

Contributors

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undoing. A great change, therefore, was observable in the personnel of the leaders in economic and social life after the war, as compared with the period before it. On one point, however, there is no doubt whatever, namely, that the War of 1812, instead of being the occasion of loss and suffering

to Upper Canada as a whole, was the occasion of the greatest era of prosperity which it had heretofore enjoyed, or which it was yet to experience before the Crimean War and the American Civil War again occasioned quite abnormal demands for its produce at exceptionally high prices.

Contributors

Elaine Young is a PhD Candidate in the Department of History at the University of Guelph. She received her B.A. in history from Trent University and her M.A. from York University. Her research interests include tourism, place, commemoration and memory, and public history. Her dissertation traces the evolution of War of 1812 battlefields on the Canadian Niagara frontier, focussing on the period 1890-1930.

Todd Stubbs completed his doctoral dissertation, “Visions of the Common Good: Britishness, Citizenship, and the Public Sphere in Nineteenth Century Toronto,” in 2007. He is a specialist in late 19th and early 20th century urban Canadian social and cultural history and is currently an assistant professor in the departments of Interdisciplinary Studies and History at Lakehead University. His recent research interests include the history of British identities and the shaping of a liberal order in early twentieth-century English-Canada.

James Tyler Robinson is a Ph.D. candidate at McMaster Divinity College. Among his more recent publications are “Go Up and Possess the Garden of the World: The Ontario Baptist Mission to the North West Territories, 1869-1880,” *McMaster Journal of Theology and Ministry* (2008-2009) and “A Very Present Help in Trouble’: The Ontario Baptist Response to the Fenian Invasion, 1866,” in *Baptists and Public Life in Canada* (2011).

Mark A. Olinger served in a number of command and staff positions in the United States, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Middle East and Germany, during his military career. He presented a paper titled “A Ground Force for the Future” to the 2012 U.S. Army Conference of Army Historians.

Dr. Timothy S. Forest is currently an assistant professor in Modern European History at the University of Cincinnati – Blue Ash. He earned his Ph.D. in British imperial history from the University of Texas at Austin in May 2008. His research interests lie in settler colonialism, comparative imperialisms, borderlands, and issues of race and identity in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Jean Morrison served as Old Fort William’s historical researcher for fifteen years. Her publications include *Superior Rendezvous-Place: Fort William in the Canadian Fur Trade* (2001; 2008) *Lake Superior to Rainy Lake: Three Centuries of Fur Trade History* (2003) and *Labour Pains: Thunder Bay’s Working Class in Canada’s Wheat Boom Era* (2009), winner of the Ontario Historical Society’s 2010 J.J. Talman Award.

Adam Shortt (1859-1931) When he was hired at Queen’s University, Shortt was the first full-time academic economic historian to be employed at a Canadian University. Today he is known as “the father of professional economics in Canada.”

William Renwick Riddell (1852-1945) was born in Cobourg, Ontario. He was a teacher and doctor’s apprentice before being called to the bar in 1883. He practiced law in his home town and in Toronto, becoming a Queen’s Council in 1899 and a justice to the Supreme Court of Ontario in 1906. He authored numerous historical articles.

Charles Humphries earned his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto. He joined the Department of History at UBC in 1966, where he taught Canadian history. Through the 1980s and early 1990s he was also an active member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the B.C. Provincial Heritage Advisory Board. A good part of Humphries’ research focused on the recruitment of Canadian machinists to work in British munitions factories during the First World War and the lives of Canadian miners. Other research interests included B.C. society during the Second World War, the Machine Gun Fund, and letters from the front. Humphries died in 2005.

Barlow Cumberland (1846-1913) is still widely known as the author of a history of the Union Jack and the book, *A Century of Sail and Steam on the Niagara River*, published the year of his death. The latter stemmed largely from his many years as founder and vice-president of the Niagara Navigation Company (1878-1912), which operated steamboats along the St. Lawrence River system. Cumberland is also known for having helped codify the first rules for rugby football in Canada in 1864 at Trinity College, Toronto. As an Ensign with the 10th Royals, he defended Canada against the Fenian invasion of 1866. He was president of the OHS when he published “The Navies of Lake Ontario during the War of 1812.”