

**Research Report**  
**Individuals Under 20 Years Old in North and South Presbyterian Sections of Union**  
**Cemetery, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada**

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## Introduction

Up until the nineteenth century, cemeteries were an uncommon place to bury the dead, as residents were often interred on their properties upon their passing (Suchan and Cole 2016:3). Upon the rise in popularity of interring the dead in a public place, Union Cemetery was founded for the residents of Whitby and Oshawa. Today, Union Cemetery has been a place of rest for the dead for almost 200 years (Suchan and Cole 2016:3). The cemetery can be categorized into two halves. The first half contains historical burials. South of the Extinct Toronto 8 Eastern Railway (Figure 1). The second half contains contemporary burials, North of the Extinct Toronto 8 Eastern Railway (Figure 1). The original 19 acres of the property (Suchan and Cole 2016:6), located on the Southwestern corner of the cemetery was dedicated to the interment of those following the Presbyterian faith. The sections of interest for this research project are within the original property, the Northern and Southern Presbyterian sections, in the historic southern half of the cemetery (Figure 1).

*What are the goals and hypotheses of this research?* The goals of this research are to compare the trends in mortality rates of individuals interred at Union Cemetery within the age demographics of infancy, childhood, and adolescence from the Victorian era. The years in focus are from 1830 to 1920. The purpose of the demographic comparison is to find out whether or not all demographics of developmental stages experienced similar mortality rates, and if possible, find the causes of death.

*What are the Stages of Human Growth and Development?* The stages from birth to adulthood differ by the type of development being analysed, such as physical development or behavioural development. For this research, the five stages of human development determined by Balasundaram and Avulkunta [2023] are the referenced age groups of individuals under 20 years

old. Early childhood and late childhood are often separated for developmental reasons. For the data collection in the research project, early and late childhood are amalgamated as one category. The stages in focus for this research project are infancy (0-2 years old), childhood (3-12 years old), and adolescence (13-19 years old) (Paris et.al 2023).

*Why Categories of Individuals Under 20?* It is well known that infant mortality rates were high in previous centuries. The inclusion of two other demographics for a comparison of mortality rates provides more insight into other comparably vulnerable demographics. The population analysis concluded there was a noticeably large number of individuals under 20 years old interred within both the North and South Presbyterian sections of Union Cemetery. A larger sample to research would yield more accurate results (Andrade 2020:102), providing more information about why those individuals did not live to adulthood. Mortality statistics can be indicative of the sanitation of an area, the spread of diseases, access to food supplies, geographic location, and status of wealth.

## Materials

Considering the research is based in Union Cemetery, Oshawa, Ontario, it is the primary resource as the location of data collection. In 1983, the Whitby-Oshawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society recorded the markings on grave markers and headstones within the North and South Presbyterian sections of Union Cemetery. Both North and South Presbyterian sections were further divided into subsections labelled A, B, C, and D, respectively. Each subsection is accompanied by a corresponding index (Figure 2). Indexes are organised alphabetically by family name(s). Individuals sharing the same family name are grouped. The online database 'Find a Grave', accompanied by the online database 'Ancestry' were complimentary resources for cross-referencing the collected data from Union Cemetery and the data from the Ontario

Genealogical Society. Additional literature-based resources include peer-reviewed research on population and disease in the nineteenth century.

## Methods

Data collection began with a physical walk-through Union Cemetery. From the walk, it was determined that the North and South Presbyterian sections, combined, provided a large sample size for the research. Initially, only individuals within the infancy category were recorded, but it was later determined that a comparison of individuals under the age of 20 would yield better results due to more data. Following the walk in Union Cemetery data was collected from the Whitby-Oshawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Using a colour-coded highlighting scheme, data was collected for all three age categories from the written records of markings on grave markers and headstones in North and South Presbyterian sections. Pink was used for infancy, orange for childhood, green for adolescence, and purple for those that may fall into one of the categories but needed further research. At the time of sample-collecting from the lists of interred individuals, there was no foresight that the sample would be too large to work with and would therefore need to be reduced by multiple factors.

The collected data was recorded in spreadsheets (Table 1) for each section of both cemeteries. Within the spreadsheet, sections to be filled out included the year of death, applicable month and date of death, sex, last name, given names, and names of parents. Upon completion of the spreadsheets, there were hundreds of recorded individuals, resulting in a sample size too large for the research project. It was at this time the data highlighted in purple was removed from the sample for better accuracy. To remove inconsistencies from the sample, individuals without specified birth dates, given or last names, or names of parents were

eliminated. Individuals with death years before 1830 and after 1920 were then eliminated to further narrow down the sample.

The data set was cross-referenced with the online database called Find a Grave. Individuals listed without photographs of grave markers or headstones in the Find a Grave database were eliminated. This extra step of elimination was to ensure research on this sample could be replicated in the future, with the possibility of grave marker and tombstone deterioration in mind. The remaining individuals were cross-referenced with the Ancestry database, but it was found early on that the information in the Ancestry database was sourced from the Find a Grave database. The finalised dataset included a total of 257 individuals. One of the initial goals for this project was to collect the cause of death for the sample, but there were no records available as the original church housing those records burned down with the records inside (Tanner McRae, Supervisor Cemetery Operations, personal communication 2023).

## Results

The age demographic of infancy had the highest overall mortality rate between 1830 and 1920, with a total of 144 individuals or 56% of the total death statistics (Chart 1). Between the years 1830 and 1920, there was an upward trend in mortality rates, peaking in the 1870s, followed by a downward trend into the 1920s (Chart 2). There was a total of 66 individuals interred during the 1870s, meaning a quarter of the total deaths took place within that decade. Of those individuals, 36 were in infancy, 20 were in childhood, and 10 were in adolescence. Concerning the sex of the sample, there were more overall female deaths than there were males (Chart 3). Of the 257 total individuals, 139 were female and 118 were male. Although the overall mortality rate was higher in females, males held the dominant death statistic between the decades

of the 1830s and the 1870s (Chart 4). From the 1880s through to 1920, the death statistics between males and females were inconsistent, with an overall downward trend (Chart 4).

## Discussion

*Milk in Ontario.* Before the 1890s, the pasteurisation of milk in Ontario had not yet been publicly discussed (Weir et al. 2007). Drinking unpasteurised milk puts infants and children at risk of contracting deadly diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, anthrax, cholera, hand foot and mouth disease (Rankin et al. 2017:9904), E. coli, bovine tuberculosis, salmonella, and listeria (Weir et al. 2007). In the nineteenth century, all those diseases were fatal to those in developmental stages. The major decline in mortality rates after 1890 suggests that pasteurisation of milk played a part in the reduction of mortality rates due to less exposure to disease through the ingestion of milk.

Studies on mortality rates of infants during the nineteenth century in the UK have suggested a correlation between the education of women and infant mortality (Atkinson et al. 2017:1276, 1284). Atkinson et al. [2017] suggests during the nineteenth-century education was key for mothers in attaining proper food and resources for children (1276), and for mothers to gain agency and knowledge to determine whether or not they wanted to bear more children (1284). Disease affects those living in poorer communities (Bilson 1984:354) who often don't have access to proper education. The restriction of education for women at the time, in combination with the upward trends in mortality rate in the sample population suggests a correlation between the two, due to mothers lacking knowledge and agency.

