

## 1: Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey - Wikipedia

*To His Excellency Sir James Henry Craig Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in chief in and over the Province of Lower-Canada.*

He entered the army as an ensign in the 30th foot in 1757. After advanced military training, Craig returned to Gibraltar where, having the previous year been promoted as lieutenant of the 47th foot, he was appointed in as aide-de-camp to Colonel Robert Boyd, the lieutenant-governor. It was in the former capacity that he crossed the Atlantic in 1763 and participated gallantly in several of the early engagements of the American War of Independence. Craig suffered a severe wound at the battle of Bunker Hill in June 1776. His reward was to be promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 16th regiment in 1777. At the conclusion of the American war he served for a time in Ireland where in 1780 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. The outbreak of the revolutionary war with France once again set Craig upon his travels. His first gubernatorial experience was gained there while serving in Cape Town between 1781 and 1782. It is not implausible that the prevalent British condescension towards the perceived backwardness of Boer society might have led Craig to see similarities between it and the Canadian population which he was to encounter ten years later along the banks of the St Lawrence. It was at the conclusion of this term of office that he was, while briefly in England, invested with the Order of the Bath. He was now charged with another imperial duty as commander of a division of troops in Bengal where he showed firmness in dealing with disaffection in the ranks. Appointed lieutenant-general in January 1783, he returned to England a year later and took command of troops in the eastern district until March 1784. Instead, early in the next year he relocated his troops to Sicily and proceeded to England where, on 29 August 1784, he was appointed captain-general and governor-in-chief of British North America, with special responsibility for administering Lower Canada. There was, however, a question mark concerning his health despite the fact that he had ostensibly recovered from very serious illness. Nor had his peripatetic and energetic mode of life led to tolerance of social and cultural difference; instead it merely confirmed him in the view that Britain was the model society which provided the blueprint for universal improvement. In Lower Canada, however, he was faced with a mature nationalist movement among the otherwise socially conservative French political class. This development had been fuelled by the trauma of the conquest, overt exclusion from positions of power and privilege, and from more widespread fears regarding the loss of language and culture. To Craig this was akin to being handcuffed in the face of imminent danger. Certainly this viewpoint became orthodoxy among the influential British community which was based chiefly in the urban centres of Montreal and Quebec and made up slightly less than a quarter of the nearly 1,000,000 population of Lower Canada. The temporary alliance between British and French merchants, prior to the passing of the act, broke down shortly thereafter. During the course of the 1790s fears regarding the influence of French emissaries and American spies created an atmosphere of heightened fear and suspicion. One of the individuals most influential in raising this air of insecurity was the attorney-general Jonathan Sewell, who drafted legislation in which provided extensive powers to curtail rights of the individual and members of the assembly in any emergency. Another area of conflict, arising in part from the murky nature of its legal situation, was the Roman Catholic church. The British government had given some sustenance of hope to protestants when, in 1791, it appointed Jacob Mountain to the first bishopric in Lower Canada. The traditional role of the Roman Catholic church in educational matters also came under threat with the establishment of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in 1797. It was a situation to tax even the most judicious governor-in-chief. His instinct was to attack, and within several months of his arrival he had decided upon his strategy. Influenced by his civil secretary, Herman Witsius Ryland, Craig embraced almost completely the programme and outlook of the British party. In some areas of policy, such as the affairs of church and state, this analysis undoubtedly led Craig astray. As a first step towards making real what he took to be the legal supremacy of the state over the church, he pressed for control over the right to make clerical appointments within the Roman Catholic church. Several long interviews with Joseph Octave Plessis, the Catholic archbishop of Quebec, proved desultory. In this regard he let his prejudices get the better of him. In his own mind action was necessary to draw the teeth of the nationalist party; otherwise the colony

