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History[edit] German Mills is closely associated with the founding of Toronto , then called "Muddy York", and with the early history of Markham, previously called "Mannheim" "the home of man". At the time, there was a critical need to find settlers for the province, while at the same time building the capital of York and surrounding areas. Simcoe favoured settlements where military township grants allowed soldiers to act as consumers for local markets and town centres. In , German Mills was an agricultural settlement, supplying food for its citizens and the military when Toronto was little more than an outpost in the wilderness. When William Moll Berczy led a group of 64 families people to old York County in the summer of , German Mills became the first significant industrial complex in Markham Township. Berczy was a multi-talented entrepreneur with leadership, architectural, engineering and painting skills. His group consisted of bakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, weavers, a preacher, a school teacher, a brewer, a cartwright, a locksmith, a miller, a potter, a tanner, stonemasons and farmers. At the time, both Toronto and Markham were surrounded by a thick, mature forest of pine, oak, maple, butternut ideal for lumber. In the fall of , William Berczy hired men to erect a large house and a sawmill at what is now German Mills. To bring prosperity and new settlers, a warehouse for the Northwest Fur Trade Company was constructed at what later became Unionville, Ontario. It served as an intermediate stop for the northern fur trade route on the Nin Rouge River. An agreement between Andrew Pierce and the German Land Company , signed and dated January 1, , supplied oxen and cattle from Connecticut to both the town of York and to German Mills. They were sent prior to the arrival of the first settler groups, in Other oxen and cattle were shipped to German Mills in flat-bottomed boats up the Don River and then via its tributary, German Mills Creek. At the time, both rivers had a larger water flow. The sawmill produced shingles and lumber for the buildings in the German Mills area and for the first houses in Toronto, notably Russell Abbey , the home of the Hon. Six years later, when it became apparent that water-power produced by the Don River was insufficient to operate the mills, the German Mills industrial complex went into decline. Today[edit] German Mills is now primarily a residential neighbourhood. Most homes are single-family residences, many built in the s and s. Area commuters rely heavily on cars, but York Region Transit does offer bus services. Parks[edit] The few parks in the neighbourhood bear the names of settlers and of settlements: It stood near what is now the junction of King and Queen streets in Toronto. The bridge was designed by William Berczy and was already in use in for the transport of lumber from Markham to "Muddy York". Original drawings of the bridge are preserved in the National Archive in Ottawa. Also see Canadian Archives Publication 8, , No. German Mills Residents Website:

William Berczy - Man of Enlightenment. by Katerina Atanassova () Wiki information Berczy: William Berczy Painting Artist, Visual Artist, Deceased Person, Person.

Historical records show him to be a visionary. To the analytical observer, seeking connections with past history, the old masterpiece provides a fresh and revealing image of significant, but ethically disturbing events in Canadian history. More so, the spiritual motif of the work demonstrates too, the cordial, honest relationship and great esteem for Mohawk First Nation Chief Joseph Brant, himself a scholar of classical languages, Freemason, and translator of the Bible into Mohawk language. He brought accomplished German tradesmen, farmers and animal husbandry people to the British Colony of Upper Canada under trying conditions, to populate and build up the new frontier. Moll Berczy designed the first saw- and gristmills, architectural buildings and roads, Yonge Street , St. James Cathedral, including the Don River Bridge. It became necessary to establish infrastructures for roads and buildings, and to provide services for the military and a growing civilian population, where none existed before. All of these factors presented formidable challenges at a time when seasonally restricted travel and transportation of goods through mosquito-infested bush proved most difficult. Moll Berczy, who had learned the polish of courtly manners among European royalty, people of power and influence, had been looking for opportunities and realistic means to financial success. His qualifications made him an ideal and perhaps even rare candidate to spearhead a colonization project of enormous magnitude, funded by British Lieutenant Governor Simcoe. Political developments with the US however, created a war scare. To make the deal even more lucrative, Simcoe promised Moll Berczy a This appeared to be an extremely good arrangement for the cash-strapped Government of Upper Canada, lacking banking and credit facilities, and where a barter-style economy for the exchange of goods and services was the norm of the day. Solid financial arrangements demanded that land titles be granted and in place to protect rights, claims, interests and equity, and that these ought to remain free from bias or favouritism. There was no system of socialized medicine! Undaunted, Moll Berczy proceeded anyway on the strength of promises given by the authorities namely, that titles to land ownership were to be provided. Endowed with superior motivation and commitment to this plan, William Moll Berczy carried out his actions under insurmountable risk conditions. The land grant of the original A sawmill was established, producing lumber and shingles for the first dwellings being then built in Markham and Toronto. Other needs to be solved were to secure and increase food supplies through the establishment of a gristmill. Another project undertaken was the creation a shipping link to Lake Simcoe by making the Rouge River a navigable waterway. Good logistical planning met with success in delivering machinery and gear wheels for the construction of sawmills and gristmills in the Niagara region and Markham in a timely manner. Some oxen worked on the construction of the southern leg of Yonge Street, making it a practical road for wagon travel. While clearing out mosquito-infested bush land, many settlers died of malaria disease, prompting road building to fall behind. Left Penniless â€” Turns to Painting The loss of Now being penniless, left to pay off his debts and forced to survive, he turns his creative energies to painting again. His training and expertise as miniaturist creating small-format paintings also helped him to supplement his cash flow. Exhausted, his income in the end proves insufficient to eliminate an enormous accumulated debt load.

