

# Recognition Review

Reading List Prepared by Toronto Public Library

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*Please note that some databases and articles are behind paywalls and may only be accessible via the Toronto Public Library or other academic institution websites.*

## Henry Dundas – Biographical Context

Henry Dundas was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1742; the fourth son of Robert Dundas (1685-1753) and Anne Gordon. After studying law at the University of Edinburgh, he became a member of the Scotland Faculty of Advocates and quickly rose through the ranks of the Scottish legal profession to become the Solicitor General for Scotland in 1766. In 1774 Dundas was elected to Parliament as the Conservative representative for Midlothian. After serving as Lord Advocate for Scotland between 1775 and 1783, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department by Prime Minister William Pitt, for whom he served as a trusted lieutenant and friend. In 1793, he became the President of the Board of Control, overseeing the British East India Company and serving as the chief official in London responsible for the country's affairs in India. Pitt also appointed him as Secretary of State for War in 1794, and he held both positions until 1801. From 1804 to 1805, he acted as First Lord of the Admiralty under William Pitt the Younger. Dundas passed away in Edinburgh in 1811 at 69.

## Digital Resources

Furber, Holden. 1931. *Henry Dundas First Viscount Melville, 1741-1811, Political Manager of Scotland, Statesman, Administrator of British India*. London: Oxford University Press, H. Milford. <https://archive.org/details/cu31924028005027>

Gribble, Samuel James. *'Harry the Ninth (The Uncrowned King of Scotland) Henry Dundas and the Politics of Self-Interest, 1790-1802* <http://hdl.handle.net/2123/9260>

Thorne, R. (ed.) 1986. "Dundas, Henry (1742-1811), of Melville Castle, Edinburgh." In *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1790-1820*. Boydell and Brewer. <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/dundas-henry-1742-1811>

Lovat-Fraser, J. A. 1916. *Henry Dundas Viscount Melville*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t1cj8f54k&view=1up&seq=11>

## Paper-based Resources

Fry, Michael. (1992) *The Dundas Despotism*. The University of Edinburgh Press, and (2009) "Dundas, Henry, First Viscount Melville." *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.

Matheson, Cyril. 1933. *The Life of Henry Dundas, First Viscount Melville, 1742-1811*. London: Constable & Co.

### **Henry Dundas – Primary Archival Material**

Documents, correspondence and primary textual and graphic materials relating to the life and career of Henry Dundas are held at various institutions around the world. Note: These records describe documents held in these repositories. Individual items are not available online.

#### Digital Resources

*Dundas; family; Viscounts Melville, Dundas Family Papers, 1792 - 1810*. School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) Archives, University of London. GB 102 MS 18945. <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/0c99ac11-cb84-3fde-b1de-29bcedf83160>.

*Henry Dundas Papers*, The Huntington Library, San Marino, California. <https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8w382n0/admin/>

*Dundas, Henry (1742-1811) 1st Viscount Melville, Statesman*. The National Archives of the United Kingdom, Kew, Richmond. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F68692>.

Dundas, Henry. 2008. *[Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville Correspondence]* [Oxford]: Electronic Enlightenment Project. <https://doi.org/10.13051/ee:bio/dundahenry001428>.

*Henry Dundas Papers*, Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts, University of Pennsylvania. [http://dla.library.upenn.edu/dla/ead/ead.html?id=EAD\\_upenn\\_rbml\\_MsColl888](http://dla.library.upenn.edu/dla/ead/ead.html?id=EAD_upenn_rbml_MsColl888).

### **Henry Dundas – Military and Political Career**

Dundas had a reputation as the most powerful man in Scotland, and he was nicknamed “King Harry the Ninth” and “Grand Manager of Scotland.” In his role as Secretary of State, Dundas acted as a military planner and advisor to Prime Minister William Pitt. In this capacity, he planned and organized several British military incursions to the Caribbean to capture strategic French and Spanish resources, most notably an attempt to seize Saint-Domingue (now Haiti) from the French. This attempt failed when the British forces were defeated by armies of the formerly enslaved citizens led by Toussaint L’Overture. Dundas also played a role in the successful British defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in Egypt, a victory that enabled England to enforce colonial control of India. Throughout his political career, Dundas played a key part in the expansion of Britain’s presence and influence in India. In 1806, impeachment proceedings were brought against Dundas as he stood accused of misappropriating public funds during his time as Treasurer of the British Navy. He was ultimately found guilty of the lesser charge of ‘formal negligence.’

