

# Request for Delegation

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

MEETING DATE YYYY/MM/DD <b>2021/01/21</b>	MEETING NAME <b>DEAR Committee</b>
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Attention: Regional Clerk  
Regional Municipality of Peel  
10 Peel Centre Drive, Suite A  
Brampton, ON L6T 4B9  
Phone: 905-791-7800 ext. 4582  
E-mail: [council@peelregion.ca](mailto:council@peelregion.ca)

DATE SUBMITTED YYYY/MM/DD <b>3 November 2020</b>
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NAME OF INDIVIDUAL(S) <b>Ron Bennett</b>
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POSITION(S)/TITLE(S) <b>Artist</b>
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NAME OF ORGANIZATION(S) <b>Colourful Canadian Memories</b>
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E-MAIL <b>[REDACTED]</b>	TELEPHONE NUMBER <b>[REDACTED]</b>	EXTENSION
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REASON(S) FOR DELEGATION REQUEST (SUBJECT MATTER TO BE DISCUSSED) <b>Request naming of the Municipal Holiday, the first Monday of August, "Chloe and John Day" to commemorate the passage of the first Act Against Slavery. Inspired by the Chloe Cooley Incident, Lieutenant-Governor John Simcoe gave the bill Royal Assent in July 1793, first anti-slavery law in Canada and the British Empire. Naming the holiday "Chloe and John Day" can do much to promote discussion about slavery and its history. Both names being used as a reminder that many other people were involved, namely the witnesses, and our current struggle against racism is an effort requiring participation of everyone in our society.</b>
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A formal presentation will accompany my delegation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Presentation format: <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint File (.ppt) <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe File or Equivalent (.pdf) <input type="checkbox"/> Picture File (.jpg) <input type="checkbox"/> Video File (.avi,.mpg) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="text" value="Speech"/>		
Additional printed information/materials will be distributed with my delegation : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Attached		

<p><b>Note:</b> Delegates are requested to provide an electronic copy of all background material / presentations to the Clerk's Division at <b>least ten (10) business days prior</b> to the meeting date so that it can be included with the agenda package. <b>In accordance with Procedure By-law 56-2019, as amended, delegates appearing before Regional Council or Committee are requested to limit their remarks to 5 minutes and 10 minutes respectively (approximately 5/10 slides).</b></p> <p>Delegates should make every effort to ensure their presentation material is prepared in an <a href="#">accessible format</a>.</p> <p>Once the above information is received in the Clerk's Division, you will be contacted by Legislative Services staff to confirm your placement on the appropriate agenda.</p>
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<p align="center"><b>Notice with Respect to the Collection of Personal Information</b> (Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act)</p> <p>Personal information contained on this form is authorized under Section 5.4 of the Region of Peel Procedure By-law 56-2019, as amended, for the purpose of contacting individuals and/or organizations requesting an opportunity to appear as a delegation before Regional Council or a Committee of Council. The Delegation Request Form will be published in its entirety with the public agenda. The Procedure By-law is a requirement of Section 238(2) of the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>, as amended. Please note that all meetings are open to the public except where permitted to be closed to the public under legislated authority. All Regional Council meetings are audio broadcast via the internet and will be posted and available for viewing subsequent to those meetings. Questions about collection may be directed to the Manager of Legislative Services, 10 Peel Centre Drive, Suite A, 5th floor, Brampton, ON L6T 4B9, (905) 791-7800 ext. 4462.</p>
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Please save the form to your personal device, then complete and submit via email attachment to [council@peelregion.ca](mailto:council@peelregion.ca)

This information below, from the Canadian Encyclopedia, describes the Chloe Cooley incident and the general social atmosphere regarding slavery in Upper Canada during 1793.

It is found at

[https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/chloe-cooley-and-the-act-to-limit-slavery-in-upper-canada?fbclid=IwAR2Nfvs7pgyjuzIpsPn1QNN9hyxBXhm0M-E1P2Ngw2rYF3KNdS\\_j1UPpxbg](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/chloe-cooley-and-the-act-to-limit-slavery-in-upper-canada?fbclid=IwAR2Nfvs7pgyjuzIpsPn1QNN9hyxBXhm0M-E1P2Ngw2rYF3KNdS_j1UPpxbg)

During my presentation I will give a brief description of this, and make the following arguments in favour of naming the Civic Holiday in August, Chloe and John day :

