

Not Just Numbers:TM

Representation in the Canadian Census

EDUCATOR'S EDITION

Toolkit for Ontario Grade 9 and 10
Social Studies and History Curriculum



Educator's Edition Partners and Contributors

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Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21

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Not Just Numbers: Representation in the Canadian Census Educator's Edition was collaboratively developed by Toronto Ward Museum's Founding Executive Director Gracia Dyer Jalea and Daniel Panneton, aided by contributions and consultations by heritage education professionals and students.

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Educator Instructions

The census is an institution that unites all Canadians. Regardless of who you are, the census is one of the main tools that the Canadian government uses to categorize and analyze people across the nation. It is essential that Canadian school children are equipped to critically evaluate the role that the census has played both historically and contemporarily in shaping how Canadians view and remember themselves.

Not Just Numbers: Representation in the Canadian Census is an interactive history education program developed by the Toronto Ward Museum for the Grade 9 and 10 Ontario History curriculum. The program is structured as a three-round game. Students unpack the life of historical Canadians using primary sources like the census and is designed to promote a critical discussion of representation, inclusion, and power in the historical record. Not Just Numbers is designed to conform to anti-oppression and anti-racism frameworks, with the specific goal of reinforcing the Calls to Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, and the Articles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Not Just Numbers is designed to conform to Ontario Grades 9 and 10 History curriculum standards.

One of the biggest challenges faced by people researching history is evaluating how influential historical forces were in shaping the past, and how the past is influenced by actions and decisions of individuals and communities. It is easy to assume that people are powerless, bound by their environments. We are all surrounded by the major themes and trends of our society, and we as individuals and communities must navigate a path through the opportunities and limitations set by those trends. As students unpack the five case studies, they should look for evidence of their individual or family making decisions over their own lives and responding to the world around them.

Preparation Before Class

- Divide the room into five separate tables and divide the students into five even groups
- Ensure that all toolkits include materials described on Educator's Inventory sheet
- Ensure that all students have a worksheet

Print:

- 1 copy of each document in each Case Study 'Round 1' folder on standard size paper (5 total)
- 1 copy of census document in each Case Study 'Round 2' folder on blueprint paper measuring at least 24 inches x 36 inches (5 total)
- 1 copy of each document in each Case Study 'Round 3' folder on standard size paper (varies by case)
- Enough copies of worksheet & vocabulary sheet for each student on standard size paper (varies by class)
- 1 copy of each document in each Case Study folder named 'Case Summary'

Other materials:

15 manila envelopes

- 5 marked 'Round 1'
- 5 marked 'Round 2'
- 5 marked 'Round 3'

Copies/Materials Needed:

Case 1: Susannah Maxwell

Case 2: James Beatty

Case 3: Chu Yet Sang

Case 4: Dorothy Dworkin

Case 5: Frederick Loft

Worksheets

Objectives & Expectations:

Students will be able to (SWBAT):

- Formulate research questions
- Gather and organize relevant data from a variety of sources
- Critically analyze the difference between primary sources, and their social and political implications
- Develop spatial skills through the use of visual aids
- Interpret the lives of individuals through the thematic lens of Agency
- Evaluate and come to conclusions about their case study
- Make connections between their case study and larger historical topics
- Communicate their ideas and conclusions to their peers
- Test assumptions and conclusions using evidence

Critical Questions:

- How is diversity represented in historical documents like the census? What kind of questions did it ask?
- What does it mean to group large numbers of people into broad categories?
- What types of sources can we use while researching someone's life? What kinds of information can we find out from different sources?
- What kind of sources are we going to leave behind for future generations?
- What kind of information should the census collect about us?
- Where did our historical individuals live in relation to us?
- How did your individual(s) show agency over their own lives?

Start of Class: (5–10 Minutes)

| # | Time | Type | Materials | Activity/Plan - Teacher (T) and Student (S) |
|---|------|--|--|---|
| 1 | 5–10 | Introduction: Representation in Canadian History | 5 x case studies (composed each of Rounds 1, 2, and 3 Envelopes) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce students to Not Just Numbers program and procedures • Go over learning objectives and expectations for student work • Ensure students are in their assigned groups at their tables and have all necessary materials according to Educator's Inventory Sheet |

Teaching & Development: (45 Minutes)

| # | Time | Type | Materials | Activity/Plan - Teacher (T) and Student (S) |
|---|------|--------------------|---|---|
| 2 | 5 | Round 1: Clues | 5 x clue sheets in 5 x Round 1 Envelope | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have each group open the envelope marked Round 1, and look at the three clues about their case study • Have each group discuss amongst themselves what conclusions they can draw about their cases study based on the three clues • Encourage the students to think about what assumptions they are making while interpreting their clues • Finish round when all groups appear to have finished discussing their conclusions |
| 3 | 10 | Round 2: Census | 5 x census documents, 1 in each Round 2 Envelope, 1 activity sheets per student | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow the students to keep the clue sheet from Round 1 for use in Rounds 2 and 3 • Instruct the groups to open the envelope marked Round 2 • Inside each envelope is a large print-out of a census return related to the case study from the 19th or early 20th century, and activity sheets to guide the students through the document • Have each group examine the census entry, and, using the activity sheet, mine it for any information that could be relevant to discovering more about their case study • Encourage the students to think about the kind of information that is and is not being collected by the census, and for what purpose? How are aspects of identity and demographics described or categorized? |
| 4 | 15 | Round 3: Documents | 5 x Documents associated with case studies in each Round 3 Envelope | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow the students to keep the materials from Rounds 1 and 2 for use in Round 3 • Instruct the groups the open the envelope marked Round 3 • Have each group use the documents inside envelope 3 to discover more about the life of their case study • Encourage the students to compare the stories told by the census to the stories told by the other documents |
| 5 | 15 | Discussion | 5 x conclusion documents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute the Case Summary documents to each group • After each group appears to have finished reading the concluding document, have each group briefly present their case study to the class, emphasizing where we can find evidence of their individual or family practicing AGENCY over their own lives • Open the class for the remainder of the period for an open discussion about the case studies |

Evaluation

Evaluation of student performance is based on two components:

- 1) The assignment sheet filled out by the group
- 2) Individual grades distributed based on participation. Each component is worth 50% of the activity grade

1) Each of the five groups will select the best filled-out activity sheet to represent their group.

The degree to which the activity sheet is filled out determines the grade received:

- 1 - Blank activity sheet
- 2 - Just name blanks on activity sheet filled out
- 3 - Incomplete but substantive activity sheet
- 4 - All activity sheet blanks filled
- 5 - All activity sheet blanks filled, with evidence of revision or evaluation

2) Each student will receive a number grade based on their participation level during the 3 Rounds and Discussion sections.

- 1 - No participation
- 2 - Minimal participation
- 3 - Participates in activity but does not participate in discussion
- 4 - Active participant in activity and discussion
- 5 - Showed leadership in group, ensured participation and solicited opinions of peers during activity and discussion

The student's final grade is their combined score out of 10

Class Introduction

- The census is an institution that unites all Canadians! Regardless of who you are, the census is one of the main tools that the Canadian government uses to categorize and analyze people across the nation
- The census is basically a headcount, which uses a variety of categories to produce a portrait of Canadians
- All Canadians have to fill out the census, according to the law
- The first census of Canada was mandated by Confederation (1867), and was carried out in 1871
- The most recent census was in 2016
- The census is not only critically important to politicians and decision makers. It is also useful for historians researching both individual lives and larger historical trends
- We are going to use the census and other historical documents to explore the lives of five historical Torontonians over three rounds

Rules of Not Just Numbers:

- **Round 1:** Students receive three clues about their individual, which they will use to speculate about who this person could have been
- **Round 2:** Students receive a census entry related to their individual, which they use to extract information for their worksheets
- **Round 3:** Students receive other historical documents that flesh out the information provided by the census
- After three rounds, a representative of each group will share with the room who their individual was, what type of documents they used, and what they found surprising in the records
- While we go through the cases, look for evidence of AGENCY, or past individuals making decisions for themselves

Important Notes for Students:

- Some of the language used on these documents include words for aspects of identity such as race, gender, or religion, that aren't acceptable anymore. We still use these documents because they are important windows into past attitudes and beliefs, but must be careful when using this language in the classroom. Your cases will have historical documents that place these words and ideas into their proper context.
- You are going to have trouble reading some of these documents due to the use of cursive, and occasionally poor handwriting. This is an important skill for reading historical documents. Work together to see if you can decipher the old text!
- You will have a limited amount of time to see what you can pull from the documents.
- Some of the names and dates on the documents may not match up – people made mistakes in the past too!

Student Name _____

Date _____

Activity Sheet

Case Study Name _____

Birthday _____

Birthplace _____

Residence _____

Religion _____

Year of Census Return _____

What did your individual do in Canada?

What do you find interesting about your individual?

How can we see our individual practicing AGENCY over their own lives?

What are the limits of the documents that you have been provided with?

Is there anything additional that you want to know?

Vocabulary Sheet

Census: A census is an official count or survey of the population of a defined area. Although the first census of Canada was performed in 1871, censuses were conducted earlier in the British and French colonies that would become a part of Canada. Today, Statistics Canada conducts a nationwide census every five years

Chinese Head Tax: A fee charged to Chinese immigrants to Canada from 1885 to 1923 due to racist anxieties about the influence Chinese immigrants would have on society. The fee peaked in 1903 at \$500, which was a substantial sum at the time and would have prevented many immigrants from entering the country

Enumerator: An individual who collects information during a census

Fenian Raids: A series of armed invasions of Canada by Irish-born and Irish American veterans of the American Civil War between 1866 and 1871. The veterans were members of the Fenian Brotherhood, a secret society aimed at achieving an independent Ireland through armed rebellion. The Fenians hoped to hold vital Canadian infrastructure hostage for Irish freedom. All but one of the raids were crushed by British soldiers and Canadian militias

Fugitive: Someone who has escaped. In the lead up to the American Civil War the Fugitive Slave Act was passed in the United States, allowing slavecatchers from states with slavery to kidnap Black individuals from states without slavery, on the grounds that they were runaways

Homecraft: The household arts, such as cooking, sewing, and weaving. Homecraft and mothercraft were gendered terms used to refer to tasks that were often considered “women’s work”

Infirmities: Differences to an individual's physical ability, such as limited sight or speech

Origin/Race/Ethnicity: A classification category appearing on every census since 1871, except for 1891. Although concepts like race and ethnicity are not strictly delineated, individuals being counted in a census would be organized according to pre-set categories

Residential Schools: Government and church sponsored schools established to destroy Indigenous culture and assimilate Indigenous children into Settler culture. Children from First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities were targeted. The last residential school closed in 1996. It is estimated that 150,000 First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children attended residential schools

Return: The physical paper document that census enumerators (takers) would use to record the information of an individual household

CASE 1 - SUSANNAH MAXWELL

Round 1: Clues

Susannah Maxwell

1. Born in the United States
2. Presbyterian
3. Ran a laundry

CASE 1 - SUSANNAH MAXWELL
Round 2: Census Transcript

1911 Census: Susannah Maxwell

| Names | Country of Birth | Racial or Tribal Origins | Nationality | Religion | Trade |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| Maxwell, Tillie | United States | Negro | Canadian | Presbyterian | Servant |
| Maxwell, Susan | United States | Negro | American | Presbyterian | Income? |