#### Digital Resources

Brown, David J. "The Government of Scotland under Henry Dundas and William Pitt." *History*, vol. 83, no. 270, 1998, pp. 265–279. <https://www-jstor-org.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/stable/24423879>

1806. *The trial, by impeachment, of Henry lord viscount Melville: for high crimes and misdemeanors, before the House of Peers, in Westminster Hall, between the 29th of April and the 17th of May, 1806: To which is prefixed, a sketch of the life and political character of His Lordship, and a complete account of the proceedings in Parliament relative to the charges on which the impeachment was founded.* Printed for Longman, Hurst and Orme: Paternoster Row [London]  
<https://archive.org/details/trialbyimpeachm00commgoog>

### Paper-based Resources

Dundas, Henry. 1796. *Facts Relative to the Conduct of the War in the West Indies Collected From the Speech of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, in the House of Commons, on the 28th of April, 1796, and From the Documents Laid Before the House Upon That Subject.* London: printed for J. Owen.

Dwyer, John, and Alexander Murdoch. "Paradigms and Politics: Manners, Morals and the Rise of Henry Dundas, 1770–1784." *New Perspectives on the Politics and Culture of Early Modern Scotland* (1982): 210-48.

Furber, Holden, and Holden Furber. 1933. *The Private Record of an Indian Governor-Generalship The Correspondence of Sir John Shore, Governor-General, with Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control, 1793-1798.* [Place of publication not identified]: Harvard University Press.

Melville, Henry Dundas, Edward Ingram, and Richard Wellesley. 1970. *Two Views of British India: the Private Correspondence of Mr. Dundas and Lord Wellesley, 1798-1801.* Bath: Adams & Dart.

Wright, Esmond. "Harry the Ninth." *History Today*, March 1958: 155-163.

### **Henry Dundas – Role in the Enslavement Trade & the Abolition Debate**

Dundas' place in the history of the British enslavement trade and the abolition debate is controversial. Those who argue favourably state that Dundas believed that the immediate abolition of slavery would be impossible given the political realities of the day, and that his actions set the foundation for the eventual abolition of slavery in British courts. Critics of Dundas state that he was directly responsible for the delay of abolition, and that he regarded enslaved labour as critically important to the maintenance of Britain's economic activities, especially during a time of war with France.

In his capacity as Lord Advocate for Scotland, Dundas acted as counsel to Joseph Knight, a formerly enslaved man. His legal defence was successful, and Dundas has been credited for successfully arguing that slavery did not exist under Scottish law and therefore any formerly enslaved individuals living in Scotland could also claim their freedom.

In 1792, William Wilberforce brought forth a motion in the House of Commons to abolish the enslavement trade for British subjects. Dundas stated “my opinion has always been against the Slave Trade” and that he agreed with Wilberforce’s motion in principle, but argued that immediate abolition in Britain would not prevent other nations from continuing the trade and it would therefore be ineffective. Instead, he suggested that the trade must be “ultimately abolished, but by moderate measures,” and proposed an amendment that added the word “gradually” to the motion. The amended motion passed the House, but legal enslavement was not abolished in Britain until the House of Lords voted to end the trade in 1807.

### Digital Resources

Doris, Glen Ian. (2011). *The Scottish Enlightenment and the Politics of Abolition*. PhD Thesis (University of Aberdeen).

[https://www.academia.edu/1333677/The\\_Scottish\\_Enlightenment\\_and\\_the\\_politics\\_of\\_Abolition](https://www.academia.edu/1333677/The_Scottish_Enlightenment_and_the_politics_of_Abolition)

A PhD thesis that argues in part that Dundas’ amendment to the 1792 Wilberforce abolition bill was motivated by fear of radical change, and that MP’s support of Dundas’ “gradual” abolition idea caused the full abolition of the slave trade to be delayed for fifteen years.