- ensure Chloe's struggle and mistreatment are remembered, and that such mistreatment was not unusual
- to commemorate the signing of the first anti-slavery bill in the British Empire
- using both names as a reminder that other people were involved, namely the witnesses, one of whom testified against his employer
- by using their first names it is a reminder to embrace our shared humanity, and the participants took action because of their personal beliefs
- remember the necessity that our current struggle against racism is a collaborative effort requiring the participation of everyone in our society

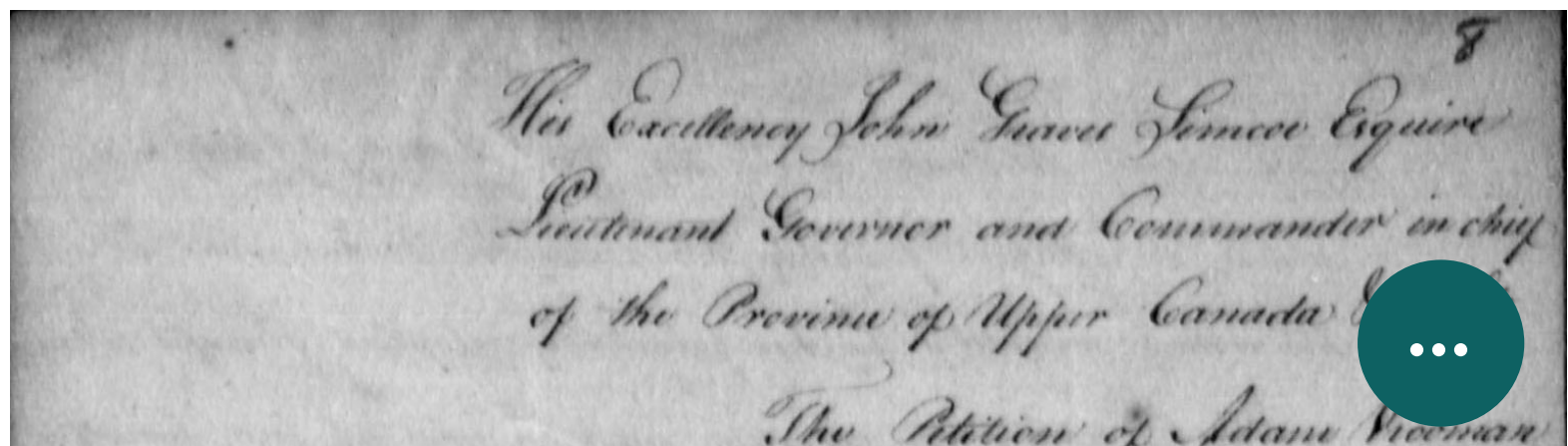
CONTENT

# Chloe Cooley and the Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada

Article by	Natasha L. Henry
Published Online	October 30, 2013
Last Edited	January 5, 2016

Although little is known about Chloe Cooley, an enslaved woman in Upper Canada, her struggles against her “owner,” Sergeant Adam Vrooman, precipitated the *Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada*, 1793 — the first legislation in the British colonies to restrict the slave trade.

The *Act* recognized enslavement as a legal and socially accepted institution. It also prohibited the importation of new slaves into Upper Canada and reflected a growing abolitionist sentiment in British North America.



Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioner some time the  
beginning of March last sold a Negroe Woman, which Woman  
he had some time before purchased of Benjamin Hardison  
of Niagara; and since the last Court of Quarter Sessions  
your Petitioner has been informed that an information  
had been lodged against him to the Attorney General rela-  
tive to his proceedings in the Sale of said Negroe Woman; Your  
Petitioner had received no information concerning the freedom  
of Slaves in this Province, except a report which prevailed  
among themselves, and if he has transgressed against the Law  
of his Country by disposing of Property (which from the legal-  
ity of the purchase from Benjamin Hardison) he nat-  
urally supposed to be his own, it was done without knowledge  
of any Law being in force to the contrary. Therefore if the Atter-  
ney General or any other person should proceed against your  
Petitioner in the premises he hopes that your Excellency in view  
the Inhabitants in General of this County look to as a Father  
and Protector may construe the proceeding as above related  
and your Petitioner can assure your Excellency that the said



*Negro Woman behaved herself in such an unruly manner, that*

## The Struggle of Chloe Cooley

Chloe Cooley was a Black woman enslaved by United Empire Loyalist Sergeant Adam Vrooman — a resident of Queenston, Upper Canada. On 14 March 1793, Vrooman violently bound Cooley in a boat and transported her across the Niagara River to be sold in New York State. Cooley resisted fiercely, causing Vrooman to require the assistance of two other men — his brother Isaac Vrooman and one of the five sons of Loyalist McGregory Van Every, a number of whom served with their father in the Butler's Rangers.



