

Attachment #1

Summary of names proposed for inclusion on the Town's Street Name Reserve List

Proposed Name	Summary
Carthage	<p>Carthage was a famous North African city that had a huge empire and was rival to Rome. At that time, North Africa was largely or partly inhabited by mixed race European and African populations.</p> <p>“Before the Romans came to wipe out their contributions to Black heritage from existence, the Black Carthaginians were among the first African people who reached Greece and educated the Greek, thereby bringing Europe into history through their writing.”</p> <p>Source: https://africhroyale.com/history-of-the-ancient-black-people-and-the-city-of-carthage/</p>
Charlie Phillips <i>Note: Has direct Newmarket/area connection</i>	<p>Charlie Phillips was the head custodian at Mazo de la Roche Public School for several years up until his death one year into the pandemic. He was loved by all the students and admired for the amazing way he led by example.</p>
Chloe Cooley	<p>“Chloe Cooley was an enslaved Black woman in Upper Canada in 1793. Her acts of resistance in the face of violence led to Canada’s first legislation limiting slavery.”</p> <p>Source: https://www.historicacanada.ca/content/heritage-minutes/chloe-cooley</p>
Henry Hisson <i>Note: Has direct Newmarket/area connection</i>	<p>From the Elman W. Campbell Museum Black History Month Historical Exhibit:</p> <p>Henry Hisson, Taylor Tamar, and Edward Provost were the founding members of a settlement of freedom seekers in East Gwillimbury Township.</p> <p>“They ran away from their Southern American enslavers, taking refuge in Canada. With no education, they found employment with Newmarket Industrialist, William Cane, working as lumberjacks in East Gwillimbury, c. mid 1800s. William Cane owned lots 4, 5, and 6 on Concession 5 south of the Cane sawmill, where the hired men then lived.”</p>

	<p>“Henry Hisson, soon after buying land, turned to making charcoal and hauling it by team to Toronto. Having a horse, wagon and barn he was the most affluent of the Black residents.”</p>
<p>Edward Provost</p> <p><i>Note: Has direct Newmarket/area connection</i></p>	<p>“In 1881 Provost was the first black man to purchase a section of wasteland, after the large pine trees on the land had been cut down. He purchased 12 acres, while Taylor and Hisson gained 10 and 60 acres each. These acquisitions made the men less dependent on their employers.”</p>
<p>Taylor Tamar</p> <p><i>Note: Has direct Newmarket/area connection</i></p>	<p>“Taylor Tamar’s log cabin, probably the largest in the community, was a meeting place for all black lumbermen who attended Sunday services and political gatherings.”</p>
<p>Mary Louisa Pipkin</p> <p><i>Note: Has direct Newmarket/area connection</i></p>	<p>“Mary Louisa Pipkin, born circa 1820, was a freedom seeker who settled in Toronto after having escaped enslavement in Maryland in 1853 at the age of 33 with her husband, Jefferson, age 43. In Canada, the Pipkins worked to be united with their four enslaved children who had been left behind in the United States. Mary worked as a laundress and for the Austin family at Spadina House. She died on March 24, 1888 in Newmarket and was buried at Necropolis Cemetery in Toronto.”</p> <p>Source: http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/online/black_history/canada.aspx </p>
<p>Nelson Mandela</p>	<p>“The South African activist and former president Nelson Mandela (1918-2013) helped bring an end to apartheid and has been a global advocate for human rights. A member of the African National Congress party beginning in the 1940s, he was a leader of both peaceful protests and armed resistance against the white minority’s oppressive regime in a racially divided South Africa. His actions landed him in prison for nearly three decades and made him the face of the antiapartheid movement both within his country and internationally. Released in 1990, he participated in the eradication of apartheid and in 1994 became the first Black president of South Africa, forming a multiethnic government to oversee the country’s transition. After retiring from politics in 1999, he remained a devoted champion for peace and social justice in his own nation and around the world until his death in 2013 at the age of 95.”</p> <p>Source: https://www.history.com/topics/africa/nelson-mandela</p>

Peter Martin	<p>Peter Martin reported the injustice that he witnessed Chloe Cooley experience to Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe who went on to abolish slavery in the new province of Ontario.</p> <p>Source: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/peter-martin</p>
Ubuntu	<p>From the Elman W. Campbell Museum Black History Month Historical Exhibit:</p> <p>“Ubuntu is an African term meaning “I am because you are.”</p> <p>The concept is found throughout African bantu languages and is an offspring of the root of the word, bantu – meaning people.</p> <p>The core of bantu can be understood as “My humanity is caught up, is inextricably bound up, in yours”. “A person is a person through other persons”.”</p>