Great Britain. 1792. *The Debate on a Motion for the Abolition of the Slave-Trade: in the House of Commons, on Monday the Second of April, 1792, Reported in Detail*.

[London]: [publisher not identified].

<https://archive.org/details/debateonamotion01commgoog>

Transcripts of speeches made by members of the House of Commons regarding the issue of the abolition of the slave trade in Great Britain. It includes Henry Dundas’ speech in which he states that he is sympathetic to fellow members in favour of abolition, but that it is his belief that “it is in the shape of regulations that I think you will procure the Abolition in the most direct manner.”

HD Historic Scotland Committee. “Henry Dundas: Moderate, Benevolent Abolitionist.” *Medium.com*, September 8, 2020. <https://hdcommittee.medium.com/henry-dundas-and-abolition-the-missing-pieces-1-f01520ca79c4>

This article argues that Dundas genuinely intended to work towards the abolition of the slave trade and that his actions, including the inclusion of the word “gradually” to Wilberforce’s abolition motion, were part of a multifaceted strategy to reduce the number of individuals trafficked and traded, and setting the groundwork for emancipation.

Henry, Natasha. (2020) ‘Enslaved’ Reading List.

<https://www.cbc.ca/documentaries/enslaved/enslaved-reading-list-1.5802965>

The documentary series *Enslaved* examines a range of topics connected to Atlantic and Canadian histories. This reading list, drawing on non-fiction and fictional literary works, news articles and various historical sources, looks at the middle passage, the transatlantic slave trade, Black enslavement in colonial Canada, foodways, the settlement of African American freedom seekers in Canada, Black Canadian communities, abolition, emancipation and migrations.

McDonald, Roderick A. "Measuring the British Slave Trade to Jamaica, 1789-1808: A Comment." *The Economic History Review*, New Series, 33, no. 2 (1980): 253-58. <https://www-jstor-org.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/stable/2595842>

Newton, Melanie. "Henry Dundas, Empire and Genocide." *OpenDemocracy*, 30 July 2020. <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/opendemocracyuk/henry-dundas-empire-and-genocide/>.

This essay argues that rather than facilitating the end of the slave trade in Britain, Dundas' actions did not precipitate eventual abolition, and in fact resulted in an escalation of transatlantic human trafficking. His actions served to further the interests of slave owners and traders. The author makes reference to the contemporary debates over Toronto's Dundas Street, Dundas, Ontario, and Edinburgh, Scotland, which also includes a Dundas Street and a monument to Henry Dundas.

Seminar. *Historians on Dundas and Slavery*. Edinburgh Centre for Global History, University of Edinburgh. <https://www.ed.ac.uk/history-classics-archaeology/news-events/events-archive/2020/historians-on-dundas-and-slavery>

This seminar features a discussion between three historians with specialized knowledge of Henry Dundas' career, who provide detailed analysis of and information about his relationship to the British slave trade and abolition debate, as well as England's foreign and colonial policies under Dundas.

Thiaw, Ibrahima, and Deborah L. Mack. "Atlantic slavery and the making of the modern world: experiences, representations, and legacies." *Current Anthropology* 61 (2020): S145–S158. <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/ca/2020/61/s22>

This article summarizes and reflects on the inter-connected outcomes of Atlantic slavery, knowledge production and colonization in shaping the modern world. It proposes a more equitable future through alternative anthropological analysis and theory.

### Paper-based Resources

Cairns, J.W. (2007). 'Knight v. Wedderburn', in Dabydeen, D., J. Gilmore, and C. Jones (eds.) *The Oxford Companion to Black British History*.