Peter Martin, a Black Loyalist and fellow veteran of Butler's Rangers, witnessed Cooley's struggles and screams and, along with witness William Grisley, reported the incident to Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe and the Executive Council of Upper Canada. Grisley, a white resident of nearby Mississauga Point and employee of Sergeant Vrooman's, was able to provide a detailed account of the events as he was on the boat that transported Cooley, but did not assist in restraining her.

However, this was not the first time Cooley fought against her bondage. She regularly protested her enslavement by behaving in "an unruly manner," stealing property entrusted to her on Sergeant Vrooman's behalf, refusing to work and engaging in truancy (leaving her master's property without permission for short periods of time and then returning).

# Chloe Cooley, Bereft of Rights

Some time before the incident, Vrooman had purchased Cooley from Benjamin Hardison of Bertie Township (now Fort Erie, Ontario), a farmer, miller and member of the Legislative Assembly. Vrooman took Cooley to his farm just north of Queenston. She likely worked as a domestic servant in both the Hardison and Vrooman households. Vrooman enslaved at least one other person, a Black man named Tom, at the time he owned Cooley. Tom was in Vrooman's possession in 1783, and Vrooman sold Tom to Adam Krysler in 1792, seven months before the Cooley incident.

At the time of the Chloe Cooley incident, whispers of abolition and freedom circulated in the Niagara area among slaveholders and enslaved Blacks alike. These rumours pushed Vrooman and other slaveholders to liquidate their slave assets rather than lose money on their investments should the reports prove true. William Grisley further testified that he saw another Black person bound in the same manner as Cooley and also made light the fact that other slaveholders planned to sell their slaves in the United States.

The Executive Council resolved to put an end to the violent removal of slaves and instructed Attorney General John White to prosecute Vrooman for disturbing the peace. Within the next few weeks, White filed charges against Vrooman in the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario). On 18 April 1793, Vrooman responded to the charges in a petition in which he stated that he had:

[...] been informed that an information had been lodged against him to the Attorney General relative to his proceedings in his Sale of said Negroe Woman; your Petitioner had received no information concerning the freedom of Slaves in this Province, except a report which prevailed among themselves, and if he has transgressed against the Laws of his Country by disposing of Property (which from the legality of the purchase from Benjamin Hardison) he naturally supposed to be his own, it was done without knowledge of any Law being in force to the contrary.

This petition confirms that a charge (called “an information”) was filed against Vrooman as the Executive Council had recommended. Additionally, Vrooman identified from whom he purchased Cooley, which gives credence to the legality of the buying and selling of slaves in Upper Canada. Lastly, Vrooman’s petition

reveals that he provided a defence of ignorance to his sale of Cooley, stating that he did not break the law. The charges against Vrooman were dropped. Cooley and other enslaved Black persons in the province were considered chattel and did not have any rights to defend in court.

## Enslavement in Upper Canada

British abolitionists such as William Wilberforce, James Ramsay, Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson had argued against the Atlantic slave trade since the 1770s, and Simcoe had been influenced by the growing abolitionist movement prior to his arrival in Upper Canada in 1791. By then, abolitionists of African heritage were also playing a vital role in the struggle. Olaudah Equiano (also known as Gustavus Vassa), once enslaved in England, published his autobiography in 1789 and toured the United Kingdom to speak out against the inhumanity of enslavement. These abolitionist opinions spread to Upper Canada, where Simcoe and White led the call for abolition in the province.

However, the status of slaves was not recognized under English law. Unlike French civil law, which provided limited protection to the enslaved under the *Code noir*, British law treated Cooley and other slaves as property, which meant that she did not have any rights as a person and could be legally sold just like any other object. The decision in the 1772 case *Somerset vs. Stewart*, which had rendered enslavement illegal in England, did not apply to British colonies. Enslaved Black persons were bought and sold alongside household furniture and farm animals. They were also bequeathed to heirs in wills and given as gifts. The lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada could do little against the “property rights” of slave owners within the confines of the law.

