

STIGMA

Shame, Scandal, Sacrifice and Secrets

Investigative Narrative Non-fiction

By

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“The world breaks everyone and afterward many are strong at the broke places.”

- Ernest Hemmingway

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“This is incredible!” - Carol Sullivan

In memory

Florence “Flora” Maud Gallson (Peters)

and

The Three Musketeers

Author's Note

Everything in this book is grounded in documented research, my mother's memories, and interviews with people who knew I was writing this book, the sources for which appear in the endnotes. Where dialogue appears, it is based on documented accounts, letters, or reasonable inference from known facts. Where conclusions are drawn from incomplete evidence, this is noted.

Contents

Author’s Note.....	1
Contents.....	2
Foreward.....	4
List of Figures.....	5
Introduction.....	8
PART ONE - Florence Peters.....	11
The Peters Family - England.....	11
England to Canada to USA to Canada.....	15
40-Acres.....	18
Psychiatric Hospitals.....	21
A Shocking Experience.....	24
Annie Gauthier.....	26
Meanwhile, Back In London.....	28
PART TWO - John Gallson.....	31
World War I.....	35
Post War & Marriage.....	38
The Power of Land Ownership.....	43
Missing.....	48
The Letters.....	50
Eduard Õunpuu.....	52
August Õunpuu.....	64
Aliise Õunpuu.....	67
PART THREE - Mary Morrison.....	78
Road Trip to Mattawa.....	78
Gallsons in Mattawa.....	83
PART FOUR - The Children.....	88
Uncle Phill.....	90
PART FIVE: OPEN QUESTIONS.....	93
Epilogue.....	97
COL11A1 Gene.....	97
Union Cemetery, Union, Ontario.....	98
Timelines.....	99
Florence Peter’s Timeline.....	99
John Gallson Timeline.....	102
Mary & John’s Combined Timelines.....	109
Appendix - Biographical Notes.....	112
Flora’s Children.....	112
Jeannette Ellen “Jean”.....	112
Joan Vera (Mom).....	114
Joan’s Diary.....	117

Phillip John “Phill”	119
Mary’s Children.....	121
Donald “Donny” James Gallson.....	121
John “Jackie” Gallson.....	121
James “Jimmy” Gallson.....	122
Barbara “Babbs” Louisa Gallson.....	122
Hilda Alice Gallson.....	123
Mae “Maisie” Helen Gallson.....	124
Elizabeth “Betty” Ann Gallson.....	125
Figures.....	127
End Notes.....	167
Acknowledgements.....	171
Source Reading.....	172

Foreward

If all good stories usually begin with “what if” then as I listened to Wendy trying to decipher what may, or may not have happened to her Grandmother Flora, it was obvious to me that the potential for an intriguing story was there.

But on the personal side, I could see how this haunted her and over lunch one day I asked her, “What is it you want to know? What would make you feel this is solved?” She looked sad and simply said – “I really don’t know.”

Wendy continued a deep dive into research with a passion I could not believe, uncovering information that astounded me.

As she began recording the information, we played around with a thinly disguised memoir of a woman's search to unveil the truth, making Wendy’s journey the storyline. It was the right approach at the time as it led to the unfolding of rumours, imperfect childhood memories and fragmented stories. But after family feedback and interviews, the course changed and ultimately led to this focused, moving chronicle that uncovered the hardship of the times, the outcomes of curious decisions and that nothing was really as it seemed.

My role was modest, helping with edits, offering first reader thoughts and being an occasional sounding board. It was an honour beyond words. The more time I invested in this unfolding story, the more I was moved by the profound stories of Flora, Mary and John.

This story unveils heartbreaking possibilities and perhaps, a gentle cleansing of memories, in an attempt to answer the question that started it all, ‘What happened to Flora?’

Linda Hillman,

July, 2025

List of Figures

Family Tree	127
Figure 1 - Florence Maud Peters	128
Figure 2 - UK Birth Registration: Philip and Edith Peters - 1903	129
Figure 3 - UK Death Registration - Philip Peters - 1907	129
Figure 4 - Flora Gallson, Statement of Death, Province of Ontario, February 6, 1960	130
Figure 5 - Flora Gallson's Medical Certificate of Death - 1960	131
Figure 6 - UK, Railway Employment Records, 1833-1963	132
Figure 7 - 1931 Ontario Census, Lakeshore Mental Asylum	133
Figure 8 - Edith, Ellen and Phyllis Peters - circa 1920	134
Figure 9 - Edith Peters (GG's sister)	135
Figure 10 - Edith Peters	136
Figure 11 - Edith Peters probate - 1989	137
Figure 12 - Hannah Peters, Probate Index, 1948	137
Figure 13 - 1912 Titanic 3rd Class Re-creation	137
Figure 14 - 1912 Titanic 3rd Class Menu	137
Figure 15 - S.S. Metagama in Liverpool	138
Figure 16 - S. S. Metagama - Deck C - Partial Floor Plan	138
Figure 17 - Marriage registration of John Gallson and Florence Peters - 1922	139
Figure 18 - Jean Gallson	139
Figure 19 - Phyllis Peters	139
Figure 20 - Drawing of Florence Peters	140
Figure 21 - Florence Maud Peters (Gallson) - AI sharpened	141
Figure 22 - Florence Peters - age 20 - AI sharpened	142
Figure 23 - 115 Lexington Ave., Buffalo	143
Figure 24 - Hotel Lorraine to Rooming House - Manhattan	143
Figure 25 - Lakeshore Asylum - early 1900's	143
Figure 26 - Humber College Campus - 2025	144
Figure 27 - Map of Scandinavian Area	144
Figure 30 - Aliise Õunpuu and her son, Matti	145
Figure 31 - Aliise Õunpuu	145
Figure 32 - Julius Õunpuu	145
Figure 33 - Eduard Õunpuu	146
Figure 34 - Eduard Õunpuu	146
Figure 35 - Eduard Õunpuu	146
Figure 36 - 1919 - Fire Ranger on Velocipede.	146
Figure 37 - Estonian Letter	146
Figure 38 - August Õunpuu	146
Figure 39 - Kaarl Õunpuu	147
Figure 40 - Juuli Õunpuu	147
Figure 41 - John Gallson - Canadian Uniform - ca 1921	148

Figure 42 - John Gallson - in American Uniform - ca 1921	149
Figure 43 - John Gallson - Camp Jackson, SC - ca 1921	150
Figure 44 - John Gallson - ca 1919	151
Figure 45 - John Gallson in Toronto - 1919	151
Figure 46 - WW1 Canadian CEF Three Year Service Veterans Lapel Pin Badge	151
Figure 47 - John Gallson ca 1919	151
Figure 48 - John Gallson holding Jean - July 1923	152
Figure 49 - Jean Gallson - Florida - 1923	152
Figure 50 - Jean and Joan Gallson - circa 1927 - Florida	152
Figure 51 - Jean and Joan Gallson - 1928	152
Figure 52 - Joan Gallson - 1928	153
Figure 53 - Phillip Gallson - 1928	153
Figure 54 - Phillip and Jean - balcony in Endicott	153
Figure 55 - Phillip Gallson - 1929, balcony in Endicott, NY	153
Figure 56 - Jean, Phillip and Joan Gallson - 1929, balcony in Endicott, NY	154
Figure 57 - Phillip Gallson, multiple images	154
Figure 58.1 - 1929 Land Title purchase excerpt for Widdifield Twp.	155
Figure 58.2 - 1929 Land Title purchase excerpt for Widdifield Twp	155
Figure 59 - 1929 police "paddy wagon"	156
Figure 60 - 1928 Toronto ambulance	156
Figure 61 - Toronto Star Advertisement - Looking for a Farm - Aug. 17, 1933	156
Figure 62 - North Bay Nugget Advertisement - Farm for Sale or Rent - Aug. 12, 1931	156
Figure 63 - 1932 Land Title Sale excerpt for Widdifield Twp.	157
Figure 64 - Mattawa Man Is Report Missing - North Bay Nugget - 1947	158
Figure 65 - Google Map: Chapleau to Goulais River to Sault Ste. Marie to Webbwood	159
Figure 66 - Phillip John Gallson	160
Figure 67 - Jeannette "Jean" Ellen Gallson	160
Figure 68 - Joan Vera Gallson	160
Figure 68 - Phill "Bobby" and Mary "Mom"	160
Figure 69 - John and Phillip Gallson	160
Figure 70 - Jean, Mary & Joan Gallson	160
Figure 71 - Land Transfer - Parcel 2535 - Papineau, 1940	161
Figure 72 - Mary Morrison and John Gallson - 1941	161
Figure 73 - Gallson Family, Mattawa - circa 1942	161
Figure 74 - Barb Gallson's wedding	162
Figure 75 - James "Jimmy" Gallson	162
Figure 76 - John "Jackie" Gallson (Morrison)	162
Figure 77 - Mary Morrison - 1940	162
Figure 78 - Barbara Gallson 1953	162
Figure 79 - Hilda Gallson's wedding	162
Figure 80 - Maisie Gallson with Mary	163
Figure 81 - Gallson Homestead - Mattawa	163

Figure 82 - Mary Morrison - circa 1990	163
Figure 83 - Hilda's map	164
Figure 84 - Elizabeth "Betty" Gallson wedding.	164
Figure 85 - Papineau property transfer to Betty, 1982	165
Figure 86 - Flora's gravemarker - Union Cemetery, St. Thomas, Ontario	165

Introduction

When I tell people that my grandmother died in a mental institution in 1960, they gasp. They assume my grandfather put her there so he could have a life with another woman.

But there was no plan for the events that followed. My grandfather was survival-driven. It had worked before and during the war. Surely it would carry him through after. All he had to do was duck, decide quickly, and hide when necessary. But sometimes the blow comes from behind. You can't foresee the consequences of a choice. And eventually, someone finds you.

He took a British woman with a promising life, uprooted her from hotels in Manhattan and apartments in New York, and brought her and their three babies to a three-room shack in rural Ontario. There was little chance of running water and plumbing. Her medical documents say she was suffering from manic psychosis which I believe was triggered by a manic episode. She threatened to kill herself and the children. She thought she was damned and dangerous.

And they locked her up until her death in 1960 and she never saw her children again. She was 32 years old.

In 1929, a woman's husband had all the power – over her life, her children, her future. But here's the question that must have haunted my grandfather: when a wife threatens to kill herself and take the children with her, what is a man supposed to do when he's survival-driven?

That question had no easy answer in 1929. And the more I dug into my grandparents' lives, the more I realized almost nothing about this story had easy answers.

But here's what I do know. My grandfather told his three children — my mother Joan, my aunt Jean and my uncle Phill — that their mother had died.

How they found out she was still alive in the late 1940s was purely by accident.

While my grandmother's tragic end was what pushed me to find out who she was and what happened to her, the tale which unfolded was more bizarre and intriguing than I could have imagined.

She was not the only mystery in this story.

My grandfather's actions, while well intended, sealed my grandmother's fate. She had no husband, no children, no home and no one on the outside fighting for her.

So yes — maybe he did put her there so he could have another life. But isn't that what he had to do? Be pragmatic and start over? Survive.

When I was very young, my mother told me that my Gramma Gallson — whom I refer to as GG throughout this book — had died before I was born in 1956. Her picture, with a Mona Lisa smile, sat in a gold frame on my mother's dresser (Figure 1) beside her father's army portrait. (Figure 43) My grandmother's name could have been Maud Flora. Or maybe Flora Maud. At the time, my mother wasn't completely certain.

When I reached my late teens, Mom added another piece to the story. When she was about five years old, her mother was committed to a mental asylum. No one ever saw her again. This came with strict instructions to never think I was "crazy" too.

This book follows two tracks simultaneously. One is the documentary record: the census pages, the medical certificates, the hospital letters, the warrant and registration numbers that reduced Flora Gallson to a statistic. The other is the search itself: forty years of writing letters, visiting genealogical centres and archives, combing the internet. When opportunities arose, I asked my mother, my aunt and my uncle the same questions, making new notes, adjusting old ones, and expanding the story. But this only transcribed their personal versions of long-ago events. The whole truth was much more complicated. And collaboration between victims breeds distortions.

My grandfather, John Gallson, was a hero to his children— a teenager who stowed away on a ship bound for Canada and fought in World War I before fighting again to bring his children back together from foster care. Around our house his second wife was known as "The Old Lady," and in her presence we called her Maw. According to Mom, Aunt Jean and Uncle Phill, she beat and starved them when my grandfather was away working. I didn't learn until much later she had a name. Mary. Or was it Margaret? Mom wasn't sure, and it didn't really matter.

This book started as a discovery of my grandmother but it propelled me onto a journey into the lives of three people – GG, Grampa, and Mary – and how the stigmas each carried shaped their fates. In the early decades of the twentieth century, stigma was not merely social discomfort. It could determine whether you kept your children, your livelihood, your dignity. Sometimes it was impossible to keep all three, if any at all.

Mom always defended Grampa's choice to tell his children their mother was dead, to spare them the cruelty of having a lunatic for a mother in a world where children were ostracized for far less. Maybe she was right to defend him. Maybe he was right to lie.

Silence and secrets were once a survival strategy. Mom and her siblings, affectionately known to their descendants as the Three Musketeers, have all passed away so I now feel free to break that silence and share what happened, what might have happened, and what didn't happen.

Assembling chronological timelines was the key to revelations once mistaken for coincidences. You can find them at the end of this book in their own section.

PART ONE - Florence Peters

(Figure 1)

In 1920, Florence Peters made a decision to leave London, join a group of women travelling as domestics by boarding a ship for Canada. She was twenty-two years old, had five dollars in her pocket and a ticket to Montreal.

The Peters Family - England

When I began seriously researching GG's story, I was looking for either Maud Flora Peters or Flora Maud Peters. My mother was certain her mother's name was one or the other. My sister's second name is Flora. Aunt Jean's marriage registration records GG's name as Maud F. Peters⁴. An affidavit was filed on September 19, 1925, correcting GG's name from "Fannie" to Flora on my mother's birth registration and all of GG's hospital records showed her given name as Flora.⁵ So that's the name I set out to find.

The only other pieces of information I had were some crumbs of my mother's memories: napkins holders on the table, getting packages and mailing letters to an Aunt Edie on Wembley Street in London, secretly discovering an old photo album and quickly grabbing one photo of her mother and one with "Edie in her garden". That's it.

In the summer of 1986, I found the only birth registration in Kensington, London, that came close to being GG's: 3 Martin Street, November 21, 1897, Florence Maud, born to James Henry Peters, carman G.W.R. and Hannah Peters, formerly Smith.^{6 7} It would take years before I discovered the registrar's error in her father's name which sent me on a long fruitless back and forth with the General Register Office in London.

So it came as a complete surprise that my grandmother's true name was Florence and that my great-grandmother's maiden name was Smith, unrelated to my paternal lineage.

As the years went by, through the Church of Latter Day Saints family history centres, then online through Ancestry and FamilySearch, GG's life began to emerge. I can't remember exactly when I found the Manhattan marriage record for my grandparents, but it was a revelation. (Figure 17) It included my great-grandfather's true name, Joseph Peters.¹⁰

It wouldn't be until 2001, nine years later, that I would be able to see the 1901 census¹¹ to find the full list of everyone who was living at 3 Martin Street, London, England.

Joseph H. Peters, Head, 36, Railway carman
 Hannah Peters, Wife, 32
 Ellen Peters, Daughter, 7
 Joseph Peters, Son, 5
 Florence Peters, Daughter, 3
 George Smith, Brother-in-law, 24, Railway carman
 Rose Smith, Sister-in-law, 20, Laundry calendar hand wash

Not only did this confirm GG's father's first name, but also she had a brother, Joseph and a sister Ellen, revealing the source of Aunt Jean's second name. This also revealed Hannah's two siblings, George Smith and Rose Smith. But where was "Edie"?

GG's birth registration indicated that her father worked for GWR, which was the Great Western Railroad in London. These records are on Ancestry and they reveal a little window into the Peters' family life.

In 1878 at the age of 13,¹² (Figure 6) Joseph started out as a Van Guard. By the time he reached the age of 23, he was a driver and began to get into trouble for "leaving van route" and careless driving. In 1894, he was written up for smoking in the van. In 1901, he was "strongly cautioned" for "swinging his whip in Holborn, resulting in a claim for personal injury" and in 1903 was on Workmen's Compensation for six months which coincided with the next major surprise in his life - the birth of twins, Edith and Philip. And there she was - Edie! As well as Uncle Phill's namesake.

Edith Louisa (Figures 9 & 10) and Philip James were born January 4, 1903, which likely made my mother's birthdate of January 4, 1925 (Figure 2) quite significant to GG.¹³

In February 1910, Joseph's work records report that he resigned. Later that year, he died from cancer of the tonsils and liver and exhaustion.¹⁶ Interestingly, tonsil cancer is caused from tobacco and alcohol (the combo increases the risk) and the human papillomavirus (HPV)

which tends to occur at a younger age.¹⁷ He was only 46, already having put in 33 years at the Great Western Railroad. GG was only twelve years old at the time.

In the 1911 census,¹⁸ the fatherless family had moved from Kensington to Harlesden. Edith is now included as well as the youngest brother, Albert William. Rose, Hannah's sister, is still living with them. But where was Philip?

Hannah Peters, Head, 41, Widow
 Joseph Peters, Son, 15
 Ellen Peters, Daughter, 17, Single
 Florence Peters, Daughter, 13
 Edith Peters, Daughter, 8
 Albert Peters, Son, 6
 Rose Smith, Sister, 30, Single

A relative I found on Facebook in London (more about her later), said according to the family stories, Philip Peters was born “sickly” and died.¹⁴ I ordered his death registration which revealed that on March 9, 1907, at the age of four, (Figure 3) he died of acute capillary bronchitis, pulmonary congestion.¹⁵

The Peters' family dynamic likely played a major role in shaping and motivating GG's decision to leave London behind, get on a ship and sail to Canada. She grew up with strong female role models in her sisters Ellen and Edith, as well as her Aunt Rose, none of whom ever married. Her mother lived as a single parent of five children. They all worked full time, hopefully contributing and supporting the household. Also this perhaps brought out a determination in GG that she would not live her life as a spinster like her sisters and aunt. And because eligible men were in short supply in London after WWI, she needed to look elsewhere.

In 1915, GG's brother, Joseph Peters Jr. volunteered for the army, serving in the 9th Middlesex Regiment^{19 20} fighting in the Dardanelles battle. A docuseries, “Churchill At War”, describes this battle as a bloodbath and a complete disaster.²¹

It's possible that GG worked for the Relida Ltd., a company making Eiderdown quilts. Both Edith and Ellen worked there in 1921 as machinists and then in 1939 as Irish Embroidery machinists. (Figure 8)²³

When the 1921 UK census was taken,²² GG had already left for Canada and Joseph Jr. had gotten married upon his return from WWI.

Hannah Peters, Head, 51, Widow

Ellen Peters, Daughter, 27

Edith Peters, Daughter, 18

Albert Peters, Son, 16

Phyllis Peters, Daughter, 7, Father dead

Rose Smith, Sister, 39

“Wait wait wait!” I heard myself say. *Who was Phyllis Peters?*

Phyllis’s birth record registered Hannah as her mother, born January 31, 1914 with no father.⁵⁶ Hannah reported that Phyllis’s father was dead in the census.⁵⁷ While it's possible that Hannah bore another child at the age of 44, three years after the death of her husband Joseph, I believe this was unlikely and suspicious. It's important to note that when Hannah died, she left her estate to Edith and Ellen, **NOT Phyllis**, supposedly her youngest daughter. (Figure 12)

So who was the true mother of Phyllis? There were only two options: Ellen, Hannah’s oldest daughter, who was 20 at the time or GG who was 17. (Figure 8) Could this have been the answer to why GG left England because of the stigma of being an unwed mother? Yet, why would GG name two of her daughters Vera, as in Joan Vera and Phyllis Vera, if her intent was to unite them at some point. It made more sense that Phyllis Vera was Ellen’s. Or perhaps GG named my mother Joan Vera, in honour of the daughter she left behind in London.

Hannah died in 1948 in Wembley²⁴(Figure 12), the same area from which Mom, as a child, remembered sending and receiving packages from Aunt Edie. Hannah’s estate, which she left in its entirety to Edith and Ellen, was worth £1070 which would be worth approximately £46,460 in 2025. Translated to Canadian dollars, that is equal to \$86,102 which isn’t bad for a widow who worked as an office cleaner for the Great Western Railroad company.²⁵

England to Canada to USA to Canada

GG boarded the S. S. Metagama (Figure 15) from Liverpool to Canada on January 30, 1920 with the “Miss Taylor Party”, as a domestic. Her passage was paid for by the Overseas Settlement Committee.^{26 27} The ship landed in Saint John, New Brunswick on February 10, 1920. She had a ticket for the Canadian National Railway with a destination of Montreal and \$5 in her pocket. Her intention was to “take up employment” and to reside permanently in Canada.

The Empire Settlement Act of 1922²⁸ offered many benefits to entice emigration out of the UK including covering the fare, financial aid and wage standards.

On the ship’s manifest, page 33a, GG was one of seven women who were part of Miss Taylor’s party.

There is nothing on the border crossing documents that indicates what GG’s cabin number was on the ship, but looking at the ship’s layout of 3rd class, GG shared a room with either three or five other women and needed to use a communal toilet and bathtub. (Figure 16)²⁹

From a re-creation of a third-class cabin and menu from the RMS Titanic³⁰ (Figures 13 & 14), one can see the rooms were small with bunk beds made from plywood, with one small night table, while a meal consisted of soup, pork, potatoes, biscuits and pudding.

I couldn’t help but wonder if the sinking of the Titanic, just eight years prior, might have been on GG’s mind.

The transatlantic trip took eleven days. The Titanic experienced temperatures of close to -2C³¹ and the S.S. Metagama’s 1920 crossing came very close to that at around -5C.³²

After the Titanic tragedy, ships were re-routed slightly south of “iceberg alley”. From February 4 to February 7, 1920, the S.S. Metagama’s route into New Brunswick was described in *Weather Highlights of the ‘Roaring Twenties’* as “One of New York’s most extended onslaughts of winter weather of all time brought 72 hours of snow, sleet and freezing rain... During this punishing storm, 4.41” of liquid precipitation fell, 17.5” of it in the form of snow...; the rest was sleet and freezing rain.”³³

The Women's Leader, March 19, 1920, described the Overseas Settlement Committee as part of an agreement between the British government and other Commonwealth countries to resettle domestics, amongst others.³⁵ The author of this particular article, Elizabeth Montizambert, tries to dispel the myth that Canada is too cold and assures women that “by the second winter they’ll be acclimatized”, and that British Columbia and Ontario have climates similar to England’s, which is odd since Ontario and BC weather aren’t even close to being the same. She also tries to dispel the *nasty* rumour that Canada didn’t have a class structure, that servants and household heads dine together – “*that’s just not the case!*” She also claimed that Canadian homes were well heated, although ladies going to the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario might want to bring warmer clothing. Might?

After arrival in Saint John, New Brunswick, accommodations were arranged in a chain of hostels. Wage expectations were as follows:

- \$18 - \$25 per month for maid of all work
- \$30 - \$40 per month for table-maids
- \$20 per month for hospital ward maids with the uniform included.

For reference, Mom worked as a live-in housekeeper in the late 1930s and early 1940s making \$25 per month.

During the next eight months, GG’s whereabouts are unknown. On October 25, 1920, she crossed the border to the U.S.A. through Buffalo. Her last residence was Toronto. Her destination was a “friend”, Lester F. Gilbert, 115 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, NY. (Figure 23) The building at this address is still standing, built in 1890. In the 1920 US Census, Lester Gilbert was a lawyer with a wife, three children, a maid, a cook and a nurse.³⁶ GG reported on the border crossing document that she was 5’ 1”, brown hair and brown eyes. She had \$60.00.^{37 38}

One year later, on October 24, 1921, GG again, crossed the U.S. border at Bridgeburg (Fort Erie) into Canada by train. She reported her last residence being the Hotel Biltmore, 335 Madison Ave., New York City. Her objective was to “visit” a friend, Mrs. Draper, 88 Scollard St., Toronto, Ontario and stated that she “*may remain*”. She had \$100.³⁹ That was a lot of money being worth just under \$1800 in 2025. The 1921 Canadian Census shows a

Draper family living at 88 Scollard: William, Lillian, 2 children and 2 lodgers. Lillian is an English woman, age 30. Perhaps this was where GG was living while in Toronto. ⁴⁰

One month later I found my grandfather, John Gallson, living in New York City at 165 East 128th Street at the north end of High Park in Manhattan. It's hard to say how long he was there before he sent in a required change of address to the army. ⁴¹ GG's about-turn, coming back to NYC either says she got a job offer as a domestic that she couldn't refuse or Grampa wrote her to come back.

I have not been able to find that crucial border crossing, bringing GG back to Manhattan. A British relative with a scrapbook and a drawing would later shed a little light on this and add more to the mystery.

When GG married Grampa on March 7, 1922, her address was the Hotel Lorraine in Manhattan and they were married at the Manhattan City Hall. (Figure 17) ⁴² I originally made an assumption that GG was a guest at the Hotel Lorraine which is likely wrong, as she earlier reported her address as being the Hotel Biltmore. It was then that I realized that she likely worked as a maid or waitress and the hotels housed her. In her border crossing, *waitress* is crossed out, with Domestic written over it. The other curious and puzzling thing is that the marriage registration is the last time GG is ever recorded as being Florence. Every document I found after March 7, 1922, she is **Flora**.

40-Acres

My grandparent's first child, Jeannette "Jean", was born in Waterville, Maine in 1923. Sometime after Aunt Jean's April 15 baptism,⁴³ the Gallsons moved to Florida, likely staying in a "camp" near Miami. In 1925 and 1926, my mother and Uncle Phill were born in Hardee County, Florida.

My Mom had a picture of Grampa holding Aunt Jean as a 6-month old baby. It's labelled at the top "Collinsville Ca...". I believe the indecipherable word is "Camp". Then, during a visit with Uncle Phill's daughter, Sharlene, we discovered another picture (There's ALWAYS a second photo!) of Aunt Jean alone on a blanket with the same buildings in the back, captioned "My sister Jean, 6-months old in Florida" (Figures 48 & 49). This was proof that the family had a camera and the person behind the camera whose eyes we are looking through are GG's. What is GG saying to baby Jean to make her smile?

While I could never find any reference to Collinsville Camp, the Seminoles of Florida developed camps throughout Florida and along the Dixie Highway in an attempt to capitalize on the tourism that began to boom after WWI when families began to "vacation" and needed an inexpensive place to stay both short term and long term.¹⁰⁵ This started the precursor of "motels" which began popping up originally as little cabins, side by side. The Stuart Auto Camp was one of the first in the area in 1923. The camp was located south of the city limits of Miami on Dixie Highway, offering simple rental cottages with separate facilities for showers, bathrooms and laundry. There was also a dance pavilion, restaurant and gasoline station for the residents.¹⁰⁶

By 1928, they were living in the twin cities of Endicott/Binghamton, NY listed in the City Directories on North Street.

Upon first glance of an old city map of Binghamton, North Street was just down the road from the massive mental asylum. I thought perhaps Grampa moved there so GG could be close to some top notch mental health practitioners. My inquiries to the New York State mental health department only yielded a letter saying *None of your business!*

I discovered later they were at 200 North Street in Endicott,⁴⁴ not Binghamton, which was just down the road from the Endicott-Johnson Tannery and Shoe Company, one of the biggest most successful companies in the world at that time. In fact, North Street was originally part of the E-J Tannery and Shoe Company which promoted its “cradle to grave” care for its workers. They had their own doctors and pioneered their own free health care system. In the 1928 city directory, Grampa was listed as a tanner and in the 1929 directory, he’s listed as a shoe worker.⁴⁵ My brother Wayne has memories of Grampa showing him how to tan leather, passing on a skill he likely learned or honed at the shoe factory.

In 1929, they left it all behind for a new home in Ontario and life for the Gallsons changed forever.

Six months after the Gallsons arrived in Trout Mills, Ontario, on December 21, 1929, Flora Gallson entered directly into the population of New Toronto Mental Asylum,⁵⁴ bypassing the North Bay Mental Asylum⁵⁵, and the children were told she was dead. My sister, Carol and I puzzled over this, wondering and doubting how a person travelling from place to place, crossing the border repeatedly, becoming a mother of three then suddenly spiraling into insanity.

It occurred to me that it wasn’t until after WWII that rural Ontario began to see indoor toilets. My parents were married in 1943 and lived in Bonfield Township. However, Carol, born in 1948, remembers outhouses, pots under the bed, the septic tank being dug and the flush toilet replacing the chemical toilet in an upstairs bedroom.

The Overseas Settlement Committee likely never gave their British domestics a heads-up about the conditions and the poor standard of living for many families in rural Ontario, but then again, poor families would not be hiring domestics. GG lived in staff quarters at the Hotel Biltmore and the Hotel Lorraine, she lived with a lawyer in Buffalo who had a nurse and maids in a nice home and then with the Draper family in Toronto in an area that is now known as Yorkville. The S.S. Metagama’s cabins and toilet facilities were likely nicer than the three-room shack in Trout Mills. The Florida camps where the Gallsons likely lived boasted about their indoor plumbing and laundry facilities And I suspect the apartment they had in Endicott, NY had indoor plumbing.

The move into a three-room shack is depressing for me to merely think about. GG must have questioned every decision she ever made, including a marriage to someone who barely spoke English and had no profession other than farming and lumberjacking. Remember: GG was a domestic, a housekeeper; a cleaning professional. That was her job.

Since GG was committed four days before Christmas, it is extremely surprising that The Three Musketeers did not have a traumatic memory of that time. Thirteen months later, GG no longer had a place to which she could come home. No advocate. No family support. The reason for this will be revealed later.

Within my mother's vague memories of her mother, there was an unusual slap when Mom crawled into her mother's bed with her shoes on. This slap stood out as shocking to my mother and speaks volumes about the effect the future beatings had on the children.

They were all so young. Uncle Phill was just over three and a half years old. Both my mother and Aunt Jean had memories of their mother being taken out of the house. Uncle Phill believed he had memories of men in white coats. More on Uncle Phill's memories later. In all their minds, she was taken away in an ambulance. But did three young traumatized children under the age of six actually know what they saw? I found an image of a police paddy wagon and an ambulance on the internet

from that era – there's not much difference. (Figures 59 & 60)

The determining factor of which vehicle drove away with GG inside could have been economics. Ambulances and health care were not free in 1929 but the police services were. Through the Freedom of Information Act, I requested a search of the mental health facilities in that time period. After both a digital search and a manual search through their records, the Archives of Ontario could find no indication of anyone by that name being admitted to the North Bay Psychiatric Hospital or the North Eastern Psychiatric Hospital.