- Darity Jr., William. (1988) 'The Williams abolition thesis before Williams.' *Slavery & Abolition*, 9:1, 29-41,
- Davis, D.B. (1962). 'The Emergence of Immediatism in British and American Antislavery Thought'. *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 49(2): 209-203.
- Devine, Tom M., ed. (2015) *Recovering Scotland's Slavery Past: The Caribbean Connection*. Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh Press.
- Farrell, Stephen. 2007. "'Contrary to the Principles of Justice, Humanity and Sound Policy': The Slave Trade, Parliamentary Politics and the Abolition Act, 1807". *Parliamentary History*. 26: 141-202.
- Farrell, Stephen, Melanie Unwin, and James Walvin. 2007. *The British Slave trade: Abolition, Parliament and People: Including the Illustrated Catalogue of the Parliamentary Exhibition in Westminster Hall, 23 May - 23 September 2007*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press for the Parliamentary History Yearbook Trust.
- Hamilton, Douglas J. (2015) 'Defending the Colonies against Malicious Attacks of Philanthropy': Scottish Campaigns against the Abolitions of the Slave Trade and Slavery. In Allan I. Macinnes and Douglas J. Hamilton, eds., *Jacobitism, Enlightenment and Empire, 1680-1820* (London: Routledge), 193-208.
- Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount. 1796. *Speech of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas: Delivered in the House of Commons, the 15th of March, 1796, on the Farther Considerations of the Report of the Committee Upon the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave-Trade: With a Copy of the Bill and Notes Illustrative of Some Passages in the Speech*. [Place of publication not identified]
- Mullen, Stephen, and Neil Baxter. 2013. *"It Wisnae Us!": Glasgow's Built Heritage, Tobacco, the Slave Trade and Abolition* : Trail Guide.
- Porter, Dale H. 1970. *The Abolition of the Slave Trade in England, 1784-1807*. [Hamden, Conn.]
- Substance of the Argument of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas: on the Slave Trade, April 23, 1792*. 1792. [London?]: [publisher not identified].
- Substance of the Debates of the House of Commons on the Motion for an Abolition of the Slave Trade, April 3, 1798*. 1798. [Place of publication not identified]: [publisher not identified].
- Turner, S. (2011). "Home-Grown Slaves: Women, Reproduction, and the Abolition of the Slave Trade, Jamaica 1788-1807." *Journal of Women's History* 23(3): 39-62.
- Whyte, Iain Boyd. 2007. *Scotland and the Abolition of Black Slavery, 1756-1838*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

## **History of Naming Dundas Street, Toronto; and Dundas, Ontario**

Toronto's Dundas Street, named for Henry Dundas, developed over several decades. The original section of the street connected a village, named Coote's Paradise, to settlements west of the small town. The first section of the modern-day Dundas Street in Toronto was built during the War of 1812, and continued to be pieced together from several streets throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. This process continued into the 1950s, when the street was extended eastward to Kingston Road.

John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, bestowed the name of Dundas on the street. While Simcoe did not publically provide his reasons, he had a professional relationship with Dundas and over the course of his career named many streets and significant public infrastructure after prominent politicians. Coote's Paradise and an existing industrial operation named Dundas Mills, located at the eastern end of Dundas Street in the 1800s, were amalgamated and renamed Dundas in 1814 and incorporated as a town in 1847.

### Digital Resources

Marshall, Sean. "The Many Streets of Dundas." *Spacing.com*, October 15, 2011  
<http://spacing.ca/toronto/2011/10/15/the-many-streets-of-undas/>.

Scadding, Henry. 2018. *Yonge Street and Dundas Street: the Men After Whom They Were Named*. [Toronto?]: [publisher not identified]  
<http://online.canadiana.ca/view/occihm.13380>.

### Paper-based Resources

Breithaupt, W. H. 1924. *Dundas Street and Other Early Upper Canada Roads*. [Toronto, Ont.]: [Ontario Historical Society].

Croil, James. 1972. *Dundas: or, A Sketch of Canadian History*. Belleville, Ont: Mika Silk Screening.

Woodhouse, T. Roy. 1968. *The History of the Town of Dundas*. Dundas, Ont: Dundas Historical Society.

Woodhouse, T. Roy. 1951. *The Birth of the Town of Dundas*. [Place of publication not identified]: [publisher not identified].

## **Names, Naming & Renaming: Debates, Case Studies and Models for Success**

The debate over names of streets, monuments and other civic features dedicated to historical figures who committed human rights violations is not unique to Toronto; nations and municipalities around the world are examining and resolving these issues. Supporters of renaming state that it is an act of oppression to continue to honour and recognize individuals who have contributed to the subjugation of Black and Indigenous peoples, and people of colour, while others argue that changing the names of streets, or removing monuments, are acts of historical erasure which enable the public to forget the lessons of the past.

