## **Ontario History**



## **Contributors**

Volume 100, numéro 1, spring 2008

URI: https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1065736ar DOI: https://doi.org/10.7202/1065736ar

Aller au sommaire du numéro

Éditeur(s)

The Ontario Historical Society

ISSN

0030-2953 (imprimé) 2371-4654 (numérique)

Découvrir la revue

Citer ce document

(2008). Contributors.  $Ontario\ History,\ 100(1),\ 115-115.$  https://doi.org/10.7202/1065736ar

Copyright © The Ontario Historical Society, 2008

Ce document est protégé par la loi sur le droit d'auteur. L'utilisation des services d'Érudit (y compris la reproduction) est assujettie à sa politique d'utilisation que vous pouvez consulter en ligne.

 $https:\!/\!apropos.erudit.org/fr/usagers/politique-dutilisation/$ 



Érudit est un consortium interuniversitaire sans but lucratif composé de l'Université de Montréal, l'Université Laval et l'Université du Québec à Montréal. Il a pour mission la promotion et la valorisation de la recherche.

https://www.erudit.org/fr/

## Contributors

Michelle Vosburgh (Ph.D, McMaster) currently teaches history at Brock University. Her dissertation and several articles, including an earlier one in *Ontario History*, focus on the application of land policy from the perspective of Crown land agents and surveyors. Her dissertation is being prepared for publication. Related research interests include land acquisition in the settlement period, including minorities such as women, and African Americans, and the development of means of accessing credit for the purchase of land in mid-nineteenth-century Canada. She has also written a working paper for the Institute for Globalization and the Human Condition at McMaster and has been actively involved in the Major Collaborative Research Initiative on Globalization and Autonomy, writing a chapter for the Property and Autonomy volume. This research examines the ways in which the doctrine of improvement, that drove land distribution in the nineteenth century in the United States and in the British settlement colonies, continues to play a significant role in the pressure for land tenure changes in the developing world, particularly the principle of family-owned farms.

**Peter A. Stevens** is a Ph.D. candidate at York University. He currently is completing his dissertation, which examines the social and environmental implications of family cottaging in post-war Ontario.

**Danielle Robinson** is currently in the Ph.D. program in the Department of History at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. Her dissertation examines the history of the Queen Elizabeth Way. Her M.A. work in the Department of History at the University of Victoria in Victoria, B.C. focussed on the Spadina Expressway controversy in Toronto from the 1950s to the 1970s. She has previously published studies on disaster relief policy in the wake of 1954's Hurricane Hazel in the *Journal of Canadian Studies*, and on the impact of duelling post World War II urban visions on the Hamilton Farmers' Market in *Urban History Review*.

Chris Raible is a historical writer with special interest is William Lyon Mackenzie and Upper Canadian history. With his wife he edits the "From the Bookshelf" page in the *OHS Bulletin* and he serves as historical adviser to the Mackenzie Printery and Newspaper Museum in Queenston. A former staff member at Mackenzie House in Toronto, he is the author of three books and numerous articles and reviews appearing in *Ontario History, The York Pioneer, The Beaver* and other historical publications. He is a life member of the Ontario Historical Society and is a member of the Osgoode Society for the History of Canadian Law and the Society for the History of the Early American Republic.