Enslavement had expanded sharply in Upper Canada following the American Revolution and was legally and socially accepted. In fact, Britain extended legal protection to slavery in the colonies to encourage settlement. The 47th Article of Capitulation of 1760 allowed French inhabitants to keep their slave property under British rule (see Capitulation of Montréal 1760). The *Imperial Act of 1790* encouraged settlers to bring their slaves into the colony duty-free. Loyalists subsequently brought approximately 2,000 slaves with them to Canada — between 500 and 700 to Upper Canada. The law enforced and maintained enslavement through contracts — transactions that involved buying, selling or hiring out enslaved persons were legally binding, as were the

terms of wills in which slaves were bequeathed.



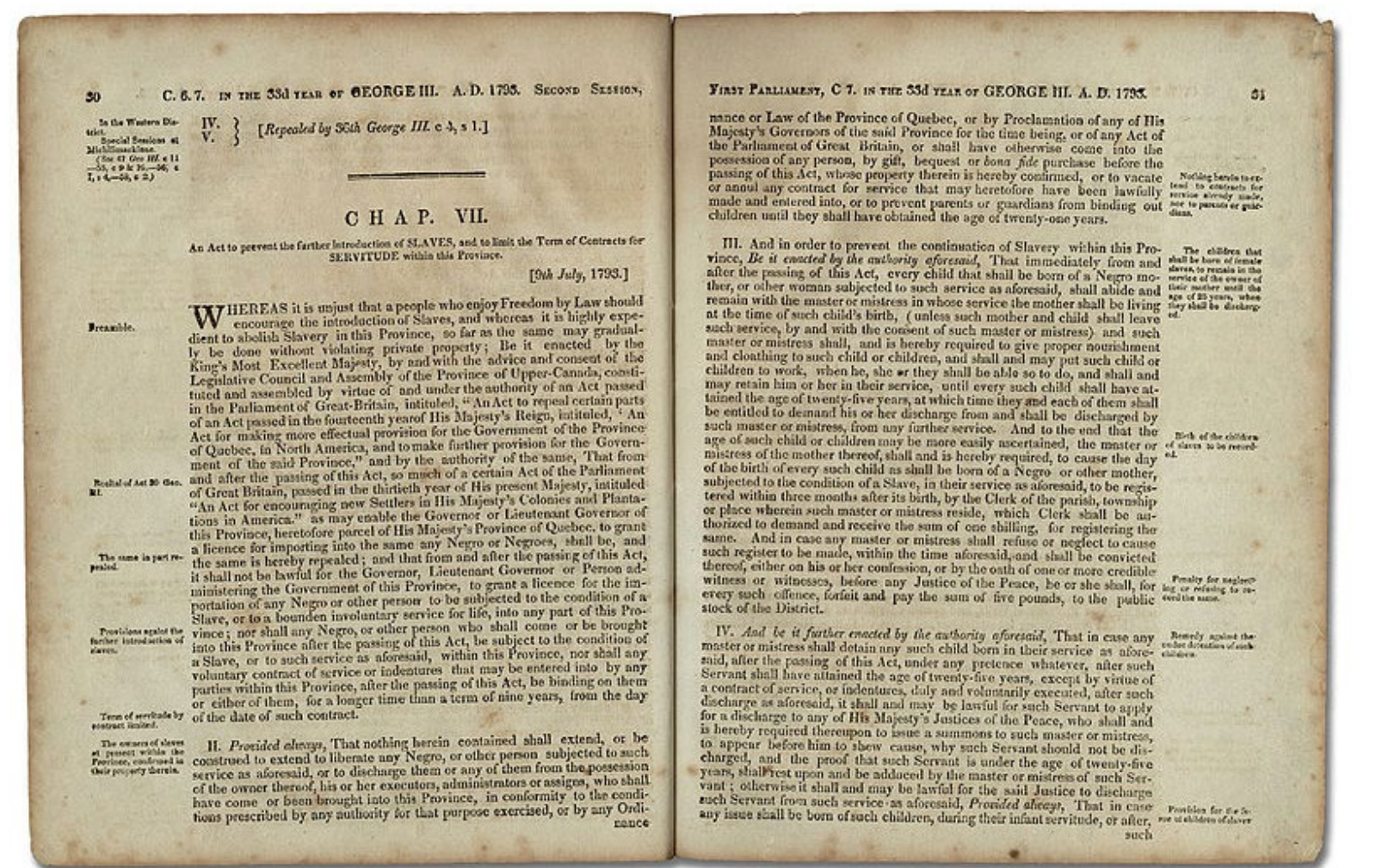
Simcoe used the Chloe Cooley incident as a means to introduce legislation to abolish slavery in Upper Canada. On 19 June 1793, Attorney General John White introduced an abolition bill to the House of Assembly, which he said received “much opposition but little argument” from government slaveholders. At least 12 members of the 25-person government owned slaves or were members of slave-owning families. After going through the legislative process, the government brokered a compromise and passed *An Act to Prevent the further Introduction of Slaves and to limit the Term of Contracts for Servitude* (also known as the *Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada*). Simcoe gave the bill Royal Assent on 9 July 1793 and expressed his hope that those who were enslaved “may henceforth look forward with certainty to the emancipation of their offspring.”