## Digital Resources

Adebanwi, Wale. "Global Naming and Shaming: Toponymic (Inter) National Relations On Lagos and New York's Streets." *African Affairs* 111, no. 445 (2012): 640-61. <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/stable/23357173>.

Azaryahu, Maoz. "Renaming the past in Post-Nazi Germany: Insights into the Politics of Street Naming in Mannheim and Potsdam." *Cultural Geographies* 19, no. 3 (2012): 385-400. <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/stable/44251487>.

This essay examines how place names can be used as a means of historical revision following a regime change to signify and commemorate a break with the past. It uses the example of two German cities which undertook renaming projects in the wake of post-World War II reconstruction.

Baldwin, Derek. 2020. "No Plans to Rename Dundas Street in Belleville Amid Global Petitions: Mayor; Toronto City Council Reviewing Street Change and Henry Dundas' Legacy." *The Intelligencer*, Sep 23. <https://www-proquest-com.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/docview/2445249818>.

Capdepon, Ulrike. "Challenging the Symbolic Representation of the Franco Dictatorship: The Street Name Controversy in Madrid." *History and Memory: Studies in Representation of the Past* 32, no. 1 (2020): 100+. *Gale Academic OneFile*. <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A621000025/AONE?u=tplmain&sid=AONE&xid=15347ba9>

In 2007, the Memory Law was passed in Spain. It seeks the removal of symbols, including street names, of the fascist Franco regime. In Madrid, the law was not implemented until 2015, when a newly elected Mayor announced the official removal of Francoist street names from the city. This essay studies ongoing debates over how to properly remember the past and how political movements utilize public space for commemorative purposes.

Daubs, Katie. "Where the Streets Bear Their Names: As Debates Continue Over Changing the Names of Some Toronto Streets, we Look at the Racist History Behind a Few of Them - and the People Whose Stories Have Been Long Overlooked." 2020. *Toronto Star*, July 05. <https://www-proquest-com.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/docview/2419929402>.

A Toronto-specific article about Henry Dundas and other problematic figures from Toronto's history who also have streets and buildings named after them, including Samuel Peters Jarvis, Peter Russell, Joseph Brant and the Baby family. It outlines the history of street naming—and renaming—in Toronto, and



summarizes current movements around the world to draw attention to and counteract systemic racism and systems of oppression.

Duminy, James. "Street Renaming, Symbolic Capital, and Resistance in Durban, South Africa." *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 32, no. 2 (April 2014): 310–28. <https://journals-sagepub-com.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/doi/pdf/10.1068/d2112>

"Dundas Not the Only Toronto Street that 'Embeds Racism' in the Landscape, Says City Official in Charge of Reviewing Thousands of Local Place Names." *Torstar Syndication Services, a Division of Toronto Star Newspapers Limited*, last modified August 26, 2020. [https://www.thestar.com/news/city\\_hall/2020/08/26/dundas-not-the-only-toronto-street-that-embeds-racism-in-the-landscape-says-city-official-in-charge-of-reviewing-thousands-of-local-place-names.html](https://www.thestar.com/news/city_hall/2020/08/26/dundas-not-the-only-toronto-street-that-embeds-racism-in-the-landscape-says-city-official-in-charge-of-reviewing-thousands-of-local-place-names.html)

Gonzalez Faraco, J. Carlos, and Michael Dean Murphy. "Street names and political regimes in an Andalusian town." *Ethnology* 36, no. 2 (1997): 123+. *Gale Academic OneFile*. <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A19412201/AONE?u=tplmain&sid=AONE&xid=1028ec05>.

A case study of the Andalusian town of Almonte in Spain, where street and other place names were changed multiple times during the 20<sup>th</sup> century by successive political regimes in order to reflect their particular ideologies and goals. The last of these administrations, a socialist democracy, put forth a proposal to prevent victors from using renaming as a tool to further their interests, thus erasing the legacy of previous governments and ideological movements.

"Goodbye Lenin street." *Russian Life*, November-December 2007, 17. *Gale Academic OneFile*. <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A171773909/AONE?u=tplmain&sid=AONE&xid=9a373019>.

Kammen, Carol. "On Doing Local History: What's in a Name?" *History News* 62, no. 2 (2007): 3-4. <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/stable/42654118>.