*Cholera Outbreaks.* It is well known there were repeated cholera outbreaks in Canada from 1830 to the 1870s (Barkin and Gentles 1990). Immigrants new to Canada travelling between Montreal and Toronto via the St. Lawrence River brought cholera along with them

(Bilson 1984:352). Unawareness of how cholera was spread brought forth the accusation of the disease being the fault of immigrants and the poor (Bilson 1984:352), associating them with uncleanness. Upper Canada had no public health legislation until the early 1870s (Bilson 1984:353), leaving residents without the proper education about the spread of disease or how to conduct proper sanitation.

Mortality rates of the sample population (chart 2) follow an upward trend adjacent to the years of repeated cholera outbreaks within Canada. Any form of communal sanitation at the time was conducted by the local authorities, and only during what was considered dire emergencies (Bilson 1984:353). A lack of continuous monitoring and proper sanitation meant efforts were only ever made as attempts to contain instead of attempts to prevent. At the time, the lack of education and awareness in public health led the population to believe disease was spread through miasma (Bilson 1984:353), instead of contaminated water supplies.

*Water from City to City.* During the 1800s, cityscapes experienced higher mortality rates than rural areas (Barkin and Gentles 1990). The nearest major city centre undergoing industrial development during the nineteenth century, Toronto, shared similar mortality rates. Only fifty kilometres apart (Siemitycki 2012:1766), Oshawa and Toronto both border on Lake Ontario. In comparison, the city of Toronto had a high mortality rate of infants and children during the latter half of the nineteenth century (Barkin and Gentles 1990). In nearby Toronto, between 1870 and 1879 there was a surge in mortality due to typhoid fever from contamination in the water supply (Barkin and Gentles 1990). The mortality rates from the dataset share the trend of high mortality rates between 1870 and 1879. In Montreal, mortality rates of infants and children were a third higher in urban areas versus agricultural areas (Thornton and Olson 2011:160). Flooding of the



St. Lawrence River caused by improper sewage disposal (Dagenais and Durand 2006:626) brought about diseases easily transmitted through water.

In the early half of the nineteenth century, the port in Oshawa was a hub for the movement of goods and immigration of people (City of Oshawa 2023). Following the port, Oshawa gained access to the Grand Trunk Railway, routed to travel between Montreal and Toronto (City of Oshawa 2023). During the 1860s Oshawa continued with its journey in industrialization with the development of the automobile industry (Siemitycki 2012:1766), thanks to the McLaughlin Carriage Company (City of Oshawa 2023). With multiple access points for travellers and industrialization came an increase in population, pollution, and disease. Water surveillance for health and sanitation was not developed until the twentieth century (Bartram et al. 2014:8138), suggesting the surge in population also meant a surge in the spread of disease. The similarities between the three cities and the role of water suggest a correlation between water-borne diseases and the rise in mortality rates.

*Infectious diseases in Victorian Era London.* In the nineteenth century, disease was responsible for a third of the mortality rate in England (Mooney 2007:597). Still infecting populations today, tuberculosis is considered a disease amongst poorer demographics (Furin et al. 2019:1642). In Victorian London, it was prevalent throughout all demographics (Hardy 1993:212). Tuberculosis may infect various parts of the body, but the majority of infections are based in the lungs (Ankrah et al. 2018:109). Referred to as consumption or phthisis (Hardy 1993:121) in the nineteenth century, tuberculosis of the lungs plagued London from the 1830s and peaked in the mid-1860s (Hardy 1993:220). Another pulmonary disease, whooping cough, was the seventh highest lethal disease during the mid-nineteen century, infecting those in infancy the most (Hardy 1993:9).

Inoculation for smallpox had come into fruition in the eighteenth century, yet London faced a rise in the disease during the 1860s, peaking in the 1870s (Hardy 1993:112). Diagnoses of diphtheria and scarlet fever were grouped for the first half of the 1800s. Cases of diphtheria dipped in the late 1860s, resulting in a separate category for the disease. Scarlet fever was responsible for the death of those in infancy and early childhood (Hardy 1993:56), during the same decades as the rise of smallpox. Also behind the high mortality rates of infants was measles (Hardy 1993:28). It was not until scarlet fever was no longer responsible for most death statistics that measles was taken as a serious health threat (Hardy 1993:29). Typhoid and typhus were often indeterminable (Hardy 1993:153) during the nineteenth century in London, as typhus was used as an umbrella term for fever-related illness (Hardy 1993:153). Typhus peaked in the middle third of the nineteenth century, between the years of 1830 and 1870 (Hardy 1993:192). Typhoid cases rose during the 1860s, well into the 1870s (Hardy 1993:154).

*The Epidemiological Transition Theory.* Developed in 1971 by Abdel Omran, the epidemiological transition (ET) theory proposed three stages of transition responsible for the dominant causes of death in populations (Omran 2005:732; Santosa et al. 2014) and changes in health (Omran 2005:732) of populations. The first stage “the age of pestilence and famine” (Omran 2005:737), connects mortality rates to poverty, warfare, and local concentrations of disease (Santosa et al. 2014), with an average life expectancy of 20 to 40 years (Omran 2005:737). During this time mortality rates are generally high and tend to oscillate, accompanied by high birth rates (Santosa et al. 2014). The second stage “the age of receding pandemics” (Omran 2005:737) links a decrease in mortality and birth rates with the introduction and evolution of sanitation and medicine (Santosa et al. 2014). Life expectancy increases by at least ten years (Omran 2005:737; Santosa et al. 2014).

The third stage “the age of degenerative and man-made diseases” (Omran 2005:738), includes a decrease in mortality rates and a positive trend in life expectancy (Omran 2005:738). The majority of deaths are related to non-communicable diseases (Santosa et al. 2014). Two stages were later added to the ET theory. The fourth stage, “the age of declining cerebrovascular mortality, ageing, lifestyle modifications and resurgent diseases” (Santosa et al. 2014). The fourth stage included an increase in life expectancy by at least a decade and a decline in mortality rates due to cardiovascular disease (Santosa et al. 2014). The fifth stage revolved around the resurgence of past diseases and the introduction of newer diseases (Santosa et al. 2014).

The upward trend in mortality rates observed from the sample data suggests a transition into the first stage of the ET theory, as the rate of fertility increased alongside mortality rates, between the years of 1830 and 1879. According to the first stage of the ET theory, the rise in mortality rates is due to disease. The downward trend in mortality rates observed from the dataset suggests a transition into the second stage of the ET theory, as the rate of mortality decreased drastically between 1890 and 1920. Although diseases may be a cause of death, the circumstances of how and when diseases are contracted determine whether or not diseases will result in death. In contrast, the development of sanitation directly reduced mortality rates, depending on when and how sanitation was established.

*Concluding remarks.* The steady rise and rapid decline in mortality rates among the demographics from the sample data suggests circumstances changed in the 1880s resulting in a lower mortality rate onward. The spike in mortality rates during the 1870s suggests the possibility of contagion, as the rapid spread of deadly diseases among a population directly results in high mortality rates. The overall high mortality rate of infants suggests a higher

vulnerability to circumstances resulting in death. The mortality trends of the sample population coincide with the spread of deadly diseases in nineteenth-century London, England. Immigrants travelling to or through Oshawa at the time were likely already infected with a fatal disease or had come across others inflicted on their journeys. The similarities in data suggest that Oshawa faced similar crises regarding the spread of diseases, leading to rising mortality rates in vulnerable demographics such as infants, children, and adolescents. Considering the loss of cause of death statistics for the sample population, statistics from London may help point future researchers in the right direction due to similarities in statistics.