## The Act Enacted

No enslaved persons in the province were freed outright as a result of the enacted legislation. Though the *Act* prohibited the importation of enslaved persons into Upper Canada, it did not prevent the sale of slaves within the province or across the border into the United States. Newspapers in the province continued to publish advertisements of slaves for sale and requests for slaves to purchase. One of the last recorded sales of a slave in Upper Canada took place in March 1824 when Eli Keeler of Colborne sold 15 year-old Tom to William



Bell in Thurlow (now Belleville, Ontario). Many slave owners in Upper Canada continued to sell slaves in New York State until 1799, when a similar legislation was passed to gradually abolish slavery in that state.



The Act stated that enslaved persons who were in the province at the time of its enactment would remain the property of their masters or mistresses for life, unless manumitted (freed) by their owners. Children born to enslaved women after 1793 would be freed when they reached 25 years of age. Children born to this cohort were free at birth. Slaveholders were required by law to provide food and clothing to the young children they enslaved. In addition, the Act required that former slaveholders provide security for recently freed slaves by ensuring that they were held in trust by a local church or town warden so as not to become a public charge. This measure encouraged slaveholders to employ their former slaves as indentured servants. The maximum term for an indenture contract was nine years and could be renewed. Structured as it was, the Act set the course for the abolition of slavery after one generation.

# Legacy



Little is known about Chloe Cooley's early life or where she went after March 1793. Still, her plight is a testament to the struggle of enslaved Black persons in Canada and the Atlantic World and the various ways in which they resisted their servitude. Long before enslaved African Americans fled towards freedom in Canada, many enslaved Africans in Upper Canada and other provinces in British North America escaped to the free states of the northern US (Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the northeastern part of Minnesota) where slavery was outlawed or restricted in 1787. For instance James Ford, enslaved by a British officer near Fort Malden (now Amherstburg) escaped to Ohio. Henry Lewis found freedom across the border in Schenectady, New York, from his master William Jarvis, the Sheriff of York (Toronto). An enslaved Black male held by Colonel Alexander McKee crossed the Detroit River in 1795 to escape bondage. In 1806, eight of the estimated 60 slaves held by Loyalist Matthew Elliott fled across the Detroit River, adding to his loss of escaping slaves.

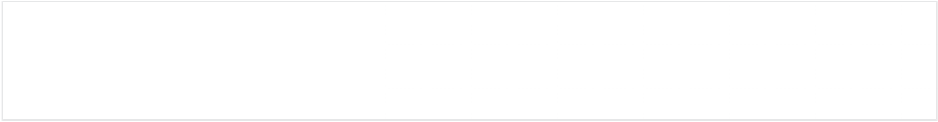
Others employed resistance tactics similar to Chloe Cooley's. Peggy, an enslaved woman who was owned by Executive Council member and provincial administrator Peter Russell, did the same. She frequently left her master's property for short periods of time, so much so that Russell had Peggy jailed. In 1803, Russell published a notice in the *Upper Canada Gazette* warning the public not to harbour Peggy, who absented "herself from his service." Peggy's son Jupiter, also owned by Russell, was described by Russell's sister Elizabeth as defiant, and was also jailed on several occasions. These strategies were employed by enslaved Africans as a way to disrupt the daily lives of their masters and mistresses and to resist their forced servitude.

Chloe Cooley's defiance garnered attention that precipitated legislative change. The *Act* was the first and only piece of legislation to limit enslavement in the British Empire until 1833, when *An Act for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies; for promoting the Industry of the manumitted slaves; and for compensating the Persons hitherto entitled to the Service of such Slaves* (later called the *Slavery Abolition Act*) abolished enslavement in all British holdings, including Canada, as of 1 August 1834. Freedom was celebrated on what came to be known as Emancipation Day, or August First.