Light, Duncan, and Craig Young. "Habit, Memory, and the Persistence of Socialist-Era Street Names in Postsocialist Bucharest, Romania." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 104, no. 3 (2014): 668-85. <https://www.jstor-org.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/stable/24537763>

Lorinc, John. "What's in a Street Name? Dundas and Other Uncomfortable Truths About Our City." *Spacing.com*, June 12, 2020. <http://spacing.ca/toronto/2020/06/12/lorinc-whats-in-a-street-name-dundas-and-other-uncomfortable-truths-about-our-city/>.

This essay points out that Dundas Street and other locations within cities sometimes change names for reasons that do not necessarily have political or ideological underpinnings, and cautions against residents on either side of a renaming controversy against conflating the familiar with the historically significant. It cites Toronto-specific examples such as Bismarck St., which was changed to

Asquith after World War I, and suggests that efforts to Indigenize or otherwise de-colonialize names are means of countering the erasure of the history and identities of communities that have historically been victims of institutionalized racism.

Mirzoeff, Nicholas et al. (2017) All Monuments Must Fall: A Syllabus.

<https://archive.nyu.edu/bitstream/2451/40071/2/All%20Monuments%20Must%20Fall%20A%20Syllabus.pdf>

A crowd-sourced compilation of thinking about monuments, renaming and landscape and racial justice, inspired by the Black Lives Matter movement and generally relating to Confederate and other monuments to white supremacy.

Morris, Nomi. "War and Memory: Dealing with the past causes unending debate." *Maclean's*, October 13, 1997, 36+. *Gale Academic*

*OneFile*. <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A19910306/AONE?u=tplmain&sid=AONE&xid=b7490ecc>

A German case-study examining how the country grappled with the question of dealing with both its Nazi and communist pasts, including whether or not to rename streets, squares, etc., and demolishing buildings and other physical remnants of those regimes (including the Berlin Wall).

Pinchevski, Amit, and Efraim Torgovnik. "Signifying Passages: The Signs of Change in Israeli Street Names." *Media, Culture & Society* 24, no. 3 (May 2002): 365–88.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/016344370202400305>.

"Shaming and Renaming; Canada." *The Economist*, January 6, 2018, 22(US). *Gale Academic OneFile*.

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A521355337/AONE?u=tplmain&sid=AONE&xid=a4d8f4a0>.

Spina, Steve, Derek Alderman, and Preston Mitchell. "Street Naming: Not as easy as you might think: Two Case Studies." *Public Management*, July 2007, 34+. *Gale Academic OneFile*.

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A177984270/AONE?u=tplmain&sid=AONE&xid=5a6fbd90>.

Studies of two American cities that renamed streets in honour of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the issues that arose before, during and after the renaming process. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, is presented as an example of a situation where streets are renamed while still retaining some measure of their previous identity as a compromise solution.

Wilmott, Clancy. "Feeling Spaces." In *Mobile Mapping: Space, Cartography and the Digital*, 101-32. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2020.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvx8b7zc.8>

Wollan, Malia. "How to Rename a Street." *The New York Times Magazine*, June 28, 2020, 17(L). *Gale Academic OneFile*. <https://go-gale->

[com.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T003&resultListType=RESULT\\_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&hitCount=1&searchType=AdvancedSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA627839868&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZONE-MOD1&prodId=AONE&pageNum=1&contentSet=GALE%7CA627839868&searchId=R1&userGroupName=tplmain&inPS=true](http://com.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T003&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&hitCount=1&searchType=AdvancedSearchForm&currentPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA627839868&docType=Brief+article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=ZONE-MOD1&prodId=AONE&pageNum=1&contentSet=GALE%7CA627839868&searchId=R1&userGroupName=tplmain&inPS=true)

### Paper-Based Resources

Alderman, Derek H., and Joshua Inwood. "Street Naming and the Politics of Belonging: Spatial Injustices in the Toponymic Commemoration of Martin Luther King, Jr." *Social & Cultural Geography* (2013): 211-233

Azaryahu, Maoz. "The Critical Turn and Beyond: The Case of Commemorative Street Naming." *ACME: An International E-Journal for Critical Geographies*, vol. 10, no. 1 (2011): pp. 28-33.

