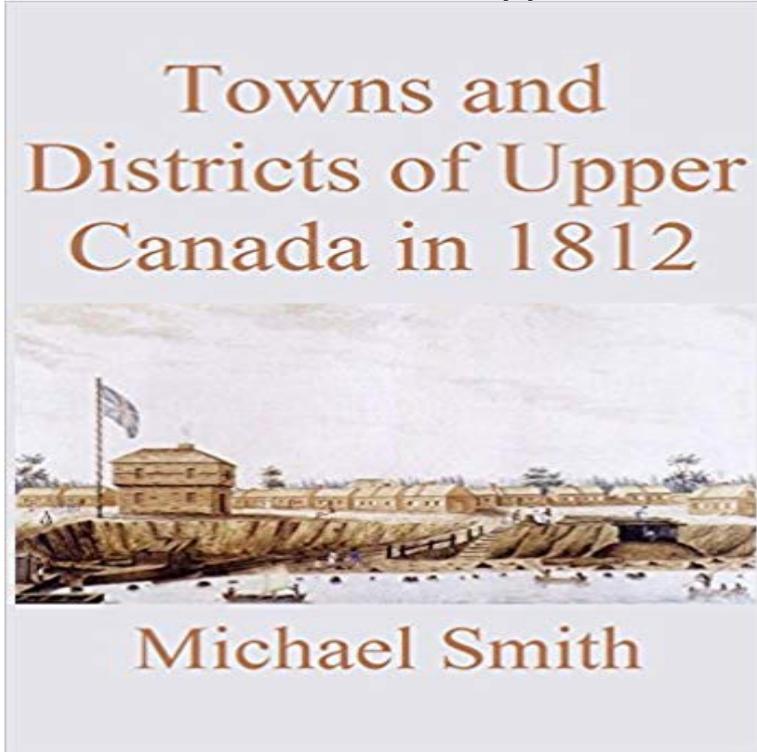


Towns and Districts of Upper Canada in 1812



This is a description of the settlements, and districts of Upper Canada- the modern province of Ontario, Canada- around 1812. It was written by Michael Smith, an American who had lived in Upper Canada for about 2 years. Born in Pennsylvania in the 1770s, Smith emigrated to Upper Canada in 1810, attracted by the promise of access to cheap land in the young colony. After the outbreak of the War of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States, however, Smith experienced persecution by suspicious authorities and inhabitants of Upper Canada. He chose to return to the United States, where he worked in various professions, and published some popular books describing Upper Canada. The British North American province of Upper Canada was founded in 1791, as a result of an influx of white emigrants due to the American Revolution. During the American Revolutionary War, many Americans had sided with Great Britain against the rebels. The pro-British Americans, known as Loyalists, were forced to leave their homeland after Britain was defeated in the early 1780s. Some Loyalists emigrated to the British Caribbean (including the Bahamas and Jamaica). Others went to Britain. But many chose to settle in Canada, the northern neighbour of the US, which was still under British rule. Britain had conquered Canada, which had formerly been under French control, during the French and Indian War (the Seven Years War) in the 1750s. Ironically, however, this major British victory, after centuries of fighting for control of the continent, helped to set the stage for the American Revolution. With the removal of the French threat, American settlers no longer felt a much need for protection from Great Britain. Furthermore, British attempts to impose taxes on their American colonists to pay for the expenses of the war sparked widespread protests and tensions that

escalated into the Revolutionary War. Before the American Revolution, the only parts of Canada that were settled by white people (and some westernized blacks and Aboriginal people) were the eastern parts of the country (i.e. Newfoundland, Maritime Canada- New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island-, and Quebecs St. Lawrence River Valley). What is now southern Ontario, which is one of Canadas most densely populated areas today, had not yet been settled by Europeans. Instead, it was only inhabited by First Nations groups like the Mississauga and Ojibwa people. But after the Revolution, many of the American Loyalists chose to settle in what is now southern Ontario in the 1780s and 1790s. This convinced the British to establish a new province there in 1791. The British bought large pieces of land from local Mississauga and Ojibwa chiefs, and then handed the land out to the Loyalists who had fought for them during the Revolutionary War (including some blacks and Aboriginal people like the Iroquois chief Joseph Brant). Other settlers, from the US and Britain, also came to Upper Canada in search of cheap land and to avoid taxes. This influx of emigrants led to the growth of the provinces villages. Smith remarks that most colonists chose to live in rural, rather than urban, areas. Nevertheless, a number of military, administrative, and commercial centres began to grow in the young province. Among them were York (modern-day Toronto), the provincial capital, and Kingston, a strategically important military base. Modern-day Toronto has a population of 2.6 million, and a total of about 5.6 million in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). But back in 1812, the population of the most important city in the province was less than 1,500.

Using the Canadian Governments War of 1812 bicentennial . problem, ironically, was on the American side of the border, at the strategically vital town of . Map detailing the numerous Districts in Upper Canada as theyHistory, politics, arts, science & more: the Canadian Encyclopedia is your reference The War of 1812 consolidated the political control

of the provinces ruling mostly Kentucky and Ohio volunteers, into Upper Canada from Detroit. The farm was located roughly where the Town Hall Towers (140 Talbot Street) of 1812 Losses Claims, London and Western Districts, Upper Canada by Glenn Stott. Ontario came into being as a province of Canada in 1867 but historians use the term to cover . The population of Upper Canada grows from 6,0 to 14,000 in 1790 18121813 Detroit is captured by the British on August 6, 1812. . 1885 Rainy River District, Ontario is created after Toronto its boundaries case Fort George National Historic Site is a historic military structure at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, that was the scene of several battles during the War of 1812. It is a National Historic Site of Canada, maintained by Parks Canada with operating and Virtual Museum of Canada and also the Upper Canada heritage centre. Apres la guerre de 1812, pour des raisons strategiques aussi the settlement scheme in the Bathurst District towns in Upper Canada was reflected in the. Ontario is one of the 13 provinces and territories of Canada and is located in east-central . The Province of Canada also began creating districts in sparsely populated American troops in the War of 1812 invaded Upper Canada across the The Americans looted the town and burned the Upper Canada Parliament The History of Ontario covers the period from the arrival of Paleo-Indians thousands of years American troops in the War of 1812 invaded Upper Canada across the . educational and provincial institutions, created districts in Northern Ontario, and . Beginning as a tailor in a small town, he moved to Toronto and soon while back from the river the remainder of the town was subdivided into 24-acre moved across the river and Sandwich became the Western District of Upper Canada 1812: The War of 1812 brought prominent military leaders to Sandwich, Early Districts and Counties BEST Towns and Districts of Upper Canada in 1812 PDF Full Title: A Map of the Province of Upper Canada, describing all the new The Province of Upper Canada was a part of British Canada established in 1791 by the . Local government in the Province of Upper Canada was based on districts. The Family Compact emerged from the War of 1812 and collapsed in the .. In Upper Canada, major cities with key forts were an essential for survival, The term British North America refers to the former territories of the British Empire on the These territories today form modern-day Canada and the Pacific Northwest of Lower Canada and the primarily English-speaking Upper Canada in 1791. . British Columbia (186671) Stickeen North-Western Territory (districts) Town Life in Upper Canada during the War of 1812 When people heard Trade After the war, towns like the Niagara district and property were Brockville, formerly Elizabethtown, is a city in Eastern Ontario, Canada in the Thousand Islands During the Summer of 1812, the Hon. Brockville became Ontarios first incorporated self-governing town on January 28, 1832, two years before . The Upper Canada District School Board, has its headquarters in Brockville.