faced the risk of internal collapse in the event of confrontation with the American republic. Now Ryland and Craig watched with concern as the air of confrontation and resistance escalated. New elections were held nearly a year later but did nothing to change the political complexion of the house. Faced with renewed resistance Craig once again terminated the session on 26 February. This time, however, he decided to go several steps further. On 17 March he gave orders that the presses belonging to *Le Canadien* be seized and its backers imprisoned. The new colonial secretary, Lord Liverpool, was willing to admit that the Constitutional Act had been a mistake but offered little more assistance. In some respects he was, upon release, a chastened man who never again enjoyed the same primacy of place. Had he lived long enough Craig might have made the claim that his actions accounted for the loyal reaction of the population to the menace of American aggression in 1793. What he would have been less willing to acknowledge was how his strategy was used by Louis Joseph Papineau in the 1820s and 1830s to stimulate support for his own nationalist platform. He applied himself to the need for the rebuilding of fortifications and was adept too in arguing the case for troop reinforcements. Fortunately the militia was not weakened despite his penchant for punishing any critic by removing his commission for however minor an indiscretion or baseless a suspicion of disloyalty. On the whole he also found the right people—such as Francis Gore in his capacity of lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada—to prevent the Shawnee Indians under Tecumseh from initiating armed conflict with the United States. He finally left British North America in June and was to survive only a few months in London before his death on 12 January. His record thus was a mixed one. Indeed, he lived in a world where firmness of command and obedience to duty were the main priorities. That he terminated his contribution to the empire there has tended unfairly to overshadow the varied and distinguished military record he had compiled by. It must be said, however, that he did himself few favours by the partisan role he chose to play within the increasingly polarized Lower Canadian society, thus gaining for himself the reputation among French Canadian nationalists of being an archetype of the Anglicizing instincts of British imperialism.

*To His Excellency Sir James Henry Craig: Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, captain general and governor in chief in and over the Province of Lower.*

Born on 19 May, he entered the army and became a captain on 9 June, took a company in the 25th foot on 15 Oct. Becoming lieutenant-colonel on 6 Aug. Vincent in that and the following year, and saw much active service. In May Prevost was nominated military governor of St. Applying himself to abate the discontent of the French population, and to reform the disorganised law courts, he so won the hearts of the people that, on their petition, he was appointed civil governor on 16 May. In the following year his health compelled his return to England. In he aided in retaking St. Lucia from the French, and in February had a severe tussle with the French for the possession of Dominica. On 10 May he again obtained leave to visit England, was placed in command of the Portsmouth district, and on 6 Dec. He was now major-general, and on 8 Sept. In the same year he was second in command when Martinique was captured. In January he became lieutenant-general. In Prevost became lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of Nova Scotia, where he increased his reputation. The house responded to his request for unusual supplies, and on 19 May the assembly was prorogued. On 18 June the United States declared war; on the 24th the news reached Quebec. Prevost acted with promptitude, yet showed every consideration to American subjects then within his jurisdiction. When the news of the repeal of the orders in council was received, he concluded an armistice with the American general; but it was disavowed by the States, and the war went on. Through his influence Canada made it primarily a defensive war, and the British government retained the confidence of the Canadian people, in spite of the ill-feeling which smouldered in the House of Assembly. Though nominally commander-in-chief, he left the chief conduct of the war to others, and his own appearance in the field on two occasions was followed by the humiliation of the British arms. In the one case—on 17 Feb. A brilliant attack was made by the British troops—the Americans were already routed—when Prevost, seized with doubt, sounded the signal for retreat. The Canadian forces had been reinforced by Peninsular veterans; the army and fleet were to co-operate for the reduction of Plattsburg. The attempt ought to have been successful, both by land and sea. But by some error the Confiance was sent into action alone, and Prevost, instead of giving her immediate support, suddenly decided to retreat. The assembly proposed to present him with a service of plate of 5,1. In closing the session Prevost announced that he was summoned to England to meet the charges arising out of his conduct before Plattsburg. On 3 April he left amid numerous addresses from the French Canadians. The British section of the population were not so warm in their commendations. He reached England in September, and on learning that he had been incidentally condemned by the naval court, he obtained from the Duke of York permission to be tried in person by court-martial. But the consequent anxiety ruined his health, and he died in London on 5 Jan. He was buried at East Barnet, Hertfordshire. His brother, Colonel Prevost, still demanded an inquiry, but the judge-advocate decided that it could not be held.

### 3: Catalog Record: Province of Lower Canada by His Excellency | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*To His Excellency Sir James Henry Craig [electronic resource]: Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in chief in and over the.*

