Social History of Elbow Park

1. Introduction

Elbow Park began its history as an upper middle class suburb of Calgary, one of many neighbourhoods created by the explosive growth of the city shortly before World War One. Although most of the area comprising modern Elbow Park was homesteaded in the early 1880s, it was left undeveloped until 1907. The City of Calgary annexed the area that year, and real estate developer Freddy Lowes and his associates bought and surveyed it. Lowes intended to create an exclusive residential suburb with spacious lots and lovely homes, situated on the pleasant banks of the Elbow River. The first few houses were built in 1909, including Lowes' own residence. Construction began in earnest the following year. The boom in Calgary was short lived and ended with World War One. By then the neighbourhood of Elbow Park was firmly established as one of the city's first purpose designed residential suburbs and one of the last to be built before the war.

This is a social history of Elbow Park. In its simplest terms, the social history of a place can be defined as the story of the people who lived there. It can uncover historically significant individuals who resided in the neighbourhood. It can try to understand the demographic character of the residents: how long they lived there, their age, the size of their families, their income, or their occupations. It can elucidate aspects of their culture, lifestyle, religious and political beliefs and outlook on the world. This study documents the social character of Elbow Park through its demographics and their change over time, and provides a biographical overview of its residents. It should be considered the first half of a complete social history of the neighbourhood. This study concentrates on the written historical record, with its intrinsic biases and limitations. To fully document the social tapestry of the area, it will be necessary to tap the memories of the families and individuals that once lived there through a fully developed oral history.

The study covers the period from 1910 to 1960. It comprises the history of the neighbourhood from its earliest beginnings through the explosive growth of Calgary's first great boom, the First World War, the return to economic prosperity in the twenties, the difficult years of the thirties, the upheaval of another war and the tremendous boom created by Alberta's oil industry in the post war years. 1960 is an arbitrary date for ending the study. Elbow Park continued to evolve, as the neighborhood and its denizens aged and the community found itself part of Calgary's inner city. However, it allows the study to cover a fifty-year span of the neighborhood's history, while remaining within the resources available for the project. It brings the study up to a point that is within living memory and a suitable segue for an oral history of the neighborhood.

Geographically, the study area corresponds closely to the modern neighborhood of Elbow Park, as designated by the City of Calgary.(1) It is bordered on the south side by the escarpment of the Elbow River, the neighborhood of Britannia and the Elbow River, and to the east by the river and Elbow Drive. The northern border is Council Way, the escarpment of the Elbow Valley, and the neighborhood of Mount Royal. On the west the community extends to 14th Street and River Park. This modern definition of Elbow Park includes areas that are not always considered part of

the community. The section south of the Elbow River, comprising Lansdowne Avenue and Riverdale Avenue from 6th to 10th Street, is often felt by misguided souls to be part of the neighborhood of Elboya. The area west of 10th Street, between Council Way and Sifton Boulevard, has been claimed for Mount Royal as South Mount Royal. The boundaries of this study exceeds the area chosen for the *Elbow Park Historic Building Inventory,* carried out in 1995 by Avitus Design.(2) The *Inventory*, a survey and history of the physical evolution of the neighborhood, concentrated on the older housing stock of Elbow Park and went south to the north side of Riverdale Avenue and west to 8A Street. The omitted areas for the most part were developed after World War Two, but are important to this social history as they reveal a great deal about how the post war oil boom affected both Elbow Park and Calgary.

As this is a look at the residents of Elbow Park, the reader will not find a discussion of the physical evolution and institutions of the neighborhood. The history of the Glencoe Club, Christ Church Anglican, the Elbow Park Tennis Club, the Elbow Park Resident's Association and the Elbow Park Elementary School are not discussed, except in so far as they reflect on the social fabric of Elbow Park. The physical development of the neighborhood is also only touched upon in a cursory fashion, as it pertains to the social evolution of the area.

It is hoped that this study will be a useful resource for anyone interested in the history of Elbow Park and Calgary. As with the *Elbow Park Historic Building Inventory,* it is intended to both document an aspect the neighborhood's history and provide a reference work for the ongoing efforts of the Elbow Park Residents' Association to preserve the historic character of their community.

2.0 Methodology

The study consists of two sections: a structural analysis of the demographic makeup of the neighborhood, and a compilation of biographies of residents. The research strategy and sources for each component are discussed separately in the following two sections.

2.1 The Structural History

This section of the study is concerned with the social structure of the neighborhood and how it changed over time. It tries to identify the social stratification or class structures of the neighborhood and understand as much as possible the changing demographics of the area. However, it must be stressed that this is a historical study, not a demographic study. Due to its scope and the nature of the sources, it does not have the level of statistical rigor expected by demographers and other social scientists. It uses very basic statistics, and tries to identify trends in the development of the area, not provide an exhaustive quantitative analysis.

Historical demographic information is limited, even for the first half of the twentieth century. The best source is the Dominion or Federal Government Census. Its usefulness is limited by a lack of access to the original data gathered by the census takers. The census survey forms, which identify the residents of a household, the household size, and the age, religion, occupation and language of the occupants, are only available for the Dominion Census up to 1901. Privacy legislation restricts perusal of raw data after 1901. Statistical summaries are available for the census after 1901, but their information cannot be distilled for as specific an area as Elbow Park. The census does allow a comparison between the data available for Elbow Park and the city of Calgary as a whole, and is used extensively through the study.

The best historical source after the census is the city directories. Published by several companies, but most importantly by Henderson's Directories of Winnipeg, Manitoba, they are available for Calgary from 1885 through 1991. Starting in 1908, households are listed in Henderson's by street and avenue, and the name and occupation are given for the head of each household. Henderson's Directories are not entirely trustworthy, as the compilers sometimes made mistakes in addresses and names. While they should be used with caution when identifying specific individuals, they are accurate enough to form generalizations about the residents of Elbow Park. Outside of directories and the census, sources are limited. The taxation records of the City of Calgary list property owners, but not necessarily residents. Municipal voter's lists can be used to check the accuracy of the city directories and to see if residents of a house own the property. Telephone directories are also a good tool to judge the accuracy of city directories. Obituaries and birth and death records are excellent sources on individuals and households, but are too time consuming to be used other than for selected biographical research.

The city directories are the major source for the structural component of the study. Aside from telling us who lived in the community, they provide is the occupation of the primary householder and show the length of time they lived in the area, two useful types of demographic information.

Occupations are assumed to be a reasonable indicator of social and economic status.(3) For the purposes of analysis, occupations have been divided into broad categories. In creating these categories, there are some difficulties of interpretation that must be kept in mind. These caveats qualify any conclusions that might be drawn from the evidence at hand. There is a question of evidential veracity. One must rely upon the accuracy of the compilers of the directories, as well as the honesty of those reporting their occupations.

A second difficulty lies in grouping occupations. This is essentially an arbitrary process. Many occupations can be categorized in several ways: a plumber who has his own plumbing business could be categorized by his trade or as a business proprietor. Job titles can be misleading; for example, even very small companies might use corporate titles such as president, chairman or secretary treasurer to describe its officers. The president of a small company such as a local insurance agency obviously does not command the same attention as the executive officer of a large corporation. Another example is the occupation of clerk. This can be a number of things, from a store clerk to a bookkeeper or stenographer, while a chief clerk could be fairly important position, more akin to being a senior manager or administrator. A third difficulty is the differences in social and economic position that can potentially exist between two individuals who may have the same occupation. In the legal or medical professions, some practitioners might be much more prominent and successful than others. The manager of a small business might not have the same social position or income as a bank manager, although they have a similar function.

For the purposes of this study, the occupations given in the directories were divided into thirteen categories. These categories are purely descriptive, and to some extent were derived from the Dominon Census. *Professionals* include all occupations that require university degrees and membership in a professional organization, including doctors, lawyers, engineers, geologists, architects, accountants and educators such as instructors, teachers, principals and academics, as well as a few other miscellaneous types such as journalists. *Executive* embraces the presidents, vice president, secretary treasurers and directors of large companies, with the general managers of large corporations included in this category. The *Managerial* category encompasses the managers, administrators, superintendents and also inspectors of various businesses, government offices, and charitable organisations. *Business Proprietors* includes small and medium business owners and company officers, as well as contractors in different trades. Providers of financial services such as stockbrokers, insurance brokers and real estate brokers are grouped together as *Financial Workers*. This category overlaps with *Sales Personnel*, which includes insurance agents and real estate agents as well as manufacturer's agents, travellers, salesmen and sales clerks. *Clerical workers* covers clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers and adjusters. *Skilled Workers* covers a wide range of trades including tailors, carpenters, masons, plumbers, printers, and *Unskilled Workers* includes jobs such labourers, teamsters, warehouse workers. *Agriculturalist* denotes farmers and ranchers. Retired householders and widows are both given their own category. Finally, a catch-all category is provided for occupations and professions that are difficult to pigeonhole.

The categories are loosely based on the Dominion Census. It is possible to compare this study to the census, but there are some further difficulties. The categories of occupations used for

statistics changes from census to census. The census also organizes its analysis of occupations by industry, such as primary or resource, manufacturing and service. In some census years, the statistics are broken down within these industrial categories in such a way as to make it relatively simple to relate them directly to this study. Some categories considered part of the service sector of the economy, such as Professionals or Sales, are essentially identical. It is much more difficult to pick out other occupations, particularly business proprietors and skilled workers. Later censi distinguish between the occupations of men and women. The statistics used from the censi in this study are for male wage earners only, as the city directories overwhelming list men as the household head and only provide their occupations. Although in reality there were many working women of all descriptions in Calgary, they were not well represented in our sources.(4)

The second demographic indicator that can be derived from city directories is the time people remained in the area. The span of residence is assumed, with reservations, to be a measure of stability and an indicator of economic well-being, especially in so far as it indicates a resident owned their home. Home ownership, particulary before the Second World War, was an important financial achievement for most families.(5) It is possible with tax assessment rolls to determine whether or not a resident owned a house, but prohibitively time consuming. Henderson's Directories for Calgary indicated home ownership in the 1930s, but they are unreliable in this regard. However, it is reasonable to assume the turnover of residents in a house is indicative to some degree of home ownership. A high turnover probably meant the property was rented, and the opposite likely meant that the house was owned by the family living there. In any case, the rate of turnover of houses in an area and the number of houses vacant at any one time are an indication of the relative stability of the area. Residency was analyzed through a database. This allowed some understanding of how long householders remained at particular addresses, the average length of residency, and an ordinal list showing the different lengths of residency for all householders in the database. The overall rate of vacancy and number of residences with multiple households in the neighbourhood were tracked year by year.

These two demographic elements, occupation and residency, were analyzed in five year periods, beginning in 1911. This corresponds in part to the Dominion Census, which was carried out every ten years until 1946, when it switched to five-year intervals. Subject to the caveats listed above, a direct comparison with statistics for Calgary was possible. A similar study has been carried out for the district of Cliff Bungalow-Mission in Calgary.(6) Although this earlier work has a different temporal scope and is less refined than the Elbow Park study, it does allow direct comparisons to another area within the city. The biographical section of this study is also useful to the structural history. The origins and family backgrounds of biographical subjects are illuminating when compared to the demographic analysis, giving a more in-depth look at a cross section of the residents of the area. However, this is not necessarily a representative sample, as is explained in the next section.

2.2 Biographies

The subjects for a biographical treatment were chosen for their historical significance and for historical interest. As the study is an attempt of fully document the human element of Elbow Park, it was important to examine as great a variety and number of people as possible.

The term "historically significant" is itself vague and not easy to define. It is a matter of judgement for historians and there is no universally accepted set of criteria. Traditionally, individuals have been deemed historically important because they had prominent public lives due to their careers, their wealth or their public service. These factors also tend to determine whether people leave a historical record behind, either through the press or in archival repositories. Given the number of people who lived in the area, the likelihood that information would be available was necessarily an important factor for choosing individuals for further study. The first and most important criterium used in selecting individuals was simply living in Elbow Park. Beyond this, efforts were made to choose people who came from a variety of backgrounds and reflected the character of the area. Another factor was human interest - people who had fascinating stories, even if they were not well known or typical for the neighbourhood. The reality of available source material means that most of our subjects were prominent citizens. Research was also concentrated on individuals who resided in the area for two or more years. A number of notable figures are listed in Elbow Park for only a year, but only a few of these have been profiled, for two reasons. As is explained below, Elbow Park did not tend to have a large amount of transient residents, and therefore such residents were deemed to be unrepresentative of the neighbourhood. The likelihood of error in the Henderson's Directory also rises considerably for individuals listed at an address for only one year.

City directories were an important source for the biographical section of the study. They were the starting point for identifying individuals for study. A large number of relatively well-known figures were found this way. Surnames frequently suggested connections to prominent families. Occupations were often a reliable indicator that an individual left some sort of historical record, or were suggestive of an unusual or interesting career. Biographical research was carried out using the archival resources of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute and the Calgary Public Library. The ongoing research on different individuals and families suggested other people worth researching, or names overlooked earlier took on importance in a new context. Obviously this process was often a matter of intuition and trial and error, and there is no pretence that every individual worth studying was uncovered.

Over six hundred and forty individuals were selected for further research. From this sample, two hundred biographies are included in this study. The information in these biographies is derived from stories and obituaries carried in the daily and weekly Calgary newspapers; from family papers donated to the Glenbow Archives; and from a number of secondary sources including several published biographies. While perhaps two dozen of the individuals profiled are well-known historical characters, many have never before been studied, and the vast majority have never been associated with Elbow Park.

3.1 Historical Background

Although the district of Elbow Park was not created until 1908, the area had seen human activity much earlier. Native bands had camped in the lee of Mount Royal by the Elbow River for centuries, probably including the area around the Glencoe Club.(7) In 1875, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, a missionary order of the Roman Catholic Church, established a mission further north on the Elbow near the present St. Mary's Cathedral, which attracted wandering Métis and converted natives. They camped along the Elbow south of the mission, possibly in the northern part of Elbow Park.(8) Before this, in 1871, an American adventurer named Fred Kanouse established a satellite trading post of Fort Whoop-up somewhere along the Elbow River, likely in Elbow Park. Kanouse came up into Canada from Montana, where he had been a merchant and a town sheriff. Ironically, given his law enforcement background, Kanouse came to the Elbow to trade whisky with the Indians, and was exactly the sort of man the North West Mounted Police was sent west to deal with. It is not known exactly where Kanouse built his fort. Many years later, in an interview with author L.V. Kelly, he put it at three or four miles up the Elbow River, which may have placed it somewhere in modern Elbow Park.(9) Other estimates place it further up river, near the later site of the Elbow Park Ranch and the present Glenmore Reservoir.(10)

The post was a small log and sod fort that conducted a brisk trade in buffalo robes in exchange for whisky. It consisted of four rooms, with the trade conducted through a slot window. Although the natives wanted whisky, they also resented the exploitive traders and violence often accompanied the traffic. Kanouse's fort had just two doors and no windows, and the braves were only allowed into the small trading room at the front. His precautions were wise, for the traders instigated a fight with a band of warriors of the Blood tribe soon after opening the post. In the ensuing gun battle one trader and the Blood leader White Eagle were killed, while Kanouse himself was wounded.(11) Kanouse and his party held out for several days until relieved by more traders, and the "battle of Elbow Park" ended. Returning to Montana in the spring of 1872, shortly before reaching the border Kanouse killed another trader, Jim Nabors, during a dispute and became for a time a fugitive. The Elbow fort was taken over by another Montana trader, D.W. Davis, for two years.(12) The arrival of the Mounted Police in 1875 put an end to the trading post, and it soon disappeared. Kanouse later returned to Canada, becoming a prosperous hotelier in Fort Macleod and the Crowsnest Pass and a featured attraction at the first Calgary Stampede in 1912, while Davis became the manager of the I.G. Baker store in Calgary in 1875, supervised the building of the NWMP fort and later was elected the first Member of Parliament of the Alberta District in the North West Territories.(13)

After Fort Calgary was established, a small community sprang up in its vicinity and the immediate area soon attracted homesteaders. The area that became Elbow Park had a decidedly different appearance before the turn of the century, being open prairie with some trees along the Elbow River. By 1884, the area which later contained Elbow Park, parts of Section Four and Nine in Township 24, was split up among several homesteaders.(14) To the northwest, William Scollen had the southeast quarter of Section 9, which later encompassed the Glencoe and Rosevale areas of Elbow Park. To the southeast James Owen was granted the northeast quarter of Section 4, which covered most of modern Elbow Park including East Elbow Park; and James

Morris had the northwest quarter of section 4, which included the western part of Elbow Park up to 14th Street. The area around present day Riverdale and Lansdowne Avenues and the Elbow River belonged to James Butlin, later known for his sandstone quarry, who had title to the southeast quarter of Section 4. This was the extent of the known human settlement in Elbow Park for the next twenty years. James Morris died in 1889, and his small shack later became the property of Michel Bernard, a racehorse breeder.(15) James Owens died four years later in 1893.(16) The Glencoe and Rosevale sections originally homesteaded by William Scollen were later bought by J.G. Edgar and Felix McHugh, a local rancher and contractor.(17) Most of future Elbow Park was bought in 1903 by Colin George Ross, a prominent rancher.(18) Much of the area was range for cattle and horses: Frank McHugh, the nephew of Felix, related that in 1904 the family could have bought most of Elbow Park for several thousand dollars, but declined as they were using it already as free grazing.(19) As the town crept southward, the area was also used for recreation.