Chapter 3 : William Berczy - Toronto - LocalWiki

She has curated award-winning exhibitions of historical and contemporary Canadian art in Canada and abroad, such as William Berczy - Man of Enlightenment (), F.H. Varley: Portraits Into the Light (), Painting Canada: Tom Thomson and the Group of Seven (Dulwich Picture Gallery, London, and other European museums,), and James.

Some historians have shown the role William Berczy and working class people played in establishing Toronto. Their role in building Toronto was not only down played, but as historian John Andre puts it "undeservedly reduced to a heap of historical manure". Berczy and the settlers who came with him intended to establish themselves in the U. In return they would do work to establish the new town, which at the time existed only on paper, but would become Toronto. In Berczy and his men erected the first building in the town of York. They went on to build many other buildings, create roads including Yonge Street. As an architect, and engineer, Berczy designed many of the first houses as well as mills, the first church, and the Don Bridge. Berczy was a student of co-operative enterprise, wanting to put the philosophies of the enlightenment into practice. He planned to support the settlers he brought to Markham , and bring many thousand more settlers from Germany. As the land was cultivated its value would increase and by selling of tracts he would be able bring returns to his financial backer in Europe. But his vision was not to be. Russell waited till Berczy had finished working on his own house and then in got the Executive Council of Upper Canada to take back the 64, acres granted to Berczy. To the officials in London it was claimed they had not done satisfactory work in return for the land. They portrayed Berczy as a liar a "knave and a fool", his settlers as a few dozen "rubbish". The truth of the matter was the oligarchy saw the value of the fertile Markham land and wanted it to be in their own hands this oligarchy would later be dubbed the family compact. Berczy went to London in order to fight for the land. In an appointed committee recommended that the land should be given back, yet the Executive Council of Upper Canada did not put the recommendation into practice. Today he is mostly remembered for his paintings. Many of his settlers stayed. Today they are mostly not remembered. Infant Toronto by John Andre. William Berczy co-founder of Toronto by John Andre. New city park honors co-founder of Toronto, Toronto Star , Sept. We are a c 3 non-profit organization.

Chapter 4 : Markham Community & Fire Services - Overview by Sara Tam - Issuu

"William Berczy: Man of Enlightenment" July 1 - Oct. 31, premiered July 1, at the Varley Art Gallery by the Father Michael McGivney Catholic Academy Senior Concert Band. BERCYZ PORTRAITS.

Berczy was originally named Johann Albrecht Ulrich Moll, but later changed his name. His early career was spent in several European countries, including Italy meeting with Johann Wolfgang von Goethe in Florence and England, where he exhibited at the Royal Academy. A few years later, his work took him to Lower Canada Quebec. His son Charles Albert Berczy became the second postmaster of Toronto. Berczy helped John Graves Simcoe establish a settlement north of York, which became the town of Markham. His two best known pictures are a full-length portrait of the Mohawk chief Thayendanegea Joseph Brant c. Although best known for his portraits, he also carried out religious paintings and architectural work, including plans for Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal in 1794, and was a surveyor. Berczy travelled to New York City during the War of 1812 and was stranded when attempting to travel. He fell ill while in New York and died while in the care of friends. He was buried in an unmarked grave at Trinity Church as William Burksay. The school, founded in 1827, has approximately 1,200 students in grades K-12. Current principal is Lindsey Reehamey. Vice Principal is Alex Pasta. Also in honour of this founder, the then Town of Markham named one of its densely populated neighbourhoods after him, the Berczy Village. Berczy Creek is a tributary of the Rouge River in Markham. There is also Berczy Street in Newmarket. The park had been vacant for many decades and once used as a parking lot after the buildings on the site were demolished. A tree-lined city park emerged after the late 1970s and has undergone renovations from 2000 to 2010. Berczy-Strasse is a street named for him in Wallerstein, Bavaria. In 2009, Berczy was named a National Historic Person. Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Frances G. Halpenny, General Editor, vol. Toronto, Buffalo, London, pp. K[laus] G[erhard] Saur [Publisher]: Adler auf dem Ahornbaum. Herausgegeben und eingeleitet von Lothar Zimmermann. Toronto Deutschkanadische Schriften, B.

Chapter 5 : William Berczy () | Open Library

Publishing History This is a chart to show the publishing history of editions of works about this subject. Along the X axis is time, and on the y axis is the count of editions published.

Chapter 6 : Joseph Brant () | books tagged Joseph Brant () | LibraryThing

Ms. Atanassova and the Gallery's Director, Mr. John Ryerson, then took the group of some 40 visitors on a tour of the gallery, specifically of the exhibit of "William Berczy, Man of Enlightenment". and explained the history of the paintings as they related to Berczy's life.

Chapter 7 : Berczy - Meaning And Origin Of The Name Berczy | calendrierdelascience.com

William von Moll Berczy: his career as an artist in Lower Canada, by Lita-Rose Betcherman (Book) The City of Toronto presents an exhibition of paintings, drawings and watercolours by William Berczy () by Toronto (Ont.) (Book).

Chapter 8 : Berczy, William [WorldCat Identities]

The archetypal 'noble savage / natural man' pre-contact definition of Indians gradually extended to and incorporated artifacts of contact, such as the European clothing and weapons which were adopted increasingly by Indians from the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Chapter 9 : German Mills, Ontario - Wikipedia

DOWNLOAD PDF WILLIAM BERCY, MAN OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Berczy is credited as a co-founder of Toronto and founder of Markham, but he also left his mark in Canadian history as a man of the arts and letters, a sensible portrait artists, daring architect and ambitious writer.