CASE 1 - SUSANNAH MAXWELL

Round 3: Documents

134 DEATHS

County of York Division of Richmond Hill

| DECEASED | No. 1 | | No. 2 | | No. 3 | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Name of Deceased | <u>McKeely</u> | <u>Grant</u> | <u>Maxwell</u> | <u>Grant</u> | <u>Maxwell</u> |
| Full given Name | <u>Armanda</u> | <u>Jessie</u> | <u>Susanna Augusta</u> | <u>Grant</u> | <u>Maxwell</u> | <u>Maxwell</u> |
| Place of Birth, street and number or If in a Hospital or Institution give name | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>George St. Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> |
| Sex | <u>F</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>F</u> |
| Age | <u>68</u> | <u>91</u> | <u>117</u> | <u>91</u> | <u>117</u> | <u>117</u> |
| Place of Birth | <u>Georgetown</u> | <u>England</u> | <u>U.S.A.</u> | <u>England</u> | <u>U.S.A.</u> | <u>U.S.A.</u> |
| Trade or Occupation | <u>Housewife</u> | <u>Teacher</u> | <u>Housewife</u> | <u>Teacher</u> | <u>Housewife</u> | <u>Housewife</u> |
| Kind of Industry | <u>638943</u> | <u>638944</u> | <u>638945</u> | <u>638944</u> | <u>638945</u> | <u>638945</u> |
| Date from which to which employed | | | | | | |
| Length of Residence | <u>2 years</u> | <u>63 years</u> | <u>63 years</u> | <u>63 years</u> | <u>63 years</u> | <u>63 years</u> |
| Name of Father | <u>David Rumley</u> | <u>William Grant</u> | <u>W. S. C.</u> | <u>William Grant</u> | <u>W. S. C.</u> | <u>W. S. C.</u> |
| Birthplace of Father | <u>England</u> | <u>England</u> | <u>U. S. C.</u> | <u>England</u> | <u>U. S. C.</u> | <u>U. S. C.</u> |
| Maternal Name of Mother | <u>Oliver Knox</u> | | | | | |
| Birthplace of Mother | <u>Canada</u> | <u>England</u> | | <u>England</u> | | |
| Name of Physician | <u>J. P. Wilson M.D.</u> | <u>D. L. Langstaff</u> | <u>D. J. P. Wilson</u> | <u>D. L. Langstaff</u> | <u>D. J. P. Wilson</u> | <u>D. J. P. Wilson</u> |
| Address | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> |
| Name of Informant | <u>John McKeely</u> | <u>Miss Sarah Grant</u> | <u>Mrs. C. Rutherford</u> | <u>Miss Sarah Grant</u> | <u>Mrs. C. Rutherford</u> | <u>Mrs. C. Rutherford</u> |
| Address | <u>1674 Dufferin St. East</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>38 Edgar Ave. South</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>38 Edgar Ave. South</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> |
| Relation to Deceased | <u>Son</u> | <u>Daughter</u> | <u>No relation</u> | <u>Daughter</u> | <u>No relation</u> | <u>No relation</u> |
| Place of Death | <u>Orway Cemetery</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> |
| Date of Death | <u>Feb. 5/29</u> | <u>Feb. 12/29</u> | <u>Feb. 19/29</u> | <u>Feb. 12/29</u> | <u>Feb. 19/29</u> | <u>Feb. 19/29</u> |
| Name of Undertaker | <u>Frank B. Rogers</u> | <u>W. G. Wright</u> | <u>W. G. Wright</u> | <u>W. G. Wright</u> | <u>W. G. Wright</u> | <u>W. G. Wright</u> |
| Address | <u>2437 Yonge St. South</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> |
| Cause of Death if on Physician attached | | | | | | |
| Date of Death | <u>Feb. 2/29</u> | <u>Feb. 11/29</u> | <u>Feb. 11/29</u> | <u>Feb. 11/29</u> | <u>Feb. 11/29</u> | <u>Feb. 11/29</u> |
| Hour of Death | <u>10:45 AM</u> | <u>Grant</u> | <u>Maxwell</u> | <u>Grant</u> | <u>Maxwell</u> | <u>Maxwell</u> |
| Date of Death | <u>Feb. 2/29</u> | <u>Feb. 9/29</u> | <u>Feb. 11/29</u> | <u>Feb. 9/29</u> | <u>Feb. 11/29</u> | <u>Feb. 11/29</u> |
| If Infant, Name of Father | | | | | | |
| Address | | | | | | |
| Date from which to which Medical Practitioner Attached | <u>Jan 29/29 - Feb 1/29</u> | <u>Feb 1/29 - Feb 5/29</u> | <u>Jan 29/29 - Feb 11/29</u> | <u>Feb 1/29 - Feb 5/29</u> | <u>Jan 29/29 - Feb 11/29</u> | <u>Jan 29/29 - Feb 11/29</u> |
| Primary | <u>Arterio sclerosis</u> | <u>Infarction</u> | <u>Arterio sclerosis</u> | <u>Infarction</u> | <u>Arterio sclerosis</u> | <u>Arterio sclerosis</u> |
| Secondary | <u>Apoplexy</u> | <u>Old age</u> | <u>Arterio sclerosis</u> | <u>Old age</u> | <u>Arterio sclerosis</u> | <u>Arterio sclerosis</u> |
| (a) Did an operation precede death? (b) Was there an autopsy? | <u>No</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>No</u> |
| Name of Physician | <u>J. P. Wilson M.D.</u> | <u>Ralph L. Langstaff M.D.</u> | <u>J. P. Wilson M.D.</u> | <u>Ralph L. Langstaff M.D.</u> | <u>J. P. Wilson M.D.</u> | <u>J. P. Wilson M.D.</u> |
| Address | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> | <u>Richmond Hill</u> |
| Date of Return | <u>Feb. 9/29</u> | <u>Feb. 9/29</u> | <u>Feb. 12/29</u> | <u>Feb. 9/29</u> | <u>Feb. 12/29</u> | <u>Feb. 12/29</u> |
| Date received by Division Registrar | <u>Feb. 9/29</u> | <u>Feb. 9/29</u> | <u>Feb. 12/29</u> | <u>Feb. 9/29</u> | <u>Feb. 12/29</u> | <u>Feb. 12/29</u> |
| I certify that the foregoing are correct registrations of Deaths made to me during the month of <u>February</u> 19 <u>29</u> | | | | | | |
| A. J. Wilson D. R. Richmond Hill | | | | | | |

Richmond Hill
LAUNDRY

I am prepared to do Family Washings. Gents and Ladies' fine linen a specialty. Work guaranteed and patronage solicited.

63-tt. **TILLIE MAXWELL**

The Liberal, 24 August 1899 – Courtesy of the Richmond Hill Public Library



c. 1900s photograph – Courtesy of the Richmond Hill Public Library

SHE IS 100 YEARS OF AGE.
And for One Half Her Life Has Lived at Richmond Hill.

Over the century mark and for more than fifty years a resident of Richmond Hill, Mrs. Susannah Maxwell is a unique figure in the history of the town. On Friday, March 10, Mrs. Maxwell passed the 100th milestone in life's pilgrimage and the occasion was marked by a large gathering of citizens. Mrs. Maxwell, whose maiden name was Stokes, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The colored Mrs. Maxwell was freeborn, the State of Pennsylvania never having trafficked in slavery. Her parents dying when she was very young, Susannah was adopted by a wealthy landowner named Holmes,



who treated her kindly. She received a fair education and at the age of 18 was given her independence. Altho freeborn and among a race of people sternly opposed to slavery, Mrs. Maxwell states that there was at all times among the colored people a dread of the marauding bands who infested the border towns, kidnapping colored people and selling them into slavery in the south. On one occasion they were only repulsed with loss of life on both sides.

Mrs. Maxwell and her husband in coming to Canada settled in Richmond Hill, where she has since resided. During this long time she has lost her husband and five children, one daughter, Tillie, alone remaining to give comfort in her declining years. Among those who sent substantial reminders of the auspicious celebration of her centenary were Judge Falconbridge and Deputy Postmaster Coulter. Some \$75 was presented to the guest of the evening. A member of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Maxwell, and her daughter are among the most respected residents of the town. With all her faculties unimpaired and alert in body, Mrs. Maxwell bids fair yet to live for many years.

Our Centenarian.

Mrs. Maxwell Received Purves on her 100th Birthday.

The citizens of Richmond Hill turned out en masse Friday evening to show their respect and esteem for their only centenarian, Mrs. Susannah Maxwell, whose 100th birthday was fittingly celebrated on that evening. The basement of the Presbyterian church was crowded, and an enjoyable evening was spent in music and speeches. After opening exercises, Rev. Mr. Grant called upon Reeve Savage who presided the remainder of the evening. Mrs. Maxwell was accorded a seat on the platform, and during the evening received the hearty congratulations of hundreds of her friends who had met to do her honor, and wish her continued health and happiness. The chairman referred to the guest of the evening not only as a good citizen, but a useful citizen; one who had for many years worked faithfully, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew her. After a selection of music Mr. W. Harrison was called upon, who read a sketch of her life, from which we take the following:—"Susannah Augusta whose maiden name was Stokes, was born in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, when the

19th century was only four years old. Though colored, she was free-born. Pennsylvania, with commendable pride, has always boasted that she has raised all her colored population, that she has never bought nor sold. Colored children, whose parents had died, or were unable to care for them, were cared for and raised by the state either in Homes or in the families of her citizens. Susannah was one of these; her parents died when she was but a child. With two others she was placed under the guardianship of a Mr. Harpen, a land owner of several hundred acres. Mrs. Harpen acted towards them as a mother, taught Susannah to read, sew and knit, with good instructions in household duties. At the age of 18 years Susannah gained her independence. Her excellent training in household affairs enabled her to earn her own living, which she did. Although free-born and in the midst of a people sternly opposed from principle to slavery in all its aspects, there was always among the colored people a fear of danger on account of the continued encroachments of the advocates of slavery. Kidnappers plied their nefarious work in all the border towns. To seize the colored folks, run them across the line and sell them by auction in a slave State, was a paying enterprise.

"Soon after Susannah Augusta became a married woman, a rumor reached the village where she resided that a band of kidnapers were preparing to make a raid on the place and capture every colored man and woman within reach. Word was sent to the city for a strong force of police. White and colored alike armed themselves for a determined resistance. The rumor proved a reality. The raid was made at midnight. A fight ensued in which life was lost on both sides. A white man and a colored woman were killed on the side of the defenders. The raiders were defeated. This greatly increased the uneasiness and awakened alarm among the colored people. Hearing that in Canada they could live unmolested and no longer be in dread of being sent south, many came over and settled in our country, among them being Mrs. Maxwell and her family.

"During more than half a century Mrs. Maxwell has been a resident of our village. During that time she has lost her husband, and of five children Tillie is the only one remaining. The family has always been well respected. Industrious and careful they have always provided for themselves, except when sickness intervened, then the neighbors were always ready to assist. The daughter, Tillie, is also highly esteemed. She left an excellent situation in a Toronto home, to maintain and care for her aged mother."

AGED AND HONORED WOMAN SPENDS WINTER OF HER LIFE LONELY BUT COMFORTABLE

Canada's Oldest Citizen Celebrates To-day Her 116th Birthday—Esteemed Colored Lady of Richmond Hill Reached Canada in Days of "Underground Railway"

LIFE A LONG STORY OF UNCEASING TOIL

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Richmond Hill, March 9.—Sarah Maxwell, Canada's oldest citizen, celebrates her 116th birthday tomorrow. She has outlived her children and is now all alone. Though frail, she is still able to move about. She eats heartily, sleeps soundly and still seems to get enjoyment out of life. Her memory has gone altogether within the last year.

To-day a representative of The Globe visited the old lady and chatted with her for a few minutes. Mrs. Maxwell was quite able to talk, but had forgotten all the facts about herself. She sat up in her rocking chair, with a picturesque shawl draped about her shoulders, a fine-looking old lady. Though her hair was perfectly white, one could scarcely believe that she had lived through five score and sixteen years.

116TH BIRTHDAY



MRS. SARAH MAXWELL,
Richmond Hill, oldest citizen of Canada.

Richmond Hill and Vicinity

WM. HARRISON.

Our Nonagenarian.