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Whitby-Oshawa Branch of Ontario Genealogical Society

1983 Union Cemetery: South Presbyterian Section. Report on file at Oshawa Museum, Oshawa, Ontario.

### Figures

Figure 1. Map of Union Cemetery, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. (Whitby-Oshawa Branch of Ontario Genealogical Society 1983).

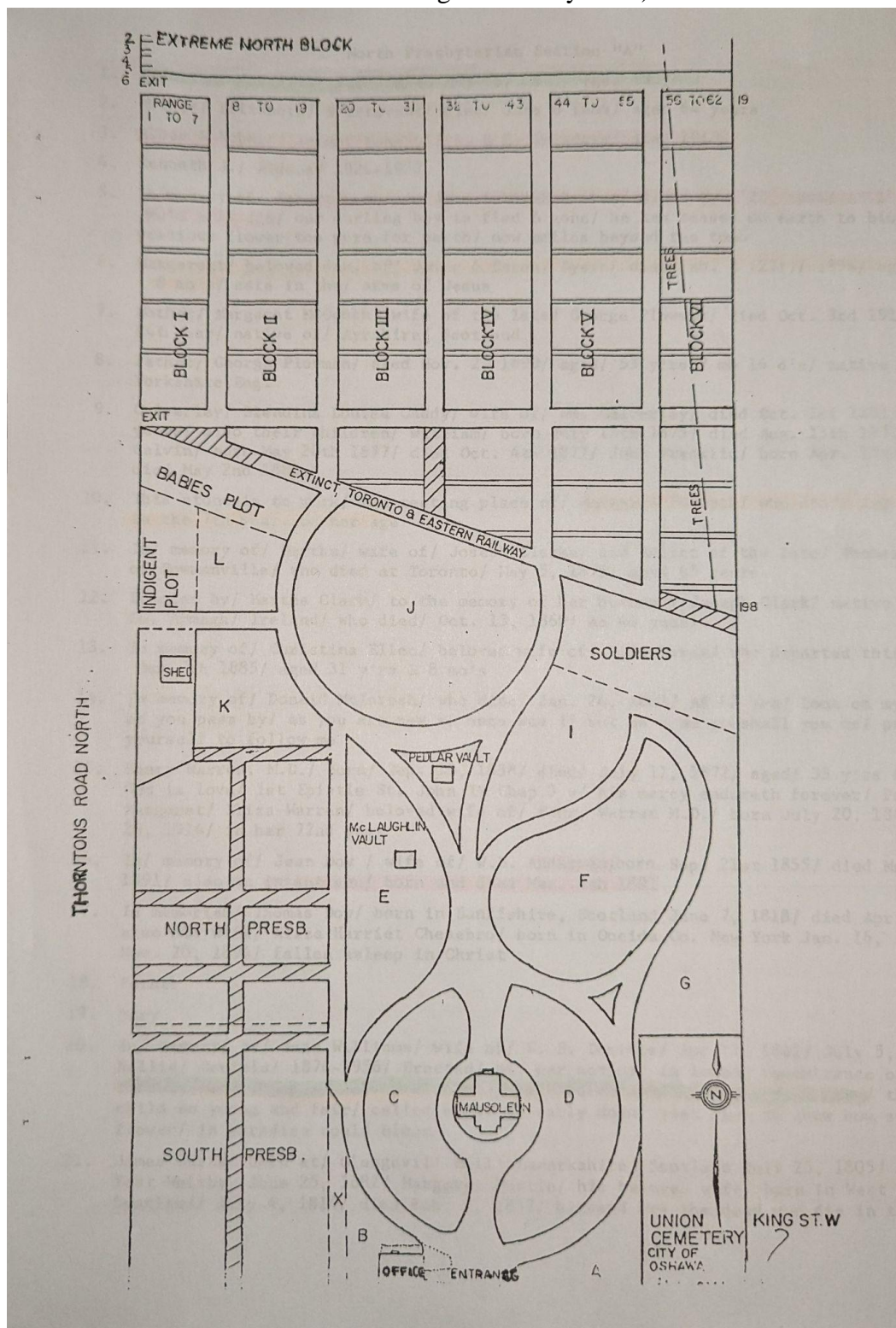




Figure 2. Example of an index from North Presbyterian, Section B. (Whitby-Oshawa Branch of Ontario Genealogical Society 1983)

Index	
"A"	
Anderson, Margaret C. (G.?).....37	Cameron, James.....19
Annes, Elizabeth.....14	Janet.....19
Armstrong, Alex.....44	Cobbledick, Mary Ann.....58
Jane (Kent).....43	William.....58
"B"	
Baker, Charles.....21	Colton, Chas.....76
George Abbott.....21	Mary.....76
James Alva.....21	Conant, Electa E. (Martin).....61
Martha Elizabeth.....21	Cooper, Edmund.....34
Mary.....21	Elgin E.....35
Balmer, Alex.....68	Elizabeth Jane Gould.....35
Elizabeth.....68	Hector Gould.....35
Hellen (Gray).....57	James.....34
Jennett (Smith).....68	Muriel (Robinson).....35
Bannister, Geo. A.....20	Sylvia.....34
Martha Elizabeth.....20	Cormack, Ann (Duff).....77
Bartlett, Thos.....66	
Wm.....66	"D"
Black, Elizabeth (Johnston).....80	Davison, James.....56
Blair, James.....15	Jessie.....56
Sarah.....15	Dempster, George.....10
Buckham, Adam.....41	Lilly (Smith).....10
Ann C. Taylor.....41	Lilly Tenant.....10
Burns, E.....28	Robert.....10
J.....28	Denison, Daniel B.....18
James.....25	Lucy C.....18
John.....28,29	Dow, David Strathern.....8
Lena M.....28	Elizabeth Strathern.....8
Margaret Smith.....28	William.....8
Mary.....28,29	Duff, Ann Cormack.....77
William.....28,29	James.....77
Butterfield, Benson.....55	"E"
Charles W.....55	Ellsworth, Fatama (Martin).....61
Jepson?(Jebson?).....55	
Jerusha.....55	"F"
Maneva Ann.....55	Ferguson, Isabella Taylor Watson.....27
"C"	
Calder, Alexander.....33	Melville Greig.....27
Annie (Lawrence).....53	Flint, Mary Ann Gale.....63
Catherine.....33	William.....63
Charles.....33	Ford, Sadie E. (Hislop).....9
Janet Ironside.....33	
Jno. Law.....33	"G"
John.....33	Gale, Mary Ann (Flint).....63
Caldwell, Edward M.....74	Gifford, Alfred.....48
Franklin L.....74	Carlton.....47,48
Rosannah.....74	Lovina.....48
Sarah.....74	Maranda.....48
Cameron, Catherine.....19	Gould, Elizabeth Jane (Cooper).....35
Christina.....19	Joseph E.....35
Donald.....19	Phebe E. (Martin).....35
Elizabeth (Mathewson).....19	Gray, Geo.....57
	Hellen Balmer.....57

### Tables and Charts

Table 1. Table of individuals under 20 years old buried in North and South Presbyterian sections in Union Cemetery.