The recreational activities were inaugurated by one of the homesteaders, Elbow Park's first resident. An ex-mountie, James Owen had come to the Northwest Territory with the force in 1878 and first visited Calgary in 1879.(20) The Dominion Government had authorised land grants for veterans of the NWMP and after leaving the force in 1881, Owens applied for his land warrant. After establishing his farm in East Elbow Park, he built a racetrack.(21) The Riverside Race Track was ready in time for the 1887 Dominion Day celebrations. The famous foot race where the Blackfoot brave Deerfoot won $400 took place there, as well as horse races, a bicycle race and other events. Owen's Track, as it was also known, was regularly used for horse meets and even an early automobile race. Owen constructed a stand for spectators, and despite later competition from the exhibition grounds in Victoria Park, it was a popular weekend destination for Calgarians.

As well as the races, people rode their horses along the river and on the open prairie. Local polo players used the open prairie for their matches for a number of years. They eventually ran afoul of real estate developer Freddy Lowes.(22) In 1907, the polo players came out to their favourite field to find the area staked and surveyed. The stakes vanished the next night, and the polo enthusiasts had another week of play until Freddy came out and checked his lots. He was not amused. The local polo club was not the only recreationalists who were forced to leave when the area was subdivided for development. The Calgary Golf and Country Club had established its third course in Elbow Park around 1906, near Sifton Boulevard.(23) The Club squatted on the land, as it had done for its previous two courses, and the nine hole course west along the river and up the escarpment. After the area was slated for development and the first few houses appeared around 1909, the club bought land further south on the Elbow River, where it remains today.

Early in 1907 an announcement was made in the *Calgary Herald* that a new suburb would be built on the city's southwest edge and called Elbow Park.(24) An application was made to the city council on January 9th, 1907, to have the city limits extended to include Section Four. This was one of several annexations the city made that year. Calgary was about to enter an extended boom that saw its population expand rapidly, and the new suburb anticipated the explosive growth. The application was made by J.K. Cornwall, an associate of Freddy Lowes, and Colin

George Ross.(25) Cornwall had bought all but a small parcel of Ross's land in that section, and with Lowes planned to develop a high class residential suburb.(26) This marked a new step for Lowes. Himself a recent immigrant to Calgary from Ontario, the flamboyant Lowes had only entered the real estate business a year before.(27) Elbow Park was his first attempt at planning a residential neighbourhood. A wide boulevard was surveyed to follow the Elbow River, and large fifty-foot frontage lots marked out. Roads were surveyed and graded in 1907 and 1908. Lowes began selling lots in 1907, and large numbers were bought by other real estate dealers and investors.(28)

As the real estate market began heating up in 1910, lots changed hands rapidly. Streetcar service in the form of the White Line was introduced in 1910, adding impetus to home building. Thanks to lobbying efforts by Lowes and other real estate men, it ran through Elbow Park to 30th Avenue, and was later extended to the Elbow River at Sifton Boulevard.(29) The first homes appeared in 1909, and building began in earnest the next year. Lowes allegedly intended to enforce a restriction on houses similar to that used later in Mount Royal, requiring that they worth least $3000, a substantial home in 1910.(30) Freddy Lowes was not a real estate developer in the modern sense, and in Elbow Park essentially operated as a land broker. He commissioned contractors to build only a handful of houses in the area, and the future development of the area became the responsibility of the property owners. Many contractors bought lots in the area and built houses on a speculative basis.(31) Although the neighbourhood was known as a whole as Elbow Park, it was divided into several smaller areas: Glencoe consisted of the first few blocks in the northern part of the suburb, and Rosevale was immediately to the south, between 30th and 34th Avenue.

By 1910 Elbow Park had a small number of residences. Along with Freddy Lowes' own attractive bungalow, several noteworthy estate homes such as the Downey residence appeared on the west bank of the Elbow river.(32) Within two years, however, Elbow Park was well established as a neighbourhood as houses sprang up throughout the area, with the northern parts of the district the most developed by 1914. The majority of Elbow Park's homes of this period were relatively large two storey or one and a half storey dwellings. Some were downright palatial, especially in the Glencoe area at the north end. Despite Lowes' original vision for the neighbourhood, a number of smaller houses were also built in Elbow Park and some lots were subdivided.(33) Lowes had donated several lots on 8th Street for a church, and in 1911 a number of prominent residents organized a church building committee and established Christ Church Anglican.(34) At first just a basement foundation, the church was finished in 1923 and expanded in 1953 and 1962, and became an important social centre for the new community.

World War One brought an end to the first wave of home construction in Elbow Park, leaving a large amount of building lots remaining empty. Over the subsequent thirty years many more houses were added. Small construction booms were experienced in 1919 and in the late twenties, and much of the vacant land in the community was filled in. To the west, the neighbourhood extended to 8th Street and to the south to Riverdale Avenue. The houses built after World War One tended to be smaller craftsman bungalows, although larger estate homes were also constructed, especially along Sifton Boulevard.(35) Elbow Park acquired a large school in 1926, Elbow Park Elementary, replacing a cottage school which later became the first site of the

Tweedsmuir School for Girls.(36) The residents of Elbow Park had formed a neighbourhood association to lobby for a school, and this group also established a playground and skating rinks with a warming hut beside Christ Church, in an open field that was to become a park. This became the heart of the community for many years, with the children of the neighbourhood congregating at the rinks and using the hillside for toboggans and skiing in the winter.(37) The Elbow Park Tennis Club was formed sometime around 1926, and the Glencoe Club was built on the far northern edge of the neighbourhood in 1930.(38) After World War Two, another extended building boom began to meet the demand for housing. Until the city expanded its boundaries and lifted restrictions on new suburbs, areas like Elbow Park found their vacant land in high demand.(39) By the end of the fifties, Elbow Park had been extended further west to 14th Street and south to the river escarpment and was almost entirely developed.

Even through this second wave of building, Elbow Park kept its character as a district of single family homes. The residents of the area were fiercely protective of their neighbourhood. As early as 1925, the community had formed a Residents' Association to successfully petition for an elementary school.(40) In 1933 the citizens of Elbow Park energetically entreated city council not to allow commercial development along 38th Avenue.(41) They were successful in convincing council to rezone the contentious area to keep out any and all commercial enterprises. This was only the first of many fights between the association and the city. As early as 1944, residents fought hard to protect green space and access to the Elbow River, in East Elbow Park and along Elbow Drive respectively, battles that were repeated twenty years later in 1966.(42) A proposal to rezone sections of the neighbourhood for duplexes in 1955 was fiercely opposed, as was another plan that year to build an apartment block on the site of Freddy Lowes' old house.(43) Another long running battle was joined with the city transportation department in the fifties over various traffic plans. Residents protested plans to expand Elbow Drive, proposed truck routes, and lobbied for traffic lights and restrictions on traffic and speeds on Elbow Drive, Sifton Boulevard and 30th Avenue SW.(44) The fight over transportation planning continues to this day, with a number of victories and defeats for the community. However, there has been a another, perhaps less positive side, to the protectiveness of residents. Plans to establish a shelter for battered women at 3009 Elbow Drive were unsuccessfully opposed by residents, and a provincially counselling centre, although not a live in facility, was blocked by the community.(45). One thing is clear: the people of Elbow Park have always taken a great interest in their neighbourhood.

4.0 The Social Structure of Elbow Park

It is not unfair to say that Elbow Park has had a reputation for many years as a bastion of Anglo-Saxon culture in Calgary. The presence of Christ Church Anglican and the Glencoe Club in the neighbourhood has added greatly to this perception. As one older resident put it, "we live behind the Tweed Curtain here." There is no doubt, as will be demonstrated in the section of this study devoted to biographies, that a great many residents of Elbow Park were prominent members of the community, with family roots in eastern Canada or Great Britain. While this study has little to say about the ethnicity of the district due to a lack of reliable sources, it does demonstrate that the notion of Elbow Park as an upper class neighbourhood is not without foundation. Through its early history, it was an area preferred by white-collar professionals and business people. At the same time, it still had many residents of lesser means, and Elbow Park never rivalled nearby Mount Royal as an upper class suburb. Whatever the social and economic status of its residents, Elbow Park has remained a neighbourhood with a great deal of cohesiveness and stability. This is amply demonstrated by the community's ability to resist commercial and high-density development over the past fifty years.

Our understanding of the social and economic nature of Elbow Park benefits from the existence of a similar study for the areas of Cliff Bungalow and Mission. These neighbourhoods, now considered one community, were north and east of Elbow Park, bordering the Elbow River. They were older than Elbow Park, particularly Mission, and had a different but not entirely dissimilar social structure. Although having a largely middle class population with predominantly white-collar occupations, Cliff Bungalow and Mission were somewhat more egalitarian, with large numbers of working class residents, not particularly segregated within the neighbourhood. The southern and western sections of Cliff Bungalow and Mission tended to be more middle class, the north and east more working class, but residents from all backgrounds could be found throughout the neighbourhood. The two communities also incorporated two commercial strips and a number of apartment blocks, something never seen in Elbow Park. With a number of differences and similarities to Elbow Park, the Mission district serves as an excellent standard of comparison.

4.1 The Boom Years, 1909 to 1914

Before Freddy Lowes surveyed Elbow Park in 1907, the area was mostly uninhabited. The original homesteaders of the area were gone by the turn of the century, and although Owen's track could still be found the only other recorded residents in the area were Michel Bernard, a race horse owner who lived in what was likely the James Morris house.(46) Although the first houses in the new suburb were built in 1909, the social history of the neighbourhood does not really begin until two years later. Even then, there were only twenty nine households given in the city directory, of which twenty two are new listings.(47) These were concentrated in the northern part of Elbow Park, known as Glencoe and Rosevale, and in East Elbow Park between Elbow Drive and the Elbow River. For its first few years, the new community grew rapidly. By 1913 there were approximately 270 addresses given in the city directory for Elbow Park, of which 112 were new listings; and in 1914 it had grown to over 320.(48) Not only were people moving into

new houses, but the houses built within the preceding four years changed hands rapidly. In 1913 over a hundred houses had new residents from the previous year, and almost a hundred again the following year. Many of the new houses built during the boom were probably initially rented, as the demand for housing in Calgary was extremely high.(49) For the first few years of its existence, Elbow Park saw a constant influx of new inhabitants.

The small group of residents present in 1911 showed some of the future characteristics of the neighbourhood, foreshadowing the predominantly white collar and middle class character of the area. Almost one quarter was professionals, a group comprising a doctor, three lawyers, and two architects. The next most predominant group of people was business owners, followed by financial agents and managers. With the real estate boom in full swing, the financial men in Elbow Park were all real estate brokers, including Freddy Lowes himself. By 1913, the number of households had grown to approximately 270, and 214 residents reported their occupation. Although the number of professionals among the residents drops to 15%, it is still one of the three most common categories of occupations. Moreover, the composition of the professional group is important. Lawyers were the most common, making up almost a third, followed closely by doctors and dentists and accountants, while there were only a handful of engineers and architects. The largest group was business proprietors, at almost a quarter of the population, owners of businesses ranging from small stores to wholesale concerns and small manufacturers. This included, not surprisingly, a large number of building contractors. Insurance, stock and real estate brokers made up almost 16% of the occupations in the area. In these early years, Elbow Park was very much preferred by workers in the financial industry. Although managers only made up about 12% of the area's residents, many were bank managers or superintendents and managers for insurance and brokerage companies.

The most compelling observation that can be made about the first residents of Elbow Park was that they were generally white-collar. About half of the working residents were businessmen, professionals, brokers and managers, prosperous if not well to do. Another 13% of the population were clerical and sales people, who were not likely to be as well off financially but still had white-collar jobs. There was room, however, for more "modest" residents. In 1913, clerical staff, salespeople as well as skilled workers and tradesmen made up about twenty percent of the population. This was a large enough segment of the residents to say that Elbow Park was not an elite neighbourhood. However, it is also clear that it was not a community where the "working class" had much of a presence. Only a very small number of people, perhaps 2%, could be described as unskilled workers - labourers and the like - less than the percentage of business executives! At the other end of the economic scale, it is difficult to judge how many of the truly wealthy chose to live in Elbow Park. Although the profession or business affiliations of the residents allow us to make some judgements about their prosperity, there are limits to what can be said. There were some important shifts in the types of occupations of the residents of Elbow Park over the next fifty years, but in general it maintained its character as an upper middle class neighbourhood.

This character was in contrast to Calgary as a whole. In 1911, only 4.3% of the male population of the city was classified in the Dominion Census as professionals, and only 11% were business owners or managers.(50) Almost a third of boomtown Calgary's male wage earners were

unskilled labourers in a variety of industries. It is clear that up to 1913, Elbow Park was developing along the lines Freddy Lowes had intended. It was not alone in this regard. Nearby Mission, with several hundred households, was also a middle class district with proportionately almost as many professional men as Elbow Park. Yet it had a much wider mix of occupations among its inhabitants.(51) Unskilled labourers made up over 10% of the population, and there were as many tradesmen. This may reflect Mission's greater age than Elbow Park, as well as the influence of Lowes and other real estate men in promoting Elbow Park as a more exclusive area.

4.2 World War One through the Twenties

It is difficult to judge the effect of the First World War on Elbow Park from the information at hand. There was still a large degree of movement among its residents as late as 1916. Although only a handful of new houses had been built since the beginning of the war, a third of the 340 addresses in the area saw a change in residents.(52) The war may have contributed to this, both through demands on manpower and also through economic dislocation. Unlike neighbouring Mission where upwards of ten percent of households were listed vacant, Elbow Park only saw about 6% of its households become vacant. This may indicate that fewer men from this neighbourhood signed up for overseas service, possibly due to greater age or societal position. It may also mean that fewer residents of Elbow Park left Calgary after the collapse of the boom. This must, however, remain speculation. Some changes occurred in the frequency of occupations in the area. The proportion of professionals rose to 22% of the recorded occupations. The number of business proprietors shrank significantly to only 11%, about half of what it had been before the war. This reflects the impact of the recession and the war on the local economy, particularly on building contractors. The number of financial agents dropped sharply as well, a result of the uncertain investment climate of the war years and collapse of the real estate market.

Concurrently, the managerial class doubled, to about 23% of the listed residents. There is no obvious explanation for this shift in the relative proportions of managers to business owners and financial agents, which continued at a slower rate for many years. In any case, the upper middle class character of the community was relatively unaffected by this realignment, with perhaps seventy percent of the population belonging to a higher economic strata. Among the more blue-collar residents of Elbow Park, little change occurred. Only one unskilled worker remained in Elbow Park in 1916, but the number of such residents was so low as to make it impossible to draw any conclusions from this change.

In the immediate post war period, the changes which had occurred during the war became more pronounced. The proportion of professionals remained at over one fifth of the residents, with lawyers making up almost half of this.(53) The number of managers continued to climb, to over a quarteror the residents in 1921 and up to a full third by 1926. Many of these were bank managers or managers of branch officers of major insurance companies as well as large business concerns, but an increasing number ran smaller retail stores. The number of business proprietors and financial agents both continued to drop, to 9% and 6% respectively by 1926. It is difficult to say with certainty what was driving this change. The economy of Calgary became stronger after the immediate post war recession, but a structural change seems clearly to have occurred. Although

we might consider this period the age of the small local business, in reality there was a considerable amount of consolidation in Calgary's business community.(54) Independent businesses merged or had been acquired by larger companies operating on a national scale, and former business proprietors likely became managers of the new branches. There is a great deal of anecdotal evidence to support this contention. The process of consolidation have occurred in the insurance and brokerage businesses as well, although it is likely that the slump in real estate and less interest in the public in investing reduced the number of financial agents. Another possible explanation is social mobility: the business owners and financial men who had previously lived in Elbow Park may simply have acquired sufficient wealth to move to a more prestigious neighbourhood such as Mount Royal.