That the village of Richmond Hill enjoys a climate conducive to general good health, that it has its proper share of ozone so that malaria is not one of its annual products, and that its elevated position and wide spread airy surroundings are congenial to longevity of life, is apparent from the number of octogenarians within its limits. But far exceeding in years these ancient citizens, our "oldest inhabitant" resides in one of our largest brick edifices, the senior partner in our South End Laundry Works.

Susannah Augusta Stokes was born in the County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States. The present century was then but four years old, so that on the 1st of March last our neighbor saw her ninety-sixth birthday.

Susannah Augusta is a colored woman, but free born. Pennsylvania with commendable pride has from its early history boasted that she has raised all her own colored population, that she has neither bought nor sold. Colored children, whose parents had died, or were unable to care for them, were cared for and raised by the State either in Homes or in the families of her citizens—girls until the age of 18 years, and boys until the age of 21 years, when they were expected to

take care of themselves. Susannah Augusta was one of these. Her parents died when she was but a child. With two others she was placed under the guardianship of a Mr. Harpen, a land owner of several hundred acres. Mrs. Harpen acted toward them as a mother, taught Susannah to read, sew and knit, with good instructions in household duties. The Harpen family consisted of parents and three children, besides the adopted ones, but all were treated alike, and all looked back in after years to the old farm as their own familiar home.

At the age of 18 years Susannah gained her independence. Her excellent training in household affairs enabled her to earn her own living, which she did.

Although free born and in the midst of a people sternly opposed from principle to slavery in all its aspects, there was always among the colored people a fear of danger on account of the continued encroachments of the advocates of slavery. Mason's and Dixon's line, known as the boundary line between the free and slavery States of the Union, was the southern boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania. Kidnappers plied their nefarious work in all the border towns. To seize the colored folks, run them across the line and sell them by auction in a slave State, was a paying enterprise. This was frequently done, the perpetrators becoming more and more aggressive in their inhuman exploits.

Our neighbor tells of an incident that came under her own knowledge. A colored girl of 16 years went to the well a short distance from the house for water. She was heard to scream, and disappeared from sight. She was hurried by her captors across the line. Her master went in pursuit, overtook and arrested the parties, fought the matter out in the courts, proved that the girl was free born, and returned with her to his home.

Soon after Susannah Augusta became a married woman, a rumor reached the village where she resided that a band of kidnappers were preparing to make a raid on the place and capture every colored man and woman within reach. Word was sent to the city for a strong force of police. White and colored alike armed themselves for a determined resistance. The rumor proved a reality. The raid was made at midnight. A fight ensued, in which life was lost on both sides. A white man and a colored woman were killed on the side of the defenders. The raiders were defeated. This greatly increased the uneasiness and awakened alarm among the colored people. Hearing that in Canada they could live unmolested and no longer be in dread of being sent south, many came over and settled in our country, among them being Mrs. Maxwell and her family.

During the more than half a century Mrs. Maxwell has been a resident of our village she has seen her share of trouble. She has lost her husband, and out of five children she has lost four. A year ago last May her daughter Mary died. Miss Mary was a happy tempered, good natured laughing girl, liked by all who knew her, and at her death her coffin was covered with floral tributes. Miss Mary's celebrity was somewhat of a local character, but like many whose names appear on the historic roll whose fame was far more world-wide than her's, her obsequies were undertaken by the State. The reeve, assisted by members of the council and the village municipal guardian, conveyed her remains to the cemetery, the casket followed by a long procession of our most prominent citizens.

All expenses connected with the interment were defrayed by a generous public.

The family have always been well respected. Industrious and careful they have always provided for themselves, except when sickness intervened, then the neighbors were always ready to assist. As a harmless family they have always had neighborly sympathy and civic protection. If from any of the juvenile depravity of the village they have suffered annoyance, it has been immediately suppressed by the reigning authorities.

Mrs. Maxwell's only remaining daughter Tilly has left an excellent situation in Toronto, where she is highly esteemed, to maintain and care for her aged mother. The old lady at ninety-five years of age is still hale and hearty. Her memory is excellent, and her conversation on early recollections lively and interesting.

Mrs. Maxwell hopes to reach a century of years. Judging from her present prospects of longevity there is every probability of our nonagenarian's anticipations being realized—if her life should be spared.



Mrs. Susannah Maxwell

Richmond Hill's oldest citizen—yes, it is safe to say Canada's oldest citizen—passed away Sunday, February 11, in the person of Mrs. Susannah Maxwell. Had she lived until the 10th of next month she would have reached her 118th birthday.

She was born a free colored woman, in Hartford County, Pennsylvania in 1805, and had lived in the reigns of six British sovereigns, George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, Edward VII., and George V.

Until a few years ago, she retained all her faculties, and often used to relate many stories of her adventurous life. However, during the last three years her memory failed her entirely, except for occasional flashes of recollection, and her sight and hearing were about gone.

Her life was full of adventures. After her marriage, she was living in a free colony in the Southern States, but fled northward with her husband when it was attacked by kidnapers. They reached Canada by means of "the underground railway," first going to Toronto and then to the second concession in Markham. The death of her husband a few years after, left her with five small children.

Over 60 years ago she moved to Richmond Hill where with her daughters—Mary and Tillie—she worked as a laundress. The family were highly respected, and were useful citizens. Since the death of her last daughter, Tillie, about three years ago, Mrs. Maxwell lived in her home, and has been taken care of by Mrs. E. Rember.

Mrs. Maxwell was a member of the Presbyterian church. Many friends and neighbors attended the funeral Tuesday afternoon and paid their last tribute of respect. The service was taken by Rev. M. Hay, and Rev. Mr. Ball, on behalf of a colored church in Toronto, made kindly references to the life of the departed. Her remains were placed beside those of her children in the Village Cemetery.

CASE 1 - SUSANNAH MAXWELL

Summary Sheet



- Susannah Maxwell was born 10 March 1805 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, United States of America
- Maxwell was born to free Black parents, but had to flee to New York State in 1851 after slavecatchers tried to kidnap her and other free people who lived in her town
- In 1858 Maxwell came with her family, which included her daughter Matilda (Tillie), to Toronto. In 1871, after having difficulties finding work, her family moved to Richmond Hill
- Maxwell was married to a man named Henry, but he died, leaving her to raise their children
- Maxwell attended the Presbyterian church in Richmond Hill on Yonge Street
- Towards the end of her life, Susannah was a notable local figure, and her milestone birthdays were reported on in newspapers across Canada and the United States
- When Susannah died, she was 117. Her funeral service was conducted by Richard Amos Ball of the British Methodist Episcopal Church from 'the Ward' currently being excavated in downtown Toronto

CASE 2 - JAMES BEATTY

Round 1: Clues

James Beatty

1. Irish

2. Worked as a shoemaker

3. Married

CASE 2 - JAMES BEATTY
Round 2: Census Transcript

1901 Census: James Beatty

| Names | Country or Province of Birth | Racial or Tribal Origins | Nationality | Religion | Trade |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Beatty, James | Ontario | Irish | Canadian | Baptist Chapter | Shoemaker |
| Beatty, Elizabeth Ann | Ontario | Irish | Canadian | Baptist Chapter | |
| Beatty, Mary | Ontario | Irish | Canadian | Baptist Chapter | |
| Beatty, James | Ontario | Irish | Canadian | Baptist Chapter | |

CASE 2 - JAMES BEATTY

Round 3: Documents

55 YEARS MARRIED



Mr. and Mrs. **James Beatty**, 163 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, who yesterday celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their wedding in 1873. Mr. Beatty is now 82 and his wife 77 years of age. They were both born and married in Toronto. Mr. Beatty is a veteran of 1866. A reception for immediate members of the family was held yesterday.—Photos by Milne Studio.

This Indenture, made the *Nineteenth*
day of *January* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *Seaty*.

Witnesseth that *James Beatty Senior*
of the City of *Toronto* in the County of *York*
in the Province of Canada, hath put and placed out, and by these presents, hath put and place out
James Beatty Junior And the said *James Beatty Junior*
Both hereby put, place, and bind out himself as an Apprentice to *Thomas*
Murphy of the said City of *Toronto*
to learn the Art, Trade, or Mystery of a *Boat and Shoemaker*
and with his said Master, after the manner of an Apprentice, to
serve from the *Twelfth* day of *October* one thousand eight
hundred and *fifty = Nine* until the full end and term of *Four Years*
years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended.

During all which time the said Apprentice shall well and faithfully serve his said Master,
his secrets keep, his lawful commands every where and at all times readily obey. He shall do
no damage to his said Master, nor suffer any to be done by others; and if any to his knowledge
be intended, he shall forthwith give his said Master seasonable notice thereof. He shall not
waste the goods of his said Master, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not play at
cards, dice, or other unlawful games. He shall not contract matrimony during the said term.
He shall not haunt or frequent Taverns, Drinking Saloons, or places of Gaming, nor absent
himself from the service of his said Master. But in all things, and at all times, during the said
term, he shall behave himself towards his said Master and all his, as a good and faithful Appren-
tice ought to do. For the due and full observance and performance of all which said Articles by
the said Apprentice, the said *James Beatty Senior* and
the said James Beatty Junior with the said *Thomas Murphy*
do hereby respectively covenant, promise, and agree.

In consideration whereof, the said *Thomas Murphy*
doth hereby covenant with the said *James Beatty Senior*
that he will at all times, during the said term, to the best of his means and ability, teach and
instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, his said Apprentice in the Art, Mystery, or
Trade of a *Boat and Shoemaker*
which he useth; And also pay unto the said *James Beatty Junior*
for the use of his said Apprentice, the several sums following, that is to say:-
the sum of Twenty dollars per annum during the four years
of his apprenticeship which said sum is to be paid without
any abatement whatsoever. And the said James Beatty Senior
hereby binds himself in the penalty of One hundred dollars of
lawful money of Canada for the due performance of the said
Indenture of Apprenticeship.

And the said *Thomas Murphy* agrees to find unto the said Apprentice, during
the said term, *One pair of Boots each year of his said apprenticeship*
with suitably Boards

IN WITNESS whereof, the said parties have interchangeably to these Indentures set
their hands and seals.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered
in the presence of
Robt. Crawford
James Walsh

James Beatty Senr.
James Beatty Jr.
Thomas Murphy

CASE 2 - JAMES BEATTY
Round 3: Documents cont.



Militia Photograph, date unknown – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village



CANADA.

CLASS CERTIFICATE.

School of Gunnery, Toronto, 21st April 1868.

I, the undersigned, Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Toronto, established for the purpose of enabling Officers of the Militia Artillery, or Candidates for Commissions or promotion therein, to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their Military duties, drill and discipline, do hereby certify that *Sergeant James Beatty Toronto Field Battery* has attended the said School of Gunnery, and has proved himself to my satisfaction able to drill and be drilled at Gun, Mortar, Heavy Coat and Gun Drills, and that he is qualified to hold a **First CLASS** Certificate therefor which is hereby granted.

John McAnderson Col. Roy. Art.
Commandant, School of Gunnery, Toronto.

Artillery Certificate – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village

VETERANS PARADE AND LAY WREATHS

Service Held at Fenian Raid and South African Monuments

Just 100 veterans of wars, that stirred Canada and the British Empire many years before the Great War, paid their tribute on Saturday morning to their dead comrades. They were the veterans of the Fenian Raid of 1866, the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, and South African War of 1900. They numbered just 100 as they paraded through Queen's Park—and of that number 11 paraded in motor cars.

The parade fell in at 10 o'clock at the Armouries, where they were inspected by Colonel Grasett, himself a veteran of '66, who later took the salute in front of the Parliament Buildings. The parade then marched on University Avenue to lay wreaths on the South African monument and to observe a minute of silence while a Queen's Own buglar sounded the Last Post.