Why do social and economic forces come together in a particular fashion at a specific place and point in time? In this connection historians continue to debate the relative influence of men, structures, and circumstances. He tried to bring about a sharp shift in the evolution of Lower Canadian society at the beginning of the 19th century, at the very moment when a series of transformations was taking place: The rise of the timber trade after , the year Craig arrived in the colony, combined with sporadic commercialization of agricultural products and the decline of the fur trade to complete the restructuring and modernization of the Lower Canadian socio-economy, through its direct impact and its repercussions. This economic expansion, which from the mid decade brought in its wake a marked movement towards urbanization, an increase in manpower, the creation of an integrated local market, a rationalization of production, a rise in prices and wages, increased consumption, and open speculation in landed property, in brief the penetrative power of the market, disrupted, even in the countryside, the traditional way of life and the old human relationships. New social groups emerged, including the petite bourgeoisie drawn from the liberal professions, small merchants often in the country , and the more prosperous craftsmen. They ran up against the recent alliance of great landowners, higher officials, and rich merchants, nearly all British, who by contrast defended aristocratic and British values and advocated economic development on a continental scale. These conflicts, building upon each other, crystallized in the political arena on constitutional, social, ethnic, and economic planes, and were already beginning to paralyse a many-sided polity that included the military apparatus under command of the governor, the Legislative and Executive councils, which were dominated by the British party, and the House of Assembly, which was under the influence of the Canadian party. The obvious favouritism towards the British elements shown by the authorities would accelerate the ossification of political institutions. Caught between the immediate pressure brought to bear by the Executive Council and the more indirect but no less real pressures from a Canadian bourgeoisie that was considered too democratic, the Catholic Church sought to acquire legal status, stabilize and then increase its numbers, improve the training of its priests, strengthen its presence in education, and more effectively keep in line independent or recalcitrant members of the laity [see Pierre Denaut ]. In addition to these tensions, the turbulence of Lower Canadian society was becoming increasingly pronounced as a consequence of the repercussions of the wars in Europe and even more the threat of armed conflict with the United States looming as a result of the provocations to which Britain was subjecting neutral countries, the impressment of American sailors on the high seas, and the stirring-up of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent [see Tecumseh ]. Craig tried to act directly on all these levels, but he met with uneven success because he so often ran up against structures which remained sturdy and a set of circumstances that often proved to be the deciding factor. James Henry Craig, who came from a respectable Scottish family, was born at Gibraltar; his father was a judge of the civil and military courts in the British fortress. In , at the age of 15, he joined the army as an ensign in the 30th Foot. Next he took command of a company of the 47th Foot, and he was serving in this capacity in the American colonies from After the outbreak of the War of Independence the following year, he took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, in Massachusetts, where he was badly wounded. The next year he was twice wounded, once seriously, during engagements at Fort Ticonderoga near Ticonderoga, N. Constantly on the go during these campaigns, he mainly led light infantry troops. His successes suggest that he possessed initiative and resourcefulness to an unusual degree. Now at the peak of his military career, he became governor of the new possession and remained in this post until After receiving the Order of the Bath, he sailed that year for Madras and the Bengal region in India, where he again engaged in battle. In , despite his poor health, the British government commissioned him to serve as a local general in the Mediterranean, in command of an expeditionary corps in Italy which was to effect a junction with the Russian army. The battles of Ulm and Austerlitz made these plans futile, and Craig had to fall back on Sicily. Suffering from chronic dropsy, he returned to England in A large