Towards the other end of the economic scale, there was little change through the twenties. The number of people engaged in ordinary clerical occupations dropped to about 5%. The numbers of those engaged in a sales position began to climb, reaching 9% in 1926, while those practicing trades hovered around 5%. There was also a very small rise in agriculturalists residing in the neighbourhood. This probably corresponds to a retirement of many older homesteaders to the city, which drew a number of prominent ranchers to Elbow Park. By the twenties, many of pioneer ranchers and farmers would have spent upwards of thirty or forty years wresting a living from the land, and many would be ready to sell their land or hand it over to the next generation. Some of the men who came to Elbow Park remained active in agriculture, but their operations had grown to the point where they could manage them comfortably from the city, leaving the day to day operations in the hands of a foreman or manager, often a son, and hired hands. The increase was not drastic: their number doubled, but still only accounted for about two percent of the population of the neighbourhood.

As a neighbourhood, Elbow Park continued to stand in contrast to the City of Calgary. In 1921 just under 4% of the male wage earners of the city were considered professionals.(55) Business proprietors and managers made up perhaps 7% of the city's population, compared to almost 40% in Elbow Park. Unskilled workers in various industries still constituted over a fifth of the work force in post war Calgary, while Elbow Park had only a handful of labourers heading its households. Put beside the city at large, Elbow Park in the post war period was overwhelming white collar and upper middle class.

Elbow Park continued to grow during the twenties, but at a slow pace until the last three years of the decade. By 1926, there were approximately 465 addresses listed for the area, which increased to almost 550 by 1931.(56) Perhaps because of this slower growth, the neighbourhood became a more stable place, and more so than other districts. At the height of the First World War, around 1916, over 30% of the households in Elbow Park saw a turnover in residents or were listed as vacant. Even in 1921, three years after the end of the war, the figure was about 25%. Elbow Park was not unique in this regard, as the figures are comparable in nearby Mission. By 1926, the rate of turnover in the Park had decreased markedly to under 14%, where it stayed up until World War Two. In nearby Mission, the turnover in households also dropped until the late twenties, when it leveled out at slightly over 20%, somewhat higher than its southern neighbour. Elbow Park also had a lower vacancy rate than Mission. During the war about 6% of the houses were unoccupied, not including those just constructed, but in 1921 this has dropped to less than one

percent. It climbed slightly to about 2.5% in 1926, and then dipped again to less than one percent in 1931. This was lower than Mission, although not by an enormous margin: The latter neighbourhood experienced a rate of vacancy of about 2 to 3 percent in the twenties.(57)

Another, perhaps more interesting difference is the lack of multiple resident houses in Elbow Park. In other areas of the city, large houses began to be converted into duplexes and apartments by the twenties, generally starting in older areas. In Elbow Park this process never occurred to any notable degree. In 1921 only 2 houses listed more than one resident, increasing to only five in 1926 and dropping to one house in 1931. In Mission, 28 houses had been converted to apartments or had multiple residents by 1926, and this rapidly increased during the Depression. The resistance seen in Elbow Park to this change was remarkable, and was likely supported by city zoning, but this itself was a result of citizen activism. All in all, the evidence at hand suggests that Elbow Park was a more stable community than neighbouring Mission, although not by a great margin. Allowing the presumption that greater prosperity generally means less movement of a household - that people own their houses, and have less need to move due to economic dislocation - this fits with our characterization of the other neighbourhood as less well off. Elbow Park, in comparison, was the more prosperous area, and is reflected in the overall stability of the neighbourhood.

4.3 The Depression Years

The Depression had a devastating effect on the economy and social fabric of North America. Cities like Calgary which relied heavily on servicing agriculture were perhaps disproportionately affected, as the worst years of the Depression coincided with a period of severe drought in Alberta.(58) It is difficult to gauge from the information available how powerfully Elbow Park was affected by the economic crisis. Superficially, it does not seem to have had a drastic impact. The turnover of residents remained at a constant 14% in 1931 and 1936. There is a small change in the number of vacant houses. Only four houses are vacant in 1931, or less than a percent of the housing stock. In nearby Mission, the comparable rate is 2%. In 1936, twenty-two houses were vacant in Elbow Park, or a rate of 2.3 %, which is actually slightly higher than the other neighbourhood. However, this was no higher than the rate of vacancy seen in 1926, in a friendlier economic climate, and the rise was not necessarily linked to harder times. The Depression did not seem to cause any significant amount of movement out of Elbow Park, implying that the residents largely managed to keep their houses. However, some families certainly experienced difficulty. The tax rolls of the City of Calgary show that even in Elbow Park many houses were in tax arrears during the Depression.(59) It is not known how many in the neighbourhood were actually seized by the City for non payment of taxes.

The conversion of houses into suites was a common occurrence in Calgary during the thirties. Home owners commonly took in boarders or shared their house to help make ends meet.(60) Renting or buying houses was impossible for many due to financial constraints during the Depression, and this created a demand for cheaper living space. The residents of Elbow Park did not seem to have the same need for boarders, at least not to the same extent seen in Mission. Even in 1936, at the height of the Depression, only nine houses in Elbow Park showed multiple

residents in the city directories. In neighbouring Mission, there were 88 houses with multiple residents that same year. As far as could be ascertained, there were no homes at all in Elbow Park that had been completely converted to suites, unlike many other areas of the city. The homeowners of Elbow Park did not resort to this step. Most likely, most simply did not need to; it is also possible that social propriety made residents reluctant to put a suite in their house or take in borders. They may not have reported other residents to the compilers of directories, perhaps to keep up social appearances.

In terms of occupations, Elbow Park did not show much change through the Depression. The proportion of professionals among the reported occupations dropped somewhat to 18% for 1931 and 1936.(61) Within the professions, however, one fairly major change occurred. The number of lawyers fell substantially, to about 32% of the total, matched by an equal number of accountants. Engineers and geologists also began appearing in larger numbers. By far the largest group of occupations remained managerial, at about 30% of Elbow Park's wage earners. The number of business proprietors dropped slightly more, to about 7% by 1936. The same was true of financial agents, down to 6% in 1936, consisting mostly of long established real estate and financial brokers. The number of salespeople rose to a more significant 11%. Among more modest occupations, there was very little change. In the 1931 Dominion Census for Calgary, the percentage of professionals in the city remained fairly constant at about 4% while the number of people engaged in managerial roles, including business owners, dropped to just over 4%. Over a full third of male wage earners were unskilled or relatively unskilled workers, with clerical workers making up over eleven percent of population.

Despite the Depression, in both 1931 and 1936, over 80% of the population of the neighbourhood were supported by a white-collar occupation and remained very much middle class. This is not to say the professionals and businessmen of Elbow Park did not suffer during the Depression. Anecdotes abound to illustrate otherwise: prominent architects were happy to design home additions, and old time lawyers claimed that times were very lean.(62) Some families had difficulty obtaining necessities, and others left the neighbourhood, unable to afford their homes. The figures given above also suggest that some professions and occupations were more affected than others, such as the legal profession, or businessmen and brokers, whose livelihoods are obviously directly affected in a poor economic climate. There may have been a mucher higher level of unemployment in Elbow Park than meets the eye; householders probably wouldn't report this fact to employees of Henderson's Directories. On the surface at least, the character of the neighbourhood appeared to change little during the Depression. In contrast, Mission also did not suffer drastic alteration in its the social structure, but at the same it lost upwardly mobile residents and began a slow but lasting transformation. Elbow Park did not have a similar experience.

4.4 World War Two

The beginning of another major war closely followed the Depression and aided the recovery from that economic catastrophe. As with the previous conflict, the coming of war did not cause any noticeable upheaval in Elbow Park. In 1941, with the war well underway, the different

occupations of the neighbourhood's residents continued in much the same relationships.(63) Managers of concerns ranging from charitable groups to small businesses to the ranching company of Senator Pat Burns remained the single largest group of occupations, although now closer to a quarter than a third of residents. Professionals made up about 22%, with accountants now the single largest group, followed closely by barristers and physicians. Financial brokers only made up about 5% of the occupations, almost as small a percentage as executives, which stood at around 4%. Only a very few householders are listed on active service in the military, although directory compilers may not have changed the occupations of established residents who had joined up. This is not to say that the war did not have an impact. It is likely that by 1941, many residents of Elbow Park were themselves too old to fight, but many families saw their sons and daughters join the military. This is borne out to some extent by anecdotal evidence.(64)

There was more movement in and out of the neighbourhood during the early part of the war, which may indicate that some families were affected by military service. It is, however, not an enormous jump: the percentage of houses seeing a change of resident went from 14%, where it had been for over 15 years, to 19.5%. The number of vacant houses in Elbow Park dropped to almost nothing, from about 1% in 1941 to almost zero by 1946. This is not surprising, as Calgary experienced a severe housing shortage during the war.(65) The number of multiple resident houses jumped considerably, with 28 houses in 1941 and 30 in 1946, or nearly 5% of the housing stock for both those years, in response to calls by the government to provide more housing. This remained much lower than Mission, where by 1946 over 128 houses had suites or multiple residences, or over 15% of the housing stock. The comparable rate of turnover in that neighbourhood was vastly higher than in Elbow Park, involving a sizable 47% of the houses in Mission, an enormous jump. That neighbourhood also saw many more of its residents serve in the military: about 6% of the householders were listed on active service by war's end. In comparison to Mission, Elbow Park remained very stable through the war.

Through the war years Elbow Park remained one of Calgary's elite neighbourhoods. In Calgary in 1941, just under 30% of male wage earners were in unskilled work, compared with barely 1% in Elbow Park.(66) Just over 5% of Calgarians were professionals, and about 6% managers of some kind, a slight rise from a decade before but still a far cry from Elbow Park. Over 12% of the city's working males had a lower status clerical job, twice as many as in Elbow Park. More unexpectantly, the number of sales people in Elbow Park climbed slightly by 1941 to about 11% of the wage earners, slightly higher than the entire city. Many of the salesmen in Elbow Park, however, were employed at the upper end of the scale, working as prestigious manufactures' agents or as insurance agents. Interestingly, by the end of the war Calgary itself had become more white-collar. Largely due to war service, the number of unskilled workers dropped to about 16% of the population, while the number of professionals rose to about seven and a half percent and managers to around 14%. Although older patterns reemerged briefly in the early fifties, the changes seen by 1946 heralded the changes that would occur in Calgary with the oil boom and post war prosperity.

4.5 The Boom Years 1946-1960

Through the Depression and World War Two, Elbow Park saw a small amount of growth. In 1931 the neighbourhood had about 546 addresses, and by 1946 it had grown to almost 630 houses, despite hard times and shortages during the war. As very few houses in the area had been split into duplexes, this was almost entirely new residences. Eighty houses over a fifteen year period was not exactly a boom, and there were many vacant lots remaining in the neighbourhood: the area south of Mount Royal, for example, was almost entirely empty. In the post war years, Elbow Park saw an extended boom that filled in the neighbourhood with new modern bungalows. By 1951 there were approximately 828 addresses, and by 1956 the neighbourhood had grown to over 1050 houses.(67) Within ten years, the housing stock had increased over 40%. Yet with all the growth, the area remained very stable. If the new houses are not considered, the rate of turnover among residents actually decreased during the boom, dropping to just under 13% in 1951 and remaining there through 1956. The older areas of the neighbourhood saw an increase in the number of houses converted to suites, but even this was apparently temporary. In 1951 there were 45 houses used as multiple residences, about 5%, the same as in 1946. By 1956, the number had decreased to 32. Although many houses in the older areas had reached their fortieth year, Elbow Park was holding up well.

The structure of occupations remained relatively unchanged. The largest class of occupations was managerial in 1951 and 1956, hovering at just under 30%. Many of these managers were still involved in large businesses, banks and insurance companies, but retail stores were becoming equally prominent as employers. Professionals begin to claim a higher proportionate share of the residents, 21% in 1951 and then 25% by 1956. The percentage of business owners went upwards again, to about 9% in 1956, while the number of persons employed in the financial industries as brokers continued to decline to 3%. The percentage of individuals involved in sales dropped down to 7% in 1956 from a post war high of 11%. In lower middle class and blue collar occupations, the numbers had also declined: clerical workers only made up about 3% of the population, skilled workers or tradesmen 3%, and unskilled workers remained a rarity at only 1% in1956. There are also indications that Elbow Park's population was aging. By 1956, the number of widows in the area had climbed and now was a sizable 5%. Individuals listed as retired made up 3%, but this figure was probably higher. As stated in the description of this study's methodology, the occupation of residents were not tracked through their time in Elbow Park, and a great many individuals had probably retired.

The start of the oil boom in Alberta in 1947 had an immediate effect on Elbow Park. By the late thirties, during a surge of drilling activity in Turner Valley following the discovery of crude oil, some oilmen had moved into Elbow Park. A small number of geologists and petroleum engineers could be found, as well as several oil company executives and owners of small oil companies, brokers specialising in oil stocks, and an increasing number of people who as accountants, managers, or foremen and refinery workers were employees of oil companies. This presence increased greatly after the Leduc strike and subsequent discoveries. By 1956, the importance of the oil industry in the post economy of Calgary was clear. Of the 105 people identified as professionals in Elbow Park in 1946, only 13 were geologists and engineers, and not all of the latter were necessarily involved in the oil industry. By 1951, there were 24 geologists and 14 engineers in Elbow Park, and by 1956 over 76 geologists, geophysicists and engineers out of a

professional class of 228, or over a third. Geologists and related scientists were the single largest group of professionals in the neighbourhood that year.

The oil industry also accounted for the rise in business owners in Elbow Park, as many small oil firms, drilling contractors, well service and seismic companies sprang up. A great many junior oilmen, including a large number of Americans, settled in Elbow Park at the beginning of their careers. Some of these men were destined to high profiles in the industry. The effect of the oil boom was quite pervasive. In 1946, of the 423 people who gave their place of employment, about 57 or 13% worked in banking and insurance, while only about 27 or 6% were employed by the oil and gas and related companies. In 1956 over 22% of those listing their employer were in the oil and gas industry, while those employed by a bank or insurance company had shrunk to 8%. Nearly one quarter of the residents of Elbow Park were directly working in the oil and gas industry by the middle of the fifties. This corresponds directly with estimates of the city of Calgary at large.(68) When the economic multiplier effect is considered, an even larger proportion of the denizens of Elbow Park benefited from the explosive development of the oil industry. The oil boom gave the neighbourhood some bona fide millionaires among its residents, such as Eric Harvie and George and Frank McMahon, while others went on to great fortunes after leaving the area.

Unlike the boom that first created Elbow Park, the growth of the fifties did not disrupt the neighbourhood unduly. In the early years, the frenetic real estate market was witness to a constant turnover of properties in the neighbourhood, and with the boom many people came to Calgary only to leave again with the bust. Even with the construction on the west side, Elbow Park was a mature community by the fifties, and more insulated against the swings of the local economy. This is reflected in the lower rate of turnover among the residences. By 1951, it had dropped to only 12.3%, the lowest in the area's history, and in 1956 it dropped slightly more to 12%. The number of houses with multiple residents also dropped. In 1946 only 32 properties are listed as having suites or multiple residents. This grew slightly to 45 by 1951, but the proportion remained the same, at about 5% of the housing stock. By 1956, there were even fewer such residences, both in absolute and proportionate terms.

By the end of the fifties, Elbow Park was still very much the upper middle class area it was in its early years. In some important ways it had evolved, reflecting the changes in Calgary's economy and society. Professionals now made up almost a quarter of the working population, and whereas lawyers and physicians had dominated in the first two decades, they were equally matched by accountants, geologists and engineers. Up to World War One, the area had been dominated by men in the financial industry, as managers and brokers, and businessmen. Fifty years later, they had been replaced by vast array of senior and middle management, supervising all manner of businesses and organizations, from modest retail establishments to growing oil companies and branches of large national corporations. The new oil economy was an important fact of life for many residents of Elbow Park. Oil money and the post war boom also began to change Calgary, making it more like Elbow Park. In the post war period, the city began to transform into a white-collar urban centre. The number of professionals in the city rose from five percent before World War Two to about 7.6% in 1951, and by 1961 to 11.6 % of the city's wage earning males.(69) Similar growth occurred in the managerial sector: in 1941 managers stood at just over 6% of the

population, while by 1961 it had grown to about 15%. While these proportions were still lower than Elbow Park, the suburb was no longer as unique within Calgary.