The *Act to Limit Slavery* also signalled a growing shift in attitudes toward slaveholding in British North America, and contributed to the beginnings of an anti-slavery movement in Upper Canada. Yet, the *Act* added to the complex social status of Black people in the province. There were hundreds of enslaved Black persons

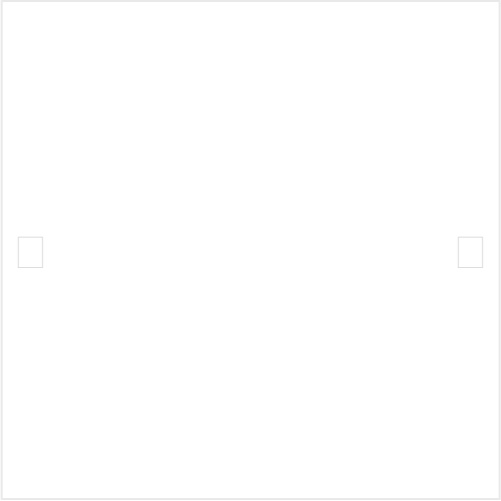
who were deemed chattel property and did not have any rights or freedoms. There were also some free Black persons — less than 50 — who were primarily Black Loyalists, men who fought in the British Army during the American Revolution and were freed for their service. They had legal rights as British subjects, but often these rights and freedoms were limited by racial barriers. Due to the *Act*, there were soon freeborn Black subjects in Upper Canada. Meanwhile, a trickle of refugees from enslavement in the United States began to enter the province. In short, there were people of African descent with conflicting statuses living in close proximity to one another — at times within the same family.

The *Act to Limit Slavery* and the *Slavery Abolition Act* set the stage for the extension of the Underground Railroad farther north into Canada. As runaways became free upon arrival in Upper Canada, many enslaved African Americans made the difficult passage north. Though exact figures are not certain, it is believed that as many as 30,000 refugees from American enslavement found freedom in Canada either by way of the railroad or on their own. The railroad's traffic reached its peak between 1840 and 1860, and particularly after the United States passed the Fugitive Slave Act on 10 September 1850.



**Read More // Enslavement**

**Black History in Canada Education Guide**





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## Further Reading

Afua Cooper, *The Hanging of Angelique: The Untold Story of Canadian Slavery and the Burning of Old Montreal* (2006)

T. Watson Smith, “The Slave in Canada,” *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*, 10 (1989)

Marcel Trudel, *Canada’s Forgotten Slaves: Two Centuries of Bondage*. Translated by George Tombs (2013)

Michael Power and Nancy Butler, *Slavery and Freedom in Niagara* (1993)

Marcel Trudel, *Deux siècles d’esclavage au Québec* (2009)

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## External Links

### Chloe Cooley and the 1793 Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada

Ontario Heritage Trust and the Niagara Parks Commission unveiled a plaque to commemorate Chloe Cooley and the 1793 *Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada*, in Queenston Heights, Ontario. From Ontario Heritage Trust.

### Enslaved Africans in Upper Canada Online Exhibit

Learn more about slavery in early Ontario in this online exhibit by the Archives of Ontario.

### Adam Vrooman's 18 April 1793 Petition

In which Adam Vrooman responds to charges laid against him. This document sheds light on details in the Chloe Cooley narrative that were previously not known.

Chloe Cooley et la Loi de 1793 visant à restreindre l'esclavage dans le Haut-Canada

La Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien et la Commission des parcs du Niagara dévoilent une plaque commémorant Chloe Cooley et la *Loi de 1793 visant à restreindre l'esclavage dans le Haut-Canada* à Queenston Heights, en Ontario. Par la Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien.

Lieu historique national du Canada de la Batterie-de-Vrooman

**Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada**

Read the *Act to Limit Slavery in Upper Canada* in its original. From Archives of Ontario.

Les esclaves africains au Haut-Canada (exposition en ligne)

Cette exposition en ligne des Archives publiques de l'Ontario permet d'en apprendre davantage au sujet de l'esclavage dans l'Ontario naissant.

**Retracing Niagara**

This travel article provides a description of a limestone mural and small monument in Niagara-on-the-Lake that references Chloe Cooley’s forced and violent removal to slave masters in the US. Also mentions other monuments located along Niagara’s Freedom Trail. From the canoe.ca website.