Gordon, Alan. *Making Public Pasts: The Contested Terrain of Montreal's Public Memories*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001.

Neethling, Berthie. "Street Names: A Changing Urban Landscape" in Carole Hough, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming* (2016): 144-157

Nyström, Staffan. "Naming Parks, Footpaths, and Small Bridges in a Multicultural Suburban Area" in Puzey, Guy, and Laura Kostnski, eds., *Names and Naming: People, Places, Perceptions, and Power* (Multilingual Matters, 2016), pp. 185-196

Smith, Bryan. "Cartographies of Colonial Commemoration: Critical Toponymy and Historical Geographies in Toronto." *Journal of the Canadian Association for Curriculum Studies*, vol. 15, no. 2 (2017): 34-47.

Stacey, Megan. 2020. "Peloza Leverages Road Renaming Discussion for Broader Policies." *The London Free Press*, September 19, 2020.

### **Black Lives Matter and the Contemporary Black Experience in Canada**

A Community Petition to rename Dundas Street was submitted to Toronto City Council in May 2020, partly in response to increased awareness of incidents of anti-black racism and police violence, and growing calls for justice. While the petition is not being led by the Black Lives Matter Toronto chapter specifically, the call for re-assessing monuments and municipal infrastructure springs from the large political climate of the BlackLivesMatter (BLM) movement, which was founded in 2013.

### Digital Resources

Canadiana.org. 1853. *Provincial Freeman*.  
[http://online.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.N\\_00107](http://online.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.N_00107).

“Black Lives Matter Global Network Foundation, Inc. is a global organization in the US, UK, and Canada, whose mission is to eradicate white supremacy and build local power to intervene in violence inflicted on Black communities by the state and vigilantes. By combating and countering acts of violence, creating space for Black imagination and innovation, and centering Black joy, we are winning immediate improvements in our lives.” <https://blacklivesmatter.com/about/>

#### Paper-Based Resources

Bibb, Henry. 1851. *Voice of the Fugitive*. Sandwich, C.W. [Ont.]: Henry Bibb. Toronto Reference Library, Toronto, Ontario.

*The Black Voice*. 1972. Montreal: The Black Voice. Queen’s University Documents Library, Kingston, Ontario.

Coates, Ta-Nehisi. 2015. *Between the World and Me*. New York: Spiegel & Grau.

Cole, Desmond. 2020. *The Skin We’re In*. Toronto: Anchor Canada.

*Contrast*. 1969. Toronto: A.W. Hamilton. Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Diverlus, Rodney, Sandy Hudson, and Syrus Marcus Ware. 2020. *Until We Are Free: Reflections on Black Lives Matter in Canada*. Regina: University of Regina Press.

Este, David, Liza Lorenzetti, and Christa Sato. 2018. *Racism and Anti-Racism in Canada*. Winnipeg, Manitoba; Black Point, Nova Scotia: Fernwood Publishing.

French, Whitney. 2019. *Black Writers Matter*. Regina, Saskatchewan: University of Regina Press.

Maynard, Robyn. 2017. *Policing Black Lives: State violence in Canada from slavery to the present*. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Fernwood.

Mensah, Joseph. 2010. *Black Canadians: History, Experiences, Social Conditions*. Black Point, Nova Scotia: Fernwood Publishing.

Nourbese Philip, M. 2017. *BLANK: interviews and essays*. Toronto: Book\*hug.

Oluo, Ijeoma. 2020. *So you want to talk about Race*. [Place of publication not identified]: Basic Books.

Rogers, Jamala. 2015. *Ferguson is America: Roots of Rebellion*. St. Louis, Missouri: Mira Digital Publishing.

Saad, Layla F. 2020. *Me and White Supremacy: Combat Racism, Change the World, and Become A Good Ancestor*. Naperville, Illinois: Sourcebooks.

Taylor, Keeanga-Yamahtta. 2016. *From #BlackLivesMatter to Black Liberation*. Chicago: Haymarket Books.