4.6 The Sixties: A Demographic Shift?

Several predictions can be made about Elbow Park into the sixties. The population of the area was definitely aging, and by 1959 the number of widows and retirees had risen again, together making up over 10% of the neighbourhood's population.(70) Over the next decade this trend continued. As a preferred neighbourhood of the middle class, Elbow Park was also somewhat superseded during the explosive growth Calgary experienced in the fifties and sixties. While the many suburbs that mushroomed in the city were filled largely with newcomers to Calgary, they drew off many prospective residents for an area such as Elbow Park. Although Elbow Park remained an attractive and well maintained area, many houses were close to fifty years old, and a new, modern bungalow, split level or ranch style house had a great deal of appeal to prospective home owners.(71) In some cases, even well established Elbow Park families left to the new suburbs. Another consequence to Calgary's suburbanisation was Elbow Park's transformation into an inner city community. This was an important change for the neighbourhood, and initially a negative one. Until the fifties, Elbow Park was on the edge of Calgary, adding an element of graciousness to the area, with residents able to walk or ride horses across pristine prairie only a short distance from their houses. The slightly countrified character of the area was very attractive to residents. By the end of the fifties, Elbow Park was surrounded with new suburbs, with more being built every year. Traffic issues became a major concern, as Elbow Drive became a major route to the downtown core, and commuters began to use Sifton Boulevard and 30th Avenue as connector routes.

In the sixties and seventies, the neighbourhood was an aging community facing pressures from developers, interested in building high-density apartment blocks. Consequently, we can speculate Elbow Park likely experienced a brief period of decline, but it was limited. Other areas, such as nearby Mission, were greatly altered during these two decades by such redevelopment, and it generally contributed to their deterioration. Elbow Park, however, successfully resisted these encroachments. This was a testament to the strongly entrenched character of the area, which the residents actively fought to maintain.

4.7 Conclusion

The social history of Elbow Park was not one of radical change. The area was promoted as an elite suburb and began its development as such. The nieghbourhood rapidly became a preferred area for people in the financial industries, banking, insurance, brokerage firms, and real estate. It also was the community of choice for many in law and medicine. Compared to the rest of Calgary, Elbow Park always had many professionals among its residents. The character of the neighbourhood as a prosperous, white collar, middle to upper middle class area was established before World War One and maintained into the 1960s. At the same time, the suburb did not quite live up to the dreams of Freddy Lowes. Many families of more modest means lived in the area,

and among the larger, older homes of the community can be found many of the small craftsman bungalows built between the wars. Whatever their background, the residents of Elbow Park appreciated the stability of their neighbourhood. Residents tended to remain for some time, and the degree of home ownership was likely very high. Through two wars and the economic dislocation of the Depression, Elbow Park continued to be a pleasant place to live. The lovely surroundings and well-kept homes of the neighbourhood continued to attract new residents, and over time Elbow Park's proximity to Calgary's downtown core has become a great attraction. Ironically, Elbow Park has become so desirable that it is now becoming very much the sort of well to do neighbourhood envisioned by Freddy. Land values and house prices have risen to such a degree that many of the smaller bungalows are disappearing, replaced by infills and estate homes.

The community's hardiness is not surprising, given the loyalty residents both past and present have to their neighbourhood. Almost everyone who grew up in Elbow Park speaks of the neighbourhood with great affection. A sizable number returned to raise their families, sometimes in the very homes where they spent their own childhoods. The residents of Elbow Park, past and present, have also fought hard to maintain the quality of life in their district. Time and again, the community has faced down developers and their own city council in order to preserve the character of their neighbourhood. As the city grew and surrounded Elbow Park with new suburbs, the threat of a slow decline and high density redevelopment hung over the community. It happened to other communities in Calgary, but Elbow Park successfully resisted. The prosperous, well educated, and politically active residents of the neighbourhood took an abiding interest their community, and helped retain its enduring character.

5.0 Biographies

This section contains 202 biographies of the residents of Elbow Park. It is a cross-section of the people who called the neighbourhood home, and range from oil millionaires like the McMahon family to kindergarten teachers like the Haines sisters. These sketches are a fair representation of the district in many respects. It is important to remember that they have been gathered from documentary sources, rather than personal accounts, and should be thought of as "official" biographies. Nor is this selection exhaustive; there are doubtlessly many interesting characters still to be found in the history of Elbow Park. The following stories are offered as a beginning.

One important note about addresses. In 1930 the street numbers of Elbow Park were realligned, and some street numbers were shifted west. This leads to a certain amount of confusion. To avoid this, all addresses are given in the post-1930 form, although sometimes the older address in noted in parantheses.

Adams, Charles F.

Born in Sarnia, Ontario in 1880, Charles F. Adams was a member of Calgary's early legal fraternity.(72) Educated in eastern Canada, he attended Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto before returning to Sarnia to article with the Honourable W.J. Hanna, later president of Imperial Oil. Adams studied further in Toronto with Sir Henry Drayton, Ontario's provincial finance minister. After coming to Calgary, he joined the office of Dr. James Muir, one of the first practicing lawyers in the city. Adams entered the bar of the Northwest Territories in 1906 and in 1907 joined the newly created bars of Alberta and Saskatchewan. He practiced law in Calgary with Muir and John Pascoe Jeremy Jephson, another pioneer lawyer, receiving his KC in 1919. John Brownlee, the future United Farmers of Alberta premier, later joined the firm of Muir, Adams, and Jephson.

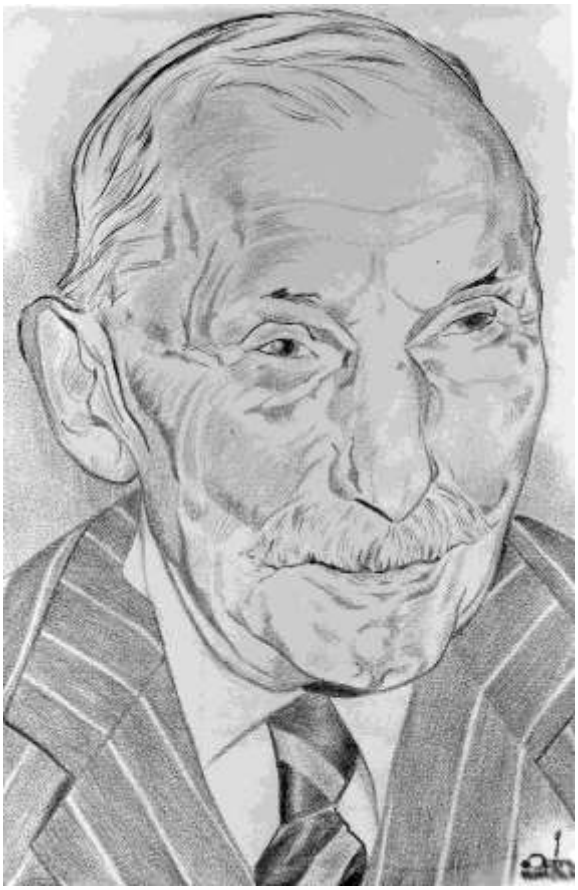
Adams was also active in the Law Society of Alberta. He was secretary-treasurer from its inception in 1907 until 1925, when he was elected a bencher of the Society. The Kiwanis Club was another service interest. He joined the Calgary chapter shortly after its founding in 1920, and was the vice-president in 1921, the president in 1922, a district trustee in 1923 and a delegate for many conventions. In 1926, he was made an international trustee of the organization at the club's Montreal Convention.

The Adams family was among the early residents of Elbow Park, making their home at 721 Riverdale Avenue from 1915 to 1931, the year that Charles Adams died.(73)

Adams, Ernest D.

Ernest D. Adams was a western pioneer who started life far from the Canadian prairies. He was born in 1868 at Aseeghur, a mud fort in the Bombay province of India.(74) His father was a soldier with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Adams was sent to England as a child and educated at Aldershot and in London. In 1884 he signed on with the Hudson's Bay Company as an apprentice clerk and found himself at the company post at Lower Fort Garry in Manitoba during

the Riel Rebellion. After spending two years at Rat Portage and another four at Fort Garry, he left the company and began breeding horses and Galloway cattle in Springfield, Manitoba.



E.D. Adams, n.d. **GAI NA 91-1**

In 1892 Adams came to Alberta and squatted on a section of the lease of the famous Quorn Ranch.(75) Taking up horse ranching, he bred hunters and polo ponies for export to England, although he never played polo himself, unlike many ranchers in Alberta.(76) Adams was much more interested in horse racing, and bought his first thoroughbred racer in 1900 with partner W. H. King. Entrusted to a local trainer nicknamed "Nigger Tom", *Remember Me* proved a winner, so much so that the horse disappeared for several days after its first meet in Fort Macleod. His trainer had started a celebration that ended in jail and forced King to go and retrieve the horse himself! This was the first in a string of horses that Adams bred and raced. He set up a ranch on Fish Creek south of Calgary with a new partner, John Ramsay, managing a breeding stock for the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding of Montreal. Adams had a long association with another Elbow Park racing enthusiast, **E.B. Nowers.**

The rancher later changed careers, established himself in Calgary in 1901 in the insurance business, but continued to breed horses.(77) Joining Lott & Company, one the oldest real estate and insurance agencies in the city, he took over the management of the business in 1909. When the founder, C.S. Lott, died in 1914, he became president of the company. Adams was involved

with the Calgary Exhibition before 1912, and assisted with the first Stampede. He became one of the first directors, later the president of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Board and was made an honorary director for life in recognition of his service. Adams served in an executive capacity for numerous horse breeding and racing organisations, including the Chinook Jockey Club as secretary, the Alberta Horse Breeder's Association as president and charter member, the Alberta Thoroughbred Horse Society as a founder and secretary, the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society and a steward for Prairie Thoroughbred Breeders and Racing Association, supervising races across the prairie provinces.

Adams was able to keep horses at his Elbow Park home. He lived on the outskirts of the neighbourhood from around 1910 until 1944 at 1002 Sifton Boulevard, and photos of the Adams home show their stables and horses.(78) They lived for several years at 3045 7th Street, before moving to 5A Street in the Mission area. Adams and his wife Carrie had two daughters and two sons. He lived to the advanced age of 92, dying in 1959. (79)

Aitken, Robert Traven Donaldson

Although R.T.D. Aitken was a well-known Calgary lawyer before World War One and an enthusiastic officer of the local militia, his greatest claim to prominence was through his family. Aitken was the older brother of William Maxwell Aitken, better known as Lord Beaverbrook. Max Aitken had come to Calgary in 1898 as the protege of R.B. Bennett. After a short time articling with Bennett's law firm he struck out on a business career that began with a bowling alley in Calgary and ended with an immense empire that included prestigious newspapers and numerous utility companies. Aitken's achievements as a minister in Britain's wartime cabinets led to an English peerage and a seat in the House of Lords.(80)

The son of a Presbyterian minister, Robert Traven Donaldson Aitken was born in Newcastle, New Brunswick on April 23, 1873.(81) A better student than his more restless and wayward younger sibling, who entered but did not finish university, Aitken attended the University of New Brunswick and then Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in 1895 before studying law and receiving a Bachelor of Laws in 1897. He began his legal career in New Brunswick and was admitted to the bar of the province in 1897, working as crown prosecutor and clerk of the court for the county of Northumberland and serving as town treasurer in Newcastle. In 1906, Aitken went west like his brother Max and travelled to San Francisco and then Goldfield, Nevada. Gaining admittance into the bars of California and Nevada, he spent a year in United States before returning to Montreal where Max was making a name for himself in business circles. Robert Aitken took charge of the legal department of Montreal Engineering, Max Aitken's main holding company. The firm owned and operated streetcar systems and electrical utilities around the world.

Robert's work for Montreal Engineering brought him to Calgary in 1908. Originally interested in obtaining the franchise for a municipal streetcar system in Calgary, Aitken decided to stay in the rapidly growing city. He set up a law partnership with Charles A. Wright and moved into Elbow Park around 1910, one of the neighbourhood's earliest residents. The following year he married

Aileen Leeson, daughter of pioneer and businessman George K. Leeson. They lived at 3634 Elbow Drive up to 1913, and then at 3015 Elbow Drive from 1914 to 1919.(82)

Aitken became a prominent member of the local militia. He had been a lieutenant in the 12th Newcastle Field Battery. In Calgary he joined the 14th company Canadian Army Service Corps as a captain when the unit was formed in 1910. In 1912 he was promoted to command the company with the rank of major. Aitken was a member of the Alberta Military Institute, a discussion group comprised of regular and militia soldiers and interested civilians. At the outbreak of World War One, Major Aitken was responsible for recruitment in Calgary and took charge of the first troop train from Calgary to Valcartier, Quebec.(83) Aitken was earmarked to command the 1st Divisional Train of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but this position was given to a regular army officer. Aitken returned to Calgary to supervise supplies and transport for Military District 13, the military command for the province of Alberta.

After the war, Aitken returned east to Montreal. He died in 1939.(84)

Allan, Leslie Christie

Like his predecessor as Medical Officer of Calgary, **Dr. William Hawksley Hill**, Dr. Leslie C. Allan was a Liverpudlian. He was born on March 7, 1915, to Scottish parents from Aberdeen, where he returned to attend University of Aberdeen.(85) He graduated in 1938 with a medical degree, specialising in paediatrics. After medical school Allan was the resident physician at the Children's Hospital at Birkenhead, Lancashire and then at the Royal Liverpool Sick Children's Hospital. Enlisting in the Royal Army Medical Corps shortly after the outbreak of World War Two, he served with the famous Black Watch Regiment in North Africa. Allan stayed in Africa for a year after the war as the medical officer of the Sudan Defence Force, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

From the Sudan Allan returned to England and enrolled in the public health course at the University of Liverpool. After receiving his diploma in 1947, Allan immigrated with his wife Susan Lloyd (Fleming) to Canada. He was hired by the Rosebud Health Unit based in Didsbury, Alberta. In 1950 he became the assistant medical officer for Calgary, under Dr. W. H. Hill. The Allan family moved into 933 Lansdowne Avenue that year, and lived there until 1973.(86) Allan took over Hill's job in 1960 upon the latter's retirement and held the post for 25 years. He belonged to the Calgary Medical Society, the Alberta Public Health Association, the Canadian Medical Association, the board of the Alberta Tuberculosis Association and published several papers in public health journals. Dr. Leslie Allan died in 1996.

Allen, Gordon Hollis

The Honourable Gordon H. Allen was born in Chestertown, New York on May 28, 1901.(87) He came to Calgary with his parents in 1912 and grew up here, attending the Mount Royal School, Connaught School, Central High and Crescent Heights High School.(88) Sadly, his mother died

in 1916 when Allen was only fifteen. Although too young to serve in the First World War, Allen showed his mettle during the great Spanish Influenza epidemic of 1918, volunteering as a driver to take the sick to the isolation hospitals. After finishing high school, Allen articled with local lawyer H.C.B. Forsyth and then the firm of Taylor, Allison, Moffat and Wetham. After finishing his articles and receiving a bachelor's of law degree from the University of Alberta in 1923, he was promptly fired by the firm, which couldn't afford another lawyer!(89)

This did not prove to be a setback, as Allen soon joined the firm of Lent, McKay and Mann. He spent seven years with the company and became a partner. Allen was asked to join Brownlee, Porter, Goodall and Rankin, the firm of then Premier John Brownlee and future Alberta Supreme Court Justice of Alberta Marshall M. Porter. This firm went through a bewildering number of name changes as partners came and went. By 1951 Allen was the senior partner of the firm of Allen, MacKimmie, Matthews, Woods, Philip and Smith, later known as MacKimmie Matthews. He was head of the firm until his appointment to the Alberta Supreme Court in 1966. Before being named to the bench, Allen had an accomplished career and was known as an expert in corporate and taxation law, especially for the oil and gas industry. Allen was appointed counsel to C.D. Howe and the Emergency Coal Production Board and Wartime Oil Board during the Second World War.(90) His other professional honours included an appointment as King's counsel in 1945, becoming a Bencher of the Law Society of Alberta in 1951, and serving as the Society's president from 1959 to 1961. Allen was a past president of the Calgary Bar Association.

Allen's personal life was not free of tragedy. His first wife Beryl died in 1941, leaving him a widower with a son. He remarried in 1943 and had twin daughters by his second wife, Helen, who also predeceased him in 1989. Allen lived with his second wife in Elbow Park, dwelling at 1110 Sifton Boulevard from 1946 to 1995.(91) The justice lived himself to the quite respectable age of 94, dying on July 30th, 1995.

Bailey, Alexander Graham

Alex Bailey had an accomplished career in the Alberta oil patch, which encompassed government bureaucrat, independent entrepreneur, and corporate oilman. He was also very community minded, and served with numerous community and charitable organisations.