crowd and a gun salute greeted this short but stately figure. His brief, triumphant appearance was, however, only an interlude, since it was rumoured that Craig had taken to his bed and was dying. On all sides, and particularly in the English party, prayers were said for his recovery. As noted, Craig arrived in the midst of very difficult circumstances. Seriously ill at the outset, he had to rely on his civil secretary for information about the colony and for expediting correspondence. His first concerns were quite naturally for military matters, especially since war between Great Britain and the United States seemed imminent. He was convinced that if the British did not make use of the Indians, the Americans would. Consequently he gave orders that greater efforts than ever be made to win them over, but that they should be made in a prudent manner, without any allusion to the possibility of a conflict, because certain tribes wanted to drag Britain into a new war to recover their lands from the United States. However, in the event of conflict he envisaged restraining their cruelty. From the time of his arrival Craig devoted much energy and money to rebuilding fortifications in the province, particularly at Quebec. As for the Canadian militia, it had displayed exemplary loyalty when put on a war footing in the summer of 1763. Yet on his arrival Craig had not been unfavourably inclined towards the Canadians. He gave no evidence of preconceived hostility towards them. In fact, despite their numerical superiority most of the Canadian members deserted the legislature early in the session because they could not afford a prolonged stay in the capital. The Canadian party had twice failed in the attempt to pass a bill providing an expense allowance for members of the assembly coming from outside Quebec. Hence it sought instead to expel some members of the opposing party who were vulnerable: In debating the bill on the ineligibility of judges, however, the members of the Canadian party advanced only honourable grounds. Such language could only rile a governor concerned about his authority and image. Contrary to legend Craig showed Hart little sympathy; he curtly gave him to understand through his secretary that he could not intervene in the matter. Friction arose in other areas too. On the other hand the assembly succeeded in passing a good many useful measures concerning public works, justice, and other matters during the session. Craig took the opportunity to congratulate it on the work accomplished. His correspondence reveals his great satisfaction. During the session partisan debates had continued to arouse passions, especially through the medium of the newspapers. On the hustings more than one candidate resorted to ethnic appeals. The administration was, however, successful in bringing about the defeat of Jean-Antoine Panet, the speaker of the assembly. But the Canadian party had foreseen this and had him elected in Huntingdon riding. The astute Pierre-Amable De Bonne held his own against the Canadian party and was re-elected along with a handful of his supporters. This sudden metamorphosis can be explained by the democratic aspirations of the Canadian party, its virulent attacks on the executive authority and ultimately on the governor, who topped the pyramid of placemen, and then by its questioning of the prerogatives vested in the institutions representing imperial sovereignty and the colonial oligarchy. As a paternalistic and energetic soldier who had fought American democracy in the United States, Craig was not a person to let himself be attacked without counter-attacking strongly. Sick and somewhat reserved, he depended upon the people about him to keep informed of the changing situation in the colony. These people, who shared the same political interests, may have been able to influence him skilfully by suggestion, even though the governor emerged naturally as the supreme leader of the British party. These solutions would become a leitmotiv within British circles in the colony. The British applauded this martial gesture. But through his intervention Craig set off a chain reaction that led the Canadian party to harass the government even more, thus further provoking the anger of the proud and authoritarian governor and the fury of his entourage. Craig did not think highly of the Catholic clergy. Indeed, some Canadians had gone so far as to demand that the clergy retrocede lands that their ancestors had given to fabriques. If the parishes had no legal status, how could they own or transfer property, or collect tithes? Moreover, the church was suffering from a critical lack of priests; Plessis noted that there were no more than for the more than , Catholics spread across an immense territory. Of that number, a score were teaching in colleges. It was therefore necessary to abandon some small parishes in order to meet the needs of the large ones. Thus morals were growing lax, and the habitants were becoming unruly in their conduct. He even gave Henry authority to negotiate with separatist leaders if an opportunity occurred. In the event Henry passed on little useful information, and Craig recalled him in May after progress had been made in the negotiations

between London and Washington. In Henry sold his correspondence to the American government, which published it to rally public opinion further. Some correspondents of the Montreal Gazette capitalized on the international tension to urge the parties in Lower Canada to make peace. The themes remained the same, but the gibes became more scathing. To those Canadians who wanted to keep Lower Canada to themselves the Mercury retorted that it would take them centuries to develop and settle the province. According to a journalist writing in the Mercury under the pseudonym of Scaevola, the Canadians were prolonging to no avail a backward, feudal, decadent, and inert society. Furthermore, in the great problems facing Lower Canada were examined in two pamphlets and a book. Canada, he said, was a young country with a potential for immense development, thanks to the British and Americans. On the contrary, they ought to collaborate in it, since their survival was neither possible nor desirable: He went further than Cuthbert and suggested concrete means of carrying out assimilation: Three questions took up almost all the sittings. The question of the ineligibility of judges took up the greater part of the debates. The Canadian party again sought passage of the bill disqualifying them from sitting in the house. Ezekiel Hart, who had been re-elected for Three Rivers in , had taken the oath in the Christian manner and in the form prescribed by law. The assembly again expelled him by resolution in , but this time the exclusion verged on illegality. The hot-headed Craig disregarded the recommendation so as to provoke the confrontation that he had been predicting since He at last had the pretext for carrying out his plan to bring the assembly to heel, indeed, to impress the people and get them to elect members favourable to the government. He did, however, distribute a few compliments to the Legislative Council and to the British group in the assembly. He also said that he had wanted to avoid any violent measures on the part of the assembly, refute its claim to dispose of unlimited powers, and put a stop to agitation among the population. In his optimism the governor predicted the defeat of a great many of his opponents in the coming elections. In the euphoria of the moment the governor imagined that winning the election was simply a matter of subjugating a small clique of agitators who had no influence on the loyal population. He had considered it fitting to innovate by openly involving himself in politics. He anticipated approval from the electors and from London. In reality he had gone too far, too quickly: Voters were urged to choose members who shared their interests. Polling took place in an atmosphere of extreme excitement. There was no lack of threats, brawls, and false reports, or, again, of nationalist appeals. Despite unheard-of efforts by the government, the electors returned an assembly that was virtually identical to the preceding one, with the British holding only 14 seats. The Canadian party was satisfied and in its newspaper drew the conclusion that its constitutional theories had been confirmed by the people, the supreme judge. From London Castlereagh rebuked the governor for his extravagant language. Craig, he said, would have to control himself in the future. He asked Craig to give his approval to any law disqualifying judges henceforth from being members of the assembly.