The veterans then proceeded to Queen's Park, where they paid tribute at the memorials to the men who fell in the Northwest Rebellion and the Fenian Raid. At the Fenian memorial the veterans of '66 left their motor cars to stand in line around the monument. They then marched in front of the Parliament Buildings, where Colonel Grasett took the salute. They were led by the Army and Navy Veterans' Band.

The eleven who were led by their President, R. E. Pitts, were: Colonel Grasett, James Beatty, P. E. Noverre, C. Sweatman, C. Whinster, R. C. McCracken, C. A. Brown, R. J. Dally, T. Sibbald and George McDonald.

CASE 2 - JAMES BEATTY
Round 3: Documents cont.

1373

SCHEDULE B.—MARRIAGES.

Registration District of *Northumberland & Durham* Division of *Port Hope*

| | No. 73 | No. 74 | No. 75 |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Groom | 006957 | 006958 | 006959 |
| His Name | <i>James Beatty</i> | <i>James Walker</i> | <i>Andrew Mallock</i> |
| Age | <i>28</i> | <i>22</i> | <i>23</i> |
| Residence when Married | <i>Toronto</i> | <i>Port Hope</i> | <i>Port Hope</i> |
| Place of Birth | <i>Toronto</i> | <i>Port Hope</i> | <i>Scotland</i> |
| Bachelor or Widower (B. or W.) | <i>B</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>B</i> |
| Rank or Profession | <i>Rheumatist</i> | <i>Cabinet maker</i> | <i>Seaman</i> |
| Name of Parents | <i>James and Sarah Beatty</i> | <i>John & Nancy Walker</i> | <i>John & Margaret Mallock</i> |
| Bride | | | |
| Her Name | <i>Eloyn A. Leach</i> | <i>Rechel Leonard</i> | <i>Elizabeth Finigan</i> |
| Age | <i>22</i> | <i>26</i> | <i>28</i> |
| Residence when Married | <i>Port Hope</i> | <i>Port Hope</i> | <i>Port Hope</i> |
| Place of Birth | <i>Toronto</i> | <i>Port Hope</i> | <i>Scotland</i> |
| Spinster or Widower (S. or W.) | <i>S</i> | <i>S</i> | <i>S</i> |
| Name of Parents | <i>H. B. & Mary Leach</i> | <i>Thos. Sarah Leonard</i> | <i>Michael & Mary Finigan</i> |
| Name and Residence of Witnesses | <i>John Harris Toronto</i> <i>Eloyn Price Toronto</i> | <i>Charles Richards, Port Hope</i> <i>Hymie Armstrong, Port Hope</i> | <i>Samuel W. Gibney, Port Hope</i> <i>Duncan Macaulister, Port Hope</i> |
| Date and Place of Marriage | <i>24 December 1893</i> <i>Port Hope</i> | <i>28 October 1894</i> <i>Port Hope</i> | <i>20 November 1894</i> <i>Port Hope</i> |
| Religious Denomination of Bridegroom | <i>Episcopal</i> | <i>Episcopal</i> | <i>Presbyterian</i> |
| Religious Denomination of Bride | <i>Methodist</i> | <i>Methodist</i> | <i>Presbyterian</i> |
| By whom Married | <i>G. Richardson, Minister</i> | <i>Samuel Holm, Minister</i> | <i>Ed. Blair, Minister</i> |
| By License or Banns (L. or B.) | <i>License</i> | <i>License</i> | <i>License</i> |
| REMARKS | | | |

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and correct copies of all Marriages returned to me for the year ending 31st December, 1894
Given under my hand, this *27th* day of *December* A.D. 1894
W. Sanders Division Registrar *Port Hope*

OBITUARY

THOMAS A. McCARTHY.

Barrie, March 20. — (Special.) — Thomas A. McCarthy, accountant, died at his home here yesterday of a heart attack. He was 63 years old. Born in Toronto, and educated here, he went to Chicago following graduation from high school, and was employed for twenty years as accountant with Marshall Field and Company. One son, Thomas A., survives. Following Requiem High Mass Monday morning at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the body will be interred in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

ANTHONY H. DERRY.

Cobalt, March 20.—(Special.) — After a brief illness from bronchial pneumonia. Anthony Holland Derry, well-known resident of Cobalt and a familiar figure in many of the Northern Ontario mining camps, died in the municipal hospital here in his 73rd year. Mr. Derry was a native of Malone, in Hastings County, and he had been engaged in the mining industry for the greater part of his life. He had lived in Copper Cliff, at Sault Ste. Marie and in Kenora and Porcupine. For some years he was master mechanic at the old La Rose mine here. Mr. Derry came to Cobalt first in 1905, and, going to Kenora, returned here two years later. Of late, he had been employed at the Nipissing Mine. Mr. Derry was an Anglican and a member of the Foresters' and Oddfellows' orders. He is survived by his widow; one son, Clifford, of Cobalt, and a daughter, Miss Beatrice of Kirkland Lake, also a brother, Thomas Henry, at Malone.

JAMES BEATTY.

James Beatty, a lifelong resident of Toronto, passed away on Saturday night at his home, 163 Dovercourt Road. A veteran of the Fenian Raid, the late Mr. Beatty was in his eighty-sixth year. The funeral will be held Tuesday at 3.30 p.m. from the family residence.

CASE 2 - JAMES BEATTY
Round 3: Documents cont.



Shoemakers, Beatty on left – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village

CASE 2 - JAMES BEATTY
Round 3: Documents cont.



Store, c. 1900 – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village

CASE 2 - JAMES BEATTY

Summary Sheet



- James Beatty was the son of an Irish immigrant labourer
- He lived in Toronto his whole life, operating a shoemaking business
- He was trained in the militia to work with artillery
- He was a veteran of the Battle of Ridgeway during the Fenian Raids, when Irish American veterans of the American Civil War invaded Canada six times between 1866 and 1871

CASE 3 - HENRY CHU / CHU YET SANG

Round 1: Clues

Henry Chu

1. Immigrant
2. Ran a shop in Toronto
3. Dies in the 1940's

CASE 3 - HENRY CHU / CHU YET SANG
Round 2: Gensus Transcript

1911 Census: Henry Chu

| Names | Relation to Head of House | Birthplace | Birthplace of Father | Birthplace of Mother | Nationality | Racial or Tribal Origins | Religion | Profession |
|------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Chu, Henry | Domestic | China | China | China | China | Chinese | (Illegible) | Servant |

CASE 3 - HENRY CHU / CHU YET SANG

Round 3: Documents

Tips on the
Shopping Market

Being a Brief Review
of "Good Buys" in
Toronto Shops.

—+—

Today is the opening of a new branch of the well-known Bi-a-Cake Shop . . . at 1425 Yonge St. (near St. Clair). Every one in this district will be delighted to know that they can purchase the same delicious home-made . . . cakes . . . cookies . . . pastry and other good things that have made the little Bi-a-Cake Shop on Bloor St. famous . . . and at the same reasonable prices. Phone Hyland 9755.

—+—

The new Fall dresses being shown by Miss Telfer . . . 1451 Yonge St. (four doors above St. Clair), are exceptionally smart and very "style-right" . . . yet reasonably priced. You will be enthusiastic about the Travel Tweeds in tailored styles at \$15.00 . . . and the lovely velvet dresses for more formal wear in marvellous rich Fall shades at \$25.00. We suggest that you see Miss Telfer before planning your Fall wardrobe.

—+—

Out-of-town visitors may take home a happy memento of their holiday by visiting the Oriental Trading Co., 362 Yonge St. . . direct importers of Treasures from Far China. Their collection is really lovely . . . Chinese lingerie . . . Pyjamas . . . Coolie Coats . . . distinctive Jewelry . . . Brassware . . . Charming Linens . . . Cloisonne . . . Lacquerware . . . and the unusual little bits of beauty that make perfect gifts. Their prices will delight you. Open evenings.

CASE 3 - HENRY CHU / CHU YET SANG
Round 3: Documents cont.

445
001416 116

FORM 6 This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics-Free, penalty for improper use \$300," and properly addressed will pass through the mail "FREE"

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH { County or District of York Township of York
(If in City, Town or Village) TORONTO Street 100 Yorkville Ave. Mount Sinai Hospital (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days)
(a) In City, Town or Township where death occurred 23 years (b) In Province 23 years (c) In Canada (if immigrant) 23 years

3. PRINT FULL NAME OF DECEASED CHU (Family name) Koey (Given name or names in usual order)
RESIDENCE No. 62 Street Edwards St City, Town, Village or Township TORONTO Province ONE
(Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for residents in rural parts not sufficient)

4. Sex male 5. Nationality (Citizenship) Chinese 6. Racial Origin CHINESE 7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced married

8. BIRTHPLACE China (Province or Country)

9. DATE OF BIRTH not known (Month) (Day) (Year) 1900

10. AGE in 42 Years Months Days If less than one day old hrs. or min.

11. Trade, profession or kind of work as salesman
12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc.
13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation
14. Total years spent in this occupation

15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased Edith Francis Chu

FATHER
16. NAME not known
17. BIRTHPLACE China (Province or Country)
18. MAIDEN NAME not known
19. BIRTHPLACE China (Province or Country)

MOTHER
20. Person giving information sign here D. W. Low
Address 601 Bay St.
Relationship to deceased son

21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal In our Pleasant Cemetery
Date of burial or removal January 18, 1943

22. Burial Permit was issued by Bill O'Connell
Address 75 Dundas St. W. 17/1/43

23. UNDERTAKER Joseph P. Thompson
(Business address) 32 Carlton Street

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

24. DATE OF DEATH January 15th 4:30 pm 1943
(Month) (Day) (Year)

25. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from: January 3rd 1943 to Jan 15th 4:30 pm 1943
and last saw him alive on _____ 19__

CAUSE OF DEATH

I. Immediate cause
Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying, such as heart failure, apoplexy, ashenia, etc.
due to Carcinoma of the lung with metast.

II. Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (stated in order proceeding backwards from immediate cause).
due to _____

Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause. _____

26. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? _____

27. Was there a surgical operation? _____ Date of operation _____ 19__
State findings _____ Was there an autopsy? _____

28. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:—
Accident, suicide or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19__
(State which)
Manner of injury _____ (How sustained)
Nature of injury _____
Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place. _____
BUSTIN & Martin
Signed by _____ M.D.
Address Mount Sinai Hosp. Date Jan 15th 1943

29. Division Registrar's Record No. 105000000

30. Filed _____ 19__
(Division Registrar)

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

Every item of information should be carefully supplied. (See reverse side for instructions)

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED

Chinese Gifts

ANNOUNCEMENT!

YOU ARE KINDLY INVITED TO
INSPECT OUR NEW BRANCH
STORE AT 362 YONGE STREET,
WITH A NEW STOCK OF ORI-
ENTAL GIFTS, SUCH AS SILK
EMBROIDERIES, HAND-WORK,
LINENS, AMBER JEWELRY,
CHINA WARE, HANDKER-
CHIEFS, CARVED IVORY,
BRASSWARE, ETC.—ALSO TEA
AND GINGER.

ORIENTAL TRADING CO.
362 and 624 Yonge St.
TORONTO



Chinese Head Tax Certificate, 1918 - Courtesy of Mavis Garland

The Only Really Genuine Chinese Novelty Store
in Ontario

ORIENTAL TRADING CO.