Bailey was born in Ottawa on May 1st, 1909.(92) Raised and educated in the capital, he attended university at McGill in Montreal, studying engineering. Graduating in 1931 to bleak job prospects due to the Depression, he managed to find work as a store manager with F.W. Woolworth's in Montreal. Rejected by the military for service at the outbreak of World War Two, Bailey was recruited by the Ministry of Defence and went to work for the Allied War Supplies Company in Montreal, part of Canada's wartime production efforts.(93) One of his responsibilities was overseeing nitrogen gas production in Calgary. This connection brought him to the notice of the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board, the regulatory body for oil field activity in the province. He joined the board in 1944 as vice-chairman, under Chairman Dr. E.H. Boomer. After Boomer's death in 1946, Bailey became chairman for a year. The time he spent on

the board allowed him to become thoroughly familiar with the oil industry in Alberta, and in 1947 he went to private industry as the exploration manager of Husky Oil and organised their land department.(94)

In 1949, he struck out on his own as a landman, with the nebulous title of "oil consultant". Not a technical expert, his speciality was "farm outs", entering into deals with major oil companies to do the drilling on sections of the huge leases they had taken out after the Leduc and Redwater discoveries. Bailey would then find investors to put up the money to fulfil his drilling commitments and hire the best technical staff he could afford to do the work. Good instincts, shrewd salesmanship and a reputation for ironclad honesty made Bailey very successful. In 1952 he joined with two regular investors, Winnipeg businessmen Gordon Smith and George Sellars, to establish Bailey Selburn Oil with himself as executive vice-president.(95) By 1958, the company had interests in 650 wells and 33 million barrels of proven oil reserves.(96) Bailey later started other small independent oil companies and was a founding member and the first president of the Independent Petroleum Association of Canada.(97) Despite his entrepreneurial leanings, Bailey also belonged to the world of corporate oil, serving as the president of the Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company, now known as NOVA.

Bailey was known as a gregarious, modest and open man, who did not screen visitors at Bailey Selburn with a receptionist and could be approached by his staff whenever they needed him.(98) He had a strong commitment to community service. Bailey was the president of the Better Business Bureau from 1957 to 1961, on the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Calgary Stampede from 1958 to 1972. He served as a Governor for the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary, and took an interest in junior sports, acting as president of the Junior Football League from 1956 to 1959. One of his favourite causes, however, was the Vocational Rehabilitation and Research Institute, established to help mentally challenged adults learn vocational skills. A director from 1966 to 1977, Bailey served as chairman and fundraiser for the institution. As he himself aged, Bailey became involved with the Senior Citizen Council of Calgary, serving as a director from 1976 until his death. His many accomplishments were recognised with an honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Calgary in 1977.

Somehow Bailey also found time to start a hobby ranch west of Calgary, where he bred quarter horses and Hereford cattle. The Canadian Quarter Horse Association was added to his many memberships and he was a president and director for this group. He lived at 326 40th Avenue from 1946 to 1949, before moving across the street to 319 40th, remaining in that house until 1963. He and his wife Amy raised a son and a daughter.(99) Alexander Bailey died on October 4th, 1980.

Barron, Abraham Lee

Although less flamboyant than his older brother, **Jacob**, Abraham Barron was a well-known and respected lawyer and member of Calgary's Jewish community. Born in 1889 to Russian immigrants Joseph and Elizabeth Barron, Abraham grew up in Winnipeg and Dawson City in the

Yukon. He and his brother were the first graduates of the Dawson City High School. Abraham finished his studies there in 1905.(100) He came to Calgary in 1911 with his brother, and then went to Jacob's alma mater, the University of Chicago, to study law.(101) After his articles in Calgary with L. H. Fenerty, he was admitted to the bar in 1919. The two Barron brothers practised law together until 1936, when Jacob left law for the theatre business. Made a Queen's Counsel in 1945, Abraham continued to practice alone until his son Walter joined him in 1952. Aside from his membership in the Law Society, the Calgary and Canadian Bar Associations, Abraham Barron was also a founding member of the Calgary B'nai Brith Lodge and the Renfrew Club, now the Petroleum Club.

Abraham lived for several years with his brother Jacob in Elbow Park at 3211 Elbow Drive, from 1925 to 1928.(102) He continued to live there until 1931, and then moved with his wife Edythe to 637 29th Avenue, where they lived from 1933 to 1943. They had two sons, Walter and Stanley. Like his brother, Abraham Barron lived to 77 years, dying on June 6, 1966.

Barron, Jacob Bell

Originally from Winnipeg, Jacob Barron was born on January 1st, 1888 to Joseph and Elizabeth Barron. They had immigrated to Canada from Russia in 1882. The family went to the Yukon during the gold rush, and Jacob and his brother **Abraham** were the first graduates of the Dawson City High School in 1905.(103) Like many other children of immigrant Russian Jews who came to Canada near the turn of the century, Barron went on to university and graduated with a law degree from the University of Chicago. After receiving his degree, the new lawyer came to Calgary in 1911 and was admitted to the Law Society of Alberta in 1912.

Barron was a businessman as well as a lawyer and was perhaps better known for his interest in theatre. In 1923 he took over management of the Palace Theatre in downtown Calgary and operated it until 1927. This first venture was not successful financially, although Barron brought a number of internationally acclaimed artists to Calgary including Russian composer and pianist Serge Rachmaninoff. As manager of the Palace, he worked with pioneer broadcaster W.W. Grant and his CFCN Radio station, which used the theatre for live broadcasts including William Aberhart's "Back to the Bible" hour. Barron even served briefly as business manager and solicitor for Grant, a relationship that ended acrimoniously in 1928.(104)

In 1936 he returned to the theatre business after purchasing the Grand Theatre in the Lougheed Building. Now interested in cinema, he turned the Grand into a movie theate and later acquired the Odeon Theatre and 17th Avenue Drive-In Theatre. His most grandiose movie house, however, was the Uptown Theatre. It was part of an amazing speculative venture, the Barron Building, built in 1949 on 8th Avenue SW. Designed by **John Cawston** of Stevenson, Cawston and Stevenson, the eleven story Moderne structure was Calgary's first modern office building. It was put up by Barron in anticipation of a shortage of office space in Alberta created by the economic boom that began with the Leduc oil find in 1947. Mobil Oil, Sun Oil and several other companies immediately took up residence in the new building, ensuring that Calgary instead of Edmonton became headquarters of Alberta's oil industry.(105) On the ground floor of the new

building, Barron installed an art deco movie theatre, the Uptown, while moving into a stylish penthouse apartment which included an outdoor lawn and fire hydrant for his highland terrier!

Long prior to this, Jacob Barron and his family lived in Elbow Park. Barron first took up residence in the area in 1916 at 3423 Elbow Drive. (106) He moved to 3830 Elbow Drive the following year and lived there until 1920, when he moved into 626 Elbow Drive with his brother in law **Samuel Helman**. After four years, he and his family left Elbow Park and then moved into 3211 Elbow Drive in 1926 with his brother Abraham, where they remained until 1929. Married in 1914 to Amelia Helman, a Winnipeg schoolteacher, Barron fathered three sons, one of whom, Robert, also became a lawyer. Amelia was heavily involved in Jewish community groups, particularly Hadassah, where she served as local president for many years. She is credited with bringing a number of important women speakers to Calgary, including Golda Meir and Eleanor Roosevelt. She predeceased Jacob in 1959. Jacob Barron died on September 29, 1965 at the age of 77.

Bell, J. Leslie

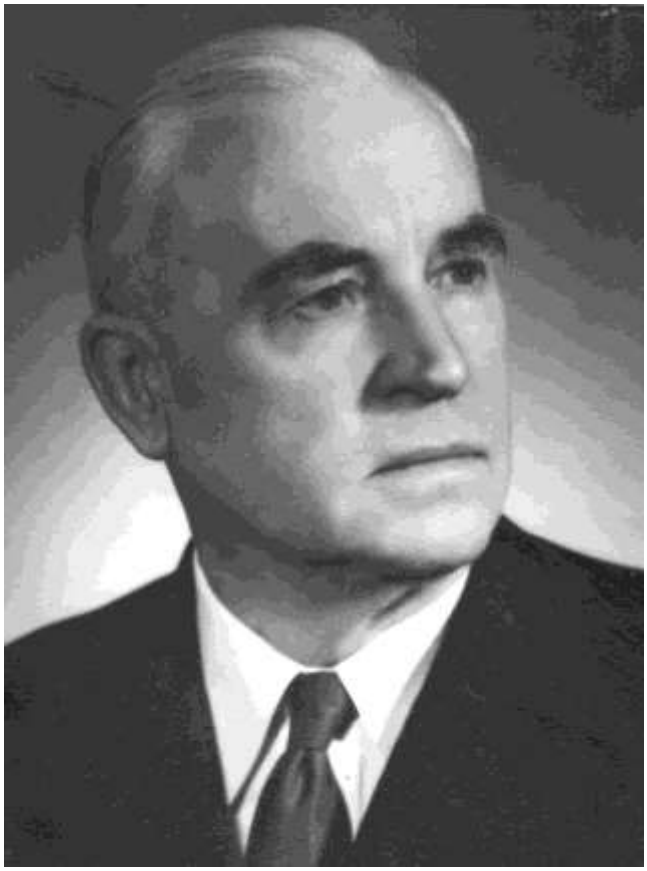
A well known and respected Calgary businessman, J. Leslie Bell was in the plumbing and construction supply wholesale trade with partner Charles E. Morris for over 27 years.(107) Originally from Cheshire, England, Bell began his career with the Manchester and Liverpool Bank. He joined the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halifax when he immigrated to Canada in 1905. The bank sent him to the West Indies a year later as a branch manager. In 1908 Bell became manager of the Jamaica Public Utilities Company, one of the utility and streetcar companies owned by Lord Beaverbrooks' Montreal Engineering Company. In Jamaica, Bell met a Canadian engineer, Max Fyshe, fresh from Calgary Power's 1911 Kananaskis Dam project. Fyshe recommended that Bell go to western Canada and take advantage of the business opportunities available there.

In Calgary, Bell joined the Canadian Equipment Supply Company. He became an active local sportsman, playing soccer and cricket and was a member of the Alberta provincial cricket team. Bell was also an avid golfer and an early member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club. In 1917, he became a partner in the building supply firm of McAulay, Bell and Morris, which became Bell and Morris in 1924. A year after his wife Margaret died, Bell decided to retire to Victoria, British Columbia, and left Calgary on December 3rd, 1944. Bell lived at 4012 Elbow Drive from 1915 to 1944.(108)

Bowlen, John J.

Rancher and farmer John J. Bowlen was one of several important political figures who lived in Elbow Park. After first becoming involved in politics with an unsuccessful run for Parliament in 1914, Bowlen went the to Alberta Legislature in 1930 and remained a member for fourteen years.(109) In 1950 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Alberta and served two terms. Bowlen was originally from Prince Edward Island, where he was born on July 21, 1876 in the town of Cardigan.(110) His Roman Catholic parents had a small farm and a family of five

daughters and six sons. At the age of fifteen, Bowlen left school and went to Boston, Massachusetts and worked at a number of jobs including streetcar conductor. It was on the streetcar that he met his future wife, Caroline Suive. They were married in 1900. Bowlen stayed in Boston for eight years before returning to Prince Edward Island to work for his uncle, John Bowlen, a provincial highway commissioner. Farming remained in his blood and with his savings of a thousand dollars, Bowlen bought a small farm. He supplemented his income by selling farm machinery.



John James Bowlen ca. 1955 GAI 2615-1

Seeking greater opportunities, Bowlen went to Manitoba in 1902, starting over as a farm hand. Taking over the management of the farm where he worked, Bowlen was able to save enough money to go to Humbolt, Saskatchewan in 1906 to homestead. After loosing his crops three years in row, he was forced to sell his farm but found a new niche as a horse trader. Bowlen rounded up wild horses for sale as well as buying horses in Alberta for resale in Saskatchewan.(111) Working on the basis of a handshake, Bowlen did well but decided he preferred Alberta to Saskatchewan. In 1910 he bought a ranch at Rosebud and in 1917 the Q-Ranch south of Medicine Hat. It was quite isolated, sitting along the Saskatchewan border, over forty miles from the nearest town with telegraph service. He eventually owned over 3000 horses and had the largest horse ranch in Western Canada. Bowlen branched out into cattle and sheep ranching, with the second largest herd of sheep in the province. Despite his success, Bowlen remained a working cowboy. He bought a large house in Calgary at 3403 Elbow Drive in 1919, but spent a

great deal of time out on the range.(112) The following year he came very close to dying in a blizzard while riding to one of his ranches from Gleichen.(113)

Bowlen claimed later that he entered politics simply because a bunch of his friends asked him to run for Parliament three weeks before the 1914 election. He campaigned as a Liberal in the Saskatchewan riding of North Battleford and won the seat, but the election was deferred due to the war, and in 1917 he lost to a Union Government candidate.(114) It was sixteen years before Bowlen decided to go back to politics. By this time he had sold his horse ranches and had more time to dedicate to public life. He won a Calgary seat in the provincial legislature and became the first Roman Catholic member, and one of the few sitting Liberals. Bowlen was one of only six opposition members to hold onto his seat after the Social Credit landslide of 1935. He acted as the house leader for the Liberals in 1936 and 1937. The rancher sat in the legislature for 14 years, finally losing his seat in 1944. About this time he decided to retire, and sold off most of his remaining ranching and farming businesses. Although in retirement, Bowlen was made a governor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

He was not destined to remain out of public office for long. On February 1st, 1950, the Liberal government of Louis St. Laurent made Bowlen Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, the first Catholic ever appointed.(115) Serving two terms, the genial Bowlen proved very popular as governor with the public, but not with the government. Never losing touch with his roots, Bowlen could often be found in the office of the clerk of the legislative assembly, telling stories from his ranching days.(116) Appointed to a second term, Bowlen had started to think about retirement again when he died in Edmonton on December 16, 1959.(117) By this time, he and his wife had sold their Elbow Drive home and moved to the capital. Bowlen collected many honours over his years of public life, including an honorary doctorate of laws from the University of Alberta in 1952, and an honorary cheiftainship of the Blood tribe of the Blackfoot Confederacy.(118)

The Bowlens had two daughters and a son, who became a doctor and relocated to Akron, Ohio. The rancher and his wife lived in Elbow Park from 1919 to 1950, finally selling their home when Bowlen began his first term as Lieutenant Governor.(119)

Bragg, Albert Warren

The namesake of Bragg Creek was a rancher who eventually retired to Calgary and lived for three years in Elbow Park, at 3802 7A Street.(120) Albert Warren Bragg had been born in Truro, Nova Scotia around 1868.(121) After spending a short time in the dairy business, he came west sometime between 1886 and 1892, and tried homesteading in the area that now bears his name.(122) Finding it difficult to keep cattle due to the relative wetness and early frosts in the area, he left after only a couple of years and went to British Columbia. Returning to Alberta, Bragg started a successful ranch in the Rosebud area. Ironically, by that time several large and successful ranches had been established near his first homestead. Around 1920, he sold his own ranch and retired, working part time as a farm manager for a law firm that owned land around Rosebud.(123) After living in Elbow Park from 1918 to 1921, he moved to North Hill, where he remained until his death in 1948. His wife Mary, whom he married in 1901, died before him in

1937. They had one daughter, Mabel, and a son, Earl, who became an executive for an Edmonton insurance company.

Brown, Dennis W.

Although not well known now, Dennis Brown had an interesting career as a journalist in Calgary before becoming information officer for TransCanada Pipelines.(124) He began his newspaper career at the *Winnipeg Tribune* in 1932. After a stint there he moved on to Thunder Bay, Ontario (originally Fort Williams) and joined the *Daily Times Journal*. From Ontario he came to the *Calgary Herald.* He was promoted to city editor, a position he held for ten years. Liked and respected, he was known as a disciplinarian who gave young reporters the best training. Brown eventually left the *Herald* to become editor of the *Western Oil Examiner*. He also served as the Calgary correspondent for *Time, Life* and *Fortune* magazines. In 1954 he left journalism to join TransCanada. The company promoted Brown to manager of Public Relations in 1958 and he and his wife Janet McDonald, a local librarian, relocated to TransCanada's headquarters in Toronto. He retired from the company in 1979, remaining in Toronto. He and his family lived in Elbow Park at 3802 7A Street from 1945 to 1958.(125)

Brown, Ernest T.