## 4: James Henry Craig () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

*By His Excellency Sir James Craig a proclamation [microform]: whereas I have been informed that a number of Frenchmen = Par Son Excellence Sir James Henry Craig proclamation: vu que j'ai Ã©tÃ© informÃ© qu'un grand nombre de FranÃ§ois.*

He may well have been born in Rathfiland, County Down. Gazetted ensign at Gibraltar, , but allowed leave to complete military education. On returning to Gibraltar, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir Robert Boyd, K. Transferred to Canada, At Capture of Ticonderoga. In conjunction with Major-Gen. Took over civil government and military command of Cape until arrival of Lord Macartney in Invested with Order of the Bath by special permission from King. Photogravure from a portrait in the Dominion Archives, Ottawa. Head and shoulders, oval. Further investigation shows that this is an Isabel Herries nee Kerr. What is evident is that these Kerr family are his first cousins. They are both also first cousins, sons of Ann nee Craig wife of William Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, a sister of his father. If they had not survived these funds were to go to their children. He also makes some bequests to a godson, William Craig Bayers and various other Army members. Then he makes a bequest to a natural daughter known as Caroline Craig who was under the care and charge of William Edes. There is some speculation that it was this Caroline who married Rev John Beerhaven in , in fact further research shows she married William Beamish of Beerhaven, a son of Rev John Beamish of Beerhaven. Sir James Henry Craig K. LJY4-G3X ; contributed by various users. Landmarks of Canada what art has done for Canadian History. Pg , accessed 24 Feb, , http:

## 5: Craig, Sir James Henry | www.enganchecubano.com

*General Sir James Henry Craig KB ( - 12 January ) was a British military officer and colonial administrator.*

## 6: Sir James Henry Craig () - Find A Grave Memorial

*By His Excellency Sir James Craig a proclamation [electronic resource]: whereas I have been informed that a number of Frenchmen = Par Son Excellence Sir James Henry Craig proclamation: vu que j'ai Ã©tÃ© informÃ© qu'un grand nombre de FranÃ§ois.*

## 7: Celebrating the King's Birthday, War of

*CRAIG, Sir JAMES HENRY, army officer and colonial administrator; b. at Gibraltar, son of Hew Craig; d. unmarried 12 Jan. in London, England.. Why do social and economic forces come together in a particular fashion at a specific place and point in time?*

## 8: Sir James Henry Craig ( - January 12, ) - Library and Archives Canada

*Army officer and governor-in-chief of British North America. He may have been buried at St Anne's, Soho, according to the request made in his will. He came from a Scottish family whose father was a judge of the civil and military courts in the British fortress of Gibraltar.*

## 9: James Henry Craig - The Full Wiki

*From the tip of Africa, Sir James Henry Craig was sent to India, to serve briefly as commander-in-chief and to do his part in the British conquest of the sub-continent. In , Craig led a combined British-Russian force in a failed attempt to attack Napoleon from Italy.*

*Treasures Underfoot Buckskins, bedbugs bacon Purchasing supply chain management monczka V. 1. The problem of civilization. Apocalypse Voyage Round my Father and Other Plays Memorial History of Mulanje Mission. Church of Central Africa Presbyterian in Malawi Marketing strategies for your online store Managing the police Comparison and identification Issues in setting standards If thou canst like a Friend. The formation of the earth and moon Stuart Ross Taylor The Spirit of Canada Ananasi: Fangs of the Mother-Queen (Werewolf: The Apocalypse) Aqa gcse history british depth studies c1066-1685 Anatomy of the John Deere Marshall Islands 1996 Economic Report (Pacific Studies Series) DSST Introduction to Management Sodium status and the response to blockade of the renin-angiotensin system Friso L.H. Muntinghe and Gerja Statistics in economics The rush for roads An ansuere vnto the confutation of Iohn Nichols his recantation, in all pointes of any weight conteyned District of Columbia appropriations for 1998 Play the landlords game and win Persecution and Immutable Identities: Homosexual Refugees Pet First Aid Disaster Response Guide Just-in-case inventories Extrusion coating a process manual Save tiger project in india Mechanisms of High Temperature Superconductivity Short stories in French Swallows, Purple-Blank Book Wildflowers of the World (The Natural World Playing Card Collection) Indian architectural theory On the political position of social-democracy particularly with respect to the Reichstag ; No compromises May December souls Ansel Adams and the photographers of the American West Mario kart ds manual Are human ideas and values outside the Darwinian paradigm? A dream of passion*