Age Range	Year	Month Day	Last Name	Given Name(s)	Sex	Parents
Childhood	1833	May 6	Burns	Lena Margaret	F	J & E
Adolescence	1835	Nov 19	Strathern	David L.	M	John
Adolescence	1836	Oct 23	Ogston	James	M	Alexander & Jannet Mennie
Infancy	1836	Oct 2	Skae	William Creelman	M	Edward & Mary Creelman
Infancy	1838	Aug 14	Bartlett	Lowell	M	Moses & Sarah McLellan
Infancy	1838	Oct 4	Thomas	Isaac	M	William & Mary Richardson
Adolescence	1839	Dec 15	Nash	Charles	M	Abner & Emilia Graves
Infancy	1839	May 24	Ogston	William	M	Alexander & Jannet Mennie
Infancy	1841	Jan 8	Smith	William	M	William & Mary McCulloch
Infancy	1842	Jul 24	Varnum	Daniel Porter	M	Abram & Ruth
Childhood	1842	Jul 11	Lamont	William	M	Daniel St. Laurent & Catherine Ironside
Childhood	1842	Nov 11	Reed	Thomas Mackey	M	David Lusk & Ann Mackey
Infancy	1842	June 20	Smith	James	M	Edward & Elizabeth
Adolescence	1843	May 5	Gould	Joseph S.	M	George & Lucy
Infancy	1844	May 20	Smith	Matilda	F	Edward & Elizabeth
Infancy	1844	July 12	Ray	Martha	F	Nathaniel & Electa French
Infancy	1845	Aug 20	Burns	Mary	F	William & Margaret Smith
Childhood	1846	Jun 28	Varnum	James	M	Abram & Ruth
Infancy	1846	Aug 25	Tweedie	Agnes	F	James & Jane Crone
Infancy	1846	Apr 9	Clark	Charles J.	M	James A & Margaret
Adolescence	1846	Nov 29	Perry	Sarah Eliza	F	Peter
Infancy	1847	Aug 25	Bryan	Josephine	F	Jacob & Martha
Childhood	1847	Jan 1	Blair	Isabella Nicol	F	Zepheniah & Isabella Nicol Burns
Childhood	1848	Aug 25	Campbell	Kenneth	M	Barbara Sutherland Campbell

Childhood	1848	July 20	Skae	William	M	Edward & Mary Creelman
Adolescence	1848	Aug 26	Thornton	Peter	M	Robert Hill & Margaret McAlpine Thompson
Infancy	1848	Jul 30	Martin	Amasa	M	Sanford & Fatama Ellsworth
Adolescence	1848	May 4	Ormiston	Jennet	F	William & Agnes Robb
Infancy	1849	Jun 25	McKenzie	Robert	M	George & Mary Taylor
Infancy	1849	Aug 7	Bryan	Sarah Eliza	F	Jacob & Martha
Childhood	1849	Mar 15	Shier	William	M	John
Infancy	1849	Aug 7	Bettes	Corintha W.	F	Win. & Ellen
Infancy	1850	Mar 19	Gifford	Carlton	M	Alfred & Maranda
Adolescence	1850	Aug 3	Wilcox	Clara	F	John
Childhood	1850	Oct 5	Thornton	Margaret	F	Robert Hill & Margaret McAlpine Thompson
Infancy	1850	Sep 28	Lumsden	Helen	F	Thomas & Sabina
Adolescence	1850	Apr 5	Cobbledick	Mary Ann	F	William
Childhood	1850	Feb 15	Burns	John	M	William & Margaret Brodie Smith
Infancy	1850	Mar	Burns	Margaret	F	William & Margaret Lawrie
Infancy	1851	Apr 10	Gifford	Lovina	F	Alfred & Maranda
Adolescence	1851	Nov 2	Kent	Almira	F	George & Hannah
Adolescence	1851	Oct 17	Ross	Mary	F	James & Ellen
Infancy	1851	Apr 30	Ormiston	James	M	Robert & Janet Watson
Infancy	1851	Mar 5	Burns	Andrew	M	William & Margaret Lawrie
Infancy	1852	Apr 15	Ormiston	William	M	Robert & Janet Watson
Childhood	1853	Apr 30	Skae	Francis	F	Edward & Mary Creelman
Adolescence	1853	Dec 19	Gifford	Mary Jane	F	Lyman & Hannah Pickle
Infancy	1853	Aug 23	Lumsden	Thomas	M	Thomas & Sabina
Infancy	1854	Mar 20	Gifford	Ezra	M	Lyman & Hannah Pickle
Infancy	1855	Nov 1	Ormiston	William	M	George & Elizabeth
Infancy	1855	Aug 7	Butterfield	Maneva Ann	F	J. & Jerusha
Infancy	1855	Feb 2	Dow	Alexander	M	Thomas & Eliza R.
Infancy	1855	Jan 7	Lumsden	John	M	Thomas & Sabina

Adolescence	1855	Jul 15	Keddie	Eliza W.	F	Walter W. & Janet
Childhood	1855	Sep 7	Keddie	Helen C. Ann	F	Walter W. & Janet
Infancy	1855	Apr 25	Smith	John	M	William & Elizabeth Laing
Infancy	1855	Jul 13	Blair	Millitte	F	Zepheniah & Isabella Nicol Burns
Childhood	1856	Dec 28	Pringle	Isabella	F	George & Margaret
Childhood	1856	July 7	Butterfield	Charles W.	M	J. & Jerusha
Childhood	1856	Feb 8	Smith	William	M	William & Mary McCulloch
Infancy	1857	Jan 22	Alexander	John Brassey	M	Alexander & Sarah Lightfoot
Adolescence	1857	Oct 11	Yarnold	Jesse Eliza	F	Benjamin & Ann
Infancy	1857	Aug 21	Smith	Eliza C.	F	James & Jane Beggs
Infancy	1857	Feb 25	Ormiston	Robert	M	Robert & Janet Watson
Childhood	1858	Apr 3	Yarnold	Edmund Albert	M	Benjamin & Ann
Adolescence	1858	Apr 17	Hawley	Merritt	F	J.B. & Charlotte
Adolescence	1858	Mar 8	Burns	George	M	James & Margaret
Childhood	1858	Aug 8	Reed	John	M	Matthew Gold & Elizabeth Ann Reed
Adolescence	1859	Apr 26	Campbell	John M.	M	Barbara Sutherland Campbell
Infancy	1859	Mar 20	McCullough	William	M	George & Elenor
Adolescence	1859	Jan 14	Gordon	Sarah Jane	F	Henry & Sarah Thurber
Adolescence	1860	Feb 15	Young	Janet	F	William & Janet Sommerville
Childhood	1861	Oct 28	Varnum	Richard Martin	M	Abram & Ruth
Infancy	1861	Aug 14	Kerr	Helen	F	Helen Fairbairn
Infancy	1861	Aug 23	French	Mahala Victoria	F	Milton & Mary
Infancy	1862	Jun 11	Dawes	William Edward	M	Clement & Margaret Armstrong
Infancy	1862	Mar 11	Clearwater	James Melville	M	E.B. & Philena Martin
Infancy	1862	Oct 24	Pringle	James	M	James & Mary
Infancy	1862	Nov 15	Dickson	William James	M	William Dow & Dinesha Michael
Infancy	1863	Aug 11	Dawes	Clement	M	Clement & Margaret Armstrong
Infancy	1863	Apr 18	Hall	Mary Ann	F	Thomas J & Eliza
Infancy	1863	Oct 14	Parker	Luella	F	Thomas James & Louisa Cooper
Infancy	1863	Dec 12	Harris	Christina Brand	F	William Cron & Jean Gordon

Infancy	1864	Aug 26	Ross	Hugh	M	John & Mary
Childhood	1864	Dec 11	Ham	Alfred Holmes	M	Norman & Bithiah
Infancy	1864	Apr 19	Harris	David Dow	M	William Cron & Jean Gordon
Childhood	1865	Mar 4	Hislop	Helen	F	John & Helen Ormiston
Infancy	1865	Nov 12	Smith	Lenia	F	John & Sarah Dundas
Infancy	1865	Apr 30	Crawforth	James	M	Joshua & Ann Atkinson
Infancy	1865	Nov 2	MacLennan	Roderick Charles	M	Rev. Kenneth & Margaret Mitchell
Childhood	1866	May 27	Anderson	Jane B.	F	Geo. & Isabella
Infancy	1866	Oct 20	Hallett	Gideon Samuel	M	John & Mary Jenkins
Infancy	1866	Oct 9	Dundas	John Alfred	M	John & Sarah E.
Infancy	1866	July 23	Emmitt	William John	M	Thomas & Hannah
Infancy	1866	Apr 2	Parker	Edna Mabel	F	Thomas James & Louisa Cooper
Infancy	1867	Sep 6	Miall	Mabel Holmes	F	Edward & Adeline
Childhood	1867	May 30	Dearborn	Mary Elizabeth Alfretta	F	Henry & Barbary
Infancy	1867	Apr 20	Hall	Joseph Herbert	M	John & Sarah
Adolescence	1867	Apr 13	Dow	Susan Eliza	F	Thomas & Eliza Harriet Chesebro
Infancy	1867	Jan 21	White	Emily	F	William & Emily
Infancy	1867	Aug 20	Stephenson	Ella Meretta Elizabeth	F	William & Mary Isabella Richardson
Infancy	1868	May 31	Alexander	Alice Maud	F	Alexander & Sarah Lightfoot
Infancy	1868	Nov 1	Karr	Henry Francis	M	David M. & Sarah A.
Infancy	1868	Jan 17	Smith	Livisa	F	John & Sarah Dundas
Infancy	1868	Aug 22	Reed	Jennie	F	Matthew Gold & Elizabeth Ann Reed
Infancy	1868	Aug 31	Rodd	Maggie	F	Richard & Susan Heard
Adolescence	1868	Jul 2	Kyle	Alexander	M	Thomas
Infancy	1868	Sep 15	Bambridge	Edith Jane	F	William & Martha Beggs
Infancy	1869	Jun 19	White	Charles	M	J. L. & M.
Childhood	1869	Aug 14	MacLennan	Donald	M	Rev. Kenneth & Margaret Mitchell

Infancy	1869	Nov 1	Brown	Adolphus Hansen	M	William & Annie
Infancy	1869	Feb 1	Thompson	Frank McIntosh	M	William & Janet
Infancy	1869	Feb 1	Thompson	Frank M.	M	William & Janet Corbet
Infancy	1870	July 30	Cook	Frankie	M	Allan & Mary Perrin
Adolescence	1870	Aug 15	Goddard	Martha	F	Edward 7 Sarah Caswell
Adolescence	1870	May 8	Hall	William George	M	John & Sarah
Childhood	1870	Jan 25	Smith	Louisa	F	John & Sarah Dundas
Infancy	1870	Aug 4	Strickland	John	M	John Lawrence & Elizabeth
Childhood	1870	Jul 18	Crawforth	William	M	Joshua & Ann Atkinson
Infancy	1870	Sep 3	Richardson	Henry Joshua	M	Joshua & Susan Bryan
Adolescence	1870	Dec 22	Carrol	Mary A. Kyle	F	Thomas
Infancy	1870	Aug 1	Brown	Frederic Stanley	M	William & Annie
Infancy	1870	Apr 3	Bambridge	William M.	M	William & Martha Beggs
Childhood	1871	Jul 6	Edwards	Edwin	M	George & Phillipa Passmore
Infancy	1871	Sep 10	Ross	James Thomas	M	James C. & Rachel Ann Pereman
Childhood	1871	Dec 29	Hall	Albert Edward	M	John & Sarah
Infancy	1871	Sep 13	James	Samuel	M	Samuel & Ann
Infancy	1871	Aug 11	Garfat	Anne Belle	F	William & Florence
Infancy	1871	Jan 26	Pethick	William Edward	M	William Edward & Emma Brooks
Childhood	1872	Mar 27	Smith	Andrew Masson	M	George & Agnes
Infancy	1872	Aug 22	Hoitt	William Ezra	M	James E. & Jane E.
Childhood	1872	Jan 3	Reynolds	William James	M	Richard & Christina Cameron
Infancy	1872	Oct 2	Motton	Sarah Jane	F	Thomas & Hulda Jane Caldwell
Childhood	1872	Dec 24	Motton	William Edward	M	Thomas & Hulda Jane Caldwell
Infancy	1872	Feb 15	Morrison	Jessie	F	Thomas & Jeannie
Infancy	1873	Aug 18	Armstrong	Charles A.	M	Elizabeth
Childhood	1873	Dec 15	Annand	Robert Albert	M	George & Margaret Annie Dixon
Adolescence	1873	Jun 21	Edwards	George	M	George & Phillipa Passmore

Adolescence	1873	May 17	Kerr	Maggie	F	Helen Fairbairn
Adolescence	1873	Jan 2	Evely	Mary E.	F	John & Alice Crumb
Childhood	1873	May 25	Hepburn	Margaret	F	John & Jean Watson
Infancy	1873	Jan 29	Woods	Peter	M	Robert
Childhood	1874	Jun 30	Mason	Andrew	M	Andrew & C. Mason
Infancy	1874	Feb 11	Gurley	George Silas	M	George & Jane Stevenson
Infancy	1874	Sep 11	Thomas	Walter	M	Isaac & Louisa McIntyre
Childhood	1874	Mar 27	White	Joseph Watson	M	Joseph & Lucy Anne Watson
Infancy	1874	Aug 3	James	Ida Louisa	F	Samuel & Ann
Infancy	1874	Dec 19	Motton	Hattie Maud	F	Thomas & Hulda Jane Caldwell
Infancy	1874	Aug 28	Waterhouse	Eliza A.	F	William & E. Waterhouse
Childhood	1874	Mar 28	Ewart	James	M	William & Isabella
Infancy	1874	Jun 4	Harris	Maggie Badenach	F	William Cron & Jean Gordon
Childhood	1875	Apr 18	Ross	Jessie Balmer	M	Alexander & Sarah
Adolescence	1875	Mar 15	Mallory	Jane W.	F	Chalres A. & Elizabeth Ann
Infancy	1875	Aug 23	Dawes	Charles	M	Charles & Euphemia C. Mills
Childhood	1875	Oct 22	Morgan	Ida Josephine	F	E. B. & Rhoda Gould
Infancy	1875	Dec 12	Butland	Robert J. M.	M	James Grose & Flora Ann Morrison
Infancy	1875	Feb 20	Steele	John Hubert	M	John Spalding & Harriet Grieg
Infancy	1875	Dec 12	Gould	Edna May	F	Joseph & Mary Ann
Infancy	1875	May 30	Richardson	George Herbert	M	Joshua & Susan Bryan
Infancy	1875	May 7	Yerex	Lena May	F	Seth & Mary Ann Smallwood
Infancy	1876	Sep 15	MacNider	Anne Esther	F	Quintin
Adolescence	1876	Jun 2	Johnston	Joseph	M	William & Sarah Jane
Infancy	1877	Sep 22	Cook	Charles	M	Allan & Mary Perrin
Infancy	1877	Apr 7	Dodd	Helena Maud	F	Emily Ann Wigg
Adolescence	1877	Apr 16	Edwards	Alfred	M	George & Phillipa Passmore
Infancy	1877	Sep 27	Ross	Catherine E. L.	F	James & Ellen
Childhood	1877	Sep 5	Pellow	William John	M	James & K. Pellow

Childhood	1877	Feb 17	(Gerrie) Smith	Florence Bertha	F	James H. & Tryphena Howard Gerrie
Infancy	1877	Jan 27	White	Robert James	M	Joseph & Lucy Anne Watson
Childhood	1877	Apr 8	Morrison	William Edward	M	Robert & Orilla Annis
Infancy	1877	Mar 10	Ireland	Betsy Ann	F	William & Emily
Childhood	1878	Jul 26	Dearborn	Evalina Edwina	F	Edward Samuel & Elizabeth Ann Henry
Infancy	1878	Jul 2	Lambert	Eva Victoria	F	F. & Mary E.
Infancy	1878	Jan 23	Hoitt	James D. Jr.	M	James E. & Jane E.
Infancy	1878	Sep 3	Yerex	Addison Howard	F	Seth & Mary Ann Smallwood
Childhood	1879	Dec 20	Annand	William John Sidney	M	George & Margaret Annie Dixon
Adolescence	1879	Jan 31	Hepburn	Ellen Williamson	F	John & Jean Watson
Childhood	1879	May 10	Hern	Thomas E	M	Thomas & Thackley
Infancy	1879	Aug 23	Halladay	Ella May	F	Thomas Haig & Martha Maxwell
Childhood	1880	Apr 11	Annand	Alfred Edward Coburn	M	George & Margaret Annie Dixon
Infancy	1880	Mar 11	Tweedie	James Pile	M	James & Margaret Pile
Infancy	1880	Mar 22	Campbell	Jane Elizabeth	F	James & Rebecca Tweedie
Infancy	1880	Nov 7	Steele	Harriet Louise	F	John Spalding & Harriet Grieg
Childhood	1881	Jul 4	McPherson	Maud May	F	Alex & Eliza
Adolescence	1881	Dec 17	Fox	Francis Joseph	M	James Charles & Sarah Jane Lee
Childhood	1881	Nov 3	Stevenson	Frank	M	W.J. & L.A.
Childhood	1882	Jul 12	Vandyke	Addison E.	F	Dixon & Jane
Adolescence	1882	May 11	Mitchell	Jane B.	F	James & Agnes Baird
Infancy	1882	Apr 28	Tweedie	Arthur Grant	M	James & Margaret Pile
Childhood	1882	Sep 19	Huggins	Edith	F	Thomas & Mary Rowland
Infancy	1882	Jun 8	Ireland	Arthur William	M	William & Emily
Infancy	1883	Jan 9	Bishop	David	M	James & Julia White
Childhood	1883	Jul 29	Essery	Mary	F	Robert & Elizabeth



Infancy	1884	Oct 23	Dearborn	Lina Winifred May	F	Edward Samuel & Elizabeth Ann Henry
Infancy	1884	Oct 12	Dearborn	Leo Wilfred	M	Edward Samuel & Elizabeth Ann Henry
Infancy	1884	Apr 7	Tweedie	Janes Agnes Watson	F	James & Margaret Pile
Adolescence	1884	Sep 25	Kennedy	Eliza Jane	F	Robert & Mary Ann
Infancy	1884	Jan 24	Smith	Willie Laing	M	William & Elizabeth Laing
Infancy	1885	Sep 14	Cook	Ella Catherine	F	Allan & Mary Perrin
Infancy	1885	Aug 19	Finnie	Annie Florence	F	Jas. & Emma
Childhood	1885	Apr 3	Bant	Mionnie	F	John & A.M.
Infancy	1885	Aug 19	Armour	Ida Alea	F	William & Sarah Bishop
Adolescence	1886	Sep 27	Daniels	Maria	F	Jane Williams
Adolescence	1887	Sep 12	Anderson	Marshall	M	Geo. & Isabella
Infancy	1887	Aug 20	Storie	Mary A. Willie	F	James D.
Infancy	1887	Aug 21	White	Thomas	M	Joseph & Lucy Anne Watson
Infancy	1887	Sep 9	Reynolds	Edward Albert	M	Richard & Christina Cameron
Infancy	1888	May 12	Cook	Alexander Kent	M	Allan & Mary Perrin
Infancy	1888	Nov 3	Strain	Muriel Lillian	F	William & Mary
Childhood	1888	Apr 15	Strain	Stanley Albertus	M	William & Mary
Infancy	1889	Dec 12	Tweedie	Francis Gladstone	F	James & Margaret Pile
Adolescence	1889	Aug 10	McClellan	Norman William	M	James & Rachel
Childhood	1889	Dec 28	Ford	Theodore John	M	John & Sophia
Infancy	1889	Aug 20	Reynolds	Florence M.	F	Richard & Christina Cameron
Infancy	1889	Sep 13	Bunker	Sarah Lila Beatrice	F	William & Sarah
Adolescence	1890	Oct 13	Cook	William F.	M	Allan & Mary Perrin
Childhood	1890	Nov 22	Kerr	Beatrice Lillian	F	John
Adolescence	1890	Mar 11	Drew	Richard Wallace	M	Richard & Selina Whitlock
Adolescence	1891	Jun 16	Harris	Henry Fowler	M	William Cron & Jean Gordon
Infancy	1892	Jan 22	Morrison	Marion	F	Thomas & Jane

Childhood	1892	Jan 22	Halladay	Hattie Victoria	F	Thomas Haig & Martha Maxwell
Adolescence	1894	Jul 16	Flintoff	Margaret Jane	F	Richard & Jane Bishop
Adolescence	1895	Nov 24	Lawrence	Ada Matilda	F	Charles & Elizabeth Wilson
Adolescence	1895	Jul 22	Smith	Charlotte	F	Helena Jean Smith Beddome
Adolescence	1895	Dec 19	Ferris	Maggie	F	James & Martha
Infancy	1896	Aut 12	Strain	William	M	William & Mary
Infancy	1897	Mar 22	Richardson	Hattie	F	Albert & Eliza Jane Almond
Adolescence	1898	Sep 11	Parker	Mary Elizabeth	F	Thomas James & Louisa Cooper
Adolescence	1900	Oct 3	Northey	James G.	M	James & Jennie
Childhood	1900	Mar 18	McClellan	Vera Mildred	F	James & Rachel
Infancy	1900	Sep 2	Parker	Gladys Isabella Reta	F	Thomas James & Louisa Cooper
Childhood	1901	Mar 6	Brodie	Mary Waterson	F	Andrew & Lena
Childhood	1901	Feb 2	Ross	Gertrude Frances	F	George Alexander & Elizabeth Josephine French
Infancy	1901	Apr 6	Northey	Bertha May	F	James & Jennie
Infancy	1901	Nov 20	Taylor	Willet C.	M	Lonnie A. & Purlina
Infancy	1902	Dec 28	Garrard	William J.	M	J. & A.
Infancy	1902	Sep 12	Powell	Clara Larke	F	James Bradford & Lucy Maria Larke
Childhood	1902	Mar 5	Flintoff	Pearl Elizabeth	F	Richard & Jane Bishop
Infancy	1902	Sep 8	Oke	Walter Emmett	M	Sarah Elizabeth Emmett
Adolescence	1902	Jan 17	Armour	Agness	F	William & Sarah Bishop
Infancy	1903	Sep 3	Powell	Karl Clifford	M	James Bradford & Lucy Maria Larke
Childhood	1904	Feb 5	Lindsay	William G.	M	William George & Lillie May Crowells
Childhood	1905	Apr 25	Minaker	Andrew R.	M	Walter D. & Jessie M. Denike
Infancy	1907	Aug 28	Storie	Harold Arthur	M	Alexander George & Mary Somerville
Childhood	1908	Jan 24	Snudden	Orval Charles	M	Charles & Sarah Ann LeBarr
Childhood	1908	June 10	Taylor	Irene Victoria	F	George Orlanda & Mabel

Childhood	1908	July 9	Taylor	Ludlow Elsworth	M	George Orlanda & Mabel
Infancy	1908	July 22	McKeown	Donald Keith	M	Thomas & Mabel Blanche
Infancy	1908	Jan 8	Marks	Allen L	M	William Herbert & Martha Mary
Infancy	1909	Mar 13	Johns	Arthur S.	M	J.F. & E.
Infancy	1910	Jul 30	Blow	Jack	M	Charles William Joseph & Ada Selena Osborne
Adolescence	1911	Jan 22	Ross	Clara May	F	Hugh
Childhood	1911	Jan 21	Hastings	Arthur	M	James & Mary Wiggins
Adolescence	1911	Apr 15	Hill	Susie Irene	F	Jane & Henry
Infancy	1913	Oct 14	Taylor	Howard Richard	M	George Orlanda & Mabel
Infancy	1920	Mar 27	McQuiad	E. Joyce	F	Claude Earl & Ada Loretta
Infancy	1920	Mar 27	McQuiad	Claude Earl	M	Claude Earl & Ada Loretta
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>					

Chart 1. Chart of total individuals in infancy, childhood, and adolescence.

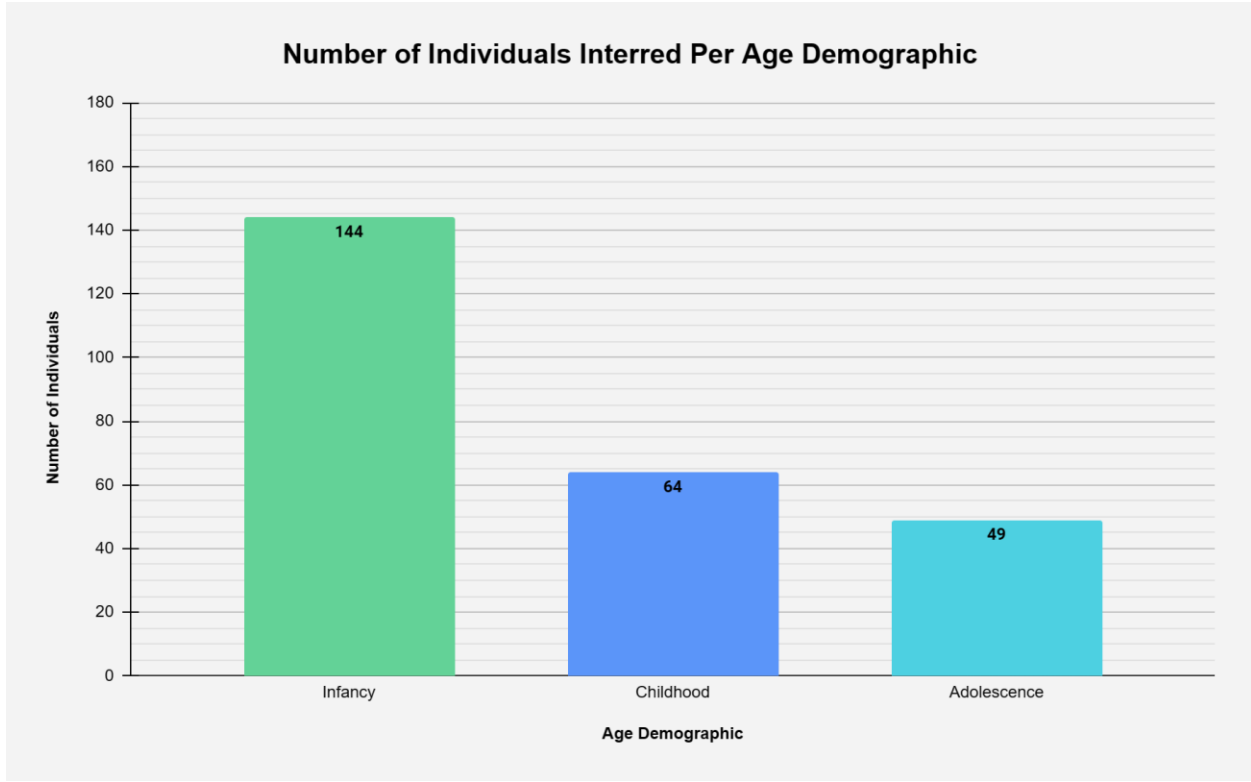


Chart 2. Comparison of mortality rates between demographics per decade

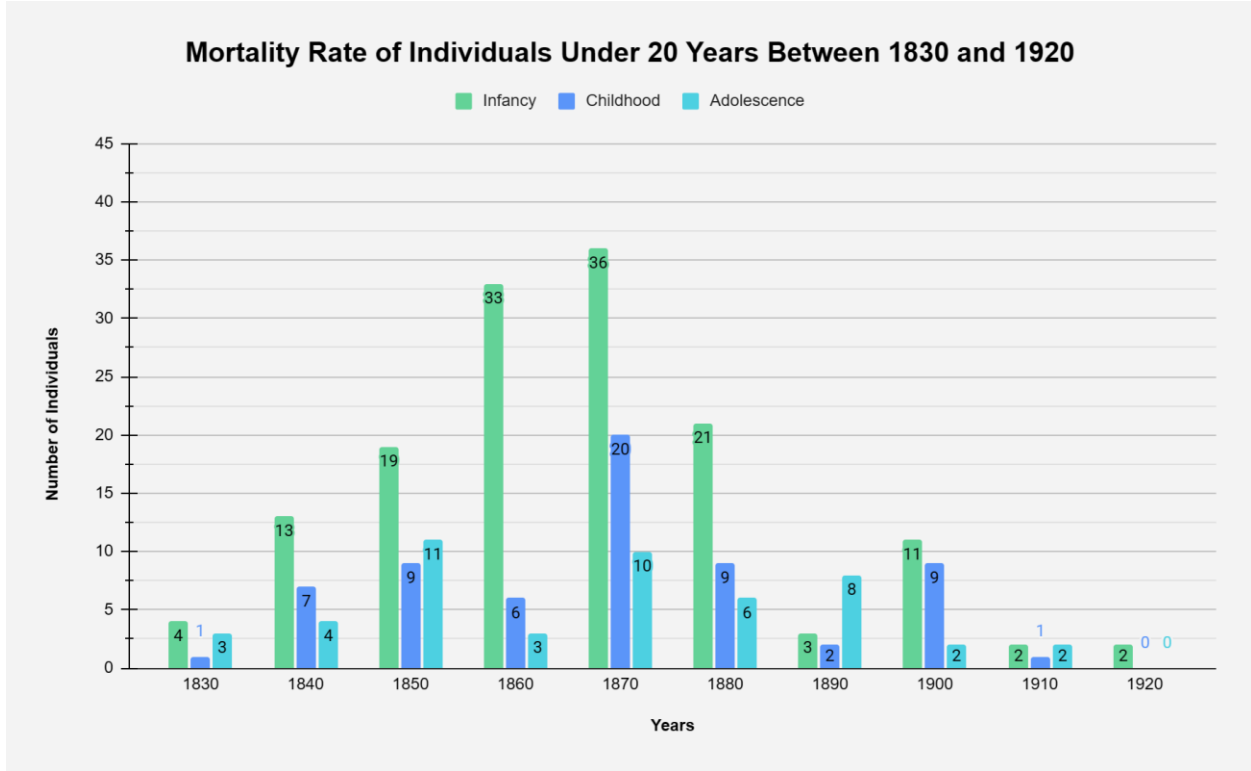


Chart 3. Comparison of the total number of deaths per sex

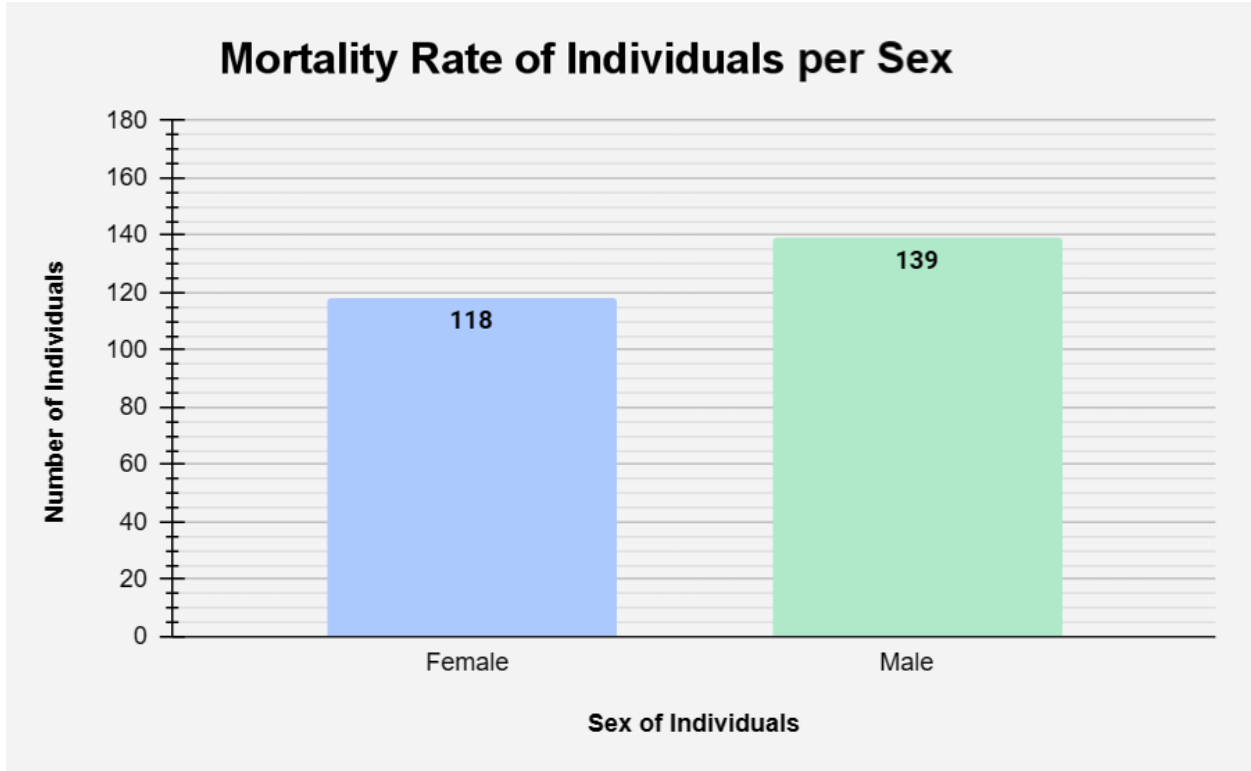
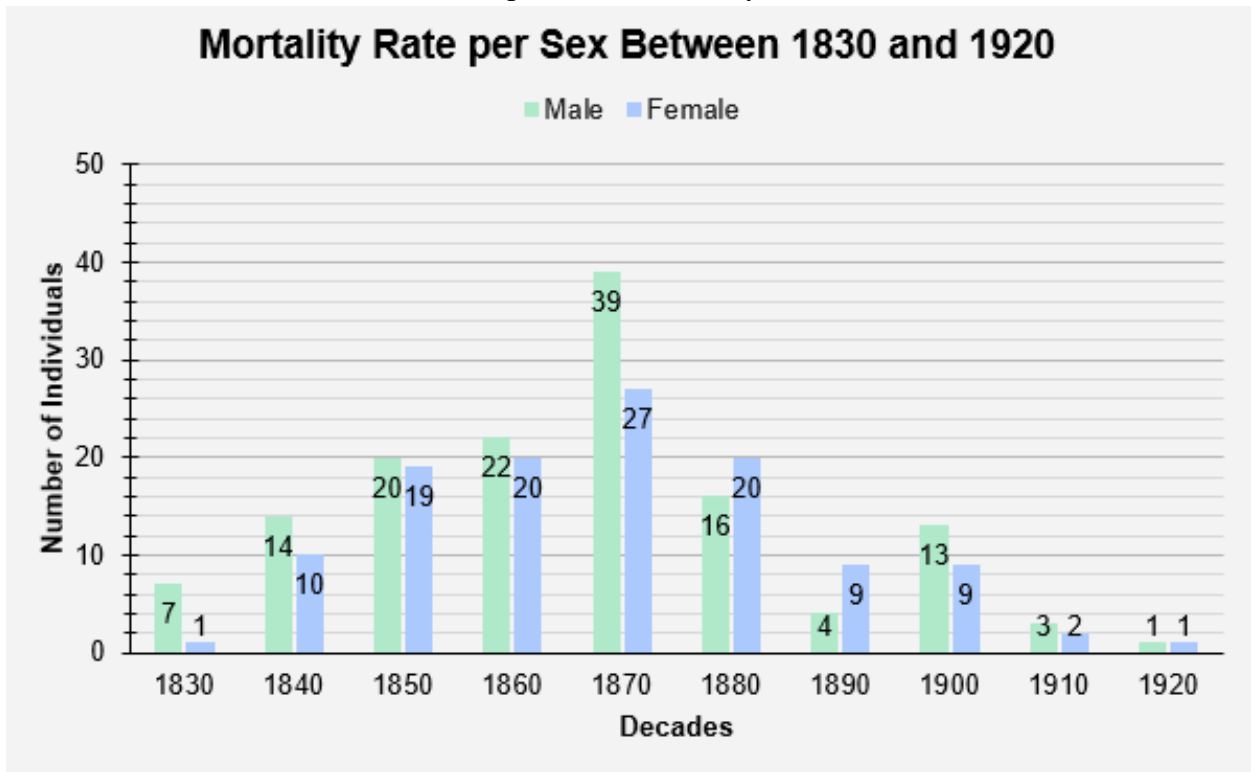


Chart 4. Comparison of mortality rates between sexes



## Appendices

### Appendix A. List of Online Web Pages Relevant to Union Cemetery

<a href="#"><u>Index of Monumental Inscriptions: North Presbyterian Section</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Index of Monumental Inscriptions: South Presbyterian Section</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Find A Grave Database for Union Cemetery</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Ancestry Birth, Marriage &amp; Death Search</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>City of Oshawa: Union Cemetery</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Virtual Map of Union Cemetery</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Oshawa Museum</u></a>