Born on January 1st, 1876, in Brighton, England, architect Ernest T. Brown received his training in Guelph, Ontario.(126) Brown spent part of his career in government service. He was the deputy minister of Public Works for Saskatchewan. In this capacity he contributed to the plans of the Legislature building in Regina as a draughtsman. He left the provincial government in 1914. Brown carried out numerous commissions in Alberta and British Columbia, including the Marquis Hotel in Lethbridge. Settling in Calgary in 1939, he was appointed the Dominion Architect for Alberta in 1941, and held the post for four years. At the time of his death in 1950, Brown was the supervising architect of the Radium Hotsprings development in Kootney National Park. Brown had been a founding member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

He also left a mark on Elbow Park. Although not primarily a home designer, Brown did some commissions, including several in the neighbourhood.(127) He designed his own house at 3036 7th Street. His daughter Audrey, a skating star at the Glencoe Club, joined her father as a draughtsperson and designed her house at 2924 Park Lane.(128) Another daughter, Dorothy Frances, became a professor of romance languages at the University of Honolulu.(129) Brown lived in Elbow Park from 1929 to 1931 at 3206 7th Street, and at 3036 7th from 1946 to his death in 1950.(130) His widow remained there until 1953.

Brunsden, Edwin W.

Agriculture, newspapers and politics were the three careers of Edwin "Ted" Brunsden. An immigrant from England, he was born in Tunbridge Wells in 1895 and came to Canada as a child

in 1906, travelling west to Calgary after a brief time in Brampton, Ontario.(131) He went back to England as a soldier in the 29th Infantry Battalion during World War One. After finishing his wartime service, Brunsden attended Olds College and the University of Alberta and graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1923. He was hired by the provincial government as the District Agriculturist for the area around Calgary.

His second career was closely related to the first. Brunsden was offered a position as associate editor with the *Nor' West Farmer*, a publication based in Winnipeg.(132) This brought him to the attention of the *Albertan* in Calgary, which hired him to be editor of its subsidiary publication *Western Farmer*. Not long afterward the *Western Farmer* folded during the Depression but Brunsden stayed on with the *Albertan* as the wire service editor until joining the Alberta Federation of Agriculture as Executive Secretary. He continued to write for the *Albertan* on agricultural matters.

During the Second World War Brunsden served as the Rural Chairman for the Alberta War Finance Board. It was during this time he lived in Elbow Park, at 3209 7th Street from 1942 to 1945.(133) At the end of the war in 1945, he went to Brooks to manage the Eastern Irrigation District.(134) Brunsden also opened a profitable real estate and insurance agency there in 1948. While in Brooks, he started his third career. Brunsden entered politics, making his first run at public office in 1957 as a Conservative in the federal riding of Medicine Hat. Running the next year, he was surprised to find himself a Member of Parliament in the Diefenbaker Conservative sweep of 1958. His political career only lasted until the election in 1963, when he lost his seat. Three years later he retired and returned with his wife to Calgary.

Brunsden remained active in retirement and worked as a volunteer for a small community newspaper, the *South Side Mirror*. Helping with editing or anything else that needed to be done, Brunsden also wrote a number of wonderful historical articles on agriculture, newspapers and politics for the paper, apparently obeying the writer's credo, "write about what you know." A spare man with wry, poker faced humour, he was greatly missed when he died in 1976.

Burnet, Francis Lowden

The name of Frank Burnet lives on with the Calgary law firm of Burnet Duckworth Palmer. Born in Cobourg, Ontario in 1890, Burnet was the son of prosperous local shopkeepers.(135) His grandfather Francis had come to Cobourg from Scotland and with his brother James was a building contractor. His two sons William and David followed him into the building trade and were the contractors for the Presbyterian Church and the town hall in Cobourg. William decided to become a merchant and opened a china and grocery store. He was quite successful and expanded into real estate. The family could afford part ownership of a sailing yacht, which was a part of young Frank's childhood.

As befitted the son of a successful merchant, Frank Burnet went on to university at Queen's in Kingston, Ontario. Active in debate and the university newspaper, Burnet received his BA in 1911. He went west to High River where his brother Ewart had settled, and taught school briefly

before returning to Queen's to pursue a master's degree in political economy. Burnet won a prestigious scholarship to the University of Chicago and continued his studies there. It was expected that he would have a career as an academic, but he apparently turned to the study of law at Chicago. By 1916, he was taking his articles at the High River law office of Alec Ballachey. Burnet met his wife, Kathleen Elma Christie, in High River. She was a nurse at the tiny town hospital. The two were married on July 18, 1917. Unlike most of his contemporaries, Burnet did not serve in the military during World War One. He was disqualified by poor eyesight and only became acceptable for active service almost at the end of the war. Although it may seem like a lucky escape, Burnet felt keenly his lack of military experience.

Burnet joined Ballachey and Herbert Spankie, a recent transplant from Calgary, as a partner after being accepted to the bar. Although based in High River, Burnet soon had a thriving practice in Calgary as well and often commuted into the city. By 1927, his business had grown there to the extent that he moved his family into Elbow Park. Although now in Calgary, he also kept many of his clients from High River, especially among the ranching families of the area. Many of these clients remained with him through several generations. As a lawyer, one of his specialities was royalty agreements between landowners and oil companies drilling on their land. Much of this work was done in Turner Valley, and Burnet himself invested in a small way in the oil business.

Made a King's Counsel in 1935, Burnet was a popular member of the legal community. He had many partners over the years, and the firm rapidly grew with the post war oil boom to over eighty lawyers. There were difficult times as well: during the Depression, Burnet could not always pay his office staff, and even in better times he probably made more money from oil investments than the law. Until the oil boom after World War Two, only a few lawyers in Calgary became wealthy from their legal practice. By the time Burnet Duckworth moved into Esso Plaza, Burnet himself was semi-retired, looking after a small roster of old clients. His wife had died in 1952, and Burnet spent much of his time with his daughter and grandchildren. Burnet continued to live in the family home at 314 38th Avenue until 1971. The Burnets had moved there in 1930, after living briefly at 630 Elbow Drive.(136) Frank Burnet died in 1982 at the age of 91.

Burns, John

Chairman of the board and president of Burns and Company, nephew and protégé of Senator Patrick Burns, John Burns was one of Calgary's most prominent citizens. His public service during World War Two was recognised in 1945 when he was made a Member of the British Empire.(137)

Burns was born in Kirkfield, Ontario, on August 23, 1883. He attended a Catholic school, St. Boniface College, in Manitoba. His uncle, Patrick Burns, brought him out to Calgary when he was seventeen and put him to work as an office boy. Learning the ranching and meat packing business from the elder Burns, he became his uncle's executive assistant and in 1918 the general manager of P. Burns and Company. By that time it was one of Canada's largest meat packing companies, a giant vertically integrated concern. Under the management of John Burns, the company expanded into the dairy industry with a subsidiary, Palm Dairies, into the produce trade

with the Consolidated Fruit Company and developed a sizeable overseas meatpacking business. Burns stayed with the company after the senator sold it in 1928, and in 1934 became the president. During World War Two, the company was a crucial supplier of foodstuffs for the war effort and Burns contributed personally as the Alberta Chairman of the War Savings Committee. His volunteer work was recognised with his induction as a Member of the British Empire, and the King's Own Calgary Regiment made Burns an honorary colonel.

John Burns, n.d **GAI NB 16-152**

As befitted a prominent Canadian executive, Burns had an impressive list of corporate

directorships. His name was on the boards of the Royal Bank, the Dominion Bridge Company, Metals Ltd. and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. He had a large number of club memberships, including the Ranchmen's Club, the Petroleum Club, the Glencoe, the Calgary Golf and Country Club, the Manitoba Club, the Vancouver Club, and the Newcomen Society, to name the most prominent. Burns and his family lived in Elbow Park from 1924 to 1927 at 3025 Elbow Drive, when Burns was already well established as manager of P. Burns and Company.(138) They later moved into Mount Royal, where Burns purchased a vacant lot adjacent to his house and turned it into an elaborate Japanese garden.(139) John Burns died June 24, 1953, at the age of 69. He was survived by his wife Alma, a native Calgarian, and two sons, Richard and Patrick.

Burns, Ralph Chester

When he died in 1971 at the age of 89, Ralph Burns was purported to be Alberta's oldest practising lawyer.(140) Originally from Scotch Ridge, New Brunswick, Burns came to Calgary in 1912, a year after he obtained a law degree from Dalhousie University and joined the New Brunswick bar. He quickly established himself in Alberta, joining the bar and beginning a partnership with **John S. Mavor** that became the firm of Burns & Mavor, later Burns, Mavor, and Burns. Appointed a King's counsel in 1943, Burns continued to practice law until retiring shortly before his death.

Burns was heavily involved with the Boy Scouts. He had been an assistant scoutmaster in New Brunswick and in Calgary he again took up scouting. In Calgary he was associated with the 10th Scout Troop, eventually becoming the president of the troop's association. He was on the executive on the Calgary Boy Scout Council, the Alberta Provincial Council and the Dominion Council. All told, Burns spent over sixty years working in the scout movement and was given several awards honouring his service. Scouting was not his only community work: Burns was also a member of the Kiwanis Club. Burns was a member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club and the Glencoe Club.

First married in 1915 to Edith Vince, who predeceased him in 1956, Burns had a second wife, Hattie Bonnell of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, whom he married in 1958. She predeceased him in 1967. He and his first wife had a son and three daughters, who they raised in Elbow Park. The Burns family lived at 3803 7th Street from 1919 to 1971.(141)

Byrne, Francis Philip

The Anglo-Canadian Oil Company was one of the first important Calgary based oil and gas concerns. It was formed in 1936 by a group of Calgary businessmen after the Turner Valley Royalities strike showed the crude oil potential in Turner Valley. Through a bewildering number of subsidiary companies - it was common practice for oilmen of that era to form a small companies to purchase a lease, sometimes with another company created to do the drilling - Anglo became an active driller in the valley, and brought in a number of producing wells. It later

became part of Shell Petroleum.(142)

One of the men who organised Anglo-Canadian was Francis Byrne. A Montrealer, he was born there on January 21st, 1900.(143) After high school he worked as a customs broker, and then came to Alberta in 1919 to join the Alberta Provincial Police Force, serving with them until 1922. Deciding law enforcement was not his career, Byrne returned to Montreal after his stint with the police and went back into the financial industry with Nesbitt Thomson. He returned to Alberta in 1925, joined the brokerage firm of O.C. Arnott in Calgary, and then organised his own brokerage and real estate firm, Gray, Byrne and Company, in 1931. Like many oil players in the thirties, Byrne had no training or experience in the technical side of the industry; his ability lay in being able to find the financing for drilling in promising areas. Anglo-Canadian was set up by Gray Byrne and Byrne was the vice president and managing director.(144) He later started up his own exploration company, Francis P. Byrne and Company, while retaining his role in Anglo-Canadian.

In 1945, Byrne suffered a nervous breakdown that had horrific consequences. Sometime during the night of June 4th, Francis Byrne shot to death with a .22 calibre rifle his wife Winnifred and oldest daughter Brenda, who was 16, at their home at 4009 Elbow Drive. He then turned the gun on himself. Two other children, Ann, age 12, and John, age 8, were sleeping outside in a summerhouse and were left unharmed. It was Ann who realised something was wrong the next morning and called her uncle, J.J. Fitzpatrick, who subsequently found the bodies. The tragedy shocked the city and the neighbourhood, where the Byrnes had lived since 1940.(145)

Cairns, James Mitchell

Blessed with a keen sense of humour and sharp mind, “Jimmy” Cairns was a popular judge not known for suffering fools.(146) He was made a justice of the Alberta Supreme Court, trial division, in 1952, and served the bench until 1977, moving to the appellate division in 1965. As a lawyer he had practised corporate and commercial law, unusual for appointees to the bench, where he was considered one of the best trial judges in his era.

Cairns was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on October 25, 1902. His family emigrated in 1910 and settled in Nelson, British Columbia where they began an orchard. After public school in Nelson and Trail, James Cairns attended the University of Alberta, receiving a Bachelor of Arts in 1925 and a degree in law in 1927. He articled with Alexander Macleod Sinclair and the firm of Lougheed, McLaws, Sinclair and Redman, and was admitted to the bar in 1928. Staying with the firm, he was eventually made a partner but left in 1935 to become part of Goodall and Cairns, then practised alone from 1939 to 1942, when he joined the McLaws family firm. In 1946 he left Mclaws, Cairns, McLaws and joined W. A. Howard. Cairns remained a partner with Howard until his appointment to the bench in 1952, replacing **Simpson S. Shepherd.** His place in Calgary’s legal community was recognised in 1945 when he was made a King’s Counsel. Cairns was also president of the Calgary Bar Association in 1946.

Specialising in commercial law involved Cairns in Calgary business circles. He acted as a

director on the boards of a number of major local companies, and was on the council for the Calgary Chamber of Commerce.(147) Cairns was active in the Liberal Party, serving as president of the Calgary West Riding Liberal Association. Like most prominent lawyers, Cairns belonged to some fraternal organisations, and many clubs, including the Ranchmen's Club, the Calgary Golf and Country Club, the Glencoe Club, and the Petroleum Club. His club memberships were not just badges of success, as Cairns was a passionate golfer and curler.

The Cairns family lived for many years in Elbow Park. Cairns' wife Florence was the daughter of **Robert L. MacMillan**, a High River rancher who moved to Elbow Park after retiring in 1941. James and Florence lived at 3641 Elbow Drive from 1942 to 1978.(148) They had a son and a daughter. Florence died in 1977, shortly before her husband retired. James Cairn only lived a year longer, passing away December 13, 1978.

Cairns, John

Jack Cairns was known as the man who started World War One. As managing editor of the *Calgary Herald* he had a special edition printed on August 4th, 1914, which was rolling off the presses before the official British proclamation of war.(149) Cairns began his newspaper career in 1911 as a seven-dollar a week reporter. He rose quickly to become an editor with the *Herald*. He left Calgary to go to Vancouver, probably in 19--, where he was news editor of the *Province*, managing director of the *Morning Sun*, and then managing editor for the *Province*. Four years later, he went to California to try his hand at real estate, but went back to journalism and worked for William Randolph Hearst at the *San Francisco Examiner*. As Hearst's news editor, he covered the natural disasters, sensational crimes and scandals beloved of "yellow journalism". After four years, he went to a more sedate Hearst paper, the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer,* and in 1940 returned to the *Vancouver Sun.* Cairns managed to scoop all the other Vancouver papers by 10 minutes with his Victory in Europe edition on May 7, 1945. Retiring in 1951 due to ill health, he went to San Diego, where he died at the age of 70. In Calgary, Cairns had lived at 714 30th Avenue in 1913 but subsequently moved into 3910 4A Street, where he remained until 1918.(150)

Carlile, Reginald

Reginald Carlile of 1118 Riverdale Avenue was a well-known figure not just to his neighbours in Elbow Park but all through the city. Year round, in all sorts of weather, the stock broker - reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Elbow Park - could be seen cycling to work in downtown Calgary.(151) It was a habit he continued well into his seventies, and although it would be not considered that unusual in modern Calgary, it was considered rather eccentric in a successful businessman of his era.

Born in London, England, in 1884, Carlile was the son of the Reverend Wilson Carlile, a prominent Anglican minister. Reginald attended Pembrooke College, Cambridge, graduating in 1906 and then studied on the continent, attending universities in Paris and Berlin. He came to

Canada in 1909, travelling directly to Edmonton. He recorded later that he had been expecting the Wild West but was greeted by the sight of men in top hats and coats. Arriving in March, he also expected spring and waited another two months before it finally arrived. Carlile found work on survey parties for the Northern Alberta Railway. After two years, he returned to Edmonton. There he taught school, worked as a manufacturer's agent, studied accounting and then surveying, more or less at the same time. His distribution company sent him to Calgary in 1911, where he became a broker, joining the original Calgary Stock Exchange as a founding member.

After service during World War One with the Army Service Corps, Carlile joined the investment firm of Niblock and Tull in 1920. He struck out on his own as Carlile and McCarthy in 1930, with the son of **Judge Maitland McCarthy**.(152) Although it was not an auspicious time to start a new brokerage firm, Carlile survived the Depression and prospered after World War Two. The avid cyclist continued to work and commute by bicycle well into his seventies. Carlile was also active in politics. He helped found the People's League, a group opposed to Social Credit, and took a stab at office, running for the Independent Party in the 1944 provincial election.(153) Interested in education, he was a past chair of the Calgary Public School Board. His other interests included the Calgary Little Theatre and tennis, winning the Alberta open doubles championship in 1934 at the age of 50.

Reginald Carlile had returned to England in 1913 to marry Edith Harrison. Before her marriage, she had worked for the Church Army, the Anglican version of the Salvation Army, for five years and became an active member of Christ Church in Elbow Park.(154) The young couple built their home at 1118 Riverdale Avenue in 1913, and remained there for 58 years, raising one daughter.(155) Edith Carlile died on March 20, 1971, followed at the end of the year by her husband Reginald.(156)

Carlyle, Thomas M.