In reality, mental health care in northern Ontario communities was not established until the 1950s. In all likelihood, GG was taken by train directly to Toronto.

Once GG was removed from the family, the children were placed in temporary homes likely by the Children's Aid Society, which is not a government organization and whose records are sealed in perpetuity.

Psychiatric Hospitals

It wasn't until I was twenty that I learned the official reason why GG had been committed and it was shocking. In February 1976, my sister received an answer from St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital to her inquiry about our grandmother. Carol was just starting a family of her own and wanted to get some family medical history.

GG was admitted to the hospital on November 9, 1945, on transfer from the Ontario Hospital, New Toronto, the original date of admission being 1929. In her admission documents, she was described as "talking incessantly and threatening to kill the children and herself; thinks she is damned; dangerous. ... diagnosed as manic depressive psychosis, manic."

GG's birthdate was in her records as November 12, even though her actual birthdate was November 21. I don't know if this was a clerical error or if my grandfather made the error.⁹ Whichever the case, the hospital NEVER corrected it in all the years she was there as her death records contain the same error.

For many years after that, I thought that before the discovery of lithium, which became the go-to-drug for manic depression, or bipolar disorder, meant a lifetime in a mental hospital. I can even remember consoling myself that it was ONLY because lithium was not available until the 1940s, that my grandmother wasn't in my life. With this miracle drug, she would be a normal loving grandmother, baking cookies and sending me birthday cards.

According to the hospital's admission records, GG was not a lunatic and she was not insane. She was suffering from a manic episode.

The author of the St. Thomas letter to Carol expressed regret that no other information was available for GG because of document retention rules but included the following autopsy findings: pulmonary embolism (blood clot in her lung), senile emphysema (weird considering

she was only 62), generalized arteriosclerosis (hardening of arteries) and aspiration of gastric contents (drowned in her own vomit). That was hard to read.

After consulting my niece's husband, a doctor, I learned that arteriosclerosis is NOT a cause of death and that people live with that. The post-autopsy findings recorded on her Medical Certificate of Death (Figure 5) made my stomach turn. Decubitus ulcers, commonly known as bed sores, were present but there was another word I could not for the life of me decipher. For months I stared at this word. My heart sank when I realized the word was Emaciation. She was only 62.

Everything I found on the internet suggests the following series of events on December 21, 1929:

A complaint was made

A justice of the peace or magistrate issued a warrant - #10948

She was taken into custody and examined

Two physicians committed her to a provincial mental hospital

She was transported by train with an escort from North Bay to Toronto

Then transported to the Mimico (New Toronto) Mental Asylum - registration #5358

I recently found a note in my files from a conversation I had with Aunt Jean who told me that she believed her mother "took sick" after miscarrying her fourth child." The possibility that GG was suffering from postpartum depression always remained as one of many alternate possibilities because people with bipolar depression DID get out of the hospital but so did women with postpartum depression.

I found images on the internet of the Mimico Mental Asylum in New Toronto. There were individual buildings called "cottages" with wide verandas.

In 2009, I decided to join a theatre group called Etobicoke Players. I drove to the building where they held the plays, an early 1900s building on Lakeshore Boulevard in Toronto. I parked the car in a parking lot and looked straight ahead out the front windshield and saw a row of buildings. I remember saying out loud "Oh my god! They're still standing." I knew immediately what I was looking at. (Figures 25 & 26)

Another question I kept wondering about: Who was paying for all this mental health care?

Even though universal health care was introduced in Saskatchewan, Canada in 1947, the provinces didn't come to an agreement until January 1, 1961, eleven months after GG died. Prior to this, it was the Hospitals for the Insane Act that laid out the financial obligations for the family. The parents or friends needed to enter into an agreement for payment. Also, since GG had not resided in Widdifield Township for one year, the hospital could go to her previous place of residence ⁶⁰, which would have been New York State, USA. Otherwise, payment would come out of her estate and all she had was her land ownership.

This sheds light on why an Ontario Public Trustee appeared on the sale of the Widdifield property.

A Shocking Experience

I know the experience of being cardioverted for Atrial Fibrillation – twice. The first time I was given Fentanyl and the second time, Ketamine. Cardioversion is the process of sticking electrical pads on your chest, sedating you for a very brief period and shocking your heart back into rhythm.

I asked the doctor why I needed such strong pain relief at all if I was being sedated. The answer was that even though I was asleep and the voltage was low, it was an electric shock nonetheless and would be painful.

There have been many times that I’ve wondered what happened to GG in the mental asylum. What treatments was she subjected to so she could go home when she still had a home to go to? The 1930s was a time when electroconvulsive therapy, or ECT, was a new and budding treatment for depression. The doctors were experimenting with the joules, what worked and what didn’t work. They did not use sedation or pain killers.⁵⁹

The fight against schizophrenia brought out the theory that seizures and schizophrenia could not exist together, so if the doctors could cause a seizure, the schizophrenia would be gone. This ended up being 100% not true and the side effects of medically induced seizures were bad. In the 1930s, a doctor, seeing that electroshock used on pigs before being butchered caused a calming effect, concluded that its use on humans could bring about the same result.

So, ECT began to be used to induce seizures and convulsions, and the treatment did indeed help patients with depression. Many patients reported a positive outcome. However, the treatment caused memory loss and it was later concluded that the positive outcome reports were brought about by the patients not remembering the treatment or the pre-treatment condition. The risks of severe cognitive and thinking skills impairment were high. Also, the high voltage shock caused tissue damage. The practice ended up being misused by staff needing to “control” the patients.

ECT was never totally abandoned. In April 2025, I learned from a friend that someone she knew, who suffered from bipolar depression for years, recently went through a new type of

ECT treatment – the new shock treatment. Eighteen sessions under sedation, three times per week for six weeks, the woman claims that, along with medication, she is cured.

This brings me back to GG's state of health at the time of her death at the age of 62 - old age emphysema, hardening of the arteries, blood clot in the lung and bed sores. Then add to this, the words from someone at the hospital when Uncle Phill tried to visit his mother in the late 1940s – she was “too far gone.”

Annie Gauthier

In the fall of 2024, I was sitting in my living room with select pages I had printed of the 1931 Toronto census spread out in front of me.

My cable and internet router were giving me trouble, yet again. Instead of staring at the LEDs, I began examining page 13 from the census where I discovered GG's name listed among the patients at the Lakeshore Mental Asylum. A week prior, I took a Toronto streetcar east on Lake Shore Boulevard to the grounds of the asylum which is now the Humber College Lakeshore Campus. I walked around the outside of the buildings and inside of two of the cottages. Maybe one of them was where GG had lived.

Lost in my thoughts of life in an asylum, I hadn't realized that the television had kicked back into broadcasting but it was just background noise to me.

As I reread line 48 of page 13 of the census ³(Figure 7), the question resonating was "What I don't understand is why she would have been committed to the Lakeshore Asylum so far from her home?" Unexpectedly, a voice replied, "There's only two ways someone was committed: by getting the signatures of two doctors or by a court order if the person was deemed to be a danger to themselves or others." It was clear to me which circumstance GG's commitment fell under.

I quickly pushed pause on the remote and stared at the screen. It was a CBC program called *The Knowing* ² about the search for an Indigenous woman, Annie Gauthier, who had been committed to the asylum and died there around 1934.

"Are you kidding me?" I said out loud.

I thumbed through the pages and documents I had accumulated over the last 40 years on GG, frustratingly few considering.

I ran my finger down the census page reading the names. Lillian Ruth Brown, age 25, Irish; Albert Forsythe, age 65, English; Ida Jean Johnson, age 17, Irish; Annie Gauthier, age 65, Indian.³ I got a chill.

I pushed PLAY on the remote and finished watching the program. Annie died three years after the 1931 census, one of the causes being stomach gangrene according to the program. Damn! She was buried in an unmarked grave in the asylum's cemetery in Toronto. I asked my grandmother the same question Annie's great-great-granddaughter asked her ancestor: *How could this have happened to you? And so far from home?*

Meanwhile, Back In London

There is another mystery that never stopped nagging at my brain. Who was the biological mother of Phyllis Vera Peters?

There was only one way of getting answers to the question of who Phyllis Vera Peters was. I had to find descendants, get the family gossip and find that elusive box of memorabilia that had to have landed somewhere. This led me to the Cannings in London, England.

Although the census has a 100-year viewing moratorium, electoral lists are all public. I was sure that Ellen and Edith Peters would be dead ends because I didn't know who they married. But surprisingly, they continued to show up on the electoral lists, first with Hannah (their mother), then, when Hannah died, they moved in with Phyllis (their "sister") and her husband, Bernard Bramwell Thorpe. I found the birth of a son, Philip, to Phyllis and Bernard. But Philip disappeared from the records and another child, Brenda, began showing up in the Thorpe family. In later years, after Bernard's death, Phyllis and Edith both continued to live with Brenda and her husband David Canning.

As a recap, Phyllis Vera Peters was registered as a sister of GG and the daughter of Hannah, father dead. Phyllis married Bernard Bramwell Thorpe and their two children were Philip, who died as a baby, and Brenda who married David Canning.

Brenda and David had five children, three of them being Paul, Suzan and Shelly. ⁵⁸

On Facebook, I found Paul Canning and messaged him. Since I assumed that women were more likely to keep ancestral memorabilia, I asked Paul to ask his sister Suzan to message me.

Within a few days, Suzan and I connected and to my delight, she had the elusive box of her grandmother's things. She sent me pictures of Phyllis, who, at first glance, I thought was Aunt Jean. I couldn't believe it! (Figures 18 & 19)

Suzan said that Phyllis's son Philip was a "sickly" baby and died not long after birth. Phyllis and Bernard then adopted Brenda. Suzan fully disclosed that she and her siblings were not blood related to the Thorpes or the Peters. But then she also relayed the family gossip that

Edith made a death (Figure 11) bed confession – that Brenda was “*true family and not an outsider*”. This was interpreted by the Cannings to mean that Brenda was the biological child of Edith and it became “an open secret that Aunt Edie was my mum's mum”, Suzan wrote.

In my mind, it was part of the family code – to adopt illegitimate into the family. I sent Suzan pictures of Mom, Aunt Jean and Uncle Phill in his military uniform. Suzan’s response to this made my heart jump. “I’ve seen that picture before!” referring to Uncle Phill’s picture. And then promised to retrieve the box that had been put back into the attic and go through it more carefully, once they were finished their move to a home. She indicated that Shelly may had something I would be interested in – Aunt Edie’s scrapbook.

Within days, I was staring at a sketch of GG that Shelly described as being drawn by Edith. I was thrilled. (Figure 20) I knew the source of the sketch as soon as I saw the Mona Lisa smile. And there was the distinctive “F” in GG’s signature. I am 99% sure this was drawn by GG. The sketch shows earrings that are not discernable in the photograph. Written on the drawing is “USA 1921” which created a mystery but perhaps was a clue into two things: the timing of GG’s crossing into the border before her marriage and when the portrait picture was taken.

I couldn’t believe that I now had a full image of the cropped picture Mom kept on her dresser. Mom always felt this was her mother’s passport picture, but the dated sketch reveals that the picture was taken after GG’s immigration to North America.

Shelly then found the full original photo. (Figure 21) GG’s hands were exactly like Mom’s. It’s signed “Your’s, Loving Daughter”. And again, there was the distinctive “F” in the signature, the same one on the sketch and on the marriage registration. Could this be her wedding picture?

Shelly promised to go through the scrapbook, but she was busy. Months later after not hearing from her or Suzan, I sent a Facebook message. The response was their father had died over Christmas and the family was in mourning and Suzan was in the hospital.

I expressed condolences and waited, watching for Facebook messages. When the announcement was made that Suzan had died, my heart sank. I expressed condolences to Shelly and Paul, waited and watched. Months later another announcement appeared on

Facebook – Suzan’s husband, Mark committed suicide. The family was indeed in turmoil and my desperation grew to get whatever I could out of that memorabilia box but my hands were tied and I had no options.

Paul messaged months later that he had the box which he said contained “so many photos”, he’d need a few days off work to go through them all and scan them. He sent scans of Phyllis’s wedding and one of GG, age 20, likely her true passport picture. (Figure 22)

In the summer of 2024, I offered to pay for Shelly’s DNA to be tested through Ancestry. After some cajoling, she agreed and it showed she had no DNA connection to me, proving that Shelly's mother Brenda Thorpe was indeed adopted from **outside** the family and not “real family” as Edith’s deathbed confession had been interpreted. By January 2025, I badgered Shelly into pulling out Edith’s scrapbook once more and having a third look for any clues of GG. According to Shelly, all that is in the scrapbook are pictures of film and TV stars.

Paul had stopped communicating. Every few months I sent him a message and finally in October 2025, he closed the door with a response that indicated that there was nothing of interest to me in the box.

PART TWO - John Gallson

In August 2025, Carol and I drove to Mattawa, Ontario, to visit my mother's half-sister, Barbara. She was 90 years old and we wanted to hear her memories of Grampa Gallson and his second wife, Mary.

To our delight, Aunt Barb brought out several photo albums that were an unorganized collection of hers, her mother's and my grandfather's pictures. As I went through the albums, capturing images with my cell phone, I came across one that made me stop cold.

"Carol, look at this picture. You won't believe it!" It was of a man on a Velocipede titled "1919 CN Fire Ranger"! (Figure 36)

"Oh my god - that's incredible!" Carol said. "I can't tell if that's Grampa, but that's definitely his picture, look at the date - 1919." We proceeded to tell a puzzled Aunt Barb about our adventure the previous day while we were in North Bay. We visited the North Bay Museum with its huge railroad exhibit and we took pictures of ourselves sitting on a Velocipede. We'd never seen one before and just thought of it as a fun thing to do.

The tale that was passed down to us about our grandfather was, as a teenager, he stowed away on a British freighter and made his way to Canada. This, I discovered, was only close to being true. There was no stowing away unless stowing meant not telling your family and likely not informing the Russian government.

My own memories of Grampa are very sparse. He smoked a pipe and he said god-damn a lot in his broken English. Everything was god-damn-this and god-damn-that, but he said it like it was just a part of the sentence. "I went to the god-damn store and bought some god-damn butter... I milked the god-damn cow and had some god-damn supper..."

Mom remembered having a dog when she was a child and they weren't allowed to feed the dog at the table, but Grampa would sneak food off his plate to a waiting mouth under his dinner plate saying, "Take that, god-damn-ya!"

Knowing some history of Estonia and my grandfather's backstory is important in forming the full picture of my grandfather, why he thought the way he did, what motivated him and in the end, what pushed him into suspicion and silence.

Johannes Õunpuu, his birth name, was born in Mustjala County, on Saaremaa Island, Estonia, an isolated island facing the Baltic Sea. (Figure 27) In official Estonian records, Grampa's birthdate is November 25, 1896. However, he consistently reported his birthday to be November 13. In February 1918, after he'd left Estonia, the country adopted the Gregorian calendar and 13 days were added to all prior birthdates to make up for an 11-minute per year drift from the Julian calendar.

In 1896, the country was still a territory of Imperial Russia. Czar Nicholas II had just become the emperor after the death of his father Alexander III in May of that year. There was tension between the wealthy German minority and nobility who "hindered the russification of the country and Estonia continued to serve as an outpost of Western culture." This is a quote from a booklet sent to me by Kaido, my Estonian cousin. I was surprised to learn that Estonians are not ethnically or linguistically related to Russians, Germans, Latvians or Lithuanians, all of whom are Slavic, Germanic and Baltic origin. Estonians are closely related to Nordic peoples, especially the Finns and descendants of Vikings.^{70 71}

Mom told us to never say Grampa was from Russia or was Russian. That was a firm rule in our house.

One of the most intriguing things about 23andMe was their DNA matching to Historical DNA from archeological digs around the world. So when ancient Viking DNA matched my DNA, I didn't even have to question that it came from my maternal grandfather.

Grampa was a typically well educated Estonian where elementary school was free and compulsory. While Russia's illiteracy rate was over 70 percent, while Estonia's was under four percent.⁷³ During the 1940s and 1950s, Grampa wrote many letters to Eduard, his brother, which I had translated into English. My translator, Ellen, was impressed with Grampa's writing and said she could tell he was well educated. He also had beautiful penmanship. My mother thought the letters would likely have been written in secret, as Mary, Grampa's second wife, forbade him from speaking or communicating in Estonian.

Only after closely examining the envelopes, did Grampa's means of circumventing Mary's eyes reveal itself. More on that later.

At the time Grampa left his homeland, Estonia and half of Latvia were sometimes called Lifland or Luuimaa in Estonian.⁷⁴ In one of Grampa's military documents, he claims his birthplace as Arensberg, Lifland, which was previously Kuressaare until the Russian occupation.

Estonian peasants got their surnames between 1822-1835. In fact, the 1826 Estonian census is the first one where peasants are listed with surnames. They were previously known by the farms they lived on. Also because Estonian documents were often written by Germans or Russians, the surname Õunpuu was misspelled as Ounpu or Aunpuu or Aunpu because in the Russian or German language, there's no letter for Õ.⁷⁵

It seemed next to impossible to not only locate the Estonian documents I needed, but then I couldn't read them. They were written in Estonian or German. Luckily, I connected with a relative, Maale Jaagola, in Estonia who went to the archives at the University of Taartu, retrieved documents, translated them and mailed them to me. Maale only asked that I reimburse him for his costs.

Grampa was the oldest of nine children of Mihkel Õunpuu and Leen Toompuu. Two of the children died as babies which was sadly common at the time. What is a little different is that the next child to be born after the death of the baby, was given the same "christian" name as the one who died. So Grampa had two brothers named August and two brothers named Eduard.

When Grampa left Estonia at the age of 16, he left behind two sisters, Aliise age 2 (Figures 30 & 31), Juuli age 8 (Figure 40), and two brothers Juulius age 9 (Figure 32) and Kaarl age 12 (Figure 39). My grandfather had pictures of Juuli, Juulius and Kaarl with their birth and death years on them. All in all, Leen Toompuu had lived through the deaths of four children, before dying in 1932.⁷⁶

On Saaremaa Island where Grampa was born, surnames assigned or chosen were based on many different elements including nature and thus my ancestors chose Õunpuu meaning "apple tree"; a compound of õun (apple) and puu (tree). Ellen told me over tea one day that

my great-grandmother's surname, Toompuu, is based on a blooming tree in Estonia similar to Canada's dogwood tree. ⁷⁷

In a 1988 letter from Kaido, ⁷⁸ he says Grampa "lived a short time in Tallinn and then escaped on board a ship to England." It is interesting that Kaido referred to Grampa's departure as an escape.

Documents show that in 1913, before the Russian revolution, Johannes Õunpuu, age 16, ⁷⁹ was recruited by Aleksander Matt, a fellow Estonian born in Arensburg, who at the age of 19 had already made several ocean crossings, always with a different group. ⁸⁰ On June 13, the S.S. Columbia made its way from Finland to Glasgow, carrying Estonians, Finns and Russians whose destination was "CPR, Chapleau, Ontario", Canada. On June 16 the ship arrived at Ellis Island, New York. ⁸¹ The ship's manifest states Grampa was able to read and write English. While this may have been true, he couldn't speak English. He had \$25 and his destination was a "friend", Johannes Lonn, in Chapleau.

I have no proof that Grampa ever made it to Chapleau, as my enquiries to CP Rail were dead ends. They claim they never kept any of those records. Canadian Pacific Railway were huge supporters of the war effort and encouraged their workers to sign up, offering a six-month wage package to full time workers and their jobs back upon their return from the war. All this brings me to the conclusion he never made it there, otherwise, why would he not go back to the CPR. ⁸² By the time Grampa enlisted, he would have had three years with the railroad, qualifying him for the generous incentive.

Sometime before 1916, Grampa changed his name from Johannes Õunpuu to John Edward Gaalson, which morphed over the years to Gaallson, then Gallson. There is no Estonian word "Gaalson" and even though the suffix "son" was observed in Estonia as being "son of", the word "gaal" means nothing. ⁸³ Also, in the Estonian birth registry, ⁸⁴ there's no indication that Grampa had a second name, and if he did, it wouldn't have been Edward. John's youngest brother was Eduard, which leads me to conclude Grampa's second name was a fabrication as well. According to the Vital Statistics from Tallinn, none of the Õunpuu family had second names.

World War I

In 1916, Grampa made his way to Webbwood, Ontario where he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Army on March 10. On August 8, he began to send \$15 per month back to his father, Mihkel, in Estonia. He reported his trade as “Lumberjack”, not CPR worker. He weighed 155 pounds. He disembarked the S. S. Metagama, the same ship on which GG immigrated, in Liverpool on August 19, went through a battery of Anti-Typhoid inoculations, but was diagnosed with mumps and parotitis on October 2. By October 25, he had been misdiagnosed with Rubella which ended up being gonorrhoea. The next day, he bequeathed all his estate to a Miss Gladys Hall.⁸⁵

Between August 19, 1916 and December, 1918 Grampa had mumps, three rounds of gonorrhoea, syphilis and a shrapnel wound in the head. He fought at Vimy Ridge, France and in the Battle of Passchendaele in Ypres, Belgium. Battling venereal diseases came with painful shots of arsenic, mercury and galyl, which was also used for malaria. His medical logs read as if the army just got fed up with him and sent him home on the S. S. Olympic back to Canada. Three times he was discharged from the British hospital as “cured” of syphilis.

A doctor at the hospital writes that they thought Grampa was “mentally slow” likely because he was Scandinavian and didn’t speak English.⁸⁶ But Grampa learned, perhaps while recuperating there, that he could use his charm and good looks to enamor young ladies to help him navigate English speaking society.

In the early 1900s, there was virtually only one cure for syphilis. A relatively new discovery known as the “606 Compound” or Salvarsan⁸⁸ but throughout Grampa’s detailed medical logs, there is no mention of him being treated with this. Civilian treatments for syphilis could cost between \$300 and \$1,000, which was out of reach for many patients.⁸⁹ Some hospitals refused to admit patients with syphilis because there was such stigma surrounding it, and funding for public clinics was cut. Penicillin was not used for venereal diseases until the mid 1940s.

Without being treated with Salvarsan, Grampa was not yet cured, but there was another golden opportunity for Grampa to seek treatment for free.

Toronto had a hospital specifically for WWI soldiers returning with syphilis, the Military Base Hospital on Gerrard Street, the former Toronto General Hospital.⁹⁰ If Grampa was forced into this hospital upon his return to Canada, perhaps it was here that Salvarsan would have been used.

I ordered the admission documents from September 1918 to December 1919. I wanted to find his name so badly amongst the hundreds of soldiers who came back with syphilis and gonorrhoea that I checked three times through the 15 multipage documents. It was with disappointment that I had to admit that Grampa never took advantage of this. And truly, it made complete sense to me that if he was released three times from the British hospital as cured, why would he think otherwise.

It was interesting going through the hundreds of names, many treated for influenza but mostly for venereal disease. They were discharged either “to duty” or as “invalids” perhaps testifying to the success rate of Salvarsan.

He was 22 years old, 5’ 9”, blue eyes - a “Lumberman” with his regimental number tattooed on his right forearm. His bad English, head wound and perhaps an unwillingness to talk about it, is the likely reason why his obituary merely says he was wounded at Passchendaele with no mention of Vimy Ridge. His granddaughter, Deb Ranger, shared a memory about touching Grampa’s tattoo and asking about it. His response was to pull his sleeve down and say “Never mind.”

Grampa received the British War Medal and Victory Medal.⁸⁷ These medals are said to be on display in the Royal Canadian Legion 254 in Mattawa, Ontario where Grampa was a charter member. If they ever made it to the Legion, they never made it to the wall of honour - perhaps still sitting in a drawer somewhere.

When Grampa returned from Europe on the S. S. Olympic in 1918, his “rank” was sapper. My brother Wayne emailed me in November 2021 recounting a movie he watched where the sappers were pushing bombs with string attached under barbed wire with long poles. The

string was to trigger the bombs and blow up the fence, however many times the soldier himself was blown up. ¹²⁶

The pictures of Grampa in his American uniform (Figures 42 & 43) were thought to be his WWI pictures until my sister stumbled across a 52nd Battalion website in 2010 managed by Lt. Tal Fisher in Thunder Bay. On a mission to have Grampa's name included in the website's database as a member of the 52nd Battalion, she emailed Lt. Fisher all the pictures of Grampa. Lt. Fisher's response included the fact that the uniforms Grampa was wearing in the pictures were NOT Canadian, but American.

He also pointed out that the diamond patch on a sleeve indicated he was in the 5th Division, the low chevrons said he had served overseas for two and a half years and the high chevrons were that of a Corporal.

Grampa was never deployed while in the US Army, he was not in the 5th Division, not a corporal, and was only in the US army for 9 months. So it seems Grampa had all his US army photos taken using borrowed uniforms with bonus badges, ribbons and medals. He was awarded only two medals: British War Medal and the British Victory Medal. The cross medal on the uniform looks like a US Marine marksmanship medal but he was never in the Marine's and beside "marksmanship skill" on his American Enlistment document, it says "none".

In August 2025, during that visit with Aunt Barb, I finally found a picture of Grampa in his Canadian uniform. (Figure 41) He was twenty years old when he enlisted but he looks like a boy. Yet, in the US army fatigue pictures, which were taken after his return from service in France and Belgium, he looks like a man.

Post War & Marriage

On December 16, 1920, Grampa headed for Wheeling, West Virginia where he joined the US Army as a Private and declared he was born in Finland, he'd **never** had gonorrhea, **never** been treated by a doctor and **never** been in the hospital, **never** saw action.⁹² There is not one indication on his US Army documentation that he'd served with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France and Belgium. They did notice "119" tattooed on his arm so it's puzzling why there's no mention of his Canadian service in WWI. They gave him \$90 for signing up for three years.

According to my mother's half sister Hilda, Grampa may also have been stationed at the Louisville Military Base, Indiana. Uncle Phill wrote to the U.S. Army, asking for Grampa's records. The reply said that due to a fire, all those records had been destroyed. It wasn't until January 10, 2023 that the National Personnel Records Center wrote to tell me that only the personnel records from Hubbard - Z were completely destroyed in a fire and they were able to "reconstruct" Grampa's records using "alternative record sources."⁹³

On the same day, on December 16, 1920, Grampa began the process of becoming an American citizen by initiating a two-step process taking a minimum of five years and a maximum of seven years to obtain his U.S. Naturalization. After living in the United States for two years, Grampa could file a *Declaration of Intention*⁹⁴ to become a citizen. He reports his birth date as November 13, 1896, as opposed to November 12, that he was born in Arensburg, Finland, Russia, and that he had a scar on his nose. (What happened to the shrapnel wound scar on his head! But then again, he did claim to have never been in the hospital.) After three additional years, he could *petition for naturalization* after which a certificate would be issued.

While in hospital in England, he willed his "estate" to Miss Gladys Hall. When he lived in Wheeling, West Virginia in January 1921, he indicated that a Mrs. Nora Tucker of Mystic, Irwin, Georgia was his emergency contact in his U.S. Army documents.⁹⁶ In the 1920 Irwin County census, Nora Tucker was a 22 year old widow living with her father and siblings on a farm.⁹⁷ How he met her, no one will ever know. One year later, Grampa married Miss Florence Peters in Manhattan.

He was sending part of his pay home to his father in Estonia and yet the people he named as beneficiary and emergency contact were English speaking women he'd known briefly.

Even though he wasn't on active duty, and had enlisted in the American Army, he had to keep the Canadian Army apprised as to his whereabouts. One of those "change of address" documents, dated November 1921, puts Grampa at 165 East 128th St., New York City.⁹⁸ (Figure 24) In 1920, this address was rented by a Finnish widow by the name of Sophia Altonen, who rented out rooms to three Finnish male boarders.⁹⁹ This building was a mere 30-minute street car trip or horse and buggy ride through Central Park to the Hotel Lorraine where a certain English lady worked and lived.¹⁰⁰ At the time of his marriage to GG, March 1922, Grandpa's address was R. F. D. #1, Paterson, NJ (Rural Fire Department route).

Being in New York City anytime between 1920 to 1933, was likely a very exciting time. The city was under prohibition resulting in the city experiencing a thriving underground alcohol trade, with numerous speakeasies and bootlegging operations flourishing. While prohibition was enforced, it was inconsistent and often corrupt, with the NYPD reluctant to fully implement the ban.¹⁰³

It had been over five years since he'd been initially infected with syphilis, putting him into the "latent" stages, during which the instances of transmission are rare but to be honest, Grampa passing this onto GG can never be ruled out 100%. The symptoms of neurosyphilis mimics bipolar depression and manic episodes.¹⁰¹

Dr. M. Geoffrey Miller in his book *Syphilis Treatment During WWI*, described an incident where, in 1986, he diagnosed a woman with tertiary syphilis that she had contracted from her husband after he returned from WWI, sixty-seven years prior.¹⁰²

A picture of Grampa wearing a suit and tie prompts the question, (Figures 44, 45 & 47) what's the occasion? Is it just a coincidence that both Grampa and GG had beautiful portrait pictures taken at around the same time? "USA 1921" and "F. Gallson (nee Peters)" are written on a sketch of GG's portrait picture. It made sense that if they were married in March 1922, they likely arranged to be married sometime in 1921. Then again, they were married at Manhattan city hall, which could have been a very rushed, last minute, impetuous decision.

When I first saw this picture of Grampa, I was hit with a feeling of déjà vu. Something about it looked familiar and as I browsed through all the images of him, there's one in Toronto in 1919 with two women and another man. He's dressed exactly the same: suit, shirt, tie and the lapel pin (Figure 46), something I hadn't even noticed before. The people he's with are unknown and neither of the women are GG. In 1919, GG was not yet in Canada. Were all the pictures taken in Toronto 1919?

By January 1923, Grampa and GG were in Waterville, Maine where Jeannette Ellen was born and remained there until at least April 15, 1923 when Aunt Jean was baptized.¹⁰⁴

In November 1924, the U.S. Department of Labor (Bureau of Naturalization) wrote to Grampa confirming the receipt of his application and of his intention and requested \$1.00, which Grampa sent with an undated note and a return address of Zolfo Springs, Florida.

Mom was born just down the highway from Zolfo Springs in Wauchula, Florida, January 1925.¹⁰⁷ As mentioned earlier, Mom's birth registration had mysterious mistakes. GG's name was wrong, Grampa's country of birth is mangled and he's recorded as being a "farmer" and not the orchard orange picker that my mother told me he was. GG's name was recorded as "Fannie"! GG had to get an affidavit signed by the doctor correcting the spelling of Grampa's birth country and her name to Flora (not Florence!). The letter with the corrections was mailed to GG, not Grampa.¹⁰⁸

Phillip John was born in March 1926 in Zolfo Springs. While still there, Grampa received a letter dated April 6, 1927, confirming the receipt of the \$1.00 fee and warning Grampa that his petition of naturalization would expire on December 16, 1927, exactly 7 years after he originally applied.¹⁰⁹

A series of pictures shows Aunt Jean and my mother in front of an older vehicle. Mom looks to be about two, dating the picture to around 1927 in Florida. I'm very positive that the dress Aunt Jean is wearing is the same dress Mom is wearing in the later picture.

My mother wrote on one of the pictures that it's 1930 in Florida. However, if the picture was taken in Florida, it would be 1928 or before because in 1928, they had moved to Endicott, NY. Aunt Jean looks to be about five, Uncle Phill about two and Mom about three.

I believe all these pictures were taken at the same time and that the picture-taking-session may have been instigated by Grampa's shiny new Model-T. The children are wearing the same clothes in all the pictures and may have been taken on their trip from Florida to Endicott, NY. (Figures 50, 51, 52 & 53)

In 1928, John Gallson was listed at 200 North Street (current building built in 1960 according to Realtor.com), Endicott, NY, in the city directory as a tanner ¹¹⁰ and in 1929 at 206 North Street (currently an empty lot according to Google Street View) as a "shwkr" (shoemaker). (Figures 54, 55 & 56) ¹¹¹

On a city map of Endicott from June 1918, I found 200 North Street, and out of sheer curiosity I virtually navigated up the street where I saw a very large pink rectangle where I zoomed in to see what "on earth" that could be. And there it was: the Endicott-Johnson Tannery and Shoe Factory!

The Gallson family was only a few blocks away from one of the biggest shoe factories in the world at that time. ¹¹² This company provided medical care and tremendous, innovative, benefits for its employees including company shares and subsidized housing.

Websites that chronicle the Endicott-Johnson Tannery and Shoe Company have many pictures of the tannery section from 1930, the year after the Gallsons left, which looks extremely grueling - especially if you are an animal lover or a vegan.

I wrote to Syracuse University which has a huge E-J Tannery archive. Unfortunately, the personnel documents are from 1931 and forward, after the Gallsons left Endicott for Canada.

Peter Serko describes E-J as:

The scope of benefits EJ offered their employees and the community was staggering. I'm sure I'm missing a few: two hospitals, a golf course, amusement parks complete with carousels, a racetrack, several pools, medical centers (free to employees and their families), a food market, bowling alleys, and recreation centers. ¹¹³

The present building at 200 North Street was built in 1960. To date, I have not found any images representing this address as it would have been in 1930.

There's no documentation that Grampa was denied naturalization and the documents are all available online for viewing. Did the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company have a rule that foreigners needed to be naturalized? Again, Grampa's next move opens many questions.

The Power of Land Ownership

On May 23, 1929, Grampa and GG bought a parcel of land in Widdifield Township, Nipissing District. Parcel number 1279 was the east half of the northwest quarter of Lot 15, Concession B. ^{116 114 47} The purchase was from Hugh Dignam, an electrical engineer and WWI lieutenant from Toronto. After a search through Lt. Dignam's army records, I could find no connection to Grampa. So how Grampa found the property is still a mystery.

The fatal choice was made – leave a massively successful company ⁵² with health care and shareholding employees in Endicott, NY with a cutting edge mental institution, abandon his US Naturalization application and move to a rural Ontario farm.

The driving time in a Model-T Ford from Endicott to Trout Mills at 65-70 km per hour (40-45 mph), would have been about eight hours not including the stop at the border and the children's potty breaks. The Gallsons left Endicott and crossed the US-Canada border on July 6, 1929. GG lasted six months in a 40-acre piece of heaven they bought for \$140.00. (Figure 58) ⁴⁸

In October 1929, the stock market crashed and the Great Depression began when the value of goods dropped especially in the commodity-based sectors such as farming, mining and logging according to an article on canada.ca website. ⁴⁹ There couldn't have been a worse time for Grampa to decide to make a living as a farmer and lumberjack.

The 1931 Widdifield census confirms Grampa was the “owner” of the 40-acre farm with its \$300 valued house. ⁵¹

Mom remembered living in that little house in Trout Mills. After it rained, there was flooding in the cellar, water that she could see through the holes in the floor. The children would drop little pieces of wood into the holes and watch them float and make a game of bombarding each other's “ships”.

On July 15, the Gallsons registered the Widdifield property with the Land titles office. GG lasted six months in the little piece of heaven before she had a mental breakdown.

As a reminder, GG was entered into the population of the Lakeshore Mental Asylum on December 21, 1929. All three children remember their mother being taken out and away. As well, all three remember being split into temporary homes, but they could not have been in those homes for very long, perhaps only weeks as will be revealed in Part Three.

Who alerted the authorities? A neighbour of the Gallsons, a person who stood out in my mother's memory, for neither good or bad reasons, was Duncan McBeth, a town councilor. It is unlikely that the Gallsons had a telephone so someone had to have witnessed, seeing or hearing, GG's breakdown which I cannot believe was a one-sided confrontation.

Later, the adult children would hail their father as a hero who made the choice and effort to bring them all back together under the same roof because the alternative would have been separation, foster care and adoption. Uncle Phill seemed to have a memory that a family wanted to adopt only him, and not the girls, but Grampa wouldn't allow it. Who would have a "waiting list" of adoptive or foster families? The Children's Aid Society.

Sometime between December 21, 1929 and January 1930, Grampa bought an advertisement in the Toronto Star looking for domestic help. By a stroke of fate, Mary Morrison, desperate for an escape for her and her young son, answered the ad. ¹¹⁷

This is what I'm guessing happened next.

Grampa and Mary arranged a meeting and it's probable that Mary requested that she and two-year-old Donald meet Jean, Joan and Phillip in the hotel room in Toronto. Neither Grampa or Mary had any money, therefore Grampa had to drive to Toronto to bring Mary back. So Grampa went to the children's temporary homes arranged by the CAS, removed them and drove them to Toronto for the meeting. CAS was alerted and suddenly Grampa was hiding from the authorities.

Part Three will reveal what happened until the summer of 1930, when the Town council began publishing in the newspaper full lists of residents that owed money for road maintenance, Grampa's name included. In July he owed \$12, in August he owed \$6 and in December he owed \$9. ¹¹⁸

As an interesting side note, Duncan McBeth was the councillor who made the motion for the collection of money owing.

Grampa and GG likely put every penny they had into buying that 40-acre farm for \$140. But sometime after the 1931 census was taken in June, the Gallsons disappeared into neighbouring Papineau Township leaving GG behind.

This advertisement showed up in the August 12, 1931 issue of the North Bay Nugget newspaper.

FOR SALE OR RENT – 40 ACRE farm, 4 miles from North Bay and buildings. Write to J. Gallson, **Mattawa**, Ont. (Figure 62) ¹¹⁹

Was there another reason why he left behind 40 acres of property before he sold it? Something wasn't making sense. Why was he trying to hide and who was he hiding from?

On September 14, 1931, Harvey Burrows, a **merchant** from North Bay, registered an “interest” in the property “in agreement of a mortgage” dated August 1, 1931. ¹²⁰ Harvey Burrows was the owner and operator of Burrows Country Store. His son would become the mayor of North Bay in 1995.

In researching the Burrows Country Store, Harvey's granddaughter Debbie writes in an article, “I remember stories about the horse-drawn wagons and how they used to load up supplies at the store to take into the lumber camps”. ¹²¹

The property took a year to sell, but perhaps worth the wait, as in July 1932, the parcel was sold to Helen Newby for \$500, but there was a catch. The property was jointly owned by Grampa **and GG**, so the sale was overseen by A. N. Middleton, her “Statutory Committee, Ontario Public Trustee”. ¹²² How much of the \$500 had to go to GG's upkeep is unknown. (Figure 63)

In August of that year, another little advertisement showed up in the Toronto Star:

MARRIED man with family, willing to take full charge of farm. J. Gallson, **Mattawa**, Ontario (Figure 61) ¹²⁴

Where in Papineau were the Gallsons between 1931 and 1933?

Somehow Grampa managed to scrape together \$10 to become one of the original chartered members of No. 254 Royal Canadian Legion in Mattawa in February 1933.¹²³

It wasn't until August 1940 that Grampa bought the Papineau farm for \$300 from Felix and Florence Bellaire.¹²⁵ Mary told Barbara that Grampa went to Bellaire's store and purchased the farm, much to Mary's dismay who wanted a piece of property closer to town.

This 1940 land titles transaction leads me to conclude that the Gallsons must have lived and rented the Papineau house prior to buying it. Mom's and Uncle Phill's memories are all at the Papineau house, that they could not have lived in Gilligan's Shack for nine years.

My brother remembers Grampa sitting in a rocking chair and growing his own tobacco which he hung to dry in his kitchen. He had one cow and some chickens. Grampa also showed Wayne his Passchendaele shrapnel scar on the left side of his head. Grampa was a "faller" in the bush, meaning he cut the trees.

Any other contact or communication with Grampa was in passing. A few years before his death, around 1977, Aunt Jean went to visit him in a rooming house in Mattawa where he was living alone and was appalled by his living conditions. She moved him to her home in North Bay to live out the rest of his life.

Grampa told Aunt Jean that GG had two married sisters in England. Well, she did have two sisters but they never married and she also had two brothers. Grampa also stated that Aunt Jean's daughter's red hair was like GG's, but GG's hair was brown. If these accounts are true, Grampa had either lost memories or he really knew very little about GG, not even her true name or birthdate.

Grampa's service in World War I as a sapper would forever change him especially after suffering a shrapnel wound to his head, possibly while doing his "job" as Wayne described, and contracting an incurable venereal disease involving excruciating treatments. His English was so poor, the doctors thought he was "mentally dull", his wife, and mother of his children, was hospitalized with an "incurable" psychosis that he couldn't help or pay for, his siblings were either dead or begging for help (as you'll read in The Letters) that he couldn't give. Is it any surprise that this man withdrew into himself, isolating into the forests of Nipissing and Algoma Districts or in an abandoned shack in Mattawa? The word used by Mary to her

daughter was that Grampa was “silent” ¹²⁷ and yet, the letters to his family back in Estonia, in his own language and his letters in English to Mom, were very “newsy”.

Missing

The North Bay Nugget article on the previous page from December 13, 1947 stated that John Gallson allegedly got up on November 30, 1947 and disappeared from his Papineau County home. (Figure 64) The article says Mary thought he had gone into the bush to work for his “employer” and reported him missing two weeks later, on December 13th. It's also interesting that Mary told the paper and the police that Grampa could be suffering from amnesia, caused by a shrapnel head injury during WWI. ¹²⁸ By reporting this, did Mary inadvertently reveal that Grampa's wartime head wound had left him with more than a superficial scar? Which begs the question, if he was suffering from amnesia, how long had this been going on?

Grampa's letter to Mom in December 1948 expressed his wish not to be found. ¹²⁹ What Mary didn't know at the time, was that Grampa had purposely disappeared and was hiding out in the bush at Goulais River, Algoma. (Figure 65)

During this time, The Three Musketeers all knew where he was. Mom, Aunt Jean and Uncle Phill all wrote to him. Contrary to reports that Grampa was “silent”, below are two letters to Mom, newsy, kind, lonely and better English than some current-day high school graduates.

Date: Sunday, November 28, 1948

Place: Goulais River, % Algoma Forest

Timeline: Joan is 23 and Carol is 9 days old. Bobby (Uncle Phill) is 22 and has not yet met Aunt Marian or gone to Korea. Grampa is 52.

Hello Joan:

Got your letter some days ago, and sure was surprised to hear from you and that yours are all well and getting along OK. So Lloyd didn't have any luck, too bad, he may have time yet. I just saw some fellows going by here this morning still going hunting. Not very many around here. Quite a few tracks through the bush. We've been having so damn much rain and snow this fall, the bush sure here is muddy. I don't yet (know) how they (are) going to saw them saw logs with all that mud on them. I've been working day work now for some time. ¹³⁰ The bush is not much good for jobbing and we have over 2

miles to walk _?_ and nights. I'm not making much, but I keep going any way. We are only 27 miles from Soo on Highway 17. Went to town last Saturday. I may go again next Saturday, take in the show in the afternoon. The bus leaves Soo 5 pm. Something to help and do away with the time over week end.

About coming down that way; well I don't know when that will be, of course I guess I could come to your place alright. No body knows me around there, but I supposed it would soon get around. Too I had a letter from Bobby some time ago. Too he is saying something about going to work for 3 months. May be he'll be wise if he did do that. He'll be making some thing any way. I don't think he'll do so good with his present job either after Xmas.

Now I guess I will bring my letter to a close. Wishing you all the best of luck and health, had a letter some time ago from Jean.

*Best wishes, from your father, **With love***

P.S. Hoping to hear from you again soon, Paw.

Date: Friday, December 17, 1948

Place: Goulais River, % Algoma Forest

Timeline: About three weeks after the letter above.

Hello Joan:

Got your letter and parcel OK and I am thanking you for it, but you shouldn't have bothered about it all. The shirt I haven't tried on yet so I don't know whether it will fit or not, I hope so anyway. The weather this way has been pretty stormy and today its [sic] bad enough. No body went out to work that's why I am writing this letter. I don't know when I will get it posted. May be not till Saturday, of course which is tomorrow. I may go to town myself yet. I don't know because we don't work here Saturday afternoon. Any way every body nearly is going home only 27 miles from Soo. So its not far to go if any one has home to go for., but when ever I'd go down I'd take the 5 pm bus back. Cost only 60 cents on the bus. I was going to send you something, but you know the way I am. I didn't know just what to get, so I am sending this. You can buy something for the kids. Anyway this is all now. Wishing you all the best of luck and health and very happy Xmas & New year and hoping to hear from you again soon.

I am as ever

Your Father

Bye bye, Paw.

The Letters

This chapter is about the letters Grampa received from and sent to his siblings in Estonia. I cannot imagine what it was like for Grampa to receive these desperate letters begging for help in the 1950s. It is enormously difficult to help others when you are in need of help yourself. While Grampa was better off in Canada than his siblings, he really had nothing to give. He would have received letters from the “home country” telling him of the death of his sister Juuli at the age of 20 then his brother Kaarl at the age of 26 and the birth and death of a baby sibling, Eduard. Grampa’s one remaining brother, also named Eduard, who was born after Grampa left Estonia, believed that Canada equaled prosperity that could be shared with family and he was undeterred in this belief.

When Grampa died, the collection of letters written by Eduard Õunpuu, Aliise Tähtvâli, August Õunpuu, and Aliide Ader made their way to Mom’s step-brother, Jackie. When Jackie found out I was researching my family’s history, he gave the letters to Mom. It felt like I had been given a window into my grandfather’s past and I would be able to learn something about my Estonian relatives. I remember staring at the letters, holding them, opening the envelopes carefully and slipping out each folded page. As I unfurled them, my heart sank with the realization that I couldn’t understand one word of Estonian.

Through the Estonian Heritage Society in Etobicoke, I found Ellen Irs, an Estonian who volunteered to translate over 50 letters. When I sent her a cheque, she sent it back.

A few months after I began corresponding with Kaido, Eduard’s son in Estonia, he sent me an amazing gift - a collection of letters Grampa had sent to his father, Eduard, enabling me to read both sides of the correspondence.

All these letters are an amazing and, at times, heart breaking look at life in Estonia during that time. An interesting excerpt from Aliise’s letter to Grampa:

Your letter was easy to understand, it was written just as we speak. I remember your letters from old. I believe those were not written as well as your writings now.

Those “letters from old” would have been fantastic to read, but it's interesting that Grampa seemed to improve his Estonian writing into the mid 1950s, but those language skills gradually declined until his last letter in 1978. Ellen noted that his writing style went from conversational to formal school writing as Grampa tried to cling to his language.

It is important to include some of the letters here in an effort to understand my grandfather’s state of mind during these years. Ellen wrote in 1992:

“It was very interesting to notice how he [Grampa] was – over so many years – getting into difficulties in expressing himself in Estonian. Pity, that he did not get in touch with any Estonians near Mattawa. ... However, these letters were very easy to translate, as they were short and within limited vocabulary. However, I admired his constant good will to keep in touch with his brother.”

It is interesting to note that only the 1946 letter from Eduard is addressed to *John Gallson, Mattawa, Ontario*. All the others were addressed specifically to *Box 306, Mattawa, Ontario*. These letters were not delivered directly to the farm where Mary was, but to a box number in town.

Grampa didn’t talk about GG to anyone except to Mary, at least that’s what I thought. After reading the letters below, I can tell that he spilled some of her story to his family back home, sadly in letters I do not have.

Eduard Õunpuu

Eduard was born September 12, 1915 in Mustjala County, Saaremaa, Estonia. (Figures 33, 34 & 35)

The August 2, 1946 letter (Figure 37) was not the first from his brother Eduard and at this time Grampa's life was either already in great turmoil or on the precipice. GG had just been transferred to St. Thomas the year before and, this is only a guess, the hospital had likely tracked him down to recover the costs of GG's upkeep.

At first I attributed the 10-year gap in correspondence to letters lost or discarded. However, only when I had the 1956 letters from Eduard translated did I realize that they both had stopped writing to each other. While I've included some letters in their entirety, I've only included excerpts from others and some I did not include at all because they were short and had no valuable information.

To Eduard (age 31); From John (age 50); August 2, 1946.

Dear brother:

I received your letter a couple of days ago and was again glad to understand that you are alive and well which makes me feel well also. Weather here is quite hot at present time and I am in the middle of hay harvesting. This year we do not have a lot of hay. In this country we do not do it by hand as it was customary in the old country. We have machinery for that purpose. Of course it all takes a lot of money to buy it all. Old father is then already quite old 83. I myself perhaps will never see these days. Presently I do not know what more to write. I have no news from here to give you.

Wishing you finally good health and much luck and remain again waiting for your reply.

Your brother

John

To John (age 60); From Eduard (age 41); July 11, 1956, Kardla, Estonia

Hello brother,

*I am writing **again** after 10 years from Estonia. When receiving this letter you might think from where it possibly comes but I am alive and well with all my family. I still reside on this small "Hiiu" island where I remained after the war. Since then 10 years have passed when I received your last letter. This was on August 2, 1946 mailed by you. Many years have gone by again and who knows if this letter reaches you or are you alive? I myself was not able to send letters from Estonia to you and during this time perhaps many things may have happened.*

I am sure you don't know that in your old country in your birthplace Saaremaa the circumstances are not the same as they were when you were there. Our father has died, as well as our mother many years ago. At home resides now our sister Alice with her small son. I live here on "Hiiu" island over 12 years. Brother Julius lives in Parnu neighbourhood and works in Bricket Factory. During the war we lost trace of brother August, presumably he was killed in action. So what are left from us are myself, brother Julius and sister Alice. You of course, do not remember much of them as well as myself.

I live and carry on some way. I work on an autobase. My wife is at home and our daughter Sirje is already 10 years old. She was not home yet when you wrote to us last time. Her birthday is in November 1946. This spring she finished 2nd term with excellent marks. I am very interested in your life there in far-away America. Do you live in the old place and where are you working?

Presumably your children are all grown up and daughters married. I cannot remember how many children you had as we have had no correspondence for a while. Maybe that you cannot read or write in your mother-tongue any more (in Estonian). Of course, you may not have met any other Estonians during your Canada period. From here, where I am living, are several Estonians residing in America who moved there after the war. From my wife's relatives several are living in America but we do not have any exchange of letters with them. My wife's cousin lives in Canada, Ontario, Toronto who wrote recently to us. We have heard that most of Estonians there live quite well and have established themselves.

I think that I do not write any more as I don't know whether this letter reaches you or are you alive. So much time has passed.

If you do receive my letter, please be so kind as to write me at this address:

Greetings from my wife and daughter,

Your brother, Eduard.

To John (age 60); From Eduard (age 41); September 2, 1956, Kardlas

Dear brother

I received your letter today and am sending my reply the same day. I am very glad that you are alive and well and you replied to my letter. I am most interested how you are doing there far away, separated from all relatives.

We have been isolated a long time from outer world therefore would like to know more of your life. You were afraid that you cannot write in Estonian and I was also afraid. But now I realize that you write quite well and all is understandable and readable to us. I hope that you will be able to write to me in the future, although it may be difficult. Who knows when you wrote in Estonian in your recent past. I hope you do not mind that I reply so quickly and am inquisitive about your life.

You wrote that you work in the forest. Please explain what kind of work it is. Are you cutting trees with a saw and how are you getting paid? You must be an old man as I am already 41 years old. You were at the time of my birth a grown-up man. Although we have never seen each other, the knowledge that one has a brother there far away makes one often think of this fact. You have 3 daughters and one son. You are richer than I, as I have only 1 daughter so far.

Please write with whom your children married. Are they Americans and how are they doing? What are their jobs? I would like to see your children even possibly through pictures if you happen to have photos. If you have family pictures please send some to me. From you I have an old picture. There you are young and in an army uniform. I have no pictures from later years. Please do not misunderstand me, I hope you can read my letter.

I am living in my old ways. I work, the pay is miserable but some way we have to manage from hand to mouth. We do not have these possibilities that you have but in general our life has improved since right after the war.

I have a big request if you are able to help me. I would like to obtain a hat. Here they are not manufacturing these after the war. Please if your financial situation permits, buy me a dark blue hat and try to send it by mail. It is better if you would prepay all mail expenses. Here it will be an impossible sum of money to release it from the post office. All people who send parcels are prepaying the postal expenses. We then receive our parcel without trouble. My head measurement is small. 56cm. I do not know whether you have there cm measurers.

We have in old times foot and inch. Now is meter and centimeter. My head measure in inches is 22 in case you need to know.

I am also including a simple piece of thread, you can check the size of the hat with that. I very much request, if you could manage that yourself or if you do

not have the money perhaps your children can help you but please send it to me. It will remain as a beautiful remembrance from my far-away brother.

How are you doing yourself? 10 years ago you were very poor but how is it now? Are you living in town or in country? Please write me about that.

Here in Estonia are living your brother Juluis and sister Alice. There are no more relatives left. They are also writing to me. My wife and daughter are laughing that I am asking to have a hat. I hope that you will meet my request and will write more about your life.

Many greetings to you from my family and myself. Remain waiting your reply,

Your brother, Eduard.

To Eduard (age 41); From John (age 60); October 22, 1956:

Dear brother:

I received your letter two months ago and I was very happy to understand that you are alive and well, as I am also in the same situation. I am alive and well and am working the old way; more difficult work for me is to write to you or to understand it.

I am working by day, salary is not very bad, but cost of living in this country is also high. All things are expensive so there is nothing left from it all.

Presently I have no picture to send you. Maybe that in near future I can send you one.

I was looking for your hat but there is no blue one anywhere. As I told you I have 3 daughters and 1 son but they are married, I also have 2 sons and 3 daughters, youngest is 16 years old. One son is dead. They all have married Canadian husbands. One has 3 children and three have 2 children. One is in American Army in America. He has been there more than 8 years. He has a wife and 2 children.

I do not live in city, but about 1 1/2 miles from city. Weather here is already getting cold night time, but days are still quite beautiful.

Now I do not know what to write. May be that you would not understand what I have written here.

I wish you all good health and much luck and remain to await for your reply.

Your old brother

John

By October 1956, Grampa's children were Jean (with four children), Joan (with three children), Phil (with two children), Babbs (with two children), Maisie, Jimmy, Jackie (maybe children?), Hilda, and Betty. He almost got the number of grandchildren right.

To Eduard (age 41); From John (age 60); November 2, 1956 (truncated)

Presently still working in the forest. I have 3 daughters who are married and one son. One has already 3 children, others have two. You are quite right. I, poor man, feel it quite difficult to read or write in Estonian. I do not know whether you understand it or not. So you also have a daughter. I do not remember from home country anything.

It's puzzling how Grampa continually got the number of Aunt Jean's children wrong. He keeps saying she had three children when she had four. Also, he claims to have no memory of Estonia.

From Eduard (age 41); To John (age 60), November 11, 1956 (truncated)

I have not received any letter from my sister who lives at your birthplace in Saaremaa. Last letter was sent long time ago. Then she lived quite miserably. Her health is bad and she was unable to work. Brother Julius lives in Estonia. He works at Tootsi Brikett Factory.

You there have such a big family. It is not surprising that money is scarce because you had to bring up all children as well as schooling them. You had with your first wife 4 children and with the second also. Is your first wife deceased? And you are married with the second?

From Eduard (age 42); To John (age 61); February 24, 1957

Greetings, brother!

I received your parcel and would like to thank you. This was sent as a Christmas and New Year's gift for me and my family. The hat was the right size and fitting, also my wife and daughter were well satisfied with their fits. When I picked up the parcel, I had to pay duty which came to 107 Rubles.

That is about one week's wages. I believe you had not paid for postage or duty. Other people who receive parcels from America do not pay anything. Even so it was worth the contents of the parcel. When you write let me know how much you paid. Many people who send parcels scratch the contents so the items seem to be used and are cheaper to send. I believe you spent your money on me and I will not be able to repay you.

I am living the old way and am healthy. My wife works as a weaver and I work for a car depot. Daughter is attending third grade at school and is doing well.

I would like to get photos of you and your children. I have a picture of you as a young man in British Army, that's my only memento. We have never met personally but it is heart warming to know that you had a brother somewhere. There is little hope that we will ever meet face to face. However you are still dear to me. You have been away so many years that you would not remember anything. I, too, have been far from my birthplace but I remember every stone and tree. My father used to tell me that you had built the fence around our yard when you were 16 - 17 years old, and part of that fence is still standing. The house has burned down but the other buildings are still there. Why do I write about these things since you don't remember them anymore. You have a new country and are living in different circumstances. In future, I will be sending you some pictures-- I don't know if you have any pictures of me. When you receive my letter, write about your life and children since I am very interested. I wish you all the best and thank you once more for the parcel and will be expecting your letter.

Your brother Eduard with family

To Eduard (age 42); From John (age 61); March 20, 1957

Dear brother:

I received your letter a week ago and was again happy to understand that you are well and alive so that makes me also happy.

I do not understand that you had so much to pay before you were able to receive it. I paid for posting here for it, \$1.55, they never told me anything about paying duty so I thought that you would not have to pay any custom duty. I would have been better if I had sent you simply money and you would have bought yourself what you wanted.

I do not know whether I am able to send you any children's pictures. They are not at home any more. They all are here and there. One daughter is 50 miles from Toronto. She has now 3 children. She has not visited us more than 2 years because Toronto is 300 miles from Mattawa, so you can see how things are here. One is in American Army, has wife and 2 children. He is presently

more than 1000 miles from Mattawa. I know that you can not possibly understand these things here.

Grampa still has three children living at home, Betty and Maisie and Jimmy. His claims of having no children at home could be because Mary doesn't know he's corresponding with his Estonia siblings and to take pictures would reveal his secret. In 1957, he did not have a daughter with three children living 50 miles from Toronto. Aunt Jean had four children, lived in North Bay.

To John (age 61); From Eduard (age 42); May 1, 1957 (truncated)

Dear brother,

I thank you again for the parcel and again ask you not to send any currency. One can do nothing here with your currency. Even if one exchanges it, it is of little value. It is strange that I had to pay additionally for the parcel. My wife is working as a weaver and I have a job at (?). The pay is low and we can hardly make ends meet.

Surely you over there have all kinds of merchandise in your shops which we do not have. Nevertheless, life is not cheap there either, but salaries (wages) are higher than here.

Are any of your children still with you or are they all scattered over America? You have not said whether you are still married. I remember you telling me that your first wife was British and that she had a mental breakdown. Is she still alive or did you marry an American? You could write about it.

To John (age 61); From Eduard (age 42); July 29, 1957 (truncated)

A few families keep a cow in common. So far we have had enough milk. Keeping a cow is connect with hardships. There is no pasture. Things here are no longer as they used to be. Now land belongs to the state. It is organized into volkhoz and everyone works in a volkhoz.

*P.S. Write whether you live alone or you have a wife. Which of your children is still living with you? **What happened to your first wife?***

To Eduard (age 42); From John (age 61); August 20, 1957 (truncated)

I also made hay. I do not have any cows have only 2 horses. I have a lot of land under hay. I could not use it all. There is over 50 acres under hay. I live near a small town. It is called Mattawa, 1 1/2 km from home the field is. We have (like you say) also a radio set, but I have not heard any Estonian program. Although there is Finnish and Ukrainian or in Russian languages and in French.

To John (age 61); From Eduard (age 42); September 22, 1957 (truncated)

You had enclosed a dollar in your letter. I am going to return it as we cannot get anything for it. If I exchanged it to rubles I could probably buy a pack of cigarettes. Therefore, I am going to return it. Long time ago one could buy something here with American money, but not any more. Russian money is expensive now. It does not pay to exchange dollars. Somebody had sent 600 American, the recipient received only 90 rubles. This is so little that one could buy with it only a plain shirt.

If you could afford, would you send me a summer coat (gray). My size 52, as I am tall 173cm.

I am only saying all this as your life over there is not all too good.

Now you are going back to your forest work. You have 2 horses. What are you going to do with them? Would it not be more profitable to have a cow? Do your wife and daughter stay home? Your daughter probably attends school.

To John (age 62); To Eduard (age 43); July 3, 1958 (truncated)

We share a cow with several other families. It's hard to be without a cow since it is expensive to buy milk.

My family is now more numerous. I had a daughter and now I have also a son. The son is called Kaido and is two months old. Daughter Sirje will be attending 5th grade in school.

Did you get a letter from your sister? She asked for your address. She lives on Saaremaa where you were born. Her husband died and she lives alone with her little son and her life is not easy. Her health is failing and causes her problems. You have also another brother who lives in Parma. Probably you have not received any letters from them and don't know how they live. I am the one you have been writing to for several years.

To Eduard (age 57); From John (age 75); January 18, 1972 (truncated)

I received your letter a couple of days ago and was again glad to receive it; that you are still alive and well. I am also alive and keep going from day to day. I am not as you well know very young. I am already 75 years old.

So I don't know whether August is still alive or is gone there where weather is not so severe.

I do not know how long I myself (last?)

To Eduard (age 57); From John (age 75); March 27, 1972 (truncated)

You seem to have good work. What kind of work it is? Are you working in factory or outside?

I am also a pensioner.

In this country one gets pension when one is 70 years old, but I receive 2 pensions. One old age pension and other war-time pension. I was 3 years soldier during the war. I was in Belgium and France. I was little somewhat hurt (wounded) and spent a couple of months in hospital in England.

I also lived in America 9 years. Then I returned to Canada, I lived once in New York City, Toronto is 300 miles from Mattawa. I think that it will be difficult for me to speak Estonian because I have had not chance to talk in Estonian.

To Eduard (age 58); From John (age 77); August 15, 1973 (truncated)

Presently I do not know what to write, it is quite difficult... I am now 77 years old.

To Eduard (age 59); From John (age 77); January 7, 1974 (truncated)

One boy is still home, he is 41 years old and works in forest.

(“One boy” is Jimmy.)

To Eduard (age 59); From John (age 78); November 6, 1974

Hello [English] brother:

I received your letter and was happy that you are still alive and well.

I also spend one day to another. There is still 7 days until I get 79 years old. How far is this place, Kardla from Tallinn? And is there still somebody in the village of Pahapilli?

(Grampa now remembers he's from Pahapilli, which is on Saaremaa Island.)

To Eduard (age 60); From John (age 79); June 5, 1975; truncated

I am receiving my pension a long time, old-age pension and also war-pension. I was 3 years in Army [Army is written in English].

So there are not very many people in Pahapilli village.

To John (age 80); From Eduard (age 61); November 9, 1976; truncated

I have been waiting for your letter, but I have not received one. Are you sick (fallen ill). because you are quite an old man. I am also 61 years old. and I am a pensioner. I am not working any more. I am not healthy. At home there is quite lot to do. Our buildings are old and they need constant renovation. My wife is working. My son Kaido is studying in an autoschool to be a chauffeur. Daughter Sirje lives in the city of Haapsalu and she is a teacher. At present we are living alone with my wife. Children. of course visit us once in a while. So is the life. When you receive my letter and if you are still living, then write.

To Eduard (age 62); From John (age 81); December 3, 1977

Do not have more paper, wish you good health and much luck. John Gallson.

The note is written on the back of an August 1977 war pension cheque stub was in the amount of \$33.91.

To John (age 82); From Eduard (age 63); November 18, 1978

Dear brother:

I am writing to you again, I am living and well, also my wife and son. So here we are living. I am worried why I am not getting any letters from you. Also your daughter from Toronto wrote once and promised to write again. but she has not. What has happened with her? My son wrote two letters in English, so that she would understand. Are the letters lost, or what?

It would be good to establish ties again between relatives. If you are still alive and well then one could ask. Toronto is not so far from Ottawa. Maybe you could phone her. Your daughter's name was "Hilda"? I will finish now. and I wish you all the best and greetings also to Hilda.

Write to me again to your old homeland.

Waiting for your reply, your brother Eduard.

John Gallson died March 24, 1979

To Sandra Curry (Aunt Jean's daughter); From Eduard (age 64); July 11, 1979

We received your letter and I am going to answer soon. In your letter we understood that you have misunderstood us. As a fact, we had the letter translated from English, because I myself cannot understand English. We did not wish any money or fortune. I know well enough that my brother was not rich and that he had nothing to leave behind. We only suggested that as my brother had a lot of children and grandchildren you could have gathered some money and bought a small car as a present. It was only a suggestion. We don't know much about your present life and positions and the language problem is the main one. I wonder whether my brother had any photos or something to have as a memory present.

My son is a driver and as you know young people are interested in such things. I am a pensioner and not interested in machines. If you can solve this problem or help us, please write. Don't be angry with us, we are your relatives although we cannot meet. I hope to get a letter soon and please tell us about your life otherwise we know so little about you and we even do not know how many children my brother had, where they are working and living. It is not easy to explain how I felt towards my brother and it is not so important to have any fortune, but to have friendly relatives.

With best wishes,

your Granduncle Eduard.

I know I don't have all the letters Grampa sent to his brother Eduard, but from the ones I do have, Grandpa completely ignored any of Eduard's questions regarding GG's whereabouts and existence. In all likelihood, Grampa regretted telling anyone about GG, and vowed in his mind not to share too much family information. Why? He didn't elaborate on Mary, never once saying her name or the names of his children. He only sent a picture of himself in his army uniform and another, years later, of himself holding his cat. The only achievement on which he elaborated was that his son was in the U.S. Army. Was this a sign of the amnesia Mary referred to?

It's also significant to note how little Canada is mentioned. Eduard seemed fixated on his brother and family being in "America" and his daughters having American husbands. While there's no denying that life in "America" was exponentially better than Estonia at that time, Grampa could not convince Eduard that he had no extra disposable cash. I wonder if there was an ulterior motive for Grampa sending one of his last notes on the back of his war pension cheque stub showing the meager \$33. Google AI converts that to being worth \$173 in 2025.

As the years went by, it's obvious that Grampa's Estonian language deteriorated. The letters became shorter and shorter and often said the same thing, *"I'm alive and glad you are too."*

August Õunpuu

August was Grampa's youngest sibling, born on November 21, 1918 in Mustjala County, Saaremaa, Estonia, five years after Grampa left Estonia for Canada. (Figure 38)

According to Jaak Õunpuu, August's grandson, August lived in Otepää (South Estonia), left his wife Aliide in 1944 and moved to Germany. While August was in Germany, Aliide entered into a new relationship with a Mr. Ajasta. Aliide, wanting to marry Mr. Ajasta, declared August dead, which then everyone thought was true and Aliide kept this secret from her children and grandchildren.

In 1947 August was planning to immigrate from Germany to Canada. To the best of my knowledge he never made it. While in Germany, August was added to a "List of all local residents of the united nations and all other foreigners, German Jews and Stateless Persons".

In 1955, August was living in Hannover with his German wife and was divorced from her before sending the letter below in November 1957. Jaak reached out to Eduard's daughter Sirje, to ask for any further information about August, the last they'd heard of him was the letter, three pages of paranoia, suspicion and anger with his ex-wife and with the Germans. Two pages are written on the finest and thinnest tissue paper I've ever seen, so thin that the blue pen bleeds through to the other side. The third page, if you can call it that, is a sliver of tissue paper, 2" by 6". August filled the pages, wrote more along the edges and added more to the top corners.

I had the letter translated and on my next visit to my mother's in North Bay, I brought it with me. At the time, Mom was married to her second husband, Albin Miklautsch, an Austrian who had reluctantly fought with the Germans in World War II.

I was reading the letter out loud and got to the part where August says "As you already know now the foreigners here are called damned pigdogs."

"Oh my god, just imagine being called a pigdog," I said.

"HA!" Albin exclaimed. "Schweinehund!"

"What?" I asked. "What is swinehunt?"

“No - Schweinehund,” Albin said again in his Austrian accent. “Pigdog is schweinehund in German. That’s bad. That is worst thing you can call someone.”

In 1955, Jackie Gallson, visited August in Germany while serving in the Canadian Army. How they found each other will remain a mystery because at his current age of 95, Jackie declined to speak with me about his past memories. I was disappointed that he was not willing to set the record straight on the memories my family harbours of his mother.

In 1957, August was already divorced twice with two teenagers, Raimo and Elvi. Raimo is Jaak’s father.

To John (age 61); From August (age 49); November 25, 1957, Landstuhl, Germany

Dear brother!

It has been a long time since I write to you. I used to live a good life, but what life I live today, even you, brother, have not experienced.

You know that your son, who was in the military service in Hannover, stayed with me two years ago. He was very kind to me. He gave me cigarettes and tobacco and vodka, but he did not get along with my wife. I know that he does not like the Germans. The "super race" is becoming super again. If the Americans would not be here, there would be a third world war because of the Germans. Yes, brother, this is not all that I wanted to tell you. When your son was here, I was still very stupid and ignorant. Now I know better. Now that I am divorced from my wife. I did not want to divorce, but she did. Prior to our divorce, our life was a continuous fight. I had to use bad language because of the Germans and their "relatives". I cannot remain silent. I know it was because of the last war and the Germans who started it. Now that they are doing well again, they are again grand and arrogant. They have forgotten everything, but not I.

Look forward to your answer. I want to get out of here. If you should have some warm clothing that you no longer need. Would you send them to me to brighten up my Christmas.

You know, brother, I have no reason to live in this country anymore and I don't want to look for another wife since I am so poor as a result of the divorce and taxes. I don't even have any clothes to wear. And I can't buy anything since I have many expenses to pay out of my meager income. I bought myself a small motorcycle and now I owe still 750 marks and have to pay 100 marks rent a month and I earn only 300 marks a month. My daily food is dry bread, that's

all I can afford. I can't live in my previous apartment because in this country, when a woman gets a divorce, she also gets all the furniture and now, poor me, I live in a cold room which I don't like at all -- but where can I go with only a few marks in my pocket. My wife was not faithful to me, she needed other men and I have been a fool to believe that damn German. She was occasionally very nice to me, but it was all a lie and deceit.

I would like to move to you in Canada but I have no money and no prospects ever to get enough for an ocean crossing. I have no clothes, I lost everything through this "beautiful" German. I suffer under hunger and lots of sorrows.

Dear brother, soon it will be Christmas, dear holidays, that I have to spend in my cold room, crying, in a foreign country. There is not a single person I could talk to. Think of me and if possible, send me for Christmas a few Dollars or some warm winter clothing. Help me, help me. I will repay when I come to Canada. Send me some money for travel expenses.

Brother, I am fighting these damn Germans all alone. Greetings and lots of (?), and I hope you will not leave me here with these damn Germans. I will repay everything when I am there.

Johannes! I have been alone for three months already. I left my old apartment. I made mistake. I could have lived there, but I could not get along with my mother-in-law who lived upstairs; and all the Germans and relatives screaming. As you already know now the foreigners here are called "damned pigdogs". In Germany only the Germans are loved.

I have suffered a lot but what could I do, I have no country. I am not going back home as long as the Russians are still there. I am fighting for freedom and justice for the entire world. Think of me, John, as I sit here in the cold room with a cruel landlady above. Of Jesus, what life I have. Have sympathy with me.

Merry Christmas your brother August

Take care, Johannes, I cannot go to my homeland, there are the "Reds", the Communists!

(small note at top of first page)

You know as father always said, a dog sheds its hair, but not its tone. This is true of the Germans as well.

Aliise Õunpuu

Aliise, Grampa's youngest sister, was born in 1911, two years before he left for Canada. She likely had no memory of Grampa. Aliise lived on the family farm, although the original home had burned down. Her letters tell a very sad but hopeful story of the losses and hardships in her life but gradually become quite desperate. Her best friend, Aliide, (this Aliide is a different person than August's wife) immigrated to Desbarats, Ontario which Aliise felt was close to Mattawa when in fact it is a 5-hour drive and closer to Sault Ste. Marie. Aliide eventually takes up the cause of attempting to convince Grampa to send anything he can to help Aliise, whose health continually declines due to a heart condition, mental stress and "accidents".

Unfortunately, I only have letters coming from Aliise and Aliide to Grampa. Aliide's name varies in spelling: Aliide, Alide, Liide.

Mom had also told me that Grampa at one time wanted to sponsor one of his siblings to come to Canada, but Mary forbade it. I initially believed that August was that sibling until I read one of Aliise's letters.

To John (age 62); From Aliide (Aliise's friend in Desbarats, Ontario); January 11, 1958

Dear Juhan:

I am writing this letter because your sister Aliise in Estonia request it. She want you to write to her. She has been a widow for nine years, because her husband is dead. She has a son nine years old and his name is Matty.

This letter is written in English and Aliide includes Aliise's address.

To John (age 62); From Aliise (age 47); June 26, 1958

Greetings from Homeland

*I received your letter on 24th, that is on St. John's Day. Your letter was easy to understand, it was written just as we speak. **I remember your letters from old.***

I believe those were not written as well as your writings now. Have you been meeting more Estonians, there is more of them anywhere in the world than before. If you could understand my letter as well as I understand yours, then we could tell each other everything. There is so much to tell but it is still hard to know what to write. For so many years we did not know anything about each other.

*Eduard wrote once that he had written to your old address and had received a reply. I did not have your address because **all old letters burned with the house**. I don't know where Eduard kept that address, through the wartime.*

You may not know that our home burned down long ago. Father lived alone, I was in Vohma. Later my husband's home also burned down. We fixed those old buildings so we could have some kind of roof for shelter. Last spring was 8 years since father's death and this fall it will be 8 years since my husband Oskar died. He got infected with TB as prisoner-of-war and died. My oldest children would be grownups now, if they had survived. Daughter Virve, born 1936, died at age 8. Son Vello, born 1939, died when 7 years old. Next child was a son, born 3 Jan 1949. Matti was 10 months old when Oskar died. Life was very hard. I had lost everything in the fires, there was nothing in the shops. Nevertheless I was still healthy and able to earn money, until because of the accidents and worries my health was affected. At the present time I cannot work can barely walk. Life for a single person is not easy in any country, although you can manage somehow as long as you are healthy. Now I don't really know how to cope.

My son is still small, is attending school and needs for that proper clothes -- it did not matter what he was wearing when he was at home. But the Scripture says not to worry about tomorrow, there's sufficient worry already today. And thank God we have not been hungry.

Since childhood was my best friend Lubjakivi Liide. Fate separated us so that we never again see each other. Liide has written to me that if she had your address she would ask her children to write to you in English, in case you have forgotten Estonian. She also wrote that she does not live very far from you and, if you don't mind, would like to visit you sometime. They own two cars.

I would be very happy if she would visit you. If so, then please welcome her like your own sister because she is my best friend and since we never meet in person, greet her as you would greet me. She is well informed of my life in case you are interested. You would also find out from her how they assist their relatives in the old country if they can afford it and love their relatives.

How big is your family now? I would like to get a family picture for you. I see other people getting photos of their relatives. I cannot send one of myself since I do not have one but will do so in future. Liide sent me a picture last summer.

I will finish now hoping that you will understand my writing. Best greetings to you and yours, be they your wife or children, greet them all for your sister.

Expecting your reply, sister Aliise

(Aliise notes that Grampa's Estonian writing has improved since his "letters from old", which is interesting. Also, the reason why there are no older letters is that they were destroyed in the house fire.)

To John (age 62); From Aliise (age 47); July 28, 1958 (truncated)

Today is Sunday and the Confirmation Day at Mustjala.

I was asking if you own a house.

*I have more questions. **I remember that your first wife went mad and was taken to an asylum. Did she have to stay there or did she recover, and is she still alive? I remember you had another woman (wife?) who sent me in a letter a pocket handkerchief. Are all your children by one wife or are some by the other one?***

I used to be rather slim but have been getting heavier because of heart disease. This is not real fat, is more like bloating which I notice mainly because my feet and legs are sometimes so swollen.

Eduard has only 2 children, Julius was never married and has no children. I know nothing about August; he had 2 children, his wife lives on mainland. Is your wife still around or are you a widower?

Greetings Aliise and Mati.

This is revealing and makes me think, perhaps the stories of Mary not allowing Grampa to connect with his Estonian family was all wrong - after all, she sent a handkerchief in a letter to Aliise.

To John (age 63); From Aliide (Aliise's friend); Undated but 1957/58, before Feb 1959; slightly truncated.

Hello and Happy New Year

Several months have passed since I received your letter. Meanwhile I have obtained from your sister Alice 3 letters. Last summer I sent her some clothing and saccharin. She was very grateful for it. Saturday I got a letter from her again. Her health is very poor.

My father's cousin Lusu has sent her from Sweden a pair of shoes and to her son Matti a pair of boots. Brother Julius, I hear is presently seriously ill. His right side is paralyzed and he is unable to talk.

Brother Eduard has visited him. Maybe that Eduard has already written to you about it. As for Alice writing is difficult as she has no money. Every letter needs some expense. Alice your sister is grateful to the people who help her raise her son. Alice herself is so ill that desires to die although she has a 10 year old son who needs clothing and food and parents and mother's love. His father rests long time in grave.

*Perhaps you also found it possible to help your sister a little. She is really in very difficult position. She was very diligent and brave person when she was healthy. But serious illness has brought the situation that she has to ask help from other people. We have lived here in Canada now nearly 8 years. It is really very nice to live here. We have sent to Estonia textile packages and money to my mother as well as to my husband's mother. For instance if you send from here \$1, then they receive in Estonia for it 10 rubels, for \$50 they get 500 rubels which is their big money. To send money is easier than to send a package. The package requires more expense. Please forgive me that I write to you about your sister. I beg you, if it is possible at all, please send something to your sister Alice as here is everything available.
Many greetings, Adu's daughter,*

Aliide Ader, your sister Alice's close friend.

To John (age 62); From Aliise (age 47), September 26, 1958

Dear Brother:

I received your letter a few days ago. I have to go to the city and see the doctors again, and so I thought to write a few lines and take the letter to the post office. I will also write to Liide.

Liide sent a parcel to her mother and she had enclosed a few things for me. A kerchief, material for a blouse and stockings, and for the boy a nice piece of

material for a blouse or shirt. Also for me some saccharin. There should have been 2 kerchiefs, however the parcel was rather small, somebody else was posting it for her, there were more items for another family included -- as a result my second kerchief did not get sent.

Liide is a wonderful person and a very good friend. She has her own family, three children are still attending school, one daughter is married, one son and her husband are working. She was planning to send her own son's used clothing to my son, however that is no more possible and you can't send those clothes to me.

With help from other people, I was able to make enough hay so that I can keep the cow for another year. It's time for potato harvesting. My health is right now so poor and if it not improves, I will not be able to do the job and potatoes will stay in earth (ground). My son is again attending school and lives in Vohma with grandmother and aunt. He visits occasionally, otherwise I am all alone. My health is worsening with every year, who knows how long I will last. I worry because of the boy although I would not mind for myself if death would come -- everyday hardships and worries have tired me but the boy is still so young.

Best wishes to you all -- sister Liise

To John (age 62); From Aliide (Aliise's friend); October 5, 1958 (truncated)

Many greetings from homeland Estonia from sister Alice.

I apologize for bothering you. I am an absolute stranger to you. But my birthplace and your birthplace were neighbours. I knew your father, your mother and all your brothers and sisters. Maybe that you remember "Lubjikiru", Adu and Lusud. I am their daughter. I grew up with your sister Alice. Your sister asks, if at all possible, to write her a letter. Your sister married from Ushma [village name] with Oskar from Aigu [another village name]. They had 3 children, 2 are dead, 1 lives with her and is 9 years old. Alice's mother-in-law who is 63 years old helps to raise her child as your sister has been 8 years widowed and has been last 4 to 5 years really in sickbed. She is suffering heart trouble, so is not capable to work. Your sister Alice lives presently in that house which used to be your mother's home. "Nudi" houses [apparently father's home] burned all down when your father was still alive.

Aliide Adar

To John (age 63); From Alide (Aliise's friend), February 10, 1959

Hallo friend,

I have received your letter and money and I thank you very much. I have forwarded it to your sister Alice in your name. I am also returning the banks receipt to you. With the receipt you should get reduction from income tax (this word maybe I spelled wrong) as I am not yet able to write in English. When you send from here to father or mother, they reduce your income tax, but I am not sure in the case of sister.

Your wish in your letter was very nice, but I am afraid, it cannot be fulfilled. Your sister Alice is ill, the doctors will not permit her to travel and Matti will not be permitted to leave by Russian authorities. I did write about your wish to your sister Alice. I am sure she knows herself better whether Matti can leave the country. I hope that she writes you soon herself. But if you would be so kind as to send her something in future. If you cannot mail it yourself, then I can help you to do it. We cannot mail parcels from here, it must be done in Toronto.

Our parcels are mailed by my brother in Toronto. I send the packages to him for mailing. I hope that when money is received by your sister Alice she will write to you herself.

Many thanks again for the money for your sister and many greetings are sent by your sister Alice's (girl)friend.

Alide Ader & family.

To John (age 63); From Aliise (age 48), March 20, 1959

Dear Brother:

It's been a while since I last wrote to you and still more time since I got a letter from you. I was expecting a letter when I received the money that you had sent but in vain. If Aliide had not written, I would not have known who sent the money. Thank you ever so much for remembering me.

***Aliide wrote to me that you would like to invite us to join you.** This plan will not work because it is not possible to get out from here and also -- what would I be doing there. I am not able to work and you yourself are an aged man who may end up feeding us eventually. And I don't believe I would survive the trip, I throw up on the bus going to the city on some days, and also the distance and troubles in connection with documents. It would also be very expensive. I rather think if you can afford it and have enough love, to assist me here a little. It would be simple to send money, however the exchange is so unfavorable that a parcel would be much more useful. I have heard that*

customs and postage are expensive but the contents of the parcel would be cheaper.

So if you really are able and willing to assist me, I would advise you to send some money to Aliide who then would prepare and send the parcel. She has friends who send her parcels for her because parcel office is very far from her and also from your home. Aliide wrote that her first parcel was returned because she was not familiar with the proper procedure and office.

It is a question of trust to involve other people but I am positive that they are honest people and Aliide is my dear friend. I am sure she would come and help me personally right now if we were not separated by this distance.

We are like strangers, have never met each other or maybe when I was a year old baby when you left home and now it seems as if a stranger were asking for charity. And yet we are children of the same father and mother.

I feel sorry for Julius who ruined his life. He started to drink so heavily that lost even his clothes. Twice he was paralysed but recovered, last fall he was paralysed for the third time and now he cannot move or talk, only his mind is intact. Eduard wrote that had visited him and when Eduard talked about home and family, he had cried like a baby. He used to promise to help me because I had looked after and eventually buried father and mother, but drink took everything that he had.

I don't know if you understand my words or have forgotten Estonian - but I am still hopeful.

Best wishes to you all far away.

Sister Aliise.

Julius was born June 12, 1904 and would have been nine when Grampa left for Canada.

To John (age 63); From Aliise (age 48); May 27, 1959

Dear Brother

I got your letter some time ago and have not answered until now. I have not heard from Aliide for a long time. I wonder if the letter has got lost, she was always such a good letter writer.

I have no news to write since you don't know anybody from around here anymore and there are very few people left who remember you.

I spent the month of April in the city in the hospital. My health shows no improvement, the disease is not killing me but I cannot do anything. Potatoes are planted, other people helped, I just more or less organized. What about your land, are you growing any crops -- at least potatoes?

For the money that you sent I received 204 Rubles and a 3-week-old pig cost 250 Rubles, so I added a little and got myself a pig.

It is not practical to plan a move from here to there. I have heard that some children have invited their parents and the parents have actually gone. But there is lots of red tape to get the documents. And my boy is still so young, what would we do in a foreign country, not knowing the language, school not finished. Situation here is such that if I am totally unable to do it, the state will bring him up and look after his education, they will not let you to starve to death. All in all, healthy people manage pretty well. There is no unemployment in this country, another thing is how much anybody earns. Worst of all is still the life of an old Kolkhoz member although even some Kolkhozes have been improvement in their living standard, especially the ones with fertile soil. A person whose health does not allow him to work will find life (to be) miserable everywhere and in every country.

I will finish for now and with all the best

Sister Aliise

It would seem that contrary to stories my mother told, it was Aliise herself who refused to come to Canada and possibly had nothing to do with Mary. Grandpa sent Aliise \$20 and it's amazing that she only had to top that up by a small amount to buy a pig.

To John (age 63); From Aliide (Aliise's friend); Undated but after June 1959.

I am sending greetings on behalf of your sister Alice Tahtvali. Your sister Alice is at her home in Estonia in very, very serious poverty. Please if it is at

all possible, send her something – some clothing, food or money. She lacks everything ? as her girlfriend have sent her some small items.

But I lost my husband this summer. My husband was killed on 4th of June accidentally. He was logging wood from the forest where he was overrun by tractor. He was not covered by insurance of any kind. Now I cannot spare any money for sending parcels as it is difficult to make the ends meet for myself. I am enclosing some addresses which are the agencies for sending parcels. If you manage to support your sister. Her address is ...

Sincerely your sisters girlfriend Aliide Ader

This was the last letter from Aliide.

To John (age 64); From Aliise (age 49); August 30, 1960

Greetings, Brother John:

It's been a while since I last wrote to you. So I am writing once more today.

Are you still alive and healthy. We are still surviving although my health is all gone and it is very difficult to get along with everyday life. I will have to give up the cow because I am no longer able to look after it. I don't know how and how long my life is going to last and who is going to look after my son. He is still too young, only 11 years old. I have lost touch with other brothers, it's more than a year since Eduard last wrote. I wrote a letter today also to him.

With Aliide Ader am I in continual correspondence. She has sent me a few gifts. Just recently when she sent some money to her mother there was a little something also for me.

I have managed until now with the help of my son; now the school term is starting, this is going to be fifth year for him. Time will tell how I am going to get by without him.

I have nothing else to write. You know nothing about our life here, even I am a stranger to you although you may have heard that somewhere far away there is a sister. People who left here later remember common acquaintances about who one could write, you don't know anybody from around here.

Thus, I will finish with best wishes to you all.

Your sister Aliise

Grampa had been notified six months earlier that GG had passed away at St. Thomas Hospital

To John (age 66); From Aliise (age 51); February 25, 1962

Dear Brother:

Again a lot of time has passed since my last letter. I wonder if you are still alive and well. We are still carrying on. Mati is at school and I am always alone at home. My health is not improving but rather worsening. That is why I had a certain idea. It is difficult for me to put it in words, but as the saying goes -- necessity knows no law.

You have earlier written that you would be able to bring up Mati if he were there with you. Then I had the idea that maybe you could send some money or a parcel to him here. It's obviously impossible for the boy to move there. You yourself are not young anymore and earning money would not be as easy as before, nevertheless you might still be able to send some assistance to him here. Your own children are already wage earners and may be of help even to you when needed.

I am a stranger to you, even in your letters you address me with the unfamiliar "teie" instead of "sina", yet I am your sister.

I don't worry about myself, I rarely go out and at home it does not matter what kind of rags I am wearing, but Mati attends school and needs to dress more or less like others, and that is above my ability. If I were able to work, there would be no problem because the stores have all kinds of merchandise, all you need is money. In case you are able and loving to send me some assistance but find it difficult to do, you could send it to my friend Aliide who would forward it to me.

I know nothing of brother Julius, is he alive or dead. Eduard lives still on Hiiumaa, sent me a New Year's gift of 10 Rubles.

I will conclude with greetings and best wishes. I hope my letter will find you all in good health. Good-bye for now and maybe forever.

With greetings sister Aliise.

To John (age 68); From Aliise (age 53); January 30, 1964

Dear Brother:

I don't remember anymore how long it is since I last wrote to you. Are you still alive and healthy?

We here are somehow getting by. Mati has been ill. He had problems with his lungs. Spent a long time in hospital in Tallinn and later in a sanitarium. He is now back and healthy and attends school at Vohma.

I am just like before and unable to work. I spent most of last winter in hospital. This winter has been somewhat better but only with the help of medicine.

Now I have a wish for you. If possible, although I know that you are old, but working conditions over there are better and you have many children who are all working. Could you send me a little money. Over there everybody is riding in cars and I would like to buy a bike for my boy. Prices are about 60 Rubles. Maybe you could send me 50 Dollars. Value of Rubles and Dollars right now is about the same. Dollar is a little cheaper than Ruble, but the difference is very small. I would add to that amount so we could make the purchase. We need that bike badly and I don't have enough money for that.

If you are sending it then use Post office; enclosed in letters it will get lost and even if it arrives, it still has to be exchanged in the bank. I would be very grateful if you could do this. I have heard that other people are sending parcels to their relatives quite often. The problem with parcels is the very high customs payment, sending money is cheaper. Lately people have started to send money because it is possible to make the purchases here. Wage earners can buy whatever they need, only people like me who cannot work have to ask help from other people.

This winter the weather has been warm like in spring. We have very little snow and it is not cold.

Has August written to you and from where did he write last time? His children would like to know where he is. These children are now grown, the boy is doing his military service and the girl is also more than 20 years old.

Greetings and best of luck to you all.

Sister with her son.

Comparing the letters Grampa sent to my mother to the letters he sent to his brother in Estonia, something became clear. There is a different feeling in the letters to Eduard — an emotional distance and an obligation to communicate. To my mother, he showed loneliness and vulnerability; a sweet, shy love.

PART THREE - Mary Morrison

Road Trip to Mattawa

As a child, I remember going from Rutherglen to Mattawa on a summer Sunday to visit Grampa Gallson and Mary. Mom called them Paw and Maw. In my memory, this was the first time I'd ever met them and I was already about 6 years old. In the days of no seat belts, my brother Wayne and I bounced around in the back seat of the car, making faces out the back windows at the drivers behind us, playing Eye-Spy, punching and slapping each other until I cried and tattled. Mom would then separate us into our respective sides of the back seat and it was during these quiet moments, I'd try very hard not to succumb to motion sickness by rolling the window down and watching the passing poplars out the car window, flutter, flap and wave. In my imagination, I was a queen and they were my subjects applauding as I passed by in my horse drawn carriage.

But that Sunday my imaginary royal procession was interrupted by my mother giving Wayne and me a stern lecture on Maw: "Never call her Gramma, always "Maw". She doesn't like to be called Gramma." How strange, weird and frightening, I thought.

When I saw her, my fears were all validated. She was short and hunched, I'm sure under 5' and had no teeth. Her hair was permed-curly, and under her discount-store blouse, her breasts hung down to her waist. When Mom said, "Now go outside and play with your cousins," I'm sure I ran. I was excited to hang out with my half-cousins who were about the same age as me and were all girls. Wayne hung out with Dad and Grampa in the barn most of the time we were there.

The house had a veranda or porch and an old tattered upholstered springy couch that somehow hadn't made it to the dump yet. It made an excellent trampoline until my cousin told me to stop because I might get caught by Maw. She told me how mean Maw was and she would hold my hands in a hot frying pan. Now there's a memory seared (or fried) into my brain.

There were two things that pushed me to look for more information about Mary. My cousin referring to her as “dear Granny Gallson” and my mother's diary — the eagerness, the Christmas gifts, having a “swell” time — quietly contradicting everything The Three Musketeers remembered. And then there was the last thing Aunt Barb said to me before we left her that August afternoon in Mattawa. “They think my mother was a witch. Promise you'll make it right in the book. Please tell the truth about her.”

I promised.

Mary Margaret Morrison was born September 6, 1910 in Kirkfield, Ontario, to Louisa Jane Foster and Thomas John Morrison.¹³¹ She was 13 years younger than GG and 14 years younger than my grandfather. In reality, he was old enough to be her father.

Mary's father, Thomas, died after a 10-year battle with tuberculosis two weeks before Mary was born.¹³² Louisa, a widow with five children under the age of 10, moved to Oshawa. The 1911 census shows Louisa's occupation as “boarding house” although there were no boarders at the time of the census¹³³ but in the 1921 census, she had one.¹³⁴ Mary was raised by a single mother who was trying to make ends meet by opening up her home to strangers. Barbara says in her interview with Gail that Mary helped her mother with the boarding house that was occupied by a lot of veterans.

In September 1925, Mary turned 16 and by May 1926, she was pregnant and would now need to deal with her own stigma of being an unwed mother. Donald James Morrison was born February 23, 1927.¹³⁵ His father was an older man who had “some connection to the boarding house”.¹³⁶

When Mary became pregnant with her second child in October/November 1929 at the age of 19,¹³⁷ Louisa insisted Mary have an illegal abortion and made an appointment likely around the beginning of January 1930. In defiance, Mary answered an advertisement she found in a Toronto newspaper from a man by the name of John Gallson.¹³⁸

I searched through “Domestics Wanted” from December 21, 1929 to January 31, 1930 in Newspapers.com. There were a few possibilities, including these two, but truly it's very hard to say as no names are mentioned in ANY of the Domestics Wanted advertisements.

Experienced girl for general housework, able to do plain cooking. Box W207 Star.

Housekeeper wanted for working man, steady position, experience not necessary. State age and nationality. No objection to child. Apply box W457 Star.

The abortion appointment was made for an evening and unbeknownst to Mary's mother, Mary took Donald and left that same day. She met with Grampa in Toronto where he was staying in a hotel with the three children. After coming to an agreement, Grampa, Mary and all four children packed themselves into Grampa's Model-T and headed to North Bay.¹³⁹

Mary's story of this meeting with Grampa also relates that the Children's Aid Society were looking for Grampa and that he felt an urgency to "get out of Toronto" quickly.¹⁴⁰

Neither Mary nor Grampa had money. Grampa found work for both of them butchering chickens behind the North Bay Airport. Donald (age 2), Uncle Phill (age 3), and Mom (age 5) were left in the care of Aunt Jean (age 7) while Mary and Grampa went to work.¹⁴¹

Successive stories told to the children by Mary and Grampa morphed and changed as the years went by. Mary told them initially that "the woman" who lived there before was NOT their real mother, and was only there to look after them until Mary "returned". This was also an *ah-ha* moment as to why no pictures remain of GG with her babies. The stigma of mental illness demanded the destruction of any evidence that the children had any mother other than Mary. A picture of Grampa holding Aunt Jean as a baby is evidence that the Gallson family had a camera and there **must** have been many pictures of GG with her babies.

According to my mother, Mary destroyed almost everything in the house that identified GG as the children's mother. Barbara remembered Mary even burning GG's clothes. Mom managed to salvage a handful of photos.

At some point, likely because Aunt Jean was too old to forget her mother, Mary and Grampa had to admit that Mary was not the Three Musketeers' real mother, but continue the facade that GG was dead.

Grampa worked on the construction of Highway 17 and with lumber crews, the latter taking him away for weeks at a time.¹⁴² Mary disciplined four, then five children likely out of sheer

frustration and using the only method she would have known - corporal - which even by the day's standard bordered on abuse.

Mary initially took on the job of homeschooling the children which helped hide two things: government and hospital scrutiny and evidence of abuse. Daniel Huard, a half-cousin, remembered Grampa as someone who did his best to live "off the grid".

In the 1931 Census, the Gallsons, living in the Widdifield farm house, consisted of two unrelated adults and five children in a three-room house. ¹⁴³

John age 35, Labourer, Odd Jobs, Origin: Finnish
 Jeanette age 8, Origin: Finnish
 Joan age 6, Origin: Finnish
 Phillip age 5, Origin: Finnish
 Mary Morrison age 22, housekeeper
 Donald Morrison age 3
 John Morrison age 1

What the census doesn't show is that Mary is four months pregnant meaning my grandfather and Mary had entered into a sexual relationship sometime between the birth of Jackie Morrison in August 1930 and conception of James in February 1931, ^{144 145} meaning it only took thirteen months for GG to lose her advocacy and home support.

Mary claims an income of \$240 over the previous 12 months whereas Grampa's is only \$75. ¹⁴⁶ The memories of Mary related to Barbara, answers the question of how Mary made more money than Grampa - she continued working at the chicken farm which would not have been far from the Trout Mills farm. This does mean that it was Mary's income that was holding the home together.

The Gallson children were led to believe that Jackie's biological father was my grandfather. They were too young to know enough to do the math. It wasn't until Jackie joined the army that the truth came out somehow according to my mother.

Grampa advertised the Widdifield farm for sale or rent in August 1931 ¹⁴⁷ and requested people write to "J. Gallson, Mattawa, Ontario." He'd already found a "home" in Papineau Township in a shed on land owned by the Gilligan family. This shed became known in the family as Gilligan's Shack. When Mary and the five children joined Grampa, they were helped by the Gilligans to fix up the shed into something livable. ¹⁴⁸

My mother had a vague memory that Mary never told her family in Oshawa where she was in those early years that she lived with the Gallsons, which was verified in the interview with Barbara. According to my mother, the Morrisons searched “a long time” before finding her. Entries in Mom’s diary in 1943 are testaments of her visits with Aunt Gladys ¹⁴⁹, Mary’s sister-in-law, and the comment that Aunt Gladys gave her a lot of “stuff”, my Mom’s first camera being among that “stuff”.

Gallsons in Mattawa

The Gallsons were more or less destitute and Grampa seems to have been absent while working for the highway. Mary walked back and forth into Mattawa to buy 50lb. bags of flour. Mrs. Emma Gilligan, a widow in her mid sixties and neighbour, taught Mary how to bake, sew and garden. She helped Mary get second hand clothes for the children, while Violet Desjardins, another neighbour, stocked Mary with alterable clothing. Mary claims that she and Grampa were “happy living in [the] shack compared to what they had before”.¹⁵⁰ This certainly gave me cause for reflection on how bad the house in Widdifield truly was.

Mary remembered Grampa having two “little” dogs that he trained to pull a sleigh to go into the bush to retrieve firewood.¹⁵¹

Mary’s sister, Sara, sent money to buy winter coats for the children, but instead, Grampa used the money to secure the Papineau farm (Figure 81) at 248 Jodouin Road, Mattawa¹⁵³ where they eventually lived, a short walk from Gilligan’s Shack.¹⁵² The house was full of bed bugs and with the help of Violet Desjardins, they cleaned it out and made it livable and in fact, Violet continued to help the Gallsons for years.¹⁵⁴

Mom recalled when she went to brick-and-mortar school, she was in bare feet. The teacher found a pair of shoes for her to wear and reported bruises on Mom’s shoulders. “Authorities” did a wellness check and Grampa told Mary to “stop beating on the kids or they’d be taken away”. Grampa knew the power and authority of the CAS. He’d been down that road before. The children learned that complaining to their father only resulted in an increase of retribution from Mary.

Yet there were things that didn’t jibe with Mom’s account of her life under Mary’s corporal punishment. The Three Musketeers thrived in school, receiving above average marks. Mom and Uncle Phill skipped grades and were both exempt from writing the high school entrance exam.

By the time the youngest, Betty, was born in 1942, Mary already had six children living at home under the age of 14. Aunt Jean and Mom, by then aged 17 and 16, were out and on their own. I’m not sure if Donny and Jackie were still living at home. But all-in-all, Mary

had raised ten children essentially by herself. Grandpa spent most of his time in the bush or on the highway working, or self-isolated at Gilligan's Shack. Being away weeks or months at a time, the care and upbringing of the children was left to Mary during an era when corporal punishment was the normal way you kept your kids in line and it's possible that Mary knew no other way and, more likely than not, it was the way many parents got their own frustrations out when they had no knowledge of other non-violent ways.

As the years went by, the feelings Mom, Aunt Jean and Uncle Phill had towards Mary intensified. They all told stories of childhood physical and mental abuse.

Here are some of the abusive events that were repeated to us over the years. Mary sent Mom and Uncle Phill out to find clothes pegs on the lawn. Mary knew there were none there and would beat them when they returned empty handed. They were so hungry that they went into the garden and dug up raw potatoes and ate them. Uncle Phill remembered being told when the minister came to visit to "get upstairs and put on a good pair of pants" knowing that he was wearing the only pair he had.¹⁵⁵ Mary told Grampa to take Mom out to the barn to beat her. When they got to the barn, Grampa told Mom he wouldn't do it and to lie to Mary about it. The children were told to go out to pick berries and if Mary found out they ate any, she would beat them. The children sneaked to the creek to swim, but had to be dry before they got home or Mary would beat them.

It is interesting that these stories stood out as flags in the memories of The Three Musketeers. When I relayed some of these events to others of the same generation in a similar circumstance, they were surprised that these experiences were seen as abuse. They had similar memories, but never felt they were abnormal. So perhaps it was the lifestyles to which The Three Musketeers had become accustomed under GG's parenting style compared to Mary's form of punishment that made it all seem traumatic and shocking. Remember, one of Mom's traumatic memories was getting a slap from GG.

Yet, my mother's words in her diary during the early 1940s were of eager anticipation for being with family at Christmas, buying gifts for "mother", Paw and her siblings, and what a "swell" time they all had. There is not one negative word in the diary about Mary. (Figure 70, 72 & 73)¹⁵⁶

Mom told me that there were times she prayed for Mary to die. Within the first few months of my parents' marriage, around 1944, Mary became very ill and Mom thought her prayers had been answered. She was devastated, so sure that it was because of her prayers that Mary was sick. Mom prayed and begged God for forgiveness because in my mother's mind, if Mary died, she would be the cause and would be damned. Mom returned to Mattawa for an extended period of time to take care of Mary while she recuperated.

When we were children, there were "Gallson Reunions" at Champlain Provincial Park near Mattawa when all the siblings, half-siblings and their children joined together for a picnic. They were huge and wonderful, and these were the only times we were able to get together with the Gallsons.

It is interesting to think that if I had no knowledge of any abuse or mistreatment by Mary, here's what would stand out.

While pregnant with Jackie at 19 years old, Mary worked slaughtering chickens in 1930 to help support the family. With the help of a neighbour, she transformed Gilligan's Shack into a livable house, "better than what they had before." She learned how to cook, bake, garden, sew and alter clothing for all the children. She home schooled the children well enough that they skipped grades. She went to work at Guelph Cask Mill in Mattawa to help support the family as Grampa's income was minimal.

Mary's sister sent money to help clothe the children, but Mary gave the money to Grampa to put a downpayment on the house and property. (Figure 71) She transformed the house at the new property, "filled with bedbugs", into a livable home. She was given the task of rationing scarce food amongst six or more children. There was no room for pilfering. She carried 50lb bags of flour from Mattawa to the farm, about a 30-minute walk. She protected the children by hiding any knowledge that their mother was in a mental asylum. Mary raised ten children alone, three not her own.

Mary involved herself in the county's politics and in 1966, Mary ran and won a seat on the Papineau County council with 66 votes, but lost her seat in 1969.^{157 158} She was also active in the Legion's Women's Auxiliary.

Hilda, Mom's half-sister, told me that Grampa disappeared repeatedly, spending months at Gilligan's Shack just to get away from Mary. When I heard this I thought of Grampa hiding out in a run-down ramshackle shed, but after finding out that Gilligan's Shack was the Gallsons actual home for a few years, perhaps it made a decent cabin get-away.

In September of 1975, Mary turned 65. Likely because she needed her Old Age Security and Canada Pension Plan benefits to thrive on, she filed for a "Delayed Birth Registration" on October 28th.¹⁵⁹ This made me think that, likely in the turmoil of Mary's father's death, two weeks before Mary was born, Louisa missed registering Mary's birth.

It wasn't until my mother entered her twilight years, that my sister Carol began to feel uncomfortable with the continued use of the term *The Old Lady*, and we started referring to Mary by her given name. And it became evident that during the years after 1929, the memories discussed and corroborated between The Three Musketeers right into their adulthood, amplified the "evil" they saw in Mary and tainted any hope that GG's children and grandchildren would ever care or consider that there may be an alternate narrative.

A stark example of this evil feeling was expressed one evening when Mom and I were watching the movie *Sybil* on television – the true story about a child emotionally and physically abused by her mother who developed multiple personalities as an adult. It never occurred to me while watching this movie that it would be triggering for Mom. However, during a particularly abusive scene, she said, "That reminds me of my childhood. It wasn't that bad, but I felt like that."

Barbara's family's loving relationship with Mary developed while they lived in a trailer on the Papineau farm property, helping each other get through life. Gail describes Grampa as "a quiet man, seldom spoke or was not present."¹⁶⁰

On August 17, 1976, Grampa transferred his sole ownership of the farm to joint ownership with Mary. It was around this time that Grampa and Mary were legally married and Grampa moved into a rooming house, leaving Mary for the last time.

Grampa died in 1979. Then on July 14, 1982, for some reason, the farm was transferred to Elizabeth (Aunt Betty) and Robert Chenier. The land transfer states the property was worth

\$40,000, yet Mary was only given \$17,590. ¹⁶¹ Gail, Barbara's daughter, states that she was with her mother when they went to the lawyer's to "settle" this dispute. (Figure 85)

In 2024, the Papineau farm house was torn down.

Gail describes her "dear Granny Gallson" as a warm, loving grandmother who helped her in many ways. Barbara said that her mother would never have talked to me about GG. In the end, dementia ate all of Mary's memories away and she died at the Mattawa Nursing Home in 1990. To the best of my knowledge, my mother never visited Mary after Grampa left her around 1976. Mary's outside support were Barbara and her daughters, and possibly Jackie. (Figures 77 & 82)

PART FOUR - The Children

The Three Musketeers were all church members and attended regularly, swearing was absolutely frowned upon in their presence, which is extraordinary considering that every second word from Grampa Gallson was “God-Damn!”. My mother taught all of her children the bedtime prayer which we said every night, *Now I lay me down to sleep...*

We attended Summer Church School when it was available in our rural community and had the minister over for dinner which was one of those times when the good china came out and the silverware with the extra fork and spoon. My mother’s fear of God and belief in Jesus could have come from Mary. Mom belonged to the United Church when she was thirteen and took bible studies. When GG was institutionalized, she thought she was “damned” a sign of a strong fear of God.

All of The Three Musketeers played bridge which is a complicated mathematical card game - “It’s not for old people,” I recently told my daughter. “It’s for smart people.”

Any worries that GG’s mental illness was passed to her children was unfounded as none of the Musketeers displayed any signs other than the minor personality quirk of trying to be perfect in one way or another. They were all confident, high achieving, tenacious extroverts, highly social and excelled in whatever they set their minds to do. While I can’t speak for what went on behind the closed doors of Uncle Phill’s and Aunt Jean’s homes, my mother occasionally spanked her children.

The examples that the three children carried with them into adulthood on how to be productive members of society, how to be a parent and how to love your children, came from only two sources: GG before 1930 and Mary afterwards. In my research on adults who experienced childhood trauma, there’s always evidence and clues in the adult behaviour, but my mother, Aunt Jean and Uncle Phill have no such markers. Unless you heard their story, you would never know what they had been through. Was GG’s influence so strong in the short time they were with her, that it outweighed anything that happened after 1929? Or was there more to Mary than what we were led to believe?

After reading my mother's diary, my sister Carol and I wondered how could the Mary that Mom, Aunt Jean and Uncle Phill described as being cruel, mean and abusive, be the same woman my mother wrote about.

The Three Musketeers were victims of a type of parental abduction when the family disappeared into Papineau Township. Then, as adults, when the children found out the truth, rather than turn on their hero-father, they turned on Mary. And even though my mother outwardly turned with the others, I know she was conflicted.

Deep down Mom knew that Mary had been a mother to them, rightly or wrongly. Her diary is a testament to either her yearning for a mother-child relationship with the only mother she knew or she felt love and a bond with Mary. It's prudent to remember that Mom knew about Mary running away from home without her mother's knowledge and the Morrisons searched for Mary. So Mom and Mary had serious, personal conversations.

She enjoyed her relationship with Mary's sons, Jackie and Donny, and always looked forward to visits with all her half-siblings. Throughout her late teens and early twenties, she had an active, warm mother-daughter relationship with Mary.

Aunt Jean on the other hand, completely separated herself and her family from Mary and all of Mary's children. She couldn't understand why my mother continued those positive relationships. My Mom was undeterred.

Uncle Phill

While Uncle Phill was the youngest of the three children and only three and a half years old when GG was taken away, a portion of his biography sheds enormous light on the clouded and shadowy lives of GG and Grampa Gallson.

By the end of 1947, Uncle Phill had completed basic training, surgical tech school in Denver, Colorado, served at the 172nd Station Hospital in Sendai, Japan, then honourably discharged. As exhausting as this sounds, upon his discharge, he enrolled himself into a six-month photography course in Memphis, Tennessee after which he returned to Mattawa to open his own photography studio in the summer of 1948.

Pardon the military pun, but why the about-face? Why *then*? In November 1947, his father had disappeared and by the summer of 1948, had not been found.

Earlier letters from Grampa's siblings in Estonia were addressed to merely "John Gallson, Mattawa, Ontario" but by 1956, *Box 306* had been added. It may be possible that Grampa arranged for certain mail to be delivered to the box while other mail was delivered to merely "Mattawa, Ontario". Was Grampa secretly sending money to St. Thomas Hospital and corresponding with his Estonian siblings?

Uncle Phill was an honourable man, who would do the right thing for his family. Grampa's disappearance meant that Mary, who Uncle Phill still thought of as being his mother, and his younger half siblings had no one to look after them. Mary's son Jackie would have been 18-19 at the time and his whereabouts were unknown to me. It is not unreasonable to assume that Uncle Phill came back to Canada and opened a photography studio in Mattawa, to be close to his family and help out.

Gallson Studio was a busy business between 1948 and 1950 in Mattawa. Phill Gallson or Gallson Studio were credited with many photos in the North Bay Nugget during those years. But Uncle Phill had become a man of the world and once you leave your small hometown, as they say, you can never go back.

At some point during these years, a letter was delivered to my uncle instead of my grandfather. It was from a mental institution in St. Thomas, Ontario. It wasn't asking about the patient's health or wellbeing. It was asking for money for dressing gowns for a patient by the name of Mrs. Flora Gallson.

Uncle Phill called the hospital. And yes, she was there, transferred from Toronto in 1945 — original date of admission, 1929. He wanted to see her. He was three and a half when she'd been taken away. But the hospital told him not to come. That she was "too far gone." That a visit would only upset both him and her.

So he didn't go.

After Christmas of 1948, Uncle Phill took a few months away from his business to be with his father in the bush. I do not believe this was a coincidence. In November 1948, Grampa wrote to Mom that he thought Bobby (Uncle Phill) was not going to do well in his job after Christmas and that he'd be wise to go "to work for 3 months" so he'd be "making something". I believe this meant Uncle Phill would be joining Grampa in the bush which he did, returning in March 1949.

When Grampa came out of hiding and returned to Mattawa, Uncle Phill headed back to the U.S. to reenlist. In 1953, after serving in Korea and Japan and while on leave, he returned to Mattawa and met the most beautiful woman in town, a recent England emigrant, Marian Gamble.

Three bridal showers were held in honour of Marian: one in Rutherglen at our house, one in North Bay at Mrs. A. B. Wallace's house, and one in Mattawa at Aunt Jean's house. Mary, Barbara (age 17), Hilda (age 14) and Maisie (age 12) were not listed as being in attendance.

162

Nor were any of them invited to the wedding. If Grampa and Uncle Phill bonded during the several months they were in the bush together in 1949, something happened between 1949 and 1953. Barbara confirmed that a lasting scar was left by no invitations being received.

Uncle Phill's wedding announcement says he is the son of "Mr. J. Gallson and **THE LATE MRS. GALLSON** of Mattawa." Mattawa residents who knew the Gallsons must have thought Mary had died.

Uncle Phill's sister-in-law, Helen Gamble, was 15 years old when she was Marian's maid of honour. Helen revealed to Uncle Phill's daughter, during a 2024 visit, that *in no uncertain terms*, the only family members that were welcome at the wedding were Mom and Aunt Jean. The wedding was held in Mattawa, a small village at that time, where everyone knew everyone. Grampa did not attend either.

PART FIVE: OPEN QUESTIONS

I started this book to find my grandmother. I ended up finding three people whose lives were so tangled together that you couldn't tell the story of one without telling the story of all three. I've exposed many answers and created more questions that will never be answered.

Was Mary as abusive as The Three Musketeers remembered?

I truly believe that life with Mary likely seemed horrendous *by comparison* with the lifestyle that the children became accustomed to when GG was with them. People describe memories of a loved one spanking them occasionally but may describe spankings from a hated caregiver as beatings. Uncle Phill's memory included a of the cat-of-nine-tails. The Three Musketeers, particularly Aunt Jean, could compare Mary to GG. At seven years old, she likely made up her mind on who was the cause of the change and it may have been the basis for her strength and sibling protection that helped them all get through those years.

Children who have been abused all their lives know no other life until it stops whereas the opposite situation would be viewed as torture.

Why did Grampa disappear in 1947?

What prompted Grampa to wake up one morning in November of 1947, walk out the door and go into hiding? Why then? Was it only coincidental that GG was transferred to St. Thomas in 1945. Hilda reported to me that Grampa went to visit GG when he disappeared (unsubstantiated). If this were true, might this have given the hospital reason to pursue Grampa for compensation? Public hospital insurance in Ontario did not come into effect until 1957. I believe he knew the truth was coming out, or it had already been exposed and he was ashamed.

Was the misguided letter from St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital the only request the hospital made? What happened to the previous requests? Was Grampa paying these invoices secretly all along? Did Mary find out? She would have been furious that any of the scarce funds that Grampa brought was used to pay for GG's upkeep.

These could all be reasons why he needed to disappear.

Was GG the biological mother of Phyllis Peters?

Did GG leave a daughter behind in England with a hope and promise that they'd be reunited? The stigma of being an unwed mother could have pushed GG into leaving England in an effort to begin a fresh life in North America, leaving "Florence" behind and becoming Flora. It could have been an impetuous decision to marry John Gallson in the hopes of establishing herself enough to bring Phyllis to America, only to realize that the man she married had no job skills except casual labour and lumberjacking. In other words, no prospects for being financially secure. The circumstances were horrible for ever bringing Phyllis to join GG. It's possible that when GG told Grampa about Phyllis and her hope to bring Phyllis to America, he refused, beginning her descent into depression.

However, there is just as much a chance that Ellen was Phyllis's mother.

What truly happened to GG in the hospital? How was she treated?

When GG was institutionalized, her welfare was put into the hands of a "Statutory Committee" under the oversight of a public trustee of Ontario. In the sale of the Trout Mills farm, that trustee was A. N. Middleton.

My phone call with the department made it clear that no one trustee was assigned to a person. Trustees were assigned as needed and in the case of the sale of the property in Trout Mills, one would be assigned to act on GG's behalf for that transaction only.

In the 1920s, the treatment for "unruly" women committed to mental institutions is hard to imagine. Whether GG had bipolar depression or not, the medical experimentation for patients without outside advocates are torturous by today's standards. The fact she was "too far gone" in 1950 for Uncle Phill to visit her, that she spent 31 years in hospital and that she died emaciated with bed sores and drowned in her own vomit, raises the question: What happened to her which would have incapacitated her so badly that she became a vegetable? This is NOT an outcome of bipolar disorder or a manic episode.

Did GG have manic psychosis or a manic episode triggered by a traumatic event?

Inherited bipolar disorder presents itself in the late teens or early twenties. GG was 32 when she entered the population of the asylum in Toronto. No descendants suffered from bipolar

depression. Research suggests that traumatic life events (a financial crisis, moving to a three-room shack), stress (higher stress hormone levels, cortisol, moving into a no-plumbing shack) and sleep deprivation (especially in females, living in a shack) are key triggers to manic onset and each life event increases the odds of developing manic depression by 10%. GG had many “events” including a possible pregnancy loss and separation from a child left in London.

GG’s life in London, England was in a flat with her mum, siblings and extended family members. She was housed in homes upon her disembarkment from the ship from St. John to Toronto, and likely lived with Mrs. Draper on Scollard Street in Toronto. She lived and worked for a lawyer in Buffalo with a nurse and maids. She lived and worked at the Hotel Biltmore and Hotel Lorraine in Manhattan, NY. She met Grampa and lived in apartments or cottage/camps in Maine and Florida then in an apartment in Endicott, NY. Then the family moved to a three-room house in Widdifield Township, Ontario that Mary described as being worse than Gilligan’s Shack in Papineau Township.

It is without a doubt in my mind my grandmother had an event-driven onset of manic psychosis, that event being the move to the Widdifield house. I cannot see any other situation than a complete and utter meltdown, resulting in explosive confrontations, a conclusion in her mind that there was no escape other than killing herself and protecting her children by taking them with her. And when she was committed, the hospital and doctors were preventing her from protecting her children, because she knew they would be in the Widdifield house under the care of a man who was incapable of providing any standard of living that she could imagine.

One might wonder, why the children have no memory of any confrontations, no memory of that horrible Christmas of 1929, no memory of the hotel room in Toronto.

I can tell you from experience that many children have no memory of explosive traumatic parental confrontations.

And here’s another thought I’ll just throw into the quagmire of hypotheses. What if The Three Musketeers' perfection quirk was not a result of what happened to them AFTER 1929, but something they learned from GG prior to 1929? What if perfectionism was a genetic

quirk? Now imagine GG walking into the 3-room shack in Widdifield and what she'd be like after six months...

Why did GG never stabilize enough to be released?

People who went into mental asylums with manic depression in the 1920s, were treated and eventually released. Cary Grant's mother is just one example, shown in the biographical movie "Archie" and Canadian singer-songwriter Dan Hill's mother is another. In the 1920s, women were placed in mental institutions for hysteria by their husbands with the help and support of male doctors and male judges and male police authorities. A movie based on true events of 1928, "Changeling" also shows how a woman was thrown into a mental institution based on the opinion of men. However, if GG was threatening to kill herself and her children, what were Grampa's choices? And one of the proven treatments of bipolar depression is family support which was non-existent for GG. In all likelihood, GG was treated with ECT to "calm her down".

What happened to Mary when all the children, except Barbara, cut ties to her?

Around 1950 when The Three Musketeers found out about GG, and cut ties with Mary, she must have been heart broken. She had been their mother from 1930. And perhaps the stress of raising three children that weren't hers, made her even more intolerant of behavior that was difficult to control, which then trickled over to all her biological children. Hilda also claimed that she and her full siblings all suffered under Mary's punishing discipline. Mom continued to invite Mary to our family's weddings and she attended all three.

In the end, only Barbara was close to Mary. Jackie's refusal to talk about his past made it impossible to determine whether he had a good or bad relationship with his mother.

*All knowledge is worth seeking,
but only some is worth keeping.*

Epilogue

COL11A1 Gene

The cause of death of GG's brother (Aunt Edie's twin), Philip Peters, and the death of Phyllis's baby, Philip Thorpe, made me wonder if there was a connection – something else at play.

So in early 2024 when, for personal and private medical reasons, my brother Wayne had his genetics tested for variants in the COL11A1 autosomal gene, the positive result was extremely interesting.

An autosomal gene means there's a 50% chance it could come from either the mother or the father. The paternal side of my family, the Smiths, are well known, going back many generations. There's no current evidence of any paternal ancestor showing signs of health conditions caused by this variant but the deaths of the two Philips on the maternal side were flags.

COL11A1 is the “instructor” to the collagen in our bodies, “molecules that provide structure and strength to the connective tissues that support the body's muscles, joints, organs, and skin.”¹⁶³

Fibrochondrogenesis, a health condition associated with this variant, is “a disorder of bone growth characterized by severe skeletal abnormalities, hearing loss, and vision loss. Infants with fibrochondrogenesis type 1 have a very narrow chest that prevents the lungs from developing normally. Most children with this condition are stillborn or die shortly after birth from respiratory failure, although some have lived into childhood.”¹⁶⁴

In simple terms, fibrochondrogenesis is a variant that can affect how the body builds connective tissue and in its most severe form can prevent newborns from breathing.

Philip Peters, GG's brother, was born “sickly” according to a British cousin¹⁴ and his death registration revealed that he died of acute capillary bronchitis, pulmonary congestion at the age of four.¹⁵ Philip Thorpe (Phyllis's son), died within days of his birth in 1936.

Another clue was on GG's immigration documents. She was 5' 1”, which is relatively short even though that's the same height as me. When I shared this with the British cousin, he remembered Aunt Edie was only 4' 11”.

Union Cemetery, Union, Ontario

At a time when driving with a GPS was still new, I joined my sisters with our Mom on a trip to St. Thomas, Ontario, in search of GG's grave. Carol had received information from St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital as to the exact location of the plot: "buried in Union Cemetery in Union, Ontario in Space 4-166 (south side - back)".

Mom and Uncle Phill had been here years prior and had found their mother's grave but Mom always doubted whether she could ever find it again and only had a blurry memory of it being under a sapling. She remembered the marking stone being flat and mostly covered with overgrowth which they had dug out, cleaned off and placed on top of the ground.

We were all keeping a sharp eye on our surroundings as Carol's Garmin led us left then right, down unpaved roads lined with massive trees. Finally, the road abruptly ended, the Garmin announcing we had arrived.

All four of us stared out the car windows, completely surrounded on three sides by large trees and nothing more. While the sisters discussed whether we should turn around, Mom had already exited the car and was heading left towards the forest.

Without a word other than a sigh, we all exited the car to have a look around.

We heard Mom call us from behind some trees, headed towards her voice and found her walking into a massive field with gravestones. She headed straight to a large tree in the middle of the field. We could hardly keep up with her.

The true meaning of a pauper's grave was evident and sad. I watched my mother lovingly and meticulously pull the weeds, remove more overgrowth from the grave of someone she hadn't seen since she was 5 years old. The four word inscription spoke volumes: Flora Gallson 1897 1960 (Figure 86)

This would be as close as I would ever get to my grandmother. We talked about moving her grave closer to North Bay where Mom could visit more often and buying a nicer headstone. In the end, my mother resisted the idea of disturbing her mother's peace.

Timelines

Florence Peter's Timeline

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1891	Census	Joseph H. and Hannah (Smith) Peters	56 Stoneleigh St., Kensington
1893	16-Aug	Ellen Peters born	Baptized November 5, 1893 at 10 Blechy?den
1895	20-Nov	Joseph Henry Peters born	Baptized December 14, 1895; 48 Stebbing Street, Hammersmith
1897	21-Nov	Florence Maude Peters born	Baptized December 16, 1897; 3 Martin Street, Paddington, Kensington, London, England
1901	Census	Joseph H. Peters, Hannah, Ellen, Joseph & Florence w/George (b-inlaw) & Rose Smith (s-inlaw)	3 Martin Street, London
1903	04-Jan	Edith Louise Peters born	Baptized March 9, 1903; 3 Martin Street, London
1903	04-Jan	Philip James Peters born	Baptized March 9, 1903; 3 Martin Street, London
1905	30-Apr	Albert William Peters born	Baptized June 26, 1905; 3 Martin Street, London
1907	09-Mar	Philip James Peters dies - age 4	3 Martin Street, London
1910	18-Feb	Joseph Henry Peters dies - age 46	53 Shakespeare Ave., London; cancer
1911	Census	Hannah (Head), Joseph (s), Ellen (d), Florence (d), Edith (d), Albert (s), Rose Smith (sister)	13 Bruce Rd., Harlesden, London
1914	31-Jan	Phyllis Vera Peters born (father unknown; official mother Hannah L.)	Baptized February 25, 1914; 112 Fortune Gate Rd.. Willesden [not bombed]

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1915	Sept.	WW1	Germany bombs central London
1915		Joseph Peters (Jr.) volunteers for 9th Middlesex Regiment	42A St. Mary's Road, Craven Park, London [not bombed]
1920	Q1	Joseph H. Peters married Winifred C. Richards	Willesden, London
1920	30-Jan	Departs Liverpool with "Miss Taylor Party" Overseas Settlement Committee	S. S. Metagama (general ocean temperature in January 1920 were below -4C around the same as when the Titanic crossed.
1920	10-Feb	Arrives in St. John, New Brunswick	S. S. Metagama w/Miss Taylor Party, Domestic; departed from Liverpool; she has \$5.00; Mother at 42A St. Mary's Road, London
1920	25-Oct	Crosses border from Canada to Buffalo	Destination: Lester F. Gilbert (lawyer), 115 Lexington Ave., Buffalo as domestic; Height: 5' 1"; she has \$60
1920 - 1933		During Prohibition, New York City experienced a thriving underground alcohol trade, with numerous speakeasies and bootlegging operations flourishing.	While Prohibition was enforced, it was inconsistent and often corrupt, with the New York City police force reluctant to fully implement the ban.
1921	24-Oct	Crosses border from Buffalo to Canada, address is Hotel Biltmore, New York City	Destination: Mrs. Draper, 88 Scollard St., Toronto; she has \$100
1921	Nov	John Gallson's army change of address card	John's Address: 165 East 128th St., NYC
1922	07-Mar	Marries John Gallson at Manhattan, NY in the municipal building.	Address: Hotel Lorraine, 5th & 55th Ave., NYC
1923	08-Jan	Jeannette Ellen Gallson born	Waterville, Maine, USA
1923	July	John, Flora and Jean living in Florida	Wauchula, FL, USA
1925	04-Jan	Joan Vera Gallson born	Wauchula, FL, USA
1927	18-Mar	Phillip John Gallson born	Zolfo Springs, FL, USA

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1928		John, Flora & children living in Endicott, NY	200 North Street
1929		John, Flora & children living in Endicott, NY	206 North Street
1929	23-May	John & Flora buy Trout Creek farm	bought from Hugh Dignam for \$140
1929	02-Jun	Albert (bro) marries Alice in London	Edith (sis) & Phyllis are bridesmaids and Joseph (bro) is best man. Reception is at 42A St. Mary's Road.
1929	06-Jul	Crosses border from Buffalo to Canada; John Gallson, Flora, Jean, Joan, Phillip	Destination: Widdifield Twp., Nipissing, ON; Flora's mother: 42A St. Mary's Road, Willeston, England
1929	15-Jul	John & Flora officially register their new farm	Parcel 1279, E 1/2 of NW quarter of Lot 15, Conc. B
1929	24-Oct	Stock Market Crashes	Great Depression Begins
1929	21-Nov	Flora' birthday	turned 32
1929	21-Dec	Committed under a warrant to Ontario Hospital, New Toronto Psychiatric Hospital	Threatening to kill herself and the children, thinks she's damned. Placed under care of Public Trust of Ontario
1945	09-Nov	Transferred to St. Thomas Mental Asylum	St. Thomas, Ontario
1948 - 1952	approx.	Phillip Gallson discovers Flora is still alive	Mattawa, Ontario
1960	09-Feb	Dies age 62	Union Cemetery

John Gallson Timeline

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1896	25-Nov 13-Nov	Born Mustjala, Saarmaa Island, Estonia	discrepancy in birth date was likely caused by 1918 Estonia switch from Julian to Gregorian calendars
1913	13-Jun	departed Glasgow, Scotland on board Ship Columbia bound for New York	age 17, Finland; with many other Estonian men bound for work with CPR in Chapleau
1913	16-Jun	arrived Ellis Island, NYC; destination Chapleau, CPR, ON;	Labourer, Russia, Lifland, father Mich Ounpuu; \$25 cash; friend Johannes Lonn
1916	03-Oct	Attestation Paper - in Webbwood, used name John Gaallson; 119th Overseas Battalion. Badge # 754360. Height 5' 9", Fair, Light Blue eyes, Fair hair, RC	born - Arensburg, Mustel, Palrapelle [Pahapill], Nov 18, 1896. Father - Mich Gaallson, Arensburg, [Pahapill] (Finland, Russia); Trade - Lumber Jack, weight 155, [Claims Roman Catholic - not]
1916	30-Mar 17-Apr 22-Jun	Anti-Typhoid Inoculations & Vaccinations	
1916	08-Aug	Sailed from Halifax with 119th Bn.	S.S. Metagama
1916	19-Aug	Arrived in Liverpool, England	Disembarked S.S. Metagama
1916	13-Sep	Anti-Typhoid Inoculations	
1916	02-Oct	Military Hospital Aldershot with Mumps/Parotitis	Likely parotitis, an inflammation of the thyroid gland
1916	26-Oct	Discharged from Aldershot Hospital to 119th Battalion	Miss Gladys Hall, 83 Blackfriars, London made heir to John's estate
1916	28-Nov	Bramshott Camp; 119th Proceeded overseas; transferred - 52nd Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force	Theatre of War - France. Home address: Gen Del, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
1916	29-Nov	Landed in France	
1916	05-Dec	52nd Battalion. - Arrived Unit for duty	

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1917	04-Jan	Le Treport	V.D.G. [Venereal Disease Gonorrhoea]
1917	05-Jan	Le Havre	V.D.G. [Venereal Disease Gonorrhoea]
1917	29-Jan	Forfeits Field Allowance. Is placed under stoppage of pay at the rate of 50 cents per diem while in Hospital	V.D.G. [Venereal Disease Gonorrhoea]
1917	05-Feb	Aubigny - forfeits Field Allowance Is placed under stoppage of pay at the rate of 50 cents per diem while in Hospital	VDG [Venereal Disease Gonorrhoea]
1917	12-Feb	Rejoined 52nd Battalion unit	
1917	10-Mar to 03-Apr	52nd Batt'n moved	Villers au Bois where it seems they were billeted; from Villers au Bois to "line"; to Bruay; Bruay to Villers au Bois; to the front line; raiding enemy trenches, emptying "saps". Grampa was a "sapper"
1917	09-Apr	Attack on Vimy Ridge; Sometime here, 52nd Batt'n headed to Ypres, Belgium	Battle of Passchendaele at Ypres, Belgium
1917	26-Oct	Shrapnel Wound to head	Brielen; Brielen to Bethune
1917	29-Oct	Admitted Eastbourne - DeWalden Court - Hospital	Wounded (Shrapnel Wound) head (scalp) 26 X 17, bone just grooved, no cerebral ????, f.b. removed. Wound cleaned, Wound looks clean.
1917	04-Nov	Cable 12/4 M.6294 - Notified Next of Kin	Adm. Mil. Hosp. Eastbourne. Oct.29th/17 GSW [Gun Shot Wound] Head. Healing
1917	05-Nov	Discharged from De Walden Court Eastbourne Hosp - Wound Head - clean - looking well	7 days in Hospital
1917	06-Nov	Wound of Right Mid-parietal region, large enough to hold a pigeon's egg. Bottom of wound slightly sloughy, sides healthy. Filled up with Bipp. [Bismuth	Man heavy & slow of speech, does not complain of headache. Eye movements of pupils normal

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
		iodoform paraffin paste]	
1917	10-Nov to 12-Dec	A.T.S. 500 units. Two rounds of Anti Tetanus Serum; wound healing rapidly under BIP [Bismuth iodoform paraffin paste]: allowed to go out	wound has healed up nicely: this man is of Scandinavian origin and slow in understanding English which makes him appear at times to be mentally dull.
1917	13-Dec	Discharged from Red X Hosp. Shrapnel Wound Head - site healed	38 days in hospital
1917	14-Dec	Can Gen Hosp Eastbourne, Sussex	Transferred from V.A.D. Hosp. - Bexhill, Quite Recovered
1917	17-Dec	Boarded - No 14 Canadian General Hosp Eastboure, Sussex	posted to a "casualty company" and granted a "sub[sistence] allowance of 80¢ per diem from 17-12-1918 to 3-1-19 Home coming furlough," because his pay had been forfeited so often.
1917	21-Dec	Discharged from No. 14 Can Gen Hosp, Eastbourne, Sussex - Shrapnel Wound Head	transfer from V.A.D. - no disability - 9 days in hospital
1918	04-Mar	Admission to Canadian Hospital, Etchinghill, Lyminge - V.D.G. [Venereal Disease Gonorrhoea] - primary Syphilis;	Disease contracted at London; Primary sore appeared; Placed on Syphilis Register
1918	13-Mar	1st Canadian Convalescent Depot; Treatment - Urine - Normal, Intravenous .3 Diarsenol; Treatment - Intramuscular injection	[Diarsenol is arsenic] T[one] dose of Metallic Mercury in grains
1918	18-Mar	Admitted to Canadian Hospital Etchinghill, Lyminge	Full course treatment W.O.' Treatment - Urine - Normal, Intravenous .3 Diarsenol
1918	22-Mar	Treatment - Urine - Normal, Intravenous .3 Diarsenol + intramuscular injection	T [one] dose of Metallic Mercury in grains

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1918	25-Mar	Having been over 21 days in Etchinghill C.L.K.ceases to be attached to this Depot	effective 4.3.18
1918	28-Mar to 10-Aug	3 attacks of VD; Multiple Treatments - Intramuscular injection, Galyl & Diarsenol	T [one] dose of Metallic Mercury in grains; 52+62 days in hospital, discharged as cured; treated with more doses of mercury
1918	24-Nov	Examined or Discharged by a Medical Board	Station - Purfleet
1918	07-Dec	Sailed for Canada	Ship: Olympic; Rank "Spr" [sapper]; residence: Sault Ste. Marie
1919	07-Jan	Discharged on Demobilization; tattoo reg. #119 on Lt. arm, scar on forearm & scalp	London, ON; 119th Battalion. C.O.M.F.; age 22, 5'9", blue eyes, Lumberman
1919	10-Jun	arrived in Buffalo, NY; claims DOB is Nov 13, 1896 via Grand Trunk Railway	address: 1320 Water Street, Wheeling, West Virginia; last foreign residence: Toronto
undated		Index card with John's US Military number on it	Adah, Fayette, PA, USA
1920	16-Dec	Declaration of Intention - USA Naturalization Service	District Court of US, Wheeling West, Virginia; address: 1320 Water Street, Wheeling, West Virginia
1920	16-Dec	Enlistment Record; US Army #6476877 - Pt. - took travel pay, enlisted for 3 years	Ft. Thomas, Campbell Co., KY; \$142.25 + bonus \$90.00; Howitzer Co.; home address Wheeling W. Virginia
1920	29-Dec	Dec 16, 1920 documents he declared he had NEVER been treated for Gonorrhoea, never been hospitalized or treated by a physician	to Wheeling, West Virginia; for service in 6th Infantry Camp Gordon, GA for 3 years
1920	29-Dec	Assigned to co. "E" 5th Infantry, Camp Jackson, SC Howz. Co. 6th	Marksmanship, gunner qualifications or rating: R.N.B.; Main Occ: Labourer 7 years, odd jobs heavy lifting \$45/wk

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1921	14-Jan	U.S. Army doc: Permanent marks and physical defects; Vaccinations: Typhoid, paratyphoid,others	Right chest ?M, Left abdomen RM, Lt Arm Arm Tattoo 119, Rt Back Bmk [birthmark?] 1/2" D. [diameter?]; Wheeling, WV; Friend: Mrs. Nora Tucker, R.F.D.1, Mystic, Georgia
1921	01-Feb	Promoted	Grade: RMB Pvt (Put)
1921	11-Mar	Promoted	Grade: RMB Pvt 1cl (Put)
1921	09-Jul	Honorable Discharge from US Army, 6th Infantry, Howitzer Co., camp Jackson, SC, USA	Reason: reduction of army; character: excellent; Address: 1320 Water St., Wheeling West Virginia
1921	15-Nov	Change of address - NOTE: double "a" gets dropped from document - Gallson	165 East 128th St., New York, NY, USA [This is when he may have met Florence]
1922	07-Mar	Marriage to Florence M. Peters, age 25, Manhattan, NY	address: RFD#1, Pate[r]son, NJ, USA [Rural Fire Department #1]
1923	10-Jan	Jeanette Ellen born; baptized April 15, 1923 St. Mark's Episcopal Church	Waterville, Main
1923	June	Living in Florida	Collinsville Camp (near Miami ??)
1924	25-Nov	US Dept of Lab letter requesting \$1.00 fee; to Zolfo Spring, Florida	for copy of Declaration of Intention for Naturalization
1925	04-Jan	Joan Vera born	Wauchula, Harding Co., Florida
1926	18-Mar	Phillip John born	Zolfo Springs, Harding Co., Florida
1927	06-Apr	Letter from US Dept of Labour, to Zolfo Springs, Florida	acknowledging \$1.00 received for copy of Naturalization Intention; advising to be prompt as a deadline of December 16, 1927 the petition for naturalization would expire.
1927	16-Dec	Expiry date of petition for naturalization	[What happened?]
1928	11-Apr	Listed in directory of Endicott - Binghamton, NY	tanner, 200 North with Flora
1929	12-Apr	Listed in directory of Endicott - Binghamton, NY	shwkr (shoeworker), 206 North with Flora M.

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1929	23-May	Bought Trout Creek farm with Flora	Land Title in Nipissing
1929	9-Jul	Moved family from Endicott to Trout Creek	Border crossing
1929	15-Jul	Trout Creek property registered	Land Title in Nipissing
1929	24-Oct	Stock Market Crash	The Great Depression begins
1929	21-Dec	Florence entered into the population of New Toronto Mental Asylum	
1930	January	Jean, Joan & Phill are disbursed to temporary homes	no proof - according to children's memory
1930	January	Mary (2mo pregnant) & 2-yr-old son Donald move in with John and children	
1930	July	\$6.00 levy for road maintenance	Widdifield Twp.
1930	08-Aug	Mary gives birth to Jackie Morrison	Widdifield Twp.
1930	Dec	\$9.00 levy for road maintenance	Widdifield Twp.
1931	15-Feb	Mary conceives Jimmy Gallson	Widdifield Twp.
1931	01-Jun	Widdifield Census: Jean 8, Joan 6, Phillip 5	Mary is "homemaker", Donald 3, Jackie 1 (Jackie is 10 mo.)
1931	1-Aug	Harvey Burrows, merchant registers "interest" in property in agreement of a mortgage	Harvey Burrows runs a country store in North Bay, sell groceries and livestock feed.
1931	12-Aug	Advertises farm for sale or rent	Address: J. Gallson, Mattawa, ON
1931	14-Sep	Harvey Burrows interest is registered	Land Title office of Nipissing
1931	15-Nov	James "Jimmy" born	
1932	July	Trout Creek property sells for \$500 to Helen Newby.	Flora is listed on the title, so her Public Trust official, Mr. Middleton, is listed in the title transfer. Assuming part of the money went to her care.
1933	Feb	Mattawa Legion 254 created	John paid \$10 as a Charter Member
1933	17-Aug	Advertises himself as a family man looking for a farm to run.	Address: J. Gallson, Mattawa, ON
1936	03-Jun	Barbara "Babbs" born	

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1937	18-Sep	Hilda born	
1939	19-May	Mae "Maisey" born	
1942	12-Feb	Elizabeth "Betty" born	
1945	09-Nov	Flora transferred to St. Thomas	
1946	02-Aug	first dated letter to Eduard in Estonia	refers to a previous letter containing information about John's "first wife" having a mental breakdown
1947	30-Nov	John got up in the morning and disappeared	according to newspaper article; Hilda claims he was missing for a total of 2 years.
1947	13-Dec	Reported missing and OPP were searching for him. Article states "There is a possibility that he is an amnesia victim as he suffered shrapnel wounds in the head while serving in World War 1."	"Mattawa Man Is Reported Missing" North Bay Nugget. Hilda claims RCMA were also searching and that he was gone for 2 years.
1948	28-Nov	John is either still in hiding in Goulois River, Algoma.	answered letter from Joan, expressing that he didn't want to be found.
1948	17-Dec	Letter to Joan from Goulois River, Algoma	answered letter from Joan
1949	Mar	Phill returns from "a couple of months with Dad in the bush"	
1950	18-Jun	Donald Morrison (Mary's oldest son) dies in car accident	
1960	09-Feb	Flora dies in St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital after 31 years. Mary throws death notice in the fire according to Barbara	
1946 to 1977		John corresponds with brother Eduard, sister Aliise, brother August all in Estonia/Germany	Estonian language gradually becomes more formal and letters shorter
About 1975		John living in rooming house in Mattawa; taken home by Jean	John and Mary legally marry around this time
1979	24-Mar	John dies in North Bay	

Mary & John's Combined Timelines

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1929	21-Jul	border crossing from US to Canada, thru Niagara Falls	John, Flora, Jean 6, Joan 4, Phil 3; to Lot 15, Conc. B, Widdifield Twp., North Bay, ON
1929	24-Oct	Stock Market Crash	The Great Depression begins
1929	Nov	Mary conceives Jackie	Oshawa
1929	21-Dec	Florence entered into the population of New Toronto Mental Asylum	CAS takes children. Asylums Act says if John couldn't pay for GG's upkeep, then county pays.
1930	January	Louisa demands Mary have abortion & makes appointment	Oshawa
1930	January	John advertises for helps in Toronto Star	Mary answers ad. Arranges to meet John in Toronto.
1930	January	John pulls children from temp. homes and drives to Toronto to meet Mary at hotel. CAS likely alerted and looking for Gallson children.	Mary takes Donald, leaves Oshawa without telling anyone, meets John in hotel room. They agree to arrangement.
1930	January	Mary, John and 4 children leave Toronto in Model-T.	Returned to Widdifield. John expresses urgency of leaving Toronto because of the CAS search.
1930	January	John finds work for BOTH him and Mary at chicken farm behind North Bay Airport.	Children are left to care for themselves while John and Mary go to work. Jean is 7 looking after Joan (5), Phill (<4) & Donald (<2).
1930	July	Widdifield Twp. publishes in paper levy for road maintenance	John owes \$6.00
1930	08-Aug	John "Jackie" born	Widdifield Twp.
1930	Dec	Widdifield Twp. publishes in paper levy for additional road maintenance	John owes \$9.00
1931	15-Feb	Mary conceives Jimmy Gallson	Widdifield Twp.

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
1931	01-Jun	Widdifield Census: Jean 8, Joan 6, Phillip 5	Mary is "homemaker" in "Private Home", Donald 3, John 1 (Jackie is actually 10 mo.) John's employment is "odd jobs".
1931	Jun - Aug	John finds work on Hwy. 17 in Papineau Twp.	Finds "family home" in a shack on Gilligan's farm.
1931	1-Aug	Harvey Burrows claims an interest in Trout Mills property in a mortgage	Harvey Burrows is owner of country store that sells groceries and livestock feed
1931	12-Aug	Advertises farm for sale or rent	Address: J. Gallson, Mattawa, ON
1931	14-Sep	Harvey Burrows registers his claim with Land Titles office	Discharged one year later.
1931	15-Nov	James "Jimmy" born	Nov 18 newspaper announcement "Mr. and Mrs. Gallson are parents of a baby boy ..."
1932	July	Trout Mills farm sells for \$500	To Helen Newby.
1933	Feb	Mattawa Legion 254 created	John was a Charter Member paying \$10
1933	17-Aug	Advertises himself as a family man looking for a farm to run.	Address: J. Gallson, Mattawa, ON
1936	03-Jun	Barbara "Babbs" born	
1937	18-Sep	Hilda born	
1939	19-May	Mae "Maisie" born	
1940	15-Aug	Papineau farm (parcel 2535) is transferred to John for \$300	From Felix & Florence Bellaire (as per Barbara: John took \$35 of Mary's money, went to Bellaire's store and bought property.)
1942	12-Feb	Elizabeth "Betty" born	
1945	09-Nov	Flora transferred to St. Thomas	
1946	02-Aug	first dated letter to Eduard in Estonia and continues to correspond with August and Aliise to 1977	refers to a previous letter containing information about John's "first wife" having a mental breakdown
1947	30-Nov	John got up in the morning and disappeared	According to newspaper
1947	13-Dec	"Mattawa Man Is Reported Missing" North Bay Nugget. Article states "There is a possibility that he is an amnesia victim as he suffered shrapnel wounds in the head while	Hilda claims both OPP & RCMA were searching and that he was gone for 2 years.

YEAR	DATE	DETAIL	EXTRA DETAIL
		serving in World War 1."	
1948	28-Nov	John is either still in hiding in Goulais River, Algoma.	answered letter from Joan, expressing that he didn't want to be found.
1948	17-Dec	Letter to Joan from Goulais River, Algoma	answered letter from Joan
1949	Mar	Phill returns from "a couple of months with Dad in the bush"	
1950	18-Jun	Donald Morrison (Mary's oldest son) dies in car accident	
1960	09-Feb	Flora dies in St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital after 31 years. Mary throws death notice away according to Barbara	
1965	03-Nov	John transfers sole ownership of farm to joint ownership with Mary	
1975	28-Oct	Mary applies for "Delayed Statement of Birth" for herself	Mary turned 65 in Sept. so she likely needed proof of birth to receive OAS & CPP
1976	17-Aug	John transfers full ownership of farm to Mary and they legally marry.	Parcel worth \$40,000.
About 1977		John living in rooming house in Mattawa	Aunt Jean moves him into her home in North Bay
1977		Last letter to Estonia, return address is Aunt Jean's	Estonian language gradually becomes more formal and letters shorter
1979	24-Mar	John dies.	North Bay. Buried in Mattawa
1982	29-Jul	Ownership of farm is transferred to Elizabeth and Robert Chenier	"...parcel was charged in favour of Mary Gallson... for \$17,590 without interest."
1990	18-Jan	Mary dies	Mattawa. Buried beside John.

Appendix - Biographical Notes

(updated to March 2026)

Flora's Children

Jeannette Ellen "Jean"

Aunt Jean was the first of three children born to Grampa and GG. She was born January 10, 1923 in Shawmont, Waterville, Maine. She was baptized on April 15 at the St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Waterville.

104

Aunt Jean worked from the moment she could walk out the door of the Mattawa childhood home, continuing to work throughout most of her life while raising four daughters. The story below is based on Mom's memories and the many conversations she had with Aunt Jean about her life.

Aunt Jean opted to leave home at the age of 14 to work as a live-in mother's helper for pregnant women during those postnatal months before moving on to the next woman. At that time, women didn't have their babies in hospitals so they needed help at home. At one of the places, she met Walter Gardener who asked her to be a live-in housekeeper with his niece, Mrs. Dave Nugent, who was having a baby in Deux Riviere. She also worked as a house maid for Joe Rochon's family. Through Dave Nugent, Aunt Jean met Carson Curry. They would go for walks together.

They had only dated for about three months when Carson asked Jean to get married, which they did in 1940 when she was 17. Rev. Penman was the minister and his wife was Aunt Jean's witness. Because Carson had no witness, they walked down Main Street, North Bay and bumped into Joseph St. Denis, who Aunt Jean knew as a brother of a friend of Mary's and would become Carson's marriage witness.

They lived for a few months with Carson's Dad, then rented a little house in Deux Riviere for a few months. Carson then got a job with the CPR in Mattawa where they bought a little house, "then a bigger one, then a better one".

Aunt Jean and Uncle Carson lived in Mattawa for many years, before eventually moving to North Bay.

Aunt Jean got a job at Eaton's Department Store as a sales clerk where she continued to work even after it was bought by Walker's Department Stores.

Carson worked at Harvey Street Public School as a janitor. In his retirement years, he did odd jobs for neighbours.

Aunt Jean wouldn't eat chicken because she remembered as a child having to hold the chickens down while their heads were being cut off and having to watch the headless chickens run around the barnyard.

When Carson died, Aunt Jean sold the house on Copeland Street, North Bay, and moved into the Empire Retirement home. The running joke was that Aunt Jean, with her kitty, ran the place. She was in Unit #1, right at the front door and, more likely than not, would be the first person to see and greet people who arrived. She thrived there, but then again, Aunt Jean, as well as Mom and Uncle Phill, were survivors and thrivers.

Aunt Jean hated to take pills and went on brisk walks where her arms got just as much exercise as her legs, my Mom would say.

My Mom journalled between 1941-1943 that she went "home" to Mattawa on Christmas day, with one meal with her parents and half-siblings and another meal at Jean's. And she had a "swell" time.

Aunt Jean died in 2021 at the age of 98. She had four daughters, eight grandchildren, one predeceasing her, and many great-grandchildren.

Did Aunt Jean show any evidence of childhood trauma? I didn't know her home life very well. We visited a lot when I was young and everything seemed normal. But my version of "normal" was my mother's version of "normal". Spotless house, spotless children, amazing food.

I remember one time Aunt Jean came to visit my parents in Gravenhurst. Mom scrubbed and cleaned the house spotless in preparation. Mom found Aunt Jean in the kitchen scrubbing her sink. "Jean! I just cleaned that sink!" Aunt Jean stopped and laughed. "Joan, you know I can't help it." Then she went around the house with a little bowl of milk and a cottonball, and "washed" all the leaves of Mom's plants. I have to say, it did make the leaves shine.

The Curry side of the family have vehemently kept any memories and family history a secret. The children and the grandchildren continue to believe that nothing about this story should ever be revealed. In fact, a grandchild

of Aunt Jean text-messaged me saying, “My grandparents and my parents would not like this book and would not approve of it being published. They are very private people.” (Figure 67)

Joan Vera (Mom)

Mom was born, Joan Vera Gallson, in Wauchula, Florida, January 4, 1925. ¹⁰⁷

Her first memories are when she was about three or four years old and she fell down a flight of outside stairs. They were living in an upper apartment, maybe the one in Endicott, NY. She also remembered Christmas in the same building and there being a Christmas tree in the hall. She remembered her mother having nice things and in particular some beautiful napkin holders. She remembered falling out of the back of the truck when going to Trout Mills and Grampa stopping and picking her out of the ditch.

There's an interesting entry in my own journal from May 11, 1986 about how I was going to write a novel about GG. It says "... Mom remembers a nurse being there just before Gramma was taken away." Hmm.

Mary initially home-schooled the children and when Mom finally attended school, grade 5 or 6, she was so far ahead, she skipped a grade. She remembered doing well in history and geography, but not so well in arithmetic. Mom remembered being bullied and taunted with rhymes such as "Farmer John with her big boots on..."

Mom's teacher called social services to investigate the bruises that were found on Mom's shoulders. Through all this, Mom did so well in school that she was exempt from writing the entrance exam for high school.

Once in high school, Mom suffered even more abuse from her classmates as her clothes were shabby and ill-fitted.

She told me her aspirations and dreams were to only "get the hell out of that house!" So after 6 months in grade 9, Mom left school and stayed home only long enough for her half-sister, Maisie to be born. Mom then found relief from her home life by working as a live-in housekeeper. Her first position at the tender age of 13 was with Verice Chenier. After only two months, she worked for Joe Rochon. Her salary was about \$1.00 per month. It was her third position with Mrs. John Smith of Mattawa that set the stage for her future. The son of Mrs. Smith, Newton, was married to Helen Cross. Helen's mother, Mrs. Viola Cross became ill, so Mom took employment at her house in Eau Claire. By the age of 15 or 16, she was working for Mrs. Cross's other daughter, Bessie, who was married to Harry McLaren in Rutherglen. They had a 1-year old daughter, Jeannie, at the time. She soon met a good friend of Harry's, Lloyd Smith.

When her salary rose from \$5 to \$15 per month, Grampa instructed her to send \$5 per month home to Mary.

Wanting to better herself, Mom would go to the employment office in North Bay to look for jobs. She found one in the kitchen at St. Joseph's Hospital. While working there, she boarded with Mrs. Miller on Algonquin Avenue. Mom was often visited by her gentleman caller, Lloyd, who became my Dad. Her next position was with the Gordons on Jane Street, whose father-in-law was Senator Gordon. The Gordons did not allow gentleman callers, so she would sneak my Dad into the house for their visits.

Mom went back to work for Bessie and Harry McLaren in Rutherglen for a short period before taking a position at the home of Myrtle Buchanan in North Bay. Myrtle was a spinster, a teacher and the sister-in-law of Dad's sister, Georgina Buchanan. Dad eventually proposed to Mom by asking her if she would like to "help him milk the cows". And even though she hated milking cows, she said yes.

In September 1939, Canada joined WWII. Some Toronto manufacturing businesses began recruiting females to work in their factories which had been converted to help in the war effort. The courses Mom took in 1942 were through the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program at Algonquin Secondary School with Dad's other sister, Vera, and his cousin, Iva Rose. Mom received an A- in Machine Operation & Benchwork and a B+ in Blueprint Reading.¹⁶⁵ In Toronto, she worked at the John Inglis factory as a Cutter Grinder at 37 Hanna Avenue until May 1943. Throughout that time, Mom boarded with a family at 28 Frankish Street, a 30-minute walk from the Inglis factory. Another 20-minute drive from work would have taken Mom to the Lakeshore Mental Asylum where, unknown to her at the time, her mother was still alive.

In June of 1943, Mom and Dad were married. For her wedding, Mom had a "street length frock of powder blue with lace inserts and white accessories. She wore a corsage of Premium roses. Mr. and Mrs. J. Buchanan attended the couple." For the first few years, they lived with Dad's parents in Rutherglen.

Dad was Anglican and Mom was United. Dad used to take his mother, Granny Smith, to church every Sunday. Mom refused to go and instead would walk over to Bessie McLaren's house. Dad informed his mother that he and Mom would not be attending the Anglican Church after she invited the Anglican minister over to sign them up. This caused much tension between Mom and Granny. Mom always felt Granny Smith resented her for not converting.

Mom embraced being a farmer's wife. She not only milked the cows, she cooked meals for threshing gangs, drove tractors, prepared chickens from henhouse to table, shoveled manure, fed livestock, chopped wood, made preserves, jams, jellies, bread, pies, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, sewed, knitted, embroidered, crocheted, quilted,

smocked, gardened vegetables and flowers. She made almost all my clothes, except for the hand-me-downs from Sharlene.

In 1945, Donna Flora Lee was born; in 1948, Carol Joan; in 1954, Wayne Lloyd and in 1956 Wendy Vera, me. Mom taught all of us how to sew, knit, crochet, embroider, bake, garden plus more.

Mom belonged to many different organizations - the U.C.W. (United Church Women), the W.I. (Women's Institute), the W.A. (Women's Association) and the True Blues of the Glen. She was the District President of the W.I. as well as a leader for the 4-H Club in Rutherglen. She won so many ribbons and prizes at the Bonfield Fair, she was able to buy most of her 12-place setting bone china and silverware from the prize money.

Dad and Mom attended church (United) regularly; square danced at every opportunity and played cards with their many friends.

In 1968, with the help of Harry McLaren, Dad got a job at the North Eastern Psychiatric Hospital in Porcupine, Ontario as a Stationery Engineer. So with my parents, Wayne and I left farm life behind and moved to Porcupine. Mom found a job at the Golden Mile Restaurant as a short-order cook. Later she worked at Woolworth's department store where she was the department head of the Notions Department for many years. During this time, she made acquaintances but it would never be the same as Rutherglen where she had earned the full respect of the community and had many friends. To her already bulging skillset, she added découpage, copper tooling and ceramics. She loved anything crafty - making something out of nothing. They also took up bowling.

When the hospital in Porcupine finally closed, Dad was transferred to a hospital in Gravenhurst. That's when Mom became an AVON Lady winning many awards including the Mrs. Albee award for top sales. After Dad's retirement in 1982, they moved back to North Bay, buying a semi-detached home on Ferguson Street, the other half being owned by Harry and Bessie McLaren. Together, Dad and Mom learned to curl, golf and play bridge.

Dad died from cancer in March of 1988. One year after Dad's death, Mom sold their home on Ferguson Street and bought a condominium on Main Street West. In 1991, Mom met an Austrian widower, Albin Miklautsch, at the Golden Age Club. They were married in September of 1992 and travelled to many places including Austria, Germany, Portugal and Hawaii. Albin passed away in 2004 after a severe stroke.

Mom remained in North Bay, living at Marina Point and Empire Living Centre (across the hall from Aunt Jean) until 2016 when her memory began to deteriorate to the point where she couldn't live alone. Carol moved her to

Muskoka Landing Long Term Care facility in Huntsville where she passed away in October 2017 at the age of 92.

So did Mom show any signs of childhood trauma? Only in her perfectionism in everything she did, constantly trying to prove she had worth. But it was an unresolvable mission in her life because Mom never thought she was smart or exceptionally good at anything.

When Uncle Phill and his family would come to visit the farm, Mom would turn into a stressed cleaning machine. The precursor to those visits were anxiety ridden when Mom's "nervous colitis" kicked into high. But once the Gallsons got there, there was only joy. It was the same with picnics and family reunions, Bonfield Fairs, threshing gang events, Carol's wedding - total bedlam, then joy. Easy for me to say! Mom had medication for her nerves - needing to be perfect took its toll. (Figure 68)

Joan's Diary

Mom kept a diary between 1941 and 1944 that reads like any typical teenager's. Always wondering if her boyfriend "Lloydie" (my Dad) loved her or why he was mad at her but she never questioned why other men were asking her out for dates which she embraced right up to the day my father gave her an engagement ring. She wrote letters to my father almost daily.

Mary and Mom exchanged Christmas presents and birthday presents. "My ~~step~~ mother's birthday. I gave her \$1.00 for her birthday present," she wrote on September 6, 1941. The word "step" is solidly scratched over. It seems calling Mary a "step" mother was a bad thing in my mother's mind.

Throughout these years, Mom and Mary exchanged letters (several letters per month) as well as Christmas and birthday gifts. Mom wrote about having a *swell* and *grand* time going **home** for Christmas and spending time with her family. She worried that Mary didn't like her boyfriend, Lloyd. She barely mentioned Grampa other than what she bought him for Christmas. She also worried that Lloyd didn't like her family, calling them "my people".

January 22, 1942, "*Here I am at home. Mom and Dad seemed so glad to see me. I'm so glad all over.*"

January 23, "*Mom and Dad were so happy and so good to me.*"

January 26, "*I'm afraid Mom doesn't think so much about Lloyd's and my engagement but I'm happy.*"

Mom even wrote about visiting Mary's sister-in-law, Gladys, several times while she was living in Toronto.

April 29, 1943, *"I went to Aunt Glad's on Logan Ave. Met Mother's sister. She seemed very nice. They all seemed worried about Maw going to Neill's."*

September 6, 1943, *"She seemed very nice. She gave me a lot of stuff."*

There are entries in the diary that later in her life she likely felt embarrassed to reflect upon, but to me they brought the reality that my mother was once a teenager. Like the following entry:

February 12, 1943, *"Martie met me at Parkdale and walked home with me. Somehow I don't like him. He kissed me to nite, not a nice kiss like Lloyds though. I told him not to phone me or see me anymore. Gee he's boring. I think he likes me quite a lot. I really hate him."*

The next day she wrote,

"Martin phoned and wanted me to go out tonite. Out of sheer pity for him I went. He brought Phil along for Iva. Gee Phil is grand. We went to a show ... sat through two pictures. Lunched at Kingsway ... boys didn't go home till 15 to 4. Martie asked me to marry him. I told him no. I told him I never want to see him again. He sure is boring me."*

(*The Gallsons called Uncle Phill, "Bobby", not Phill)

February 29, 1943 *"Lloyd came down to Toronto this morning. Gee I [was] surprised and happy. We went to Mimico and seen (sic) Vera and Kay. Took pictures at Sunnyside. Had dinner in New Toronto..."*

The Lakeshore Mental Asylum was also referred to as the New Toronto Mental Asylum in Mimico. While Mom was at Sunnyside Park, her mother was a 12-minute drive away.

This three-year glimpse into my mother's life showed a woman who didn't allow her insecurities to stop her from doing anything she set her mind to do. Like GG, Mom walked towards challenges with determination. Is confidence a nature-or-nurture thing? While working at the Inglis Plant, she also secured a second job at the Harris Dairy as a bookkeeper (she always told me she was poor at math!).

She hitchhiked from Toronto to Barrie, went to lots of movies, hung out at Base Borden, tap danced, roller skated, lunched and dined; there was Roger, Barney, Martie, Johnie, cute sailor lad, Bill, Leonard, Mervin and, of course, Dad. When in Rutherglen with my Dad, they spent evenings playing cards with friends, going for walks, staying out until anywhere between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning.

Phillip John “Phill”

Phillip John Gallson was born in Zolfo Springs, Florida on March 18, 1926. Part of Uncle Phill’s story is pivotal to GG’s story even though he was only three and a half years old when he last saw her.

Uncle Phill also related his memories of abuse which Sharlene put to paper. The following is an excerpt:

[When my Dad’s father] went into the bush, food was rationed and the children were fed very little. Maw would even put marks on the food containers so she could tell if one of the children snuck something. If she found food missing she would ask who took it and this child would receive a beating with a cat-of-nine-tails which was a leather strap with nine smaller strips attached. If no one would confess, they would all be beaten. My Dad and his sisters resorted to sneaking and eating raw eggs from the hen house or raw potatoes from the ground. They were clever enough to put the tops of the potatoes back in the ground so the area appeared undisturbed. Beatings were frequent for all sorts of reasons. To avoid such a beating, my Dad once stitched a small chick together after accidentally squashing it with a cellar door. Amazingly, the chick survived! Maw refused to call my Dad, Phillip, his given name, saying that he would never be “filled up”.¹⁵⁵

This is likely the reason Uncle Phill was called “Bobby” as a child.

Both my mother and Uncle Phill were accelerated by a grade or two when they entered public school after being home schooled by Mary. That alone is cause for pause. Mom graduated from Mattawa Public School with honours. When Uncle Phill graduated from grade eight, called "Senior fourth grade" at that time, he was also exempt from writing the high school entrance exam because of his high marks, but like her, he never attended.

On March 18, 1944, on his 18th birthday, Uncle Phill registered for the United States Army,¹⁶⁶ but continued to work in Toronto as a bell hop at the Royal York Hotel and was living at 14 Wright Avenue.¹⁶⁷ Unbeknownst to him, he was a 22-minute drive away from the Lakeshore Mental Asylum.

When Uncle Phill and his family came to our farm for visits, Sharlene and Phillip (Jr.) addressed their parents with “Yes, Sir” and “No, Ma’am”. Also, “May I be excused from the table?” caused Wayne and me, who had already left the table, to pause with “What’s happening?” looks on our faces.

Did Uncle Phill have any signs of childhood trauma? He, like my mother, suffered from the need to be perfect. He dressed impeccably at all times. Even in his pictures of horseback riding and tricks, he’s in a suit jacket. Sharlene said his closet was filled with many suits, meticulously rotated according to use. His house was immaculate, a strong compulsion from him that thankfully equalled the desires of Aunt Marian. When he was in

the hospital just before he died, the nurses commented on how handsome he was, and how soft and well manicured his hands were! Uncle Phill never had a hair out of place.

Thus, the reason the story of Mary sending him upstairs to put on a decent pair of pants when the minister came to visit, knowing he only had the ones he was wearing, was such a memorable event for him.

Uncle Phill was very secretive about certain aspects of his life, but he became known as the “story-teller”. Like my mother, he had no issues with sharing his life with family, and was very supportive in my quest of family history. However, he did pick and choose what stories he was willing to share and perhaps embellish. (Figures 57, 66, 68 & 69)

Mary's Children

Mom's half siblings and Mary were always invited to our family weddings. Mom insisted they be invited to all of them and a few of the half-siblings always came bringing Mary. They even drove all the way from Mattawa to Timmins to attend my brother, Wayne's wedding.

In all the obituaries that I can find on Newspapers.com and clippings that Mom saved in her scrapbook, The Three Musketeers are always mentioned and acknowledged as siblings.

Donald "Donny" James Gallson

Donald was born in Oshawa on February 23, 1927.¹⁶⁸ His father had some "connection with the boarding house" that Mary's mother ran.

On Sunday, June 18, 1950, at 5:30am, Donald, at the age of 23, was killed in a car accident.¹⁶⁸ A newspaper clipping reports that his life-long friend, Rheame Doucette, was driving with Rheame's brother, Theodore and Donald as passengers. After the accident, a stranger put the injured Donald into his car to transport him to the hospital, but the car stalled. Donald was then put into a Colonial bus and in Mattawa was transferred again into a taxi. (I guess the hospital wasn't on the bus route!). He was pronounced dead upon arrival with a broken neck and broken back but reports say he likely died minutes after the accident. Rheame and Theodore were not seriously uninjured. Rheame received a \$25 fine and a 1-year suspended license. Both Rheame and Theodore were pall-bearers as well as my father.¹⁶⁹

John "Jackie" Gallson

John, known as Jackie, was born within months of Mary moving in with the Gallsons, on August 8, 1930. The Gallson children all thought Jackie was their biological sibling and were all shocked when this proved to be untrue. Mom told me that the discovery had something to do with Jackie joining the army. More likely than not, it was around 1948 that the whole deception blew up. (Figure 76)

Jackie married Stella Bertrand and together they raised five children: three boys and two girls. Mark Gallson died in 1988 in a car accident in Alberta.¹⁷⁰ David Gallson lost both of his legs in another automobile incident.

¹⁷¹ Ironically, he went on to become the National Executive Director of Mood Disorders Society of Canada.¹⁷²

I will be forever grateful to Jackie for passing along all the letters written by Grampa's siblings in Estonia. They are a unique window into life in Estonia in the mid 1900s.

Jackie's life was truly a story of resilience and overcoming both childhood and adult trauma, and the fact he was able to maintain a kind and caring relationship with my mother into her widow-years attests to his character. Jackie died in November 2025.

James "Jimmy" Gallson

Jimmy was the first child born to Mary and Grampa on November 15, 1931. He had a mental challenge that Mom said was caused by sun stroke after Mary left him out in the sun too long as a baby. Barbara verified this during a visit with her in August 2025. (Figure 75)

Jimmy never married and lived at the Gallson house until his death on July 26, 1998.

My memories of Jimmy are of a sweet, childlike man who was always smiling and happy.

Barbara "Babbs" Louisa Gallson

Barbara, known in her childhood and early adulthood as "Babbs", was born in 1936. She married Gerald Turcotte in 1953 and later divorced. She had one boy and five girls including Gail who interviewed her mom for this book.

In the fall of 2024, I began to communicate with Gail using Facebook messenger. She indicated that she had been close to Mary, her biological grandmother, but it wasn't until December of that year that it occurred to me to pursue information about Mary. I began to have a nagging feeling that the story I knew of Mary Morrison was deeper than what I had imagined.

That December, I posed quite a few questions to Gail, asking if her mother had ever talked about Mary's past. In early 2025, Gail messaged me, offering to interview her mother and began chronicling Mary's history.

Gail's words "*my dear Granny Gallson*" were a shock to read and I knew then there was truly another side of the story. The section on Mary Morrison contains the information from the interviews Gail had with her mother.

Barbara and her children lived on the Gallson property in a trailer for a period of time during which a reciprocal assistance developed into a genuine bond and closeness.

To the best of my knowledge, out of all of the ten children that grew up under Mary's care, Barbara is the only one with whom Mary maintained a positive lifelong and loving relationship.

A picture, taken at Barbara and Gerry's wedding, shows my mother wearing a corsage, prompting me to discover that my mother was Barbara's maid-of-honour. (Figures 74 & 78)

In the fall of 2025, Barbara was told by her doctor that she had terminal cancer. She died March 6, 2026.

Hilda Alice Gallson

Hilda, born on September 18, 1937, was a beauty. She married and divorced Robert Howard and had two girls and one boy. Robert was a teacher and the Vice Principal of a Catholic school in Mattawa, according to Daniel Huard. (Figure 79)

I met with Hilda at her home in Toronto in the 1990s perhaps. We talked about her life in Mattawa and her own negative feelings towards Mary. She said that she remembered realizing that Mom was not a biological daughter of Mary and how jealous she felt because she could never say "That's not my real mother!" Hilda shared information about how Grampa would hide for weeks at "Gilligan's Shack" near their property just to get away from Mary. And how Mary abused all the children, not just the Three Musketeers.

It's interesting to note that only Hilda **Alice** Gallson carries a hint of being named possibly after Grampa's sister, Aliise. Not one of Grampa's children carry any names of his parents or his siblings, other than Hilda. In fact, even the name Hilda is Nordic.

I was lucky enough to have had the chance to visit with Hilda when she lived in Toronto. During that visit, she drew a map showing Gilligan's Shack where Grampa isolated himself, her recollection that when Grampa was missing for two years he was in Sault Ste. Marie, that Grampa visited GG possibly during those two years, that the OPP and the RCMP were involved in trying to find him and that she was 11-12 years old at the time (1948). (Figure 83)

Hilda died in October 2018 at the age of 81.

Mae “Maisie” Helen Gallson

Mae, “Maisie”, was born on May 19, 1940, married Phillipe Huard (pronounced “Yord”) in 1961 and had three boys and one daughter, Bonnie. Maisie worked at the mill in Mattawa before she had her children and continued her life as a mother and homemaker. (Figure 80)

Pictured here is Maisie with Mary and Gail Turcotte.

Maisie’s daughter, Bonnie, reached out to me a few years ago asking if I could tell her what Grampa was like! I was more than a little shocked that she thought I would have known him better than she did. How was that possible when he lived in the same area where she grew up? She said she’d only seen him a few times in her whole life.

Bonnie sent me a message via Ancestry.ca on May 16, 2021:

I was quite young when my mother used to bring me on visits to her mother's place. My father would never go as he had nothing good to say about (Mary who) did not attend their wedding or approve of their marriage - my mother said it had to do with religious differences. I know that there was a lot of favouritism in the family, from my mother's perspective. ... When her father [Grampa Gallson] died, something happened and we no longer visited with her mother. (My mother) did not attend (Granny Gallson's) funeral.

I understand (Mary) was not a nice woman to her step children. She wasn't a nice woman to my mother either.

My mother told me that her father used to spend all of his time outside with their animals or in the barn. She also mentioned that he was a very quiet man.

Other things I remember are the fact that she either called her mother "the old lady" or spoke of her as Granny Gallson. I can vaguely remember visiting with her when I was quite young. The house was so very small!!! I was put to work rolling cigarettes while they visited! I think I was about 5-6 years old at the time. This would have been the house in Papineau Township. I did meet my Granny Gallson again when she was in the Algonquin Nursing Home in Mattawa [where] she was admitted ...with dementia, but at this point my mother and (Granny Gallson) did not talk or have any relationship.

In a subsequent email...

I don't recall my mother ever mentioning her step sisters/brother to me. And when I was a teenager I can remember there being some announcement that grandpa Gallson had a whole other family. Maybe my mother simply didn't tell us kids.

Maisie's son, Daniel believed that Mary was the Gallson's nanny and when Flora "died", Grampa and Mary entered into a relationship. A beautiful anecdote that I wish were true. I therefore reached out to Daniel to get more of his memories and to let him know what truly happened.

Wendy, my mother was very fond of your mother and would always refer to her as Aunt Joanie denoting her appreciation and affection.

We did have close relationships with Aunt Barbara [Turcotte] and her children and as well with Aunt Betty and Uncle Robert [Chenier] (who was a distant cousin to my father) and their kids when they visited Mattawa from Sudbury. I was lucky enough to have a very good relationship with my Uncle Robert Howard as he was a teacher (and Vice Principal) in my Catholic grade school.

My mother once told me how Granny Gallson was not approving of my father. From my observations as a child, Granny Gallson continued her condescending attitude towards my father generally as long as I could remember. I do remember my father [was] quite disappointed with my mother when one of us [recalled] that Granny Gallson punished [me] or one of my brothers with a long wooden spatula/stirring implement. That situation put a virtual end to my father visiting the "Farm". When we were there [my brother and I] would try to be out in the barn with Grandpa because that was more fun. I still remember being scared and then laughing when Grandpa Gallson chopped the heads off a few chickens. The fear was watching [the] strike not knowing what would come next, the laughter happened when Grandpa joked about running around literally with a head chopped off.

My father and Grandpa Gallson, from my perception, were quite close. Grandpa Gallson would occasionally work with my father [when] I saw his handyman skills. My father shared how Grandpa Gallson liked to get away from the farm and do other stuff which were not home chores. My memories of Grandpa Gallson were all good. I do remember my father teaching us gun safety and proper shooting when I was about 12 perhaps. Grandpa Gallson was a good shot when we did targetting and he also taught us how to snare rabbits when I was younger about this same point in time. He was also a good gardener and my mother seemed to inherit those skills from her parents and passed down biophilia and connection to nature to me.

Maisie died in 2022 in Mattawa at the age of 82.

Elizabeth "Betty" Ann Gallson

Betty was born in 1942. Betty was the youngest and was a teacher. In fact, she was the principal at my primary school in Rutherglen for one year. Betty married Robert Chenier around 1962 and had one boy and one girl.

Mom either made or altered Betty's wedding dress and made flower girl dresses. Bonnie Huard had a memory of Betty wearing Maisie's wedding dress. I remember Aunt Betty coming to our house in Rutherglen for

fittings. I begged her to let me be a flower girl too and, to my surprise, she consented. Dad and Robert knew each other as they'd been in some Nipissing District plowing matches together. I was absolutely thrilled to be Aunt Betty's flower girl with my cousin Cathy Howard.

The picture above is from Aunt Betty's wedding. The flower girl on the right is me! Maid of honour is Aunt Hilda with her husband Robert Howard. Hilda's daughter Cathy is the other flowergirl. (Figure 84)

Figures

Family Tree

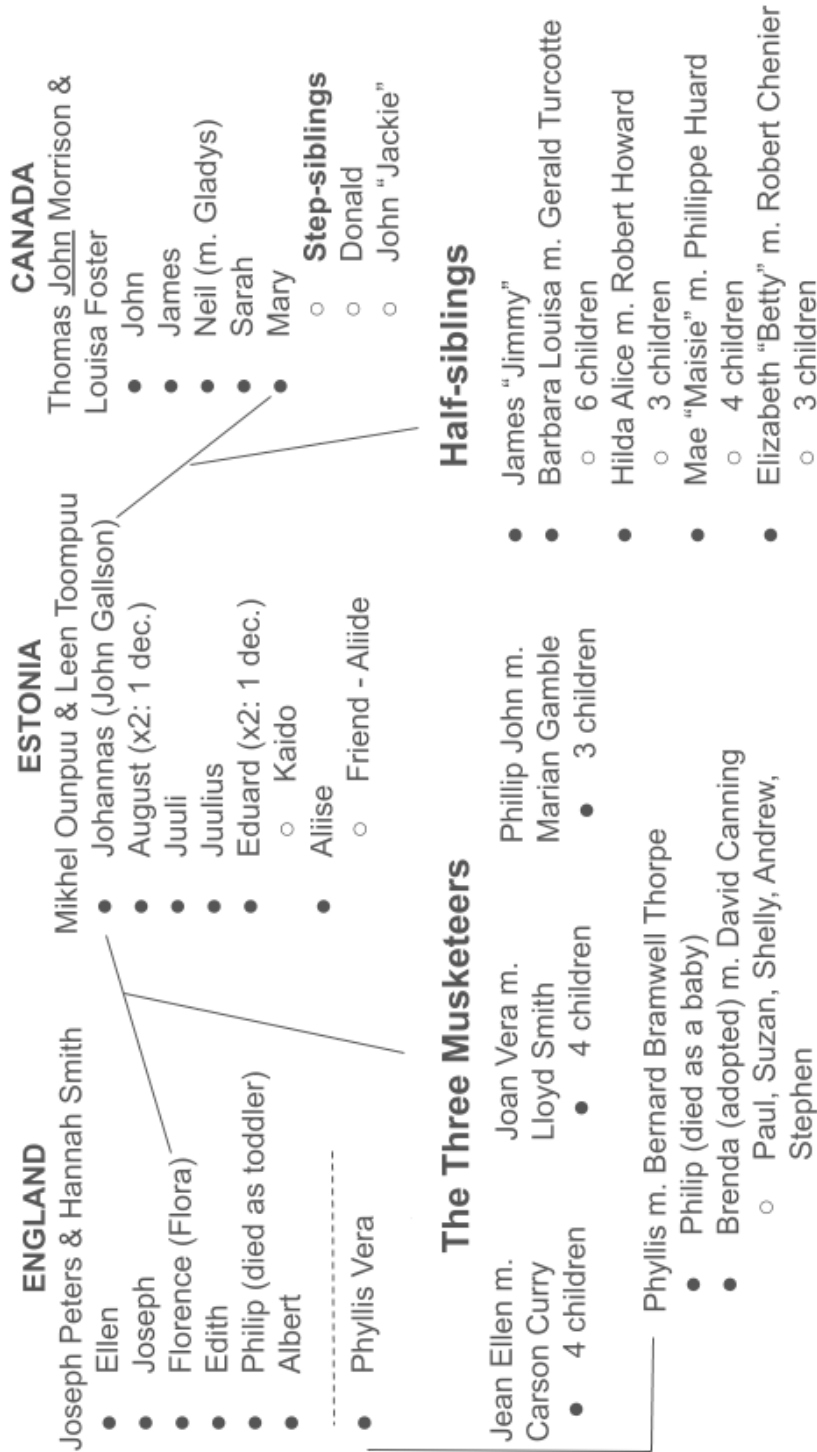




Figure 1 - Florence Maud Peters

Joan salvaged from old photo album (AI enhanced)

1903 March 9th b. Jan 4th No. 540	Philip James	Joseph Hannah	Peters	3 Martin Street	Farman	D. J. Hearson
1903 March 9th b. Jan 4th No. 541	Edith Louise	Joseph Hannah	Peters	3 Martin Street	Farman	D. J. Hearson

Figure 2 - UK Birth Registration: Philip and Edith Peters - 1903

472	3. Trincartin Street	Philip James Peters	Male	4 Years	son of Joseph Peters London on 9/1/06.	J. D. Black M.R.C.S. Acute Capillary Pneumonia Pulmonary Congestion Caused by A. S. West M.D.	St. Peter's Mother Present at the death 5. Marlin Street	1907	St. Peter's Church 1907	Deputy Registrar
-----	-------------------------	---------------------------	------	------------	----------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------	------	-------------------------------	---------------------

Figure 3 - UK Death Registration - Philip Peters - 1907

Form 15 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
THE VITAL STATISTICS ACT
STATEMENT OF DEATH

607917

(For use of Registrar-General only)

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
City, Town or Village of Blair Home Street Address Ontario Hospital
(If death took place in a hospital or other institution, state the name thereof)

Township of Yamont County or Territorial District of Essex 00-09

2. DATE OF DEATH: February 9 1960
(Month by name) (Day) (Year)

3. LENGTH DECEASED RESIDED (a) in municipality or place where death occurred 17 3 mos (b) in Ontario 52 yrs (c) in Canada, if immigrant 92 yrs
(In years, months and days)

4. PRINT NAME OF DECEASED IN FULL: GALLSON FLORA
(Surname) (Given names)

5. PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:
City, Town or Village of TROUT CREEK Street Address 00-31
Township of Midfield County or Territorial District of Nipissing
Province or State Ontario Country _____

6. SEX <u>FEMALE</u> (Write male or female)	7. CITIZENSHIP <u>CANADIAN</u> (See note 1)	8. RACIAL ORIGIN <u>ENGLISH</u> (See note 2)	9. PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH <u>ENGLAND</u>
----------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

10. DATE OF BIRTH <u>NOVEMBER 12 1897</u> (Month by name) (Day) (Year)	11. AGE	Years <u>62</u>	Months <u>2</u>	Days <u>28</u>	If deceased died when less than one day old — hours or — minutes

12. (1) TRADE, PROFESSION OR KIND OF WORK: housewife
(See note 3)

(2) TYPE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS: _____
(See note 4)

13. (1) DATE DECEASED LAST WORKED AT THIS OCCUPATION: Dec. 21 29
(Month by name) (Day) (Year)

(2) TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS DECEASED WAS ENGAGED IN THIS OCCUPATION: 5 yrs

14. (1) STATE WHETHER DECEASED WAS SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED: married

(2) IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED STATE NAME OF HUSBAND OR MAIDEN NAME OF WIFE: GALLSON JOHN
(Surname) (Given names)

15. PRINT NAME OF FATHER: NOT KNOWN
(Surname) (Given names)

16. PRINT MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER: NOT KNOWN
(Maiden surname) (Given names)

17. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER: NOT KNOWN **18. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER:** NOT KNOWN
(Province, State or Country) (Province, State or Country)

I CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ITEMS 1 TO 18, BOTH INCLUSIVE, ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

February 9 1960
 (Month by name) (Day) (Year)
M. F. Webster, M.D.
 (Signature of Informant)
Staff Physician
 (Print name and address)

Figure 4 - Flora Gallson, Statement of Death, Province of Ontario, February 6, 1960

Form 16 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO THE VITAL STATISTICS ACT MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

007917
(For use of Registrar-General only)

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
City, Town or Village of _____ Street Address Ontario Hospital
(If death took place in a hospital or other institution, state the same thereof)

Township of Yarmouth County of _____ District of Elgin

2. PRINT FULL NAME OF DECEASED
GALLSON _____
FLORA _____

3. DATE OF DEATH February 9th 1960 SEX OF DECEASED Female AGE 62
(Month by name) (Day) (Year) (male or female) (Years)

4. CAUSE OF DEATH
(Read carefully the instructions on the reverse side)

IMMEDIATE CAUSE—State the disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying such as heart failure, asphyxia, ashenia, et cetera. 450.0
(a) Generalized Arteriosclerosis ?
due to _____

MORBID CONDITIONS, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (state in order backwards from immediate cause).
(b) _____ due to _____
(c) _____

OTHER MORBID CONDITIONS (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause. Manic depressive Psychosis 31 yrs.

7. (1) IF DECEASED WAS A FEMALE, WAS THE DEATH ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY? No (2) DURATION OF PREGNANCY _____ WEEKS (3) WAS THERE A DELIVERY? _____
(Yes or No) (Yes or No) (Yes or No)

8. (1) WAS THERE A SURGICAL OPERATION? No (2) DATE OF OPERATION _____
(Yes or No) (Month by name) (Day) (Year)

(3) STATE FINDINGS _____

9. (1) WAS THERE AN AUTOPSY? Yes (2) STATE FINDINGS as above and Amaciation, Decubitus ulcer
(Yes or No)

10. IF DEATH WAS DUE TO VIOLENCE STATE WHETHER IT WAS AN ACCIDENT, SUICIDE OR HOMICIDE _____ DATE OF INJURY _____
(Month by name) (Day) (Year)

STATE HOW THE INJURY WAS SUSTAINED _____

STATE NATURE OF INJURY _____

STATE WHETHER INJURY TOOK PLACE AT HOME, IN INDUSTRY, OR IN A PUBLIC PLACE _____

Figure 5 - Flora Gallson's Medical Certificate of Death - 1960

UK, RAILWAY EMPLOYMENT RECORDS, 1833-1963

JOSEPH HENRY PETERS
 BIRTH DATE: 23 Nov 1864
 AGE: 13
 RESIDENCE DATE: AUG 1878
 STATION: PADDINGTON
 COMPANY: GREAT WESTERN
 CLASS NUMBER: 264
 PIECE: 349
 DESCRIPTION: REGISTER OF
 UNIFORMED STAFF No. 1 O & P
 1839-1915

May 2	leaving Van-coats	2/10	1.	6206	✓
May 2	do	3/10	1.		
May 2	Went of care in driving	4/10	5.		
May 2	do do	4/10	-		
Aug 10	Smoking on train	5/10	1.		
July 2	Met of care in driving	7/15	5.		Feb 1910 Resigned ✓
Aug 28	Swinging his whip in Hoborn, resulting strongly in a claim for personal injury 15/29, cautioned Workmens Compensation Allowance at 15/6 per week from 8th April 1903 to 25th October 1903.				