624 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

Near St. Joseph Street

— Direct —

IMPORTERS OF CHINESE MERCHANDISE

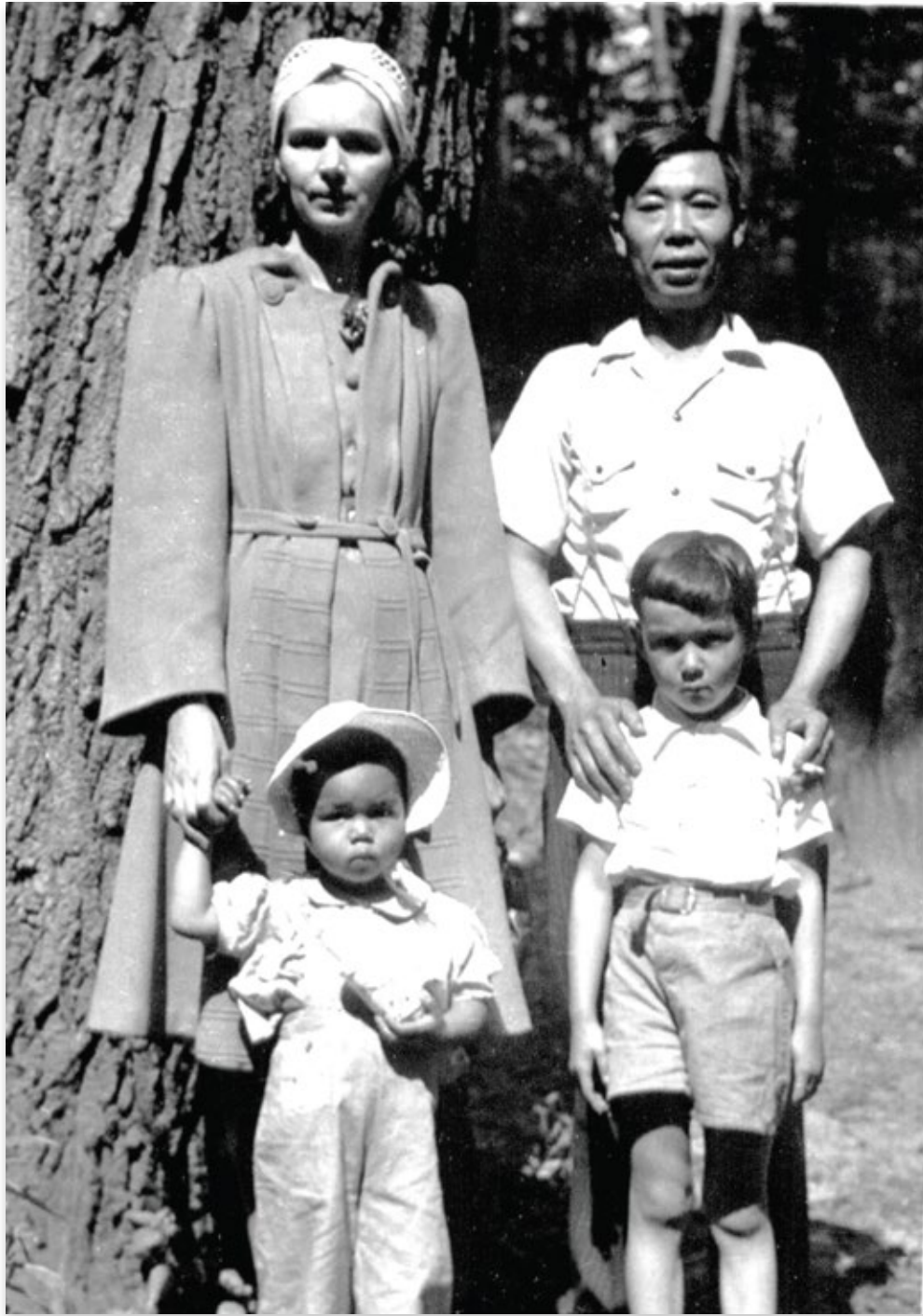
Silk Embroideries, Lady's Lingeries, Coolie Coats,
Kimonos, Pyjamas, Handwork Linens, Luncheon Sets,
Handkerchiefs, Carved Ivory, Amber Jewellery,
Chinaware, Brassware, Tea, Coffee and Ginger, Etc.

Manager
Y. S. CHU

Open Evenings

MIDWAY 0086

CASE 3 - HENRY CHU / CHU YET SANG
Round 3: Documents cont.



Family photo, 1942 – Courtesy of Mavis Garland

CASE 3 - HENRY CHU / CHU YET SANG
Round 3: Documents cont.



Gravestone - Courtesy of Mavis Garland

WARNING IS ISSUED TO CANADIAN WOMEN

Dangers of Marriage With Asiatics, Mohammedans, Africans, Pointed Out

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, July 10.—The difficulties which confront a Canadian girl, who may happen to contract marriage with a Chinese, Hindu, Moslem, or Africa negro, are illuminatingly set forth in a memorandum which has just been received from the British Colonial Office by the Department of Secretary of State.

The communication was forwarded here, in view of recent marriages of English girls into the races indicated: While the memorandum refers particularly to English women, it is pointed out that similar disadvantages attach themselves to Canadian girls who likewise may marry a Chinese, Hindu, Moslem, or Mongolian.

British Citizenship Forfeited.

Marriage of a British girl to a Chinese results in the loss of her British nationality thereby, and the fact that her marriage is valid in British law would not avail to protect her in China from a treatment which does not conform with the rules applicable in Christian countries in regard to marriage. In the case of such a marriage, there can be no actual guarantee that if the husband returns to China he may not, in accordance with the customs existing in that country, take to himself, other wives in addition to the first, or even that he may not have already entered into marriage relationships in China.

The marriage of a woman of British nationality professing the Christian faith with a Hindu, even in a case when it is valid in all respects in this country, is not necessarily so when the husband returns to India. In India, he is subject to what is known as his "personal" law, and this law would probably not recognize the marriage at all.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR POLL TAX STILL EFFECTIVE.

Less Than a Thousand of These
People Have Entered Canada in
the Last Nine Months—Money
Advanced by Rich Chinese Here.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—For the first nine months of this year, ending with September, 782 Chinese have entered Canada, and have contributed, by way of the poll tax of \$500 each, no less than \$391,000 to the Dominion treasury. They are still arriving at Vancouver in fairly large numbers as compared with the preceding two years, and by the end of the year it is probable that the total of the Chinese capitation tax will run close to half a million dollars. It is understood that many of them are being brought over by contract, the necessary \$500 being advanced by several rich Chinamen in this country, for whom they agree to work. Their thrifty habits and industry in this country soon enable them to pay off the indebtedness.

The increased poll tax of \$500 has now been enforced for three years. During the first fiscal year it was in force, 1904-05, only eight Chinese entered the country. In 1905-06 the number was 22. In 1903-04 there was a large influx, in order to escape the coming increase of the tax from \$100 to \$500, the number for that year being 4,719. For 1902-03 the number of Chinese immigrants was 5,243, for 1901-02 it was 3,523, for 1900-01 it was 2,519, for 1899-1900 it was 4,231, and for 1898-99 it was 4,385. The total immigration since 1898 has been 25,441.

CASE 3 - HENRY CHU / CHU YET SANG
Round 3: Documents cont.



Ethel Nealon, Henry's wife, date unknown - Courtesy of Mavis Garland

CASE 3 - HENRY CHU / CHU YET SANG

Summary Sheet



- Henry Chu emigrated to Canada from China in 1918. He had to pay a \$500 fee known as the Chinese Head Tax to enter the country
- He found work as a door-to-door salesman for a shop on Yonge Street, through which he met his future wife Ethel in 1923
- Henry was forced by his parents to go back to China after learning about his relationship with Ethel, where he was forced to marry someone else. He returned to Toronto in 1933 and resumed his relationship with Ethel
- At the time, if they got married, Ethel would have lost her British citizenship
- The couple had three children
- In 1943 Henry died of cancer

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN

Round 1: Clues

Dorothy Dworkin

1. Born in Latvia

2. Worked as a nurse

3. Married in 1911

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN
Round 2: Census Transcript

1911 Census: Dorothy Dworkin

| Names | Country or Place of Birth | Year of Immigration to Canada | Racial or Tribal Origins | Nationality | Religion | Trade |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| Goldstick, Wolf | Russia | 1903 | Russian | Canadian | Hebrew | Channeller |
| Goldstick, Sarah | Russia | 1909 | Russian | Canadian | Hebrew | |
| Goldstick, Dorah | Russia | 1905 | Russian | Canadian | Hebrew | Nurse |
| Goldstick, Bett | Russia | 1905 | Russian | Canadian | Hebrew | Stereographer |
| Goldstick, Jean | Russia | 1905 | Russian | Canadian | Hebrew | |
| Goldstick, Isidor | Russia | 1905 | Russian | Canadian | Hebrew | Student |
| Goldstick, David | Russia | 1905 | Russian | Canadian | Hebrew | Photographer |
| Kohnstanom, Jacob | Germany | 1905 | German | German | Hebrew | Bookkeeper |
| Kohnstanom, Annie | Russia | 1905 | Russian | Canadian | Hebrew | |

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN

Round 3: Documents



Dorothy Dworkin in nurse's uniform, c. 1909 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN
Round 3: Documents cont.

| 84 | | MARRIAGES. | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| County of <u>York</u> | | Division of <u>Toronto</u> | | | |
| Name of Groom | Date of Marriage | Place of Marriage | Name of Clergyman performing ceremony | Denomination | Remarks |
| <u>Abraham Horvath</u> 3505 Name of Bride: <u>Madam Violet Boyd</u> B 20945 | <u>Sept 27 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>G. B. W. J. J. J. J.</u> Address: <u>29 Adelaide St</u> | | <u>Presb.</u> |
| <u>William Spence</u> 3505 Name of Bride: <u>Miss Jessie</u> B 20924 | <u>Sept 28 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>Rev. W. B. B. B.</u> Address: <u>Toronto</u> | | <u>Chap.</u> |
| <u>William Norman</u> 3509 Name of Bride: <u>Miss Rose May</u> B 26112 | <u>Sept 27 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>Christopher Bennett</u> Address: <u>115 Beakside St</u> | | <u>Presb.</u> |
| <u>Arthur John</u> 3505 Name of Bride: <u>Madam Elizabeth</u> | <u>Sept 27 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>J. B. Walker</u> Address: <u>1111 Bloor and Alton</u> | | <u>Presb.</u> |
| <u>James William Herbert</u> 3509 Name of Bride: <u>Madam Margaret Beal</u> B 26000 | <u>Sept 19 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>J. B. Kay</u> Address: <u>655 Bloor St</u> | | <u>Chap.</u> |
| <u>William Hugh</u> 3510 Name of Bride: <u>Blissford William</u> B 22898 | <u>Sept 16 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>G. J. Sprague</u> Address: <u>26 Bedford St</u> | | <u>Angl.</u> |
| <u>John Leo</u> 3511 Name of Bride: <u>Madam Isabelle</u> B 23222 | <u>Sept 14 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>P. J. Boyle</u> Address: <u>1275 Bay St</u> | | <u>R. C.</u> |
| <u>George Francis Charles</u> 3510 Name of Bride: <u>Miss Gertrude Daisy</u> B 24247 | <u>Sept 14 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>G. J. Sprague</u> Address: <u>26 Bedford St</u> | | <u>Angl.</u> |
| <u>William Andrew Paul</u> 3519 Name of Bride: <u>Miss Alice Ruth</u> B 20704 | <u>Sept 2 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>M. G. MacLean</u> Address: <u>664 Shaw St</u> | | <u>Presb.</u> |
| <u>William Charles</u> 3514 Name of Bride: <u>Miss Rachel</u> | <u>Aug 28 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>M. G. MacLean</u> Address: <u>664 Shaw St</u> | | <u>Angl.</u> |
| <u>William John B.</u> 3515 Name of Bride: <u>Miss Nell</u> B 22122 | <u>Sept 6 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>Geo. W. Balliett</u> Address: <u>222 York St</u> | | <u>Presb.</u> |
| <u>William Francis Gilbert</u> 3516 Name of Bride: <u>Madam Emma Marie</u> B 22215 | <u>Aug 26 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>W. J. Ross</u> Address: <u>10 Trinity St</u> | | <u>Chap.</u> |
| <u>William Philip</u> 3517 Name of Bride: <u>Miss Alice Maude</u> B 2256 | <u>Sept 11 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>W. J. Ross</u> Address: <u>10 Trinity St</u> | | <u>Chap.</u> |
| <u>William Henry</u> 3518 Name of Bride: <u>Madam Dorothy</u> B 22439 | <u>Aug 20 1911</u> | <u>Toronto</u> County: <u>York</u> | <u>M. Kaplan</u> Address: <u>116 John St</u> | | <u>Hebrew</u> |

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the true and correct entries of all Marriages returned to me for the quarter year ending
Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1911
Division Registrar of _____

*The reference numbers refer to those found in Form 6, as an aid in transcribing.

Marriage Registration, 1911 - Courtesy of the Archives of Ontario

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN
Round 3: Documents cont.



Dorothy, Henry, and Honey Dworkin, 1915 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN
Round 3: Documents cont.



Dorothy Dworkin with members of Mount Sinai Hospital Ladies Auxiliary, c. 1923 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN
Round 3: Documents cont.

525 Dundas St., West,
July 26th., Saturday,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Aunt Betty:

How are you feeling? How is everybody out there? Are you having a good time out there? I sincerely hope and trust that the answer to all of my three questions is "Yes".

Please forgive me for not writing to you for such a long time, but it is so hot these days, and then Aunt Jean, and Morton, Uncle Isadore, Aunt Anna, and Revala, are here and Morton is my special charge, the darling, God Bless him, that I really find hardly time enough to do anything but stay at home with my aforesaid beloved little cousin, who calls me Aunty Honey.

Did Mama tell you in her letters, at least in one of them, that I passed third, in school, and that because of my good yearly work, and because of my having nearly twenty % over honours on my yerly average, I did not have to try my final exams? The girl that came first, had 82%, on her yerly average, the girl that came second, had 81%, on her yerly average, and I, who came third, had 80%, on my yearly average.

Well, I expect that I have seen my teacher, Miss Henry For the last time, because she was supposed to get married, and we, that is to say, our class got together and we gave her a cut-glassau-sugar-bowl, and a cream-pitcher of the same sort of material.

Well, Aunt Betty, I must beg your pardon for two things. The first one is for having not written to you for such a long time, the other one, that is to say the second one is for making such a sight of this letter. You see Aunt Betty, I am trying to write fast on the typewriter and this is the result; I make mistakes in everything including spelling, which is indeed outrageous for a girl in the "Senior Fourth". But I hope and trust that you will forgive me for both of these grievances, and will forgive

Your ever loving niece
Ellen.

Liebe Betty;-

Deinen Brief habe erhalten, wie ich von den andern gehoert habe willst Du bald nach Hause kommen, ich glaube dass Du es noch nicht tun sollst, denn

*Du sollst noch dort bleiben
den jetzt wird erst heiss werden
ja ich muss die den Office verlassen
und werde Dir das best moegliche
und mehr schreiben, ja ich habe
Dir ein Box Candies geschickt
welches ich hoffe Du wirst es
in bester Gesundheit aufessen*

*Honey
Dorothy*

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN
Round 3: Documents cont.



Dorothy Dworkin and Shirley Zamsky with parcels to Poland, c. 1939-1945 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives



Invitation to Ontario legislature on the occasion of a visit from the King and Queen of England, 1939 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives

Dorothy Dworkin is dead at 86

TORONTO —

Dorothy Dworkin, one of this community's earliest travel agents and a prominent backer of the Yorkville Mount Sinai Hospital, died here recently. She was 86.

Mrs. Dworkin, who came to Toronto in 1904 with 11 brothers and sisters, was the first president of Mount Sinai's women's auxiliary and a secretary of the board up until the hospital's move to University Avenue.

She followed in the footsteps of her husband Henry (Chanan) who acted as a "travel agent" until his death in 1928. Agents at that time took it upon them themselves to arrange passage for immigrants, secure them employment, put them in touch with relatives and offer them loans — a combination travel agent, vocational service and social worker.

Henry Dworkin, and later his wife, also served as the Toronto link for the Yiddish daily, Forverts, distributing the paper to vendors and hosting Yiddish writers who fre-

quented the city.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Dworkin and her brother Boris Goldstick, published a Canadian supplement to the American Yiddish paper from 1935-55.

Born in Latvia, Czarist Russia, she became one of the prime volunteers operating the Free Jewish Dispensary on Elizabeth Street, in the days long before government medical assistance programs. Trained in Columbus, Ohio in 1909 in nursing and midwifery, she was one of the first Jewish women to practice in that field in Ontario.

As well as her involvement with Mount Sinai, Mrs. Dworkin served as the secretary of the Jewish Labor Committee in the mid '30s and was active in the early years of Canadian Jewish Congress, ORT and Pioneer Women.

She is survived by her daughter, Honey Arthurs; grandchildren Harry Arthurs, dean of Osgoode Law School, and Cindy Ulster, as well as five great-grandchildren.

AMONG OURSELVES

PLANS FOR A HOMECRAFT TRAINING CENTRE.

The fact that, in spite of all the unemployment that exists, many would-be employers of domestic help are unable to fill the vacant positions in their households points to the need of facilities for training girls for housework. A number of women's organizations have expressed their anxiety to have an unused building, belonging to the city and situated about fifteen miles northwest of Toronto, used for this purpose. One rainy morning this week, with Dr. John Conboy of the Mayor's Placement Committee conducting them, a group of interested women went through the building. Mrs. Newton Magwood, the President, and Mrs. J. P. Hynes, also Mrs. F. W. Wright, Convener of the Economics Committee, represented the Local Council of Women; Mrs. W. G. Lumbers, the National President of the Order, represented the I.O.D.E.; Mrs. Robert J. Marshall represented the National Council of Women, the University Women's Club and the Home Mission Board of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Alfred Burton, Mrs. William Storrie and Miss Sophie Boyd, the Samaritan Club; Miss Clare Dunlop, the Y.W.C.A.; Miss Helen Kirkwood, the Big Sisters, and Miss Margaret Keith, the Department of Public Health. Mrs. Dorothy Dworkin, who was in charge of the equipment of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and others capable of giving helpful suggestions were with the party, and all were enthusiastic over the fitness of the building for the purpose in view.

Some furniture and the large equipment was already in this fine, modern building, capable, it was estimated, of accommodating in the neighborhood of fifty students. The kitchens, pantries, and the like were in the basement, and contained capacious coal and electric ranges, large refrigerators, and even facilities for making butter. A dumb-waiter connected these rooms with the next floor, where were located spacious public rooms and offices, as well as part of the sleeping quarters. One or two dormitories and a great many single rooms seemed to offer ample sleeping accommodation.

There were modern bathrooms, a room suited for use as an infirmary, and large sunrooms upstairs and down.

It was estimated that, with the work done by the students themselves, a staff of three or four would be sufficient for running an efficient training school, a diploma from which would assure any employer of trustworthy and well-trained household help.

The women of the city will surely wholeheartedly endorse a movement to make use of such excellent equipment, now lying idle, for the purpose of mitigating the unemployment situation among women, and supplying much-needed domestic aid for the homes of Toronto.

The Homemaker

Mount Sinai Hospital Forms WA

Organization of the women's auxiliary of the New Mount Sinai Hospital now has been completed. Mrs. Noah Torno, president of the group, announced at the inaugural meeting of the board of directors.

The auxiliary is planning, among its first projects, operation of the gift shop in the hospital, provision of out-patients' department clinic service, patient library service, nursing floor receptionist and an escort service. They will also undertake a large membership drive beginning Dec. 17.

Organization of the auxiliary and election of the officers and the board of directors came as a result of an intensive five-week project carried out by a special planning committee for women's auxiliary under the direction of Mrs. Torno.

Officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. Noah Torno; vice-presidents, Mrs. Dorothy Dworkin, Mrs. Samuel Godfrey, Mrs. Percy Hermant, Mrs. E. Frederick Singer; secretary, Mrs. Reuben Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Ben Sadowski.

The Globe, 5 December 1953 - Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.

Incubator Baby Last To Leave Old Building

By jumping the gun on his birthday, a 12-day-old boy earned the distinction of being the last patient to leave old Mt. Sinai Hospital on Yorkville Ave., yesterday, when the building's last 41 patients were transferred to the new hospital on University Ave.

Born two months prematurely, the boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul of Stevens Ave., was bundled out in an incubator for the five-minute trip to the nursery on the third floor of the new Mt. Sinai Hospital. He didn't let out a peep on the trip.

The first patient to leave was Mrs. Hazel Lombardo of Concord Ave., who was rushed to the new building Saturday when it seemed that her child was about to be born. She was still expecting yesterday.

The rest of the patients were transferred in a little more than an hour and a half by a fleet of 12 ambulances shuttling between the two buildings. Last adult to leave was Mrs. Vincent Quinn of Woburn Ave., who made the trip with her week-old son, John.

As the doors closed on the last patient Mrs. Dorothy Dworkin, who has been with the hospital since its opening in 1922, stayed behind for a last look. "I'm not sorry to go," she said, "but it sort of makes you feel as if you're losing your old home."

When Mrs. Dworkin came to work as secretary to the hospital board 31 years ago, she entered a 20-bed hospital, where the walls were papered and there wasn't even an elevator. "It was anything but modern," she said, "but everybody became attached to it."

Eventually, old Mount Sinai will be a hospital again, reserved for chronically ill patients. In the meantime, it will be remodelled

into a nurses' residence. Attached to it will be Dorothy Dworkin House, across the street at 101 Yorkville Ave., which has housed the hospital library and the meeting and board rooms.

One of the few persons left at the old hospital is Mrs. Ruby Halpern, who has been on the office staff since 1923. She will stay in the office for a few days to clear up the paper work.

As life went out of the old hospital it quickened in the new Mount Sinai. A barber, who had shaved the patients on Yorkville Ave., turned up at the new building Sunday morning looking for one of his customers. A mechanic made last-minute changes to the conveyor system designed to take meals directly from the kitchen to the floors above. He got it going and the first big lunch started up to the hospital's 65 patients. It was chicken.

The Globe, 7 September 1953 - Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.

CASE 4 - DOROTHY DWORKIN

Summary Sheet



- Dorothy Dworkin's maiden name was Goldstick, and her family emigrated to Canada in 1907
- After attending medical school in the United States, Dorothy formed a women's organization that would eventually grow into an orphanage
- Her husband, Henry Dworkin, was a successful Ukrainian businessman who helped found the Toronto Labour Lyceum, a centre of labor activism
- In 1922 Dorothy established the Toronto Jewish Convalescent and Maternity Hospital after the Torongo General Hospital refused to provide kosher meals or attend to the language needs of its Jewish patients. This organization would become Mount Sinai Hospital
- Dorothy took control of her husband's business empire after he died in 1928
- Dorothy was active with the Jewish Labor Committee and the Canadian Jewish Congress
- During the Holocaust in Europe (1933-1945), Dorothy helped organize relief efforts for persecuted Jews
- Dorothy died in 1976, and has since been designated a Person of National Historic Significance by the Government of Canada

CASE 5 - FREDERICK LOFT/ONONDEYOH

Round 1: Clues

Frederick Loft / Onondeyoh

1. Born in the 1860s

2. Worked as a journalist

3. Married

CASE 5 - FREDERICK LOFT / ONONDEYOH
Round 2: Census Transcript

1921 Census: Frederick Loft / Onondayoh

| Names | Relation to Head of House | Birthplace | Birthplace of Father | Birthplace of Mother | Nationality | Racial or Tribal Origins | Religion | Profession |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Loft, Frederick | Head | Ontario | Ontario | Ontario | Canada | Mohawk | Church of England | Assistant Bursar |
| Loft, Affa | Wife | Ontario | England | Ontario | Canada | English | Church of England | (Illegible) |
| Loft, Henrietta | Daughter | Ontario | Ontario | Ontario | Canada | English | Church of England | Typist |
| Loft, Affa | Daughter | Ontario | Ontario | Ontario | Canada | English | Church of England | Student |

CASE 5 - FREDERICK LOFT/ONONDEYOH

Round 3: Documents

Dear Chief and Brethern,

For and in behalf of the League of Indians of Canada and its Executive, I have the honor to address you and the members of your band, to seriously urge upon the important necessity of all Indians becoming united into one great association; in this way to stabilize our interests, protect and advance them in ways that will be of national benefit.

[BREAK]

We as Indians, from one end of the Dominion to the other, are sadly strangers to each other; we have not learned what it is to co-operate and work for each other as we should; the pity of it is greater because our needs, drawbacks, handicaps and troubles are all similar. It is for us to do something to get out of these sad conditions. The day is past when one band or a few bands can successfully – if at all – free themselves from the domination of officialdom and from being ever the prey and victim of unscrupulous means of depriving us of our lands and homes, and even deny us the rights we are entitled to as free men under the British Flag.

As peaceable and law-abiding citizens in the past, and even in the late war, we have performed dutiful service to our King Country and Empire, and we have the right to claim and demand more justice and fair play as a recompence for we, too, have fought for the sacred rights of justice, freedom and liberty so dear to mankind, no matter what their colour or creed.

[BREAK]

I urge your band and Council's early decision to join the League, if you are really concerned in the peace and welfare of your brother Indians in Canada.

Tendering my kind regards to all

I remain in truth and regard your brother

Chief F. O. Loft

President

Excerpts from Letter from Frederick Loft, President of the League of Indians of Canada, to an unidentified Aboriginal Nation – Text courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

INDIANS AND THE WAR

By F. ONONDEYOH LOFT.

From British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and other parts of Canada has been heard the voice of the native asking a place in the ranks of those to be selected to serve under the colors. Associated with those requests are substantial donations intended to be applied towards the various funds subscribed for the relief of those who have been made dependent as a result of this cruel war.

They have displayed a generous spirit, with motives inspired by no influence other than to show their deep interest and concern in the advent of this new seriousness, and to identify themselves with the cares and responsibilities imposed upon our Empire by their readiness to make sacrifices for her cause. When such patriotism dominates a people there is one regret to be offered—that they cannot be all gratified by participation in active service as of old, when every brave warrior was free to pledge his fidelity at the war-post with his hatchet prior to the march upon the war-path.

I entertain the hope that at no remote time the Government of Canada will devise means to enlarge materially the encouragement of military defence locally among them by establishing their own regiments. Instinctively the Indian is a good shot. To encourage this reasonable grants might be made by the Militia Department towards the establishment of local rifle ranges, which both young and old would be only too glad to utilize. Indeed, in this regard the time has come when serious consideration must be given to the matter of the establishment of ranges in every township throughout the country, so that an opportunity be given to civilians to learn to shoot.

The other day I observed in The Globe that Lt.-Col. William Hamilton Merritt had offered the magnificent gift of \$25,000 towards the equipment of a regiment from the Six Nations to go to the front. It is characteristic of him, who measures well their disposition and capabilities if trained and given the chance. While it might now be impossible, in view of the emergency, to conform to this proposal, it is to be hoped some tangible recognition should be made of it to see if Colonel Merritt would make this a fund to be applied towards the en-

more extensive military training on reserves in Ontario at least.

I feel I am voicing the sentiment of the Six Nations in saying his most generous and liberal offer is acknowledged with kindest appreciation and gratitude.

Some day we hope to be able to gratify his ideals of an Indian regiment who may be able to compare favorably with the splendid achievements of those from India, who are giving such a fine account of themselves in France and Belgium.

The Indians throughout Canada have every reason to be appreciative, too, of the liberal disposition of Major-General Leasard and the Department of Militia in extending every opportunity to Indians to enlist in the contingents that are being prepared for the front. I am glad to see they are responding well to the call; and I further hope every young man who is capable and physically fit will come out and do his duty.

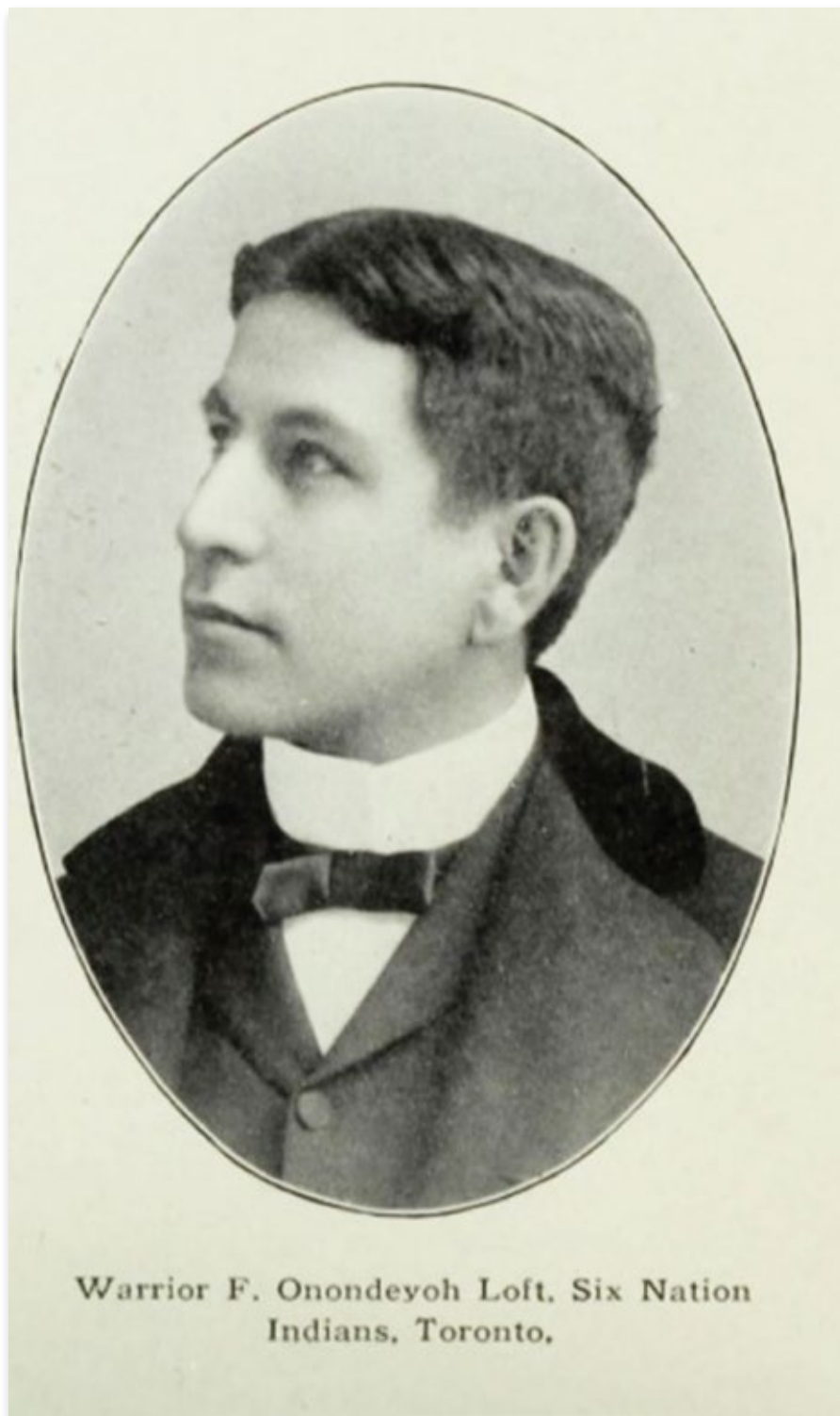
I know the spirit of war is rife on the reserves. While many of us will not be eligible, on account of old age, to enlist, we should go in and drill and form home guards, so as to be prepared for any emergency. I would also advise all Indians to be very reticent and uncommunicative to strangers, and keep a sharp eye on all suspects, and be ever ready to give information to the civil authorities. A recent visit to my native home on the Grand River found me soon in touch with the martial spirit of war, beating in the hearts and minds of even the unlearned. Those who could not read were making their daily treks to the homes of those who receive daily papers, eager to learn the latest news, which is always cheerfully given and fully explained.

Equally interested are the women, who were ready to discuss possibilities of doing something useful to assist in patriotic work of women. They were getting ready to ask the Chiefs for a vote of money to purchase yarn to knit socks for the soldiers.

Some interesting episodes can be related as to the determination of men to go and enlist at the nearest regimental headquarters. Some have gone the length of letting their crops go ungarnered rather than forego the opportunity of proving their patriotism.

These are external evidences of loyalty that require no schooling, and of a kind that answer well to the language of the orator who said: "The essence of true patriotism is in one's willingness to make sacrifices for his country."

CASE 5 - FREDERICK LOFT/ONONDEYOH
Round 3: Documents cont.



Warrior F. Onondayoh Loft, Six Nation
Indians, Toronto.

Portrait, unknown date, from Alexander Fraser, Brock Centenary 1812-1912 (William Briggs: 1913) – Courtesy of Archive.org

Unit *N° 4 Forestry Draft* Rank *Lieutenant* Name *Frederick Ogilvie Loft*

OFFICERS' DECLARATION PAPER DUPLICATE

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

COPIED
FROM
ORIGINAL

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY OFFICER

[ANSWERS]

SECT
MILITARY DEFENCE
AUG 15 1918
H.Q.
CANADA

1. (a) What is your Surname? *Loft*
- (b) What are your Christian Names? *Frederick Ogilvie*
2. (a) Where were you born? (State place and country) *Grand River, Ontario*
- (b) What is your present address? *35 Murray St. Toronto Ont.*
3. What is the date of your birth? *3 Feb'y, 1872*
4. What is (a) the name of your next-of-kin? *Alfa Northcott Loft*
- (b) the address of your next-of-kin? *35 Murray St. Toronto, Ont.*
- (c) the relationship of your next-of-kin? *wife*
5. What is your profession or occupation? *Accountant*
6. What is your religion? *Anglican*
7. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated and inoculated? *Yes*
8. To what Unit of the Active Militia do you belong? *109th Regt*
9. State particulars of any former Military Service. *3 years in 37th Regt and 4 yrs in 109th*
10. Are you willing to serve in the
CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? *Yes*

The undersigned hereby declares that the above answers made by him to the above questions are true.

Frederick O. Loft (Signature of Officer)

Taken on strength (place) *Toronto, Ont.*

(date) *24th Feb, 1917*

A. Francis MAJOR
(Signature of Commanding Officer.)

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

I have examined the above-named Officer in accordance with the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

I consider him* *fit* for the **CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**.

Date *15th June* 191*7*

Place *Camp Borden Ont.*

John Blayney
Medical Officer.

*Insert here "fit" or "unfit"

M. F. W. 51
3400-4-55
H. Q. 1772, 20-617

DUPLICATE
H.Q. 54-21-23-53

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to be made out in duplicate.

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY OF AN OFFICER OR MAN ENLISTED IN C. E. F.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(a) This form is only required for men joining units for Overseas Service and must be completed immediately the man is warned for draft overseas.

(b) Care must be taken to see that a man is allotted his correct Regimental Number. No numbers must be duplicated and once it has been allotted to a man, even if he is subsequently discharged, the same number must never be allotted to another man.

(c) All questions, etc., must be answered.

(d) One copy of the form is to be forwarded by Officer Commanding unit for each Officer and man to Officer Commanding Division or District at least seven days before man leaves his station to proceed overseas, for transmission to Accountant and Paymaster General, Ottawa.

(e) Duplicate copy is to be forwarded direct to Officer in charge of Records, C.E.F. London, immediately after arrival in England.

(1) Name of Overseas Unit which Soldier joins..... *No 4 Forestry Draft*

(2) Regimental Number..... *Lieutenant*

(3) Full Name of Soldier..... *Frederick Ogilvie Loft*

(4) Place of Birth..... *Grand Rivis, Ont*

(5) Are you married, or not?..... *Yes*

(6) If married, state,
(a) Full name of your wife..... *Affa Mathews Loft*

(b) Present Postal Address..... *35 Murray St. Toronto Ont*

(7) Are you a widower?..... *No*

(8) Have you any children?..... *Yes 2 girls*
If so, give number of boys and girls..... *2 girls*
Also their names and ages.....
Henrietta Jane Loft age 11 years
Affa Mathews Loft age 13 years

M. F. W. 67.
5094-5-12
1173-20-664

(SEE OTHER SIDE.)

CASE 5 - FREDERICK LOFT/ONONDEYOH
Round 3: Documents cont.

AMC 10118
H.D.D.H.
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(9) Is your Father alive? no
If so, state name and address.....

(10) Is your Mother alive? yes
If so, state name and address.....
Ellen X. Loft
Six Nations Ont.

(11) If your Mother is a widow yes
Are you her sole support, or not? no

(12) If sole support of widowed mother, state what amount you have given her per month prior to your enlistment, also reason she has no other support than yourself.

(13) If you have no wife, father, mother or children, state the name and relationship with full postal address of your next of kin, to whom you would desire any communication to be sent concerning you.

(14) If you have a wife, or children, or a widowed mother who depends on you as her sole support, have you applied to the Paymaster of your unit for Separation Allowance? If not, this must be done.

(15) Are you insured? no
If so, in what Company?.....
Have you made arrangements for payment of your Insurance premium.....
If not, and it is a monthly premium, you can assign the amount in addition to any other assignment you wish to make.

G. J. Harris
MAJOR
O. O. FORESTRY DEPT. Officer Commanding.

Date 15th June 1917

(11) Give number of this form
(12) This form shall not be
No. 10118
10118
10118

WWI Canadian Expeditionary Force Declaration Paper cont. – Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

CASE 5 - FREDERICK LOFT/ONONDEYOH
 Round 3: Documents cont.

ORIGINAL
MEDICAL HISTORY SHEET **ORIGINAL**

Surname *Loft* Christian Name *Frederick Ogilvie*

Examined on *15th* day of *June* 1917
 at *Camp Borden*

Approved by *A. J. Blayney*
 Rank *Lieut.* M.O.

Birthplace { City or Town *Grave River*
 County *Ont*

Apparent age *45*

Trade or occupation *Accountant*

Height *5* feet *11¹/₂* Inches M.O.

Weight *170* lbs. M.O.

Chest measurement { Minimum *35* inches M.O.
 Maximum expansion *5* inches M.O.

Physical development *good* M.O.

Small-pox Marks *nil* M.O.

Vaccination Marks { Arm *Right* Left *X*
 Number *1*

When Vaccinated last *1887* M.O.

(a) Marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease *nil* M.O.

(b) Slight defects but not sufficient to cause rejection *nil* M.O.

Enlisted on *24* day of *July* 1917 at *Borden Ont*

| | COMP | REG'T NUMBER | RANK | DATE |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------|------|
| Joined on enlistment | <i>C. V. C.</i> | <i>Lieut</i> | | |
| Transferred to | | | | |

EXAMINED OR DISCHARGED BY A MEDICAL BOARD

| STATION | DATE | DISEASE | RESULT |
|---------|------|---------|--------|
| | | | |

J. Mc

N.B.—This sheet to be disposed of in accordance with instructions in the Regulations for Army Medical Service, on the man becoming non-effective; the date and cause being stated on next page.

M. F. R. 313.
 FORM 1-17.
 H. Q. 1173-36-486.

CASE 5 - FREDERICK LOFT/ONONDEYOH
Round 3: Documents cont.



Mohawk Institute Residential School attended by Loft – Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada

CANADA'S FOREMOST INDIAN HAS HAD AN EVENTFUL LIFE

Chief F. G. Loft Was Received Privately by the King and Had
One of Empire's Most Coveted Honors Conferred on Him by
Prince of Wales—Canadian Artist Paints Portrait

Traditionally, the North American Indian is unable to cope with the enervating influences of the white man's environment, but Chief Frederick Ogilvie Loft, full-blooded Mohawk, and proud descendant of a long line of warriors of that famed tribe of the Six Nations, has disproven the theory in his own case at least, by hewing out for himself a notable career in the land of the whites though ever keeping the interests of his race close to his heart.

Two-fold his loyalty has always been. As Lieut. Loft of the Canadian Forestry Corps during the world war, he was privately received and commended by the King. In return he was able to assure his majesty of the continued loyalty of his Indian subjects, a material proof of which was a company of Indians he had recruited.

During his absence in France he was made honorary chieftain of the Six Nations. In 1921 he was similarly honored by the chiefs of the Indians of Saskatchewan and Alberta in recognition of his services to his people, particularly in the League of Indians in Canada, of which he is founder and head chief.

Indian scholars are a frequent sight in the Brantford Collegiate to-day. Not so 60 years ago. When young Fred Loft wished to extend his education beyond the meagre standards then prevailing on the Tuscarora reservation, where he was born in 1861, his parents were against it, their strongest objection being the long walk he would have to make to Caledonia. But the young "warrior" insisted on going, and every day, for a year or more, he tramped the eight-mile round trip to school, until someone offered him lodgings in town in return for doing odd jobs.

Following three years in high school, he spent two years in the bush of Northern Michigan, where he rose from lumberjack to inspector. Ill health forced him to leave this arduous life, and after a course at a business college, he joined the staff of the Brantford Expositor. His keen interest in the affairs of his people, coupled with a ready pen, made him a foremost authority on the history and traditions of the Six Nations.

In the general elections of 1886, he conducted a successful campaign in the interests of the Liberal candidate.

It was the first Dominion election in which his Indian brothers were able to exercise their newly won franchise.

In 1887, he received an appointment in the bursar's office of the Ontario hospital, Toronto, which he held for almost 40 years, with the exception of the years spent overseas, until his retirement in 1926.

In June, 1898, he married Miss Affa Northcott Greave of Chicago, cousin of Sir Stafford Northcote, later Lord Iddesleigh. Of their three children, two daughters are living, Miss Affa and Mrs. Fletcher Waldron.

Due to his early lumbering experience, Mr. Loft was taken from the 256th Battalion, with which he went overseas, and commissioned to recruit a forestry company from his fellow Indians.

The colorful company drew much attention when it arrived in England in 1917, and word of its efficiency on the field of battle soon came drifting back.

Many in England entertained its famed chief, and at the proclamation of the Prince of Wales as the future ruler of Britain he was given a place of honor within the Bar of the Black Rod, as high a position as any citizen of the empire could occupy.

In his portrait painting A. R. Hughes, the young Canadian artist, has deftly reproduced in the features those qualities of foresight and determination which have been so exemplified in the life of this interesting Indian.

CASE 5 - FREDERICK LOFT / ONONDEYOH

Summary Sheet



- Frederick Loft/Onondayoh was a Mohawk nation activist, journalist, soldier, and eventually, Chief
- Born at the Six Nations of the Grand River Reserve near Brantford, where he attended the Mohawk Institute Residential School
- Fought for the Canadian Expeditionary Force in WWI, and argued for recruitment among Indigenous peoples
- Founded the League of Indians in 1919, which was the first Indigenous political organization in Canada
- He was a vocal critic of the Department of Indian Affairs and the residential school system
- Frederick died in Toronto in 1934

Document Inventory

Susannah Maxwell

1. Death Registration – Courtesy of the Archives of Ontario
2. The Liberal, 24 August 1899 – Courtesy of the Richmond Hill Public Library
3. c. 1900s photograph – Courtesy of the Richmond Hill Public Library
4. The Toronto World, 10 March 1905 – Courtesy of Google News
5. The Liberal, 16 March 1905 – Courtesy of the Richmond Hill Public Library
6. The Globe, 10 March 1921 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
7. The Liberal, 15 February 1923 – Courtesy of the Richmond Hill Public Library
8. The Liberal, 15 February 1923 – Courtesy of the Richmond Hill Public Library

James Beattie

1. The Globe, 25 December 1928 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
2. Shoemaker Apprenticeship Agreement – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village
3. Militia Photograph, date unknown – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village
4. Artillery Certificate – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village
5. Death Registration – Courtesy of the Archives of Ontario
6. The Globe, 26 May 1930 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
7. Marriage Registration – Courtesy of the Archives of Ontario
8. The Globe, 21 March 1932 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
9. Shoemakers, Beatty on left – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village
10. Store, c. 1900 – Courtesy of Black Creek Pioneer Village

Henry Chu/Chu Yet Sang

1. The Globe, 31 August 1933 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
2. Death Registration, 1943 – Courtesy of the Archives of Ontario
3. The Globe, 17 April 1933 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
4. Chinese Head Tax Certificate, 1918 – Courtesy of Mavis Garland
5. Business Card, c. 1930s – Courtesy of Mavis Garland
6. Family photo, 1942 – Courtesy of Mavis Garland
7. Gravestone – Courtesy of Mavis Garland
8. The Globe, 11 July 1925 – Courtesy of The Globe and Mail Inc.
9. The Globe, 28 October 1907 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
10. Ethel Nealon, Henry's wife, date unknown – Courtesy of Mavis Garland

Dorothy Dworkin

1. Dorothy Dworkin in nurse's uniform, c. 1909 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives
2. Marriage Registration, 1911 – Courtesy of the Archives of Ontario
3. Dorothy, Henry, and Honey Dworkin, 1915 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives
4. Dorothy Dworkin with members of Mount Sinai Hospital Ladies Auxiliary, c. 1923 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives
5. Letter from Honey and Dorothy Dworkin, c. 1930 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives
6. Dorothy Dworkin and Shirley Zamsky with parcels to Poland, c. 1939-1945 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives
7. Invitation to Ontario legislature on the occasion of a visit from the King and Queen of England, 1939 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives
8. Obituary, 1976 – Courtesy of the Ontario Jewish Archives
9. The Globe, 2 December 1935 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
10. The Globe, 5 December 1953 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
11. The Globe, 7 September 1953 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.

Frederick Loft/Onondayoh

1. Excerpts from Letter from Frederick Loft, President of the League of Indians of Canada, to an unidentified Aboriginal Nation – Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada
2. Article by Loft, The Globe, 12 December 1914 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.
3. Portrait, unknown date, from Alexander Fraser, Brock Centenary 1812-1912 (William Briggs: 1913) – Courtesy of Archive.org
4. WWI Canadian Expeditionary Force Declaration Paper – Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada
5. WWI Canadian Expeditionary Force Declaration Paper cont. – Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada
6. WWI Canadian Expeditionary Force Declaration Paper cont. – Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada
7. WWI Canadian Expeditionary Force Declaration Paper cont. – Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada
8. Mohawk Institute Residential School attended by Loft – Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada
9. The Globe, 2 February 1926 – Courtesy of the The Globe and Mail Inc.

Conclusion

Distribute the Case Summary documents to each group.

Have a representative of each group share their Case with the room. They should share:

- **Who the person was**
- **What the group found interesting about them**
- **What they were surprised to learn**
- **What they want to know more about**

Remind the students that the census is a critically important tool for both historians and politicians, but that it is an imperfect tool designed by people.

How did their census document categorize people?

How do we categorize people today?

Inform the students that census records up until 1921 have been digitized and are freely accessible through Library and Archives Canada if they wish to perform their own research.

Feedback

Thank you for using **Not Just Numbers: Representation in the Canadian Census!**

Please return this form and/or other feedback to Daniel Panneton at daniel@wardmuseum.ca

How well did Not Just Numbers fit into your lesson plans and curricular goals?

Did you have any broad observations about the program?

What worked well?

What didn't?

Are there any topics or themes that you would like to see represented in future kits?

Would you recommend Not Just Numbers to other educators?