## Indigenous Experience and Decolonization

Since the founding of the BLM movement, support has broadened for policy changes related to Black and Indigenous liberation. The concerns raised by BLM advocates often intersect with parallel efforts by Indigenous communities and other racialized and marginalized communities to address systemic racism and violence.

### Digital Resources

McFarlane, Peter and Nicole Schabus. *Whose Land Is It Anyway? A Manual for Decolonization*. Federation of Post-Secondary Educators of BC. [https://fpse.ca/sites/default/files/news\\_files/Decolonization%20Handbook.pdf](https://fpse.ca/sites/default/files/news_files/Decolonization%20Handbook.pdf)

"Metis Group Says Streets, Schools Named After Colonial Figures Should Stay." 2020. *The Canadian Press*, Jun 18. <https://ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/login?url=https://www-proquest-com.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/docview/2415041927?accountid=14369>.

An example of an Indigenous group arguing in favour of keeping a street named after a colonial-era leader. The Manitoba Metis Federation is not supporting a petition to change Winnipeg streets and schools named after Garnet Joseph Wolseley, a 19<sup>th</sup>-century British general instrumental in the suppression of the Red River Resistance. Their argument is that controversial names can lead to teachable moments and that, "these names provide a reminder of a history that cannot be forgotten, that cannot be repeated, and what we must guard against."

National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (Canada). 2019. *Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry Into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls*. <https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report/>

Stanley, Timothy J. 2020. "Commemorating John A. Macdonald: Collective Remembering and the Structure of Settler Colonialism in British Columbia." *BC Studies* (204) (19): 89-113,237. <https://ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/login?url=https://www-proquest-com.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/docview/2369405744?accountid=14369>.

This article focuses on proposals to remove statues of controversial historical figures throughout Canada, but also discusses the renaming of streets, schools and civic infrastructure. The author states that renaming/removal debates such as these are examples of "collective remembering," a process by which groups maintain structures of power and control, and that renaming can be a positive aspect of reconciliation and recognition of victims of colonialism.

Suzuki, David. 2020. "Decolonization Requires Action and New Ways of Seeing." *NOW Magazine*, 28 October.

<https://nowtoronto.com/news/decolonization-requires-action-and-new-ways-of-seeing>

Trotman, David V. "Acts of Possession and Symbolic Decolonisation in Trinidad and Tobago." *Caribbean Quarterly* 58, no. 1 (2012): 21-43. (Accessed 13 January 2021).

<https://www-jstor-org.ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/stable/41708562>

This essay states that as Europeans colonized the Caribbean, they used naming and renaming as markers of possession and control. In a post-colonial era, the resources available to present-day regimes to decolonize include public history interventions such as new statues and monuments, and the renaming of streets and other public infrastructure.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. 2015. *What We Have Learned: Principles of Truth and Reconciliation*.

[http://nctr.ca/assets/reports/Final%20Reports/Principles\\_English\\_Web.pdf](http://nctr.ca/assets/reports/Final%20Reports/Principles_English_Web.pdf)

Tuck, Eve and K. Wayne Yang. "Decolonization is Not a Metaphor." *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society* Vol. 1, No. 1 (2012): 1-40.

<https://jps.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/des/article/view/18630/15554>

### Paper-based Resources

Borrows, John and Michael Coyle, eds. 2017. *The Right Relationship: Reimagining the Implementation of Historical Treaties*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Coulthard, Glen Sean. 2014. *Red Skin, White Masks: Rejecting the Colonial Politics of Recognition*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Divine, David. 2007. *Multiple Lenses: Voices from the Diaspora Located in Canada*. Newcastle-Upon-Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Gopal, Priyamvada. 2020. *Insurgent Empire: Anticolonial Resistance and British Dissent*. London; New York: Verso.

Manuel, Arthur and Grand Chief Ronald Derrickson. 2017. *The Reconciliation Manifesto: Recovering the Land, Rebuilding the Economy*. Toronto: James Lorimer and Company.

Manuel, Arthur. 2015. *Unsettling Canada: a national wake-up call*. Toronto: Between the Lines.

Razack, Sherene. 2002. *Race, Space, and the Law: Unmapping White Settler Society*. Toronto: Between the Lines.

Simpson, Leanne Betasamosake. 2017. *As we have always done: Indigenous freedom through radical resistance*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.