Figure 6 - UK, Railway Employment Records, 1833-1963

1 608	W'arcy Michael	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	S	43
1 609	Johnson Catherine	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	76	
1 610	Gauthier (son name)	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	65	
1 611	Holyk Nellie	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	33	
1 612	Orser Sidney	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	87	
1 613	Paquette Mand	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	41	
1 614	Bulega George	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	28	
1 615	Masterson Edward	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	29	
1 616	Huggard Eva	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	26	
1 617	Pritchard Warrington	"	S	B	1	no	gardener	m	57	
1 618	Papp Aleck	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	35	
1 619	Courtenay John Arthur	"	S	B	1	no	gardener	m	44	
1 620	Livase Nelson	"	S	B	1	no	gardener	m	43	
1 621	Peeler Frank	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	68	
1 622	Deloste Eugene	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	45	
1 623	Wein Albert Wesley	"	S	B	1	no	gardener	m	56	
1 624	Graham Alice Maude	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	68	
1 625	Trump Harry	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	45	
1 626	Forsythe Albert	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	65	
1 627	Gray Irene Amy	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	40	
1 628	Dellandrea Clara Conrade	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	40	
1 629	McCallum Ida Cora	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	46	
1 630	Trimmings Margaret	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	44	
1 631	Stacey Valera	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	39	
1 632	Amunville Mary	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	26	
1 633	Beater Louis	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	26	
1 634	Wilber Sarah Eliza	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	38	
1 635	Fry Nellie	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	56	
1 636	La Roche May	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	53	
1 637	Johnson Ida Jean	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	17	
1 638	Bryon Charles	"	S	B	1	no	gardener	m	56	
1 639	Brown Liriam Ruth	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	25	
1 640	De puis Eliza	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	51	
1 641	Sabourin Achilles	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	24	
1 642	Borello Giuseppe Dominico	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	43	
1 643	Belair Donat	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	28	
1 644	Nelson Amanda Emilia	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	45	
1 645	McKee John	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	54	
1 646	Holton Charles	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	39	
1 647	Alexander Frank	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	46	
1 648	Gallson Flora	"	S	B	1	no	pat	w	33	
1 649	Stephens Ernest	"	S	B	1	no	pat	m	32	

Figure 7 - 1931 Ontario Census, Lakeshore Mental Asylum



Figure 8 - Edith, Ellen and Phyllis Peters - circa 1920



Figure 9 - Edith Peters (GG's sister)



Figure 10 - Edith Peters

salvaged photo - "Edie in her garden" written on the back

PETERS, Edith Louisa of 11 Charlbury Ct Merton Rd Bedford
died 28 June 1989 Probate Birmingham 14 August Not
exceeding £100000 8951209416Z

Figure 11 - Edith Peters probate - 1989

PETERS Hannah Louisa of 67 Victoria-avenue Wembley Middlesex
widow died 28 January 1948 Probate London 20 February to
Ellen Peters and Edith Louisa Peters spinsters. Effects £1070.

Figure 12 - Hannah Peters, Probate Index, 1948



Figure 13 - 1912 Titanic 3rd Class Re-creation

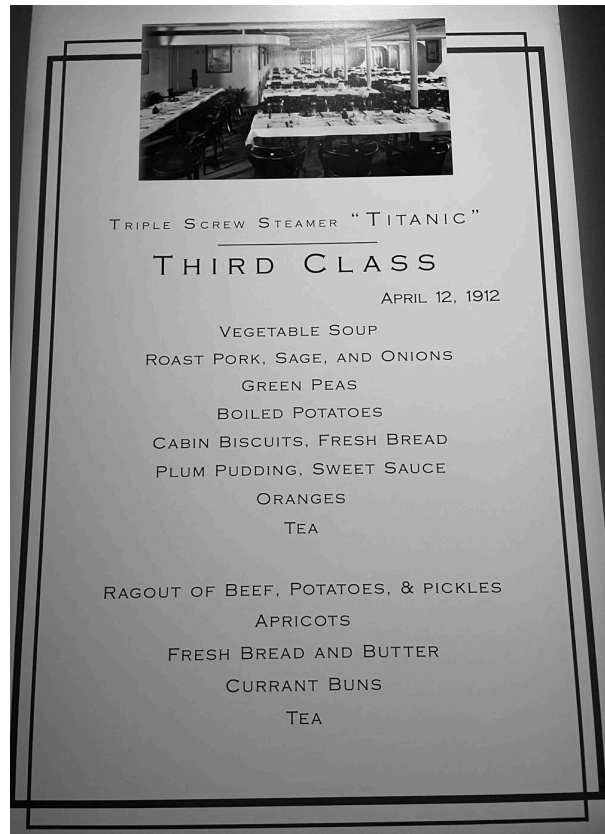


Figure 14 - 1912 Titanic 3rd Class Menu



Figure 15 - S.S. Metagama in Liverpool

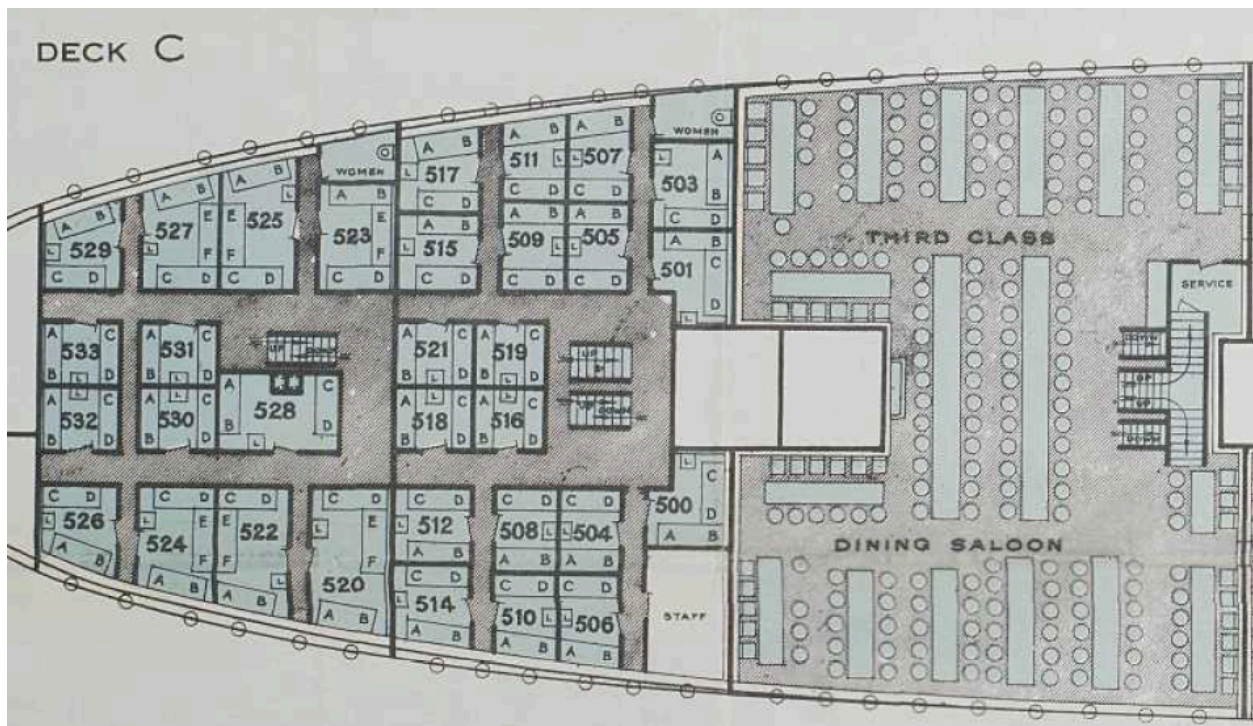


Figure 16 - S. S. Metagama - Deck C - Partial Floor Plan

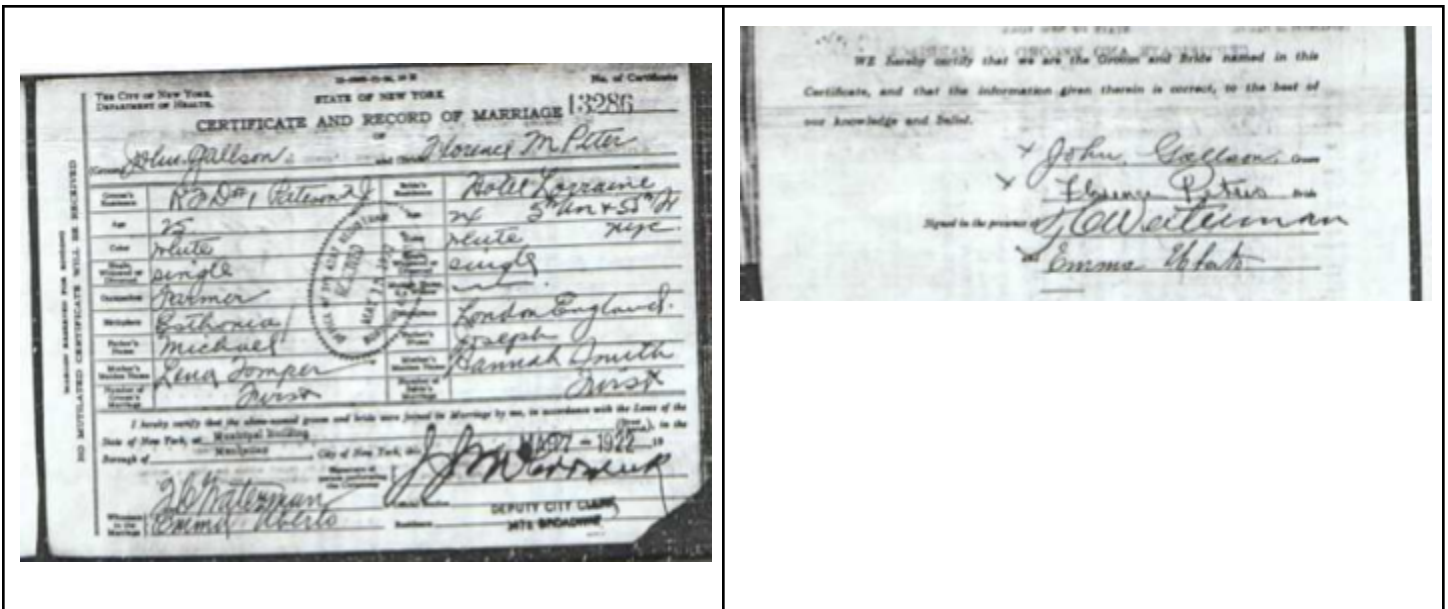


Figure 17 - Marriage registration of John Gallson and Florence Peters - 1922

Figure 18 - Jean Gallson



Figure 19 - Phyllis Peters





Figure 20 - Drawing of Florence Peters



Figure 21 - Florence Maud Peters (Gallson) - AI sharpened

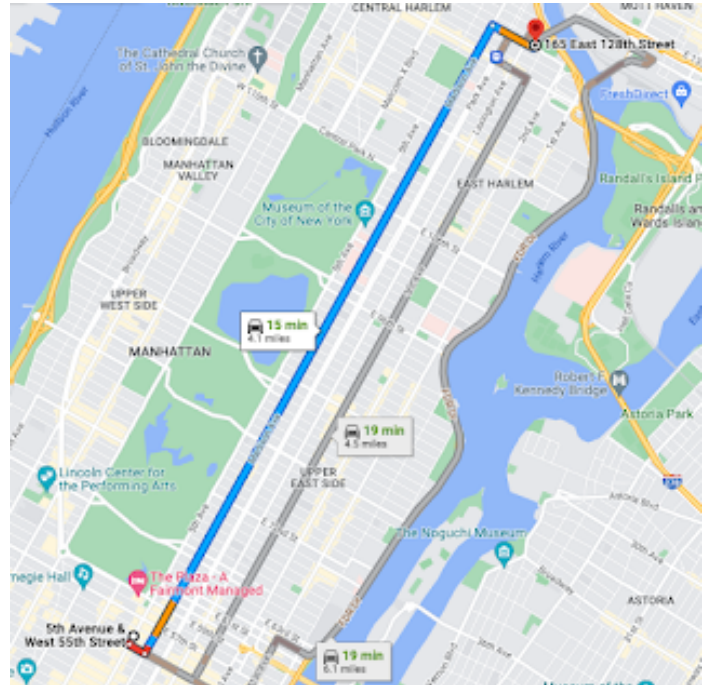


Figure 22 - Florence Peters - age 20 - AI sharpened



Figure 23 - 115 Lexington Ave., Buffalo

2022 Google Street View
Year built 1890 (realtor.com)



**Figure 24 - Hotel Lorraine to Rooming House -
Manhattan**



Figure 25 - Lakeshore Asylum - early 1900's



Figure 26 - Humber College Campus - 2025



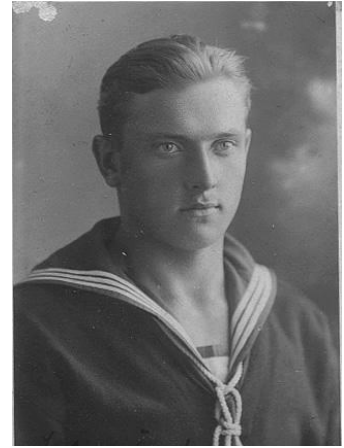
Figure 27 - Map of Scandinavian Area



**Figure 30 - Aliise Õunpuu and
her son, Matti**



Figure 31 - Aliise Õunpuu



**Figure 32 - Julius
Õunpuu**



Figure 33 - Eduard Ōunpuu



Figure 34 - Eduard Ōunpuu



Figure 35 - Eduard Ōunpuu



Figure 36 - 1919 - Fire Ranger on Velocipede.

From Barbara Turcotte's picture album

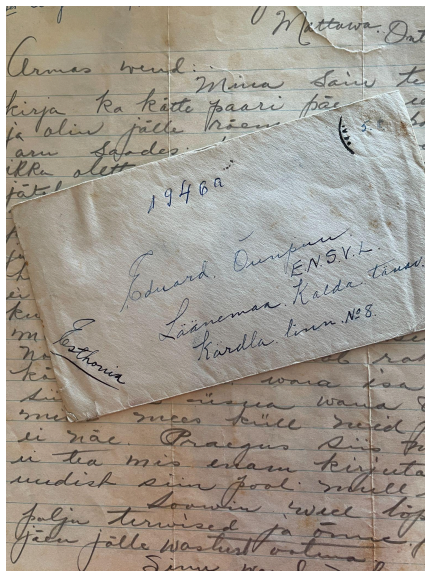


Figure 37 - Estonian Letter



Figure 38 - August Ōunpuu



Figure 39 - Kaarl Õunpuu



Figure 40 - Juuli Õunpuu



Figure 41 - John Gallson - Canadian Uniform - ca 1921



Figure 42 - John Gallson - in American Uniform - ca 1921



Figure 43 - John Gallson - Camp Jackson, SC - ca 1921



Figure 44 - John Gallson - ca 1919



Figure 45 - John Gallson in Toronto - 1919



Figure 46 - WW1 Canadian CEF Three Year Service Veterans Lapel Pin Badge (Bottom portion of pin unidentified)



Figure 47 - John Gallson ca 1919



Figure 48 - John Gallson holding Jean - July 1923



Figure 49 - Jean Gallson - Florida - 1923
Phill writes: "My sister Jean when she was 6 months old - Florida"



Figure 50 - Jean and Joan Gallson - circa 1927 - Florida



Figure 51 - Jean and Joan Gallson - 1928



Figure 52 - Joan Gallson - 1928



Figure 53 - Phillip Gallson - 1928



Figure 54 - Phillip and Jean - balcony in Endicott



Figure 55 - Phillip Gallson - 1929, balcony in Endicott, NY



**Figure 56 - Jean, Phillip and Joan Gallson - 1929,
balcony in Endicott, NY**

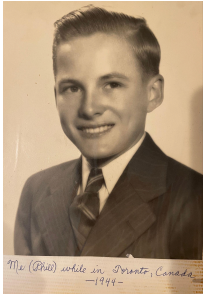


Figure 57 - Phillip Gallson, multiple images

By Transfer 36502, dated 23rd May, 1929, registered 15th July, 1929, made in consideration of \$140.00, ~~John C. Gallson~~ ^{Microfilmed} ~~and his wife Elizabeth Kathleen~~ ^{MAR 14 1930} ~~barring her dowry,~~ transferred to John C. Gallson

1886 from last page.

Volume 10

~~Gallson, and Elsa M. Gallson, that part of the above parcel described as follows:- the east half of the north-west quarter of Lot number Fifteen in Concession "B" of the said Township. Now entered as Parcel 127994 L. Cut on L.C.~~

R. Robertson J.L.M.A.

Figure 58.1 - 1929 Land Title purchase excerpt for Widdifield Twp.

Under Transfer 36502, dated 23rd May, 1929, made in consideration of \$140.00, John C. Gallson, and Elsa M. Gallson, wife of the said John C. Gallson, both of Union Station, in the Town of Endicott in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, are the owners in fee simple with an absolute title of that certain parcel of land situate in the Township of Widdifield in the District of Nipissing, namely:- the east half of the north-west quarter of Lot number Fifteen in Concession "B" of the said Township of Widdifield.

Figure 58.2 - 1929 Land Title purchase excerpt for Widdifield Twp



Figure 59 - 1929 police “paddy wagon”



Figure 60 - 1928 Toronto ambulance

MARRIED man with family, willing to take full charge of farm. J. Gallson, Mattawa, Ontario.

Figure 61 - Toronto Star Advertisement - Looking for a Farm - Aug. 17, 1933

once. 1193
FOR SALE OR RENT—40 ACRE farm, 4 miles from North Bay and buildings. Write to J. Gallson, Mattawa, Ont. 1193
Employment

Figure 62 - North Bay Nugget Advertisement - Farm for Sale or Rent - Aug. 12, 1931

~~Caution 28583, dated 14th September 1931, registered 14th September 1931, made by Harvey Burrows of the City of North Bay, in the District of Nipissing, Merchant, by his solicitor John Kay McDonald, who claims an interest in the above parcel under an Agreement for payment of a Mortgage, dated 1st August 1931.~~

Ent. on L.C.

J. M. of J.

~~By Transfer 29131, dated 8th July 1932, registered 22nd October 1932, made in consideration of \$500.00, John C. Gallson and Flora M. Gallson, his wife, above named, Flora M. Gallson bearing her dower, by her Statutory Committee, U.N. Middleton, Public Trustee of Ontario, transferred the above parcel to Helen Newby of the Township of Widdifield, in the District of Nipissing.~~

Figure 63 - 1932 Land Title Sale excerpt for Widdifield Twp.

Mattawa Man Is Reported Missing

MATTAWA, Dec. 13—John Gallson, 50, has been missing from his home in nearby Township of Papi-neau since November 30, it was learned today. A married man with a family, Gallson arose early on the morning of November 30 and has not been seen or heard from since.

It was believed Gallson had returned to his work in the bush with his employer but when he had not, the police were summoned. Provincial Constable A. J. Parry is investigating.

At the time of his disappearance, Gallson was wearing grey work pants, a brown mackinaw coat and a brown fur hat. He is approximately five feet and nine inches and weighed 150 pounds. He had blue eyes, fair hair, fair complexion, and wore a small moustache.

An Estonian by birth, Gallson speaks broken English. There is a possibility that he is an amnesia victim as he suffered shrapnel wounds in the head while serving in World War 1. His family is anxious to receive word of his whereabouts and any information

regarding this man should be forwarded to the provincial police at Mattawa.

Figure 64 - Mattawa Man Is Report Missing - North Bay Nugget - 1947

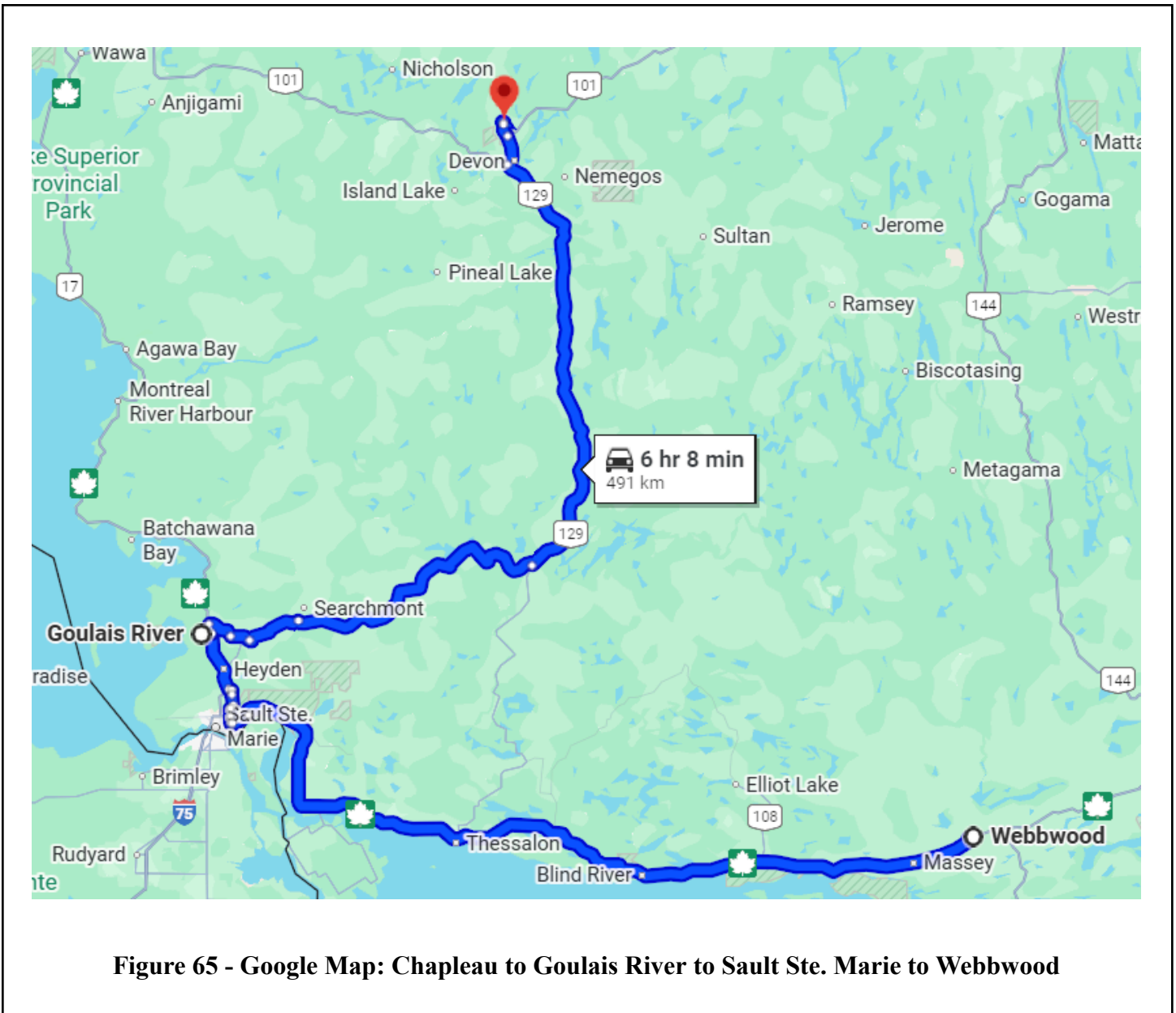


Figure 65 - Google Map: Chapeau to Goulais River to Sault Ste. Marie to Webbwood



Figure 66 - Phillip John Gallson



**Figure 67 - Jeannette "Jean"
Ellen Gallson**



Figure 68 - Joan Vera Gallson



**Figure 68 - Phill "Bobby" and
Mary "Mom"**



**Figure 69 - John and Phillip
Gallson**



**Figure 70 - Jean, Mary & Joan
Gallson**

3

Continuation of Parcel 2535 Nip from last page Vol. 137

Transfers Parcel By Transfer 65944, dated 15th August 1940, registered
to 14th March 1955, made in consideration of \$300.00, Felix
John E. Gallson Bellain, above named, his wife, Florence Bellain, having
her daughter, transferred the above parcel to John
E. Gallson, of the Township of Papineau, of the
District of Nipissing, Farmer, who is ^{now} the owner thereof
subject to the above encumbrances, exceptions and
qualifications. S.S. Meeker
Ent on L.C. L.M. of T.

TRANSFERS PARCEL
TO
JOHN GALLSON ET UX

By Transfer 106043, dated 22nd October 1965, registered 3rd November 1965,
the above parcel was transferred to JOHN GALLSON, Farmer, and MARY GALLSON,
housewife, both of the Township of Papineau, in the District of Nipissing.

ENT ON L.C. W.E. McLeod
L.M. of T.

Figure 71 - Land Transfer - Parcel 2535 - Papineau, 1940





Figure 74 - Barb Gallson's wedding
Joan is Maid-of-Honour

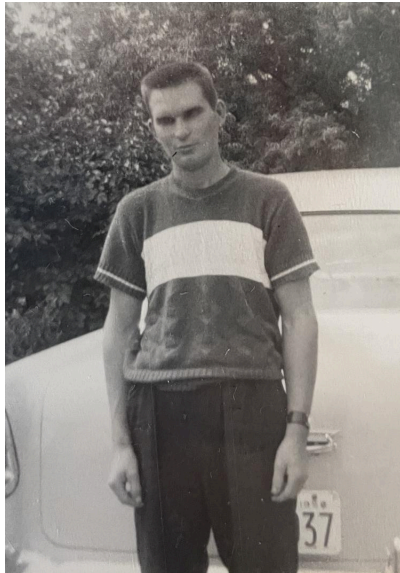


Figure 75 - James "Jimmy" Gallson



Figure 76 - John "Jackie" Gallson (Morrison)



Figure 77 - Mary Morrison - 1940



Figure 78 - Barbara Gallson 1953



Figure 79 - Hilda Gallson's wedding

**Figure 80 - Maisie Gallson with
Mary**



and Barbara's daughter Gail.



Figure 81 - Gallson Homestead - Mattawa



Figure 82 - Mary Morrison - circa 1990

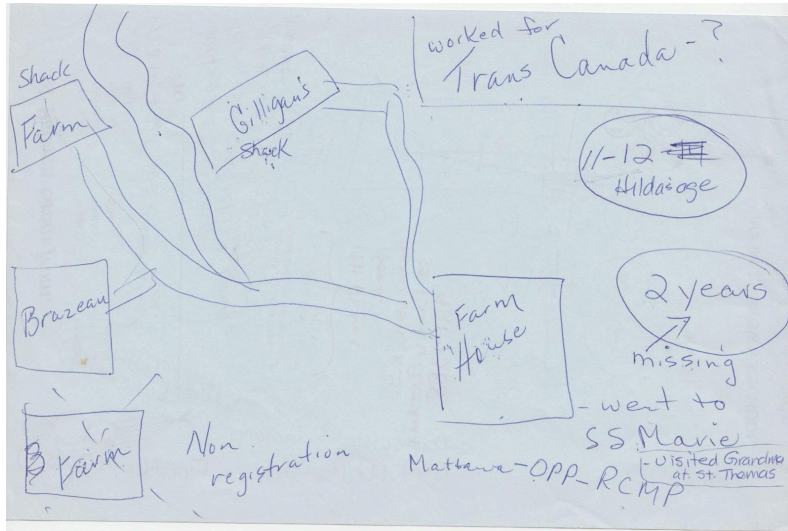


Figure 83 - Hilda's map



Figure 84 - Elizabeth "Betty" Gallson wedding.

Hilda Gallson is maid of honour.

TRANSFERS PARCEL	Transfer 174294, registered 17th August 1976, the above parcel transferred to <u>MARY GALLSON, R.R.#2, Mattawa.</u> ENT. ON L.C.
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PLANNING ACT APFT <input type="checkbox"/> COM. ADJUST. CONS. <input type="checkbox"/> MINISTER'S CONS. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L.S.T.A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L.T.T.A. (RES.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L.T.T.A. ATTACHED </div>
	R.C. Wickett DEPUTY Land Registrar
	MICROFILMED MAR 14 1980
TRANSFERS PARCEL (\$40,000.00)	By Transfer 225568, registered 29th July, 1982, the above parcel was transferred to <u>ROBERT CHENIER and ELIZABETH CHENIER, 166 Moonlight Avenue, Sudbury, Ontario, P3B 3W1, as joint tenants.</u> ENT. ON L.C.
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PLANNING ACT. AFFT. <input type="checkbox"/> PLANNING ACT. CON. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RES. & TAX AFFT. ATTACHED </div>
	B.W. July Ass't Dep. Land Registrar
CHARGES PARCEL	By Charge 225569, dated 14th July, 1982, registered 29th July, 1982, the above parcel was charged in favour of <u>MARY GALLSON, Mattawa, Ontario,</u> for \$17,590.00; without interest; payable as set out therein; VIDE SOLICITOR'S AFFIT. ATTACHED RE PLANNING ACT ENT. ON L.C.
	DELETED VIDE LT418140 REGISTERED 2004 APR 20
	MICROFILMED JAN 16 1986 Asst. Dep. Land Reg. (gh) Ass't Dep. Land Registrar

Figure 85 - Papineau property transfer to Betty, 1982



Figure 86 - Flora's gravemarker - Union Cemetery, St. Thomas, Ontario

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Endicott-Johnson Tannery and Shoe Factory

Fabulous website on this company with a great “flip-book” about all the benefits of working there.

<https://peterserko.com/endicott-johnson-shoe-company/>

Old memories are like old corpses. They never quite seem the same when you dig them up.

- Hester Frump, “Wednesday” 2022, S2 E4, Netflix