Thomas Carlyle and the Union Milk Company were an entrepreneurial success story of early Calgary. A farmer's son born in Dunbar, Ontario, in 1880, and educated in Lachine, Quebec and Montreal, Thomas came to Calgary in 1909 with his older brother James.(157) Thomas had been superintendent of the Elmhurst Dairy in Montreal, and the two brothers established the Carlyle Dairy Company in Calgary. Using modern pasteurising technology, the Carlyles had an edge on their competitors and their dairy thrived, branching out from milk to butter, cream and ice cream products.(158) By 1914 the company had branches in Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. Supplying the war effort led to more expansion, and a government mandated consolidation of the dairy industry to surmount wartime manpower shortages allowed the Carlyles to gain control of four other Calgary dairies.

In the post war period, with James as President and Thomas as vice president, the company continued its expansion. Renamed the Union Milk Company and with several subsidiary operations, a new milk plant was built in Calgary in 1923. By the end of the decade the Carlyle's holding company, United Dairies, controlled over twenty creameries in Alberta and had established itself in Vancouver and Victoria under the name of Jersey Farms. Although the

Depression years saw the company's fortunes fluctuate, it emerged intact and flourished. In 1932 James Carlyle died of a heart attack and Thomas took over the company as President and general manager.(159) It continued to be a family owned company, with the Carlyles controlling the majority of shares. Thomas Carlyle's son Grant joined the company in 1934, and became president and manager in his father's stead. Although Thomas died suddenly on April 10th, 1945, the company remained under Carlyle control until 1966, when Grant sold it to Silverwood Dairies of Ontario.(160)

Aside from directing his own dairy company, Thomas Carlyle was a prominent executive in the industry, serving as president of the Alberta Dairymen's Association in 1936 and sitting on the executive of the National Dairy Council of Canada for twelve years.(162) Carlyle had an important role in local business circles as president of the Calgary Board of Trade in 1928 and chairman of the Calgary and the Alberta branches of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association. He also dedicated time to community service as a charter member and past president of the Kiwanis Club. Thomas Carlyle and his wife Stella moved into Elbow Park in 1942, and lived at 3901 5th Street. Stella Carlyle remained there until 1969. Her son Grant set up his own household in Elbow Park shortly before his parents, moving into 1135 Sifton Boulevard in 1941, where he lived up to 1981.(163)

Cawston, John Alexander

Born in Calgary on January 1st, 1911, John Cawston was educated at the University of Alberta, where he graduated in 1935 with a Bachelor of Science in architecture.(163) After serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War Two, Cawston registered as an architect in Alberta on December 7, 1944. He joined **James Stevenson** and his son **John Stevenson** in Calgary to form the firm of Stevenson, Cawston, and Stevenson. He practised there from 1946 to 1951, working on a number of important Calgary buildings. Cawston went out on his own, starting J.A. Cawston and Associates, which he ran until his death in 1966 at the age of 55. Cawston had a strong association with lawyer and businessman **J. B. Barron**. He supervised Barron's 1947 and 1965 renovations of the Grand Theatre, and designed the 1949 Barron Building and Uptown Theatre.(164) His commissions included major additions to Christ Church, where he was a member of the congregation. Cawston's other important designs included the Brown Building and the original Chinook Shopping Centre.(165) He was president of the Alberta Association of Architects in 1962 and 1963 and was made a fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He belonged to the Ranchmen's club, the Glencoe Club, the Petroleum Club, and the Earl Grey Golf Club. Cawston lived at 709 Sifton Boulevard from 1947 to 1949 before building a new home on the edge of Mount Royal at 3408 8A Street.(166) Married with a son and daughter, Cawston died in 1966 at the age of 55.

Chadwick, Henry Austin

Born in Guelph, Ontario on April 15, 1883, Henry Austin Chadwick was the son of Judge Austin Cooper and Mrs. Caroline Chadwick.(167) His father sat for the county court of Wellington

County in Ontario for almost fifty years. Not surprisingly, Chadwick chose law after attending Upper Canada College and entered the Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto. After graduating in 1907, he had a partnership in Perth, Ontario before coming to Calgary in 1914. He spent just over a year with Lougheed Bennett, at that time the largest law firm in the city, before joining **Henry Savary** and Louis Fenerty to form Savary, Fenerty and Chadwick. He and his wife Mary also became neighbours of the Savarys, moving into 3036 Glencoe Road in 1921, where they lived until 1934.(168) The Chadwicks had been at 3027 6th Street before this. They had only one daughter, Caroline Isabel who married a Scottish baronet, Robert Frank Spencer-Nairn, in a society wedding in London, England.(169) Aside from this connection to minor nobility, Henry Chadwick was known for his polo playing, and was a mainstay of the local polo scene, leading a Calgary team to a Western Canadian championship one year.(170) Chadwick died in 1944.

Chauncey, Hedley R.

Alderman Hedley Chauncey served four terms on Calgary City Council.(171) First elected in 1936, he was alderman for Ward 4 until 1944, when he decided to run for mayor. Born in St. John's, Newfoundland, Chauncey was educated in a Methodist college and originally intended to become a minister. He went to Hamilton instead and trained there as a jeweller with the Davis Jewellery Company. Around 1906 he became a wholesale diamond salesman with a territory stretching from the Great Lakes to the West Coast. Through his work, Chauncey visited Calgary and decided to settle there in 1911. He joined D.E. Black, the city's biggest jeweller, and became a partner. Three years later he went out on his own, setting up in the Doll Block at 116 8th Avenue SE, which he bought in 1920.

Chauncey remained a jeweller until 1945, selling his business before his campaign for mayor. He did not win. As an alderman, he was best known as the chairman of the parks and playground committee. Many of the inner city parks in Calgary, such as the Crescent Heights Park, were created by Chauncey's committee and he was responsible for the design of Queen's Park Cemetery. Chauncey sat on other committees and was the city's representative on the board of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. His long tenure as alderman was only one example of his dedication to community service. A founder of the local Kiwanis Club, he was also very active in the Methodist church and taught Sunday school for many years. Chauncey belonged to a predecessor of the Better Business Bureau, the Ad Club, a watchdog on advertising and business ethics. He served as the president of the Alberta Motor Association for five years and the Canadian Motor Association for three years.

Chauncey and his wife Gladys, who he married in 1906, moved into Elbow Park around 1913. They lived at their house at 3902 4A Street for over 43 years.(172) They had one son, Lester, who became a prominent doctor in the United States. Hedley Chauncey died in 1964.

Christie, Dr. Victor V.

Elbow Park had no shortage of medical professionals among its residents. Among the many doctors and dentists, however, a veterinarian was something of an oddity. Dr. Victor V. Christie was no ordinary veterinarian. Possessing a medical doctorate as will as a degree in veterinarian medicine, Christie was an early leader in public health issues on the prairies.

Christie was born on March 2nd, 1884, in Island Brook, Quebec.(173) He attended the University of Toronto, where he received his degree in veterinarian medicine, and the University of Chicago, graduating with a medical degree. He specialised in diseases, such as tuberculosis, which could be passed from animals to humans. Shortly thereafter, in 1906, he came to Willow Creek in the new province of Saskatchewan, working for the NWMP detachment.(174) In 1908 he moved to Cardston, Alberta, taking a position with the provincial government as the head of the Department of Animal Health. The veterinarian was himself a stockman; shortly after coming to Cardston he established the Christie Brothers Ranching Company at Twin Lakes on the Montana border.

As a government veterinarian, Christie is credited with wiping out equine glanders, a highly contagious disease in horses, in Alberta. Tuberculosis was another disease on which he and his staff waged war. Made chief veterinarian of Alberta in 1942, when he moved to Calgary, Christie greatly contributed to Alberta's excellent reputation for healthy livestock.

In Calgary, Christie and his family lived at 3901 3rd Street from 1945 to 1962.(175) Retiring at 65 in 1949, Christie returned to Cardston but maintained his household in Elbow Park. His wife was tragically killed in a car accident in 1951 in the Cardston area. They had had three sons and a daughter, Nora, who became a prominent lawyer and a Queen's counsel. After his wife's death, Christie remained in Cardston, managing his ranch until his death in 1973 at the age of 89.

Clapperton, David Wood

A lawyer by profession, David Clapperton was an enthusiastic follower of politics and the arts. Born in Galashields, Scotland, he graduated from the University of Edinburgh and articled with an Edinburgh law firm.(176) In 1912 he came to Canada and went to work for the Canadian Pacific Railroad's legal division, starting in Winnipeg and coming to Calgary in 1915 after two years in Medicine Hat. He remained with the CPR his whole career, becoming head of the legal department for the CPR's western division in 1948. An avid amateur thespian, he appeared in many Little Theatre plays throughout the twenties and thirties and was close friends with Lydia Winter, the doyen of Calgary's early theatre scene. International politics were Clapperton's other passion and he was the President of the Calgary Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Calgary United Nations Society. He lived in Elbow Park at 3432 6th Street from 1941 to 1945. Previous to this, the Clappertons had lived in nearby Cliff Bungalow, where they returned after 1945.(177) Clapperton died on November 22, 1950. He left behind his wife, his son David, also a lawyer, and his daughter Doreen.

Cloakey, George H

A long time resident of Elbow Park, rancher George Cloakey lived at 3413 Elbow Drive from 1920 to his death in 1950 at the age of 79(178). Originally from Blythe, Huron County, Ontario, he went to Michigan at the age of 13 and became a farmer.(179) In 1893 he immigrated to Alberta and settled near Olds, working on a farm owned by Senator Pat Burns. After six months Cloakey started his own homestead and turned it into a successful mixed farm and ranching operation. His one hundred head herd of Belgian draft horses was one of the largest and best in the province. Cloakey took up residence in Olds while continuing to manage his growing farm holdings and started dealing in real estate. When Olds was still a village, he served as overseer and then did one term on town council. Cloakey also tried running for the Alberta Legislature in 1913 but was defeated. A year later he moved to Calgary and became one of the first investors in Turner Valley oil explorations. He remained an active part of the oil industry until retiring from business in the late 1930's.

George H. Cloakey, 1913 GAI NA 2160-6

Clarke, Simon John

Simon John Clarke was a true pioneer of Calgary. Originally from Huntington, Quebec where he was born December 22, 1852, Clarke was the son of a prominent Anglo-Quebec lawyer.(180) His grandfather had been a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and before that a settler at Astoria, the frontier trading post established by John Jacob Astor in 1811 in the present state of Oregon.(181) John Clarke featured prominently in American author Washington Irving's famous

history of Astoria. His grandson came west as a constable with the second detachment of the NorthWest Mounted Police despatched to the prairies, which built Fort Walsh in 1876. Clarke spent a year with two other young constables monitoring Sioux chief Sitting Bull's encampment by the border with the United States. In 1879 he was stationed at Fort Macleod and then in 1881 at Fort Calgary. Resigning from the NWMP the next year, Clarke stayed in Calgary, which at that time consisted of the fort, the I.G. Baker store and a Hudson's Bay post, and only a handful of non-native settlers. The former policeman was immediately a leading citizen of the tiny settlement, and became an indefatigable booster of the growing town. He was involved with the drive to incorporate Calgary as the first town in the Northwest Territories, and served on the first city council as chairman for police and poverty relief. This was the beginning of his long involvement in municipal affairs.

Simon John Clarke, 1876 **GAI NA 644-1**

He played a prominent role in the feud between Calgary's first mayor, George Murdoch, and Stipendiary Magistrate Jeremiah Travis.(182) Until 1892, the Northwest Territories was under strict prohibition, originally established to help the NWMP combat the whiskey trade and protect the natives from the destructive influence of alcohol. It was a very unpopular measure among the settlers making their way onto the prairies and difficult to enforce. Clarke kept a hotel that was a saloon in all but name. The Mounties raided Clarke's establishment and were physically prevented by the ex-policeman from entering the premises. Arrested, Clarke was brought before Judge Travis. He had recently arrived from the Maritimes. A stern teetotaller, the Judge was appalled by the flagrant disregard for prohibition in the town and had decided that Mayor Murdoch, his police chief and the town solicitor were in league with the bootleggers. He sentenced Clarke to six months hard labour. A great many townspeople were outraged by the harsh sentence and Murdoch organised a protest to Ottawa to have Travis removed. As the feud escalated, Travis took the offensive and during the municipal elections of 1886, disallowed

Murdoch's victory on the grounds of electoral fraud. He appointed James Reilly in his place, but the new mayor and his council could not find the civic seal or financial records of the town and were unable to govern. Eventually the federal government mounted an independent inquiry. Travis was found to have overstepped the bounds of his authority and forced to retire, but Murdoch was never mayor again.

Clarke himself became eminently respectable, building his real estate holdings in Calgary over the next twenty years and engaging in various business enterprises, including the Queen's Hotel.(183) Returning to politics, he was defeated three times running for higher office. His bid for a seat in Parliament as an Independent was ended by Frank Oliver, also an independent candidate. In two runs for the Assembly of the Northwest Territories he was narrowly defeated both times, once by brewer and Stampede founder A.E.Cross with a margin of only eleven votes.(184) He returned to municipal politics as an alderman in 1905, and was re-elected for the next two years. A failed bid for mayor followed in 1908, but in 1909 he became a City Commissioner, originally an elected post.(185) The gruff, plain spoken commissioner had a major role in the construction of the infrastructure of the fast growing city, overseeing street paving, sewer construction, and the building of a street railway system. He took great delight in the rough and tumble of municipal politics, and was not above mischievously provoking town councillors and his fellow commissioners.(186) All the same, Clarke was popular and re-elected twice.

Clarke's record of public administration and political connections saw him appointed as the Superintendent of Banff National Park in 1913. He was the fourth superintendent of Canada's first national park. It was during his tenure with the park that Clarke moved into Elbow Park, living at 928 Sifton Boulevard from 1915 to 1918.(187) Clarke did not leave a strong impression on the park. After only five years as Banff's chief administrator, he developed a severe bladder condition and went to Rochester, Minnesota, for treatment. He died at the beginning of June 1918, of complications from surgery. His wife Jane, who he married in 1884 and his daughter were at his side. Three sons, Simon J. Clarke Jr, Walter and William were in the army, although Simon was able to come to Rochester and bring his father's body home for burial in Calgary. Superintendent Clarke was 66 when he died.

Coward, John George

Calgary businessman and mine owner John Coward lived in Elbow Park for two years, moving into 3821 5th Street in 1919.(188) He, his wife Blanche and young son moved in 1921 to Carbon, Alberta, where Coward and three partners had bought a coal mine. Coward had come to Calgary in 1911 from Brantford, Ontario, where he had owned a contracting business.(189) In Calgary he had gone into real estate, forming the company of Coward and Jamieson. Switching to mining after the real estate crash in 1913, Coward was manager of the Hy-Grade Mine in Drumheller. He retained an interest there after forming the Peerless Carbon Coal Company with Calgarian Bert Stringer, T. J. Klossoski of Exshaw and W.G.Brown of Toronto, acting as the mine manager. Coward and his partners had just bought an additional mine in Carbon, owned and operated by John Francis Gallagher and Coward moved to the small town to supervise operations. On

Wednesday, September 28, 1921, he was found murdered in his car, shot three times at close range.

The death of John Coward was a sensational event in Alberta. Two trials resulted, featuring some of the most prominent barristers in Calgary, an inept and overzealous investigation by the Alberta Provincial Police and intimations of conspiracy and a frame-up of the main suspect.(190) John Coward had last been seen in the company of John Gallagher. Although the purchase of Gallagher's mine had not been formalised, Coward had taken over as business manager and the two had gone to collect some overdue debts. After stopping at the shack of Teddy Bolam, a miner who Gallagher had let go for unsafe work habits but allowed to continue living in company housing, Gallagher left Coward around 7 p.m. and walked home. The victim's McLaughlin car was seen by other witnesses driving towards his home in nearby Carbon. Another local mine owner, Carl Hedberg, saw the car off the side of the road with the lights still on, shortly before 9 p.m. Many hours later, Blanche Coward and a mine employee, George Dunstan, found her missing husband at the same spot.

Alberta Provincial Police Inspector William Brackley was on the scene early that morning, alerted by the local constable. He was joined by the Chief Inspector of the APP, John D. Nicholson, on Thursday. Suspicion quickly centred on John Gallagher. He had been a policeman himself, serving as a NWMP officer before going into the army and then briefly as a constable for the Alberta Provincial Police in Cochrane. Nicholson knew Gallagher and had an unfavourable impression of the man, feeling he was mentally unstable. As the last man to see Coward, Gallagher was immediately a suspect. Coward had been shot with unusual bullets, flat nosed 38 calibre rounds. The Chief Inspector had only seen such bullets once before - in the ammunition belt of Constable Gallagher at Cochrane. He also had a motive: he had sold his mine to Coward's syndicate but on the assumption he would remain manager, whereas several days before his murder, Coward and his partners had decided that Coward would take over as manager. Gallagher had a shady reputation and was rumoured to be involved in bootlegging. He had been a strikebreaker in Drumheller shortly after leaving the APP and was known to have used violence. The coroner's inquest concluded, based on the available evidence, that Coward had died at the hand of an unknown assailant, but Nicholson immediately had Gallagher arrested and charged with murder. After a preliminary hearing in Carbon on October 11th, Gallagher was committed to trial.

In his first trial, which began on January 18th, 1922, Gallagher was defended by Alexander Macleod Sinclair, acknowledged as Calgary's leading criminal attorney. Disposed toward underdogs, Sinclair took the case on a challenge from the Great War Veteran's Association, who felt that Gallagher was getting railroaded. Sinclair had little time to do independent investigations before the first trial. Appearing before Justice Simmons and a jury, his client was quickly found guilty and sentenced to hang. The case against Gallagher was entirely circumstantial. No murder weapon had been found. The Crown's arguments hinged on the testimony of miner Teddy Bolam, who declared that he had seen Gallagher drive off with Coward instead of walking home as he had claimed, although Bolam had not stated this in his testimony at the coroner's inquest or the preliminary hearing. The veteran lawyer raised as many doubts as possible about the Crown's case but did not try to mount a defence. It was clear to him that Justice Simmons had already

decided the outcome of the trial. Simmons allowed one detective to testify about statements by Gallagher and his common law wife he had supposedly taken, even though the statements were never produced in court. He also made biased directions to the jury. The overzealous APP had been ham-handed in its investigation. They had intimidated witnesses, including Gallagher's common law wife. Despite a thorough search of the crime scene, a discharged bullet similar to those used in the murder was found in plain view four days later. To Sinclair, it seemed clear someone was trying to frame his client. He had enough ammunition on points of law alone to successfully appeal Gallagher's conviction and get a new trial.

During the second trial before Chief Justice Harvey of the Supreme Court, Sinclair was able to poke many holes in the Crown's case against his client. His own investigator, Joseph Milner, received a threat in the mail accompanied by three of the same style of bullets used in Coward's murder. Teddy Bolam, the star witness for the crown, died in a mining accident before the new trial. Although it appeared to be an accident, further investigation showed that Bolam had mysteriously acquired several hundred dollars after the first trial and had left Carbon, only to return after being robbed by a prostitute. Sinclair also showed that it was highly unlikely Bolam had been able to observe Gallagher through a window after the accused left Bolam's shack. Milner found that Carbon was a hotbed of bootlegging. Testimony by the local Justice of the Peace, Hubert Peters, raised a certain degree of suspicion about Carl Hedberg's role in the affair. Hedberg had an evil reputation in Carbon, more so than Gallagher, and was allegedly involved in bootlegging and other criminal activities. Sinclair was easily able to raise reasonable doubt about Gallagher's guilt and his client was acquitted. It was a popular verdict. Public opinion had steadily swung in Gallagher's favour over the months before the second trial in May 1922. Many felt that a serious miscarriage of justice had been corrected.

The murder of John Coward and the trial and eventual acquittal of John Gallagher had a bizarre postscript. On December 8th, 1923, another Carbon mine owner, Jesse Fuller, was found dead with his throat cut. The APP were not able to find a suspect. Fuller had business dealings with Gallagher, but the police were mindful of the fiasco of the previous year and did not seriously pursue him as a suspect. Like the murder of Coward, Fuller's death remains a mystery. The following year Gallagher was arrested again, this time on the charge of arson. His mine had mysteriously burnt down and police found compelling evidence that Gallagher had done it to collect the insurance money, partially to pay his legal fees from his murder trial! Gallagher was given an outrageous sentence of life imprisonment by Justice Harvey, who apparently felt strongly that Gallagher had been guilty of murder although he had been scrupulously fair at Gallagher's second trial. The sentence was reduced on appeal to seven years. After his release, Gallagher went to Ontario. Some years later a maiden aunt in Ireland died and left him a sizeable fortune and Gallagher left Canada.(191)

Craig, George Washington

City Engineer for over ten years, George Washington Craig left a very visible legacy in Calgary

with the Centre Street Bridge. It also nearly ended his career - and his life. During the spring floods of 1915, Craig and city commissioner **James Garden** were inspecting the old privately owned toll bridge which the new bridge was to replace. It had become quite dilapidated and the two men were concerned it would collapse due to the flood - which it did, sending them into the swift-flowing river.(192) Another man on the bridge drowned, but the two city officials were rescued.

George W. Craig, n.d. **GAI NA 2808-1**

Craig was originally American and came to Calgary as the new City Engineer in 1913.(193) He had been born in West Virginia in 1870 to English immigrant parents, but grew up in Omaha, Nebraska. After training as a civil engineer, he worked as a consultant and for four years as a contractor for paving and sewer work. Craig became City Engineer for Omaha, probably around 1893.(194) He took over the position in Calgary just as the pre-war boom crested. Although municipal funding for infrastructure projects soon dried up, the Centre Street Bridge remained a priority. The residents of North Hill had lobbied hard for a proper bridge that could supply streetcar service north of the Bow River. The new reinforced concrete bridge had actually been started when the old bridge was swept away by the flood.(195) Designed by bridge engineer John F. Greene under the supervision of Craig, the new structure was quickly built despite wartime shortages. When it was finished it was much as it is today, including the slung roadway underneath.

Married in 1892, Craig and his wife Margaret had three children, all of whom returned to the United States.(196) In 1921 they moved into 513 34th Avenue, living there for three years. Craig resigned in 1924 and left Calgary shortly thereafter for Illinois.(197) A mason and a Rotarian, Craig enjoyed hunting and was known as a crack shot. His professional affiliations included the American Society of Engineers and the Engineering Institute of Canada. Craig was also interested in the oil industry and was president of the Canada Crude Oil Company.(198)

Crawford, Thomas H.

Coming to Calgary in 1902, Dr. Thomas H. Crawford was a pioneer physician in the city. He had been born in Athens, Leeds County, Ontario in 1861.(199) After high school he was a teacher in Leeds County for six years before attending Trinity College at the University of Toronto and earning a medical degree. From Toronto he went to Perrington, Michigan, and began practising. After two years, he moved west to Calgary. Establishing himself as a prominent physician and surgeon, he was a member of Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Canadian Medical Association, and a past president of the Calgary Medial Association. Crawford built a large mansion at 636 Elbow Drive around 1915, where he lived with his wife until his death in 1925. (200)

Dr. Crawford was very involved in the civic life of Calgary. He was a member of the first board of Mount Royal College, the president of the Central Methodist Church Young Men's Club and involved with the YMCA. His interest in young people extended to the Boy Scouts and he was on the executive for the Tenth Troop Association. Crawford also belonged to the Calgary Board of Trade and the Masonic Fraternity. His public life culminated in his election as an alderman in 1923. As a councilman, the doctor was interested in public health for the city and the city's hospitals. The city council's de facto advisor on health issues, he led initiatives such as the reorganisation of city hospitals and the establishment of the civic hospitals board. Crawford's second term as alderman was cut short by his sudden death.

Crump, William Henry Howes

The fourth rector of Christ Church went on to a distinguished episcopal career as the Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan. William Crump was born in London, Ontario on March 13, 1903.(201) After graduating with a Bachelor's of Arts from the University of Western Ontario, Crump turned to the ministry and attended Huron College in London and Trinity College in Toronto, receiving a Bachelors of Divinity in 1927. He had already been ordained a deacon in Brandon, Manitoba, the year before and was given his priest's orders in 1927. Crump's first parish was in Wawanesa, Manitoba. From there he went to St. Aidans in Winnipeg in 1934 and to Calgary in 1944, replacing Archdeacon Dudley Kemp.

Crump was the rector of Christ Church for sixteen years and was a highly respected churchman in the city. Under his leadership, the parish undertook a building program that gradually

expanded the church. It was desperately needed to accommodate the rapid expansion of the parish, which grew from 300 families to almost 1000 by 1960.(202) Along with more room, stained glass windows and an organ were added. With the final addition of a wing for the parish hall in the sixties, Christ Church took on its present form.(203) A popular minister, Crump also loved golf, curling, fishing and watching football, and was known as "Padre Bill" to his friends at the Gyro service club.

The Diocese of Saskatchewan chose Crump from twenty-four candidates. The new bishop was responsible for the entire province and spent much of his time travelling to the parishes and missions under his control. Crump was especially interested in missionary work on the reserves and was well known for his concern for the plains aboriginals. He retired in 1970 and died in 1994.(204) Crump outlived two wives: his first, Betty Margaret Thomas, died in 1963 and his second, Rose Aileen Hamilton in 1992. He and Betty had a son and a daughter. While at Christ Church, Crump lived at 3032 Glencoe Road.(205)

Cuddy, Alfred

The law enforcement career of Alfred Cuddy spanned over half a century, including eight years as Calgary's Chief of Police. Not a great deal is known about Cuddy's early career and background. He was born in Great Britain around 1863 and became a police officer as a young man before emigrating to Canada.(206) After settling in Toronto he joined the police and spent thirty years with the force, rising from constable to the rank of senior inspector. As a senior officer with a major metropolitan police force, Cuddy was familiar with modern developments in law enforcement, but he also had a reputation for no nonsense, streetwise policing.

The Calgary police service needed a new chief in 1911. The incumbent, Tom Mackie, had not been satisfactory. The amount of open prostitution and gambling in the city had become a major scandal and Mackie had managed to alienate town council.(207) Calgary was quickly outgrowing its small, poorly paid and trained force and its outmoded facilities: police headquarters and the town jail were crammed onto the ground floor of City Hall. City Council decided to raise the salary for the chief of police and recruit an experienced officer to thoroughly reform the force. Cuddy was chosen from sixty-five applicants at the beginning of 1912. With the full support of the city's administration, he immediately embarked on a vigorous program of modernisation. New constables and support staff were hired, salaries were raised and guidelines for working conditions were established for all members of the force.(208) A new police station and jail was built immediately east of city hall. It was the centre of a network of sixty-seven call boxes in the city, which allowed street constables to quickly communicate to headquarters. Four substations were built and manned by sergeant and beat constables who became thoroughly familiar with their area. Cuddy also increased the motorization of the police force. As part of his modernisation efforts, he set up an identification bureau which photographed and fingerprinted arrested suspects and instigated a network with other western Canadian police services to share the information. These measures had a considerable impact. Cuddy undertook a dramatic and effective campaign against vice crimes. The notorious brothels of Nose Creek north of the city were repeatedly raided until they shut down. Liquor laws were rigorously enforced and public drunkenness, a

major problem before Cuddy's regime, declined quickly. Gambling dens in Calgary's Chinatown were especially targeted. In the racist climate of the day, the Chinese population of the city was

Alfred Cuddy, ca. 1913-19 **GAI NA 2861-6**

suspected of all sorts of deviant and illegal activities, especially gambling and opium use, and the raids pleased public opinion. The Calgary police quickly gained a reputation as an efficient and effective force. Although very successful, Chief Cuddy also had to contend with some major problems during his tenure. The enforcement of Prohibition, declared in Alberta in 1916, made his job much more trying. The First World War caused a severe manpower shortage as many constables went into the army. The presence of the army in Calgary was another significant difficulty. In 1916, a band of drunken soldiers destroyed a dance hall on 8th Avenue because the owner was rumoured to be pro German. The situation quickly deteriorated into a full-scale riot after the soldiers were arrested, and Cuddy and his officers could only stand by helpless until the NWMP were called in to help.

The riot did not detract from Cuddy's formidable reputation as Calgary's chief lawman, "the iron hand in the velvet glove".(209) In a very few years he had turned the Calgary police service from amateurish frontier constables into a modern metropolitan force. In 1919 he was offered the job of commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police. Alberta had decided to establish its own

provincial police force in 1917 to replace the NWMP. It was initially governed by a board of commissioners and patterned after the mounties.(210) The board was not successful and the province asked Cuddy to take over as chief commissioner. Handicapped by a lack of funding and a manpower shortage, Cuddy was not able to repeat his success with the Calgary Police but managed to establish and organise the new force. He left after only three years, returning to Toronto to become Assistant Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police.(211) The veteran officer retired in 1933 at the age of seventy, and presumably died in Toronto. During his tenure in Calgary, Cuddy lived at 3819 Elbow Drive.(212)

Cummings, John Keeler

A founding member and president of the Calgary Grain Exchange, J.K. Cummings was a prominent grain merchant who founded the Cummings Grain Company, better known as the Independent Grain Company.(213) Although not among the largest prairie grain elevator companies, the family business owned grain elevators across Alberta and survived two world wars and the Depression, finally being sold to the Pioneer Grain Company in 1954.

Cummings was born in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario in 1860. Leaving school at seventeen, he went to the United States and became a bank manager in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota. With his own savings and his wife Marguerite's inheritance, he came to Calgary in 1909 to enter the grain business, assisted by his brother in law, W.J. Bettingen, a Winnipeg grain broker.(214) After two years as a commission merchant, Cummings decided he needed elevator facilities to be competitive and bought the Independent Grain Company, which had five grain elevators. By 1939, this grew to eighteen, as the company expanded at a modest and cautious rate, careful not to overextend itself. This policy, while perhaps not leading to spectacular profits, allowed the firm to weather the dangerous years of the Depression intact and gave the Cummings family complete control over its affairs. Although a few other businessmen and farmers held stock in the company, John and his wife Marguerite held the majority and devolved it upon their children, Gordon and Rosalie, as they came of age. Gordon later joined the company and became president after John Cummings died in 1945.

The Cummings family lived in East Elbow Park for several decades. John bought a house at 333 40th Avenue in 1913, and was still living there in 1945 when he died at the age of 85.(215) His wife Marguerite had died in 1935. Cummings had been a member of the Ranchmen's Club and the Calgary Golf and Country Club and the family had attended Christ Church. Gordon Cummings succeeded his father as president and manager of the Independent Grain Company until 1954. He and his family also lived in Elbow Park, at 3916 Elbow Drive from 1927 to 1935.(216)

Cuthbert, John

Better known as Jack, Cuthbert was a professional golfer who became the manager and golf pro

for the Calgary Golf and Country Club. He was born in Kingussie, Scotland in 1894 and first golfed when he was nine.(217) Emigrating to Canada in 1911, he found work with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Winnipeg and first visited Calgary in 1919 at the behest his employer. Although working for the bank, Cuthbert was an active golfer competing across western Canada and played at the Calgary Golf and Country Club for the 1925 Western Canada Open. When the club needed a new pro in 1926, Cuthbert applied for the position and was hired. In 1938, he was made the manager of the club as well as the pro, and continued in this dual capacity for seventeen years. He continued on as the club's pro until he retired in 1963 at the age of seventy. Cuthbert lived nearby in Elbow Park in 1934 at 717 30th Avenue.(218) He died in 1972.

Dillon, John Michael "Jack"

Rancher, oilman, and showman, Jack Dillon was one of the major figures behind the Calgary Stampede and Exhibition. Born in Limerick, Ireland, Dillon came to North America with his family at the age of three.(219) They settled in Chicago in the Stockyards district, where the young boy became fascinated with the cattle and cowboys who came to the city.(220) Dillon entered the University of Chicago as a law student but left after a year and went west to Nebraska to emulate his boyhood heroes. After working as a cowboy in South Dakota, he graduated to the cattle trade as a dealer for a commission house in Sioux City, Iowa. Soon afterward, Dillon and his new bride, also from Chicago, moved to Montana and started a ranch. So isolated that he did not even hear of the start of World War One for several weeks, Dillon was soon involved in providing horses for the French Army. He so impressed the commission in charge of the procurement that he was recruited by France and placed in charge of their remount department in Boston, responsible for the purchase and training of thousands of horses for their calvary and artillery.

After the war, Dillon returned to ranching, settling on the OH ranch in southern Alberta. He also became a livestock broker in Calgary and began his long association with the Calgary Stampede. At the Victory Stampede of 1919, he was a judge for several horse races and the bucking horse judge after the rodeo was permanently established in 1923. Dillon became a close friend with Guy Weadick, the original promoter and first manager of the Stampede, and eventually his assistant.(221) In 1925, he succeeded Weadick as the Arena Director, looking after the operation of the rodeo events. In this role he became one of Calgary's best known "cowboys", a familiar figure directing the event from the back of a palomino pony. Retiring in 1946, he was made a director of the Exhibition and Stampede Board a year later.(222)

Dillon was a community spirited man. One pet project was a toyshop for disadvantaged children run by the Boy Scouts. He served on the board of directors for the Holy Cross Hospital, the Calgary Zoological Society and the board of governors for St. Joseph's College at the University of Alberta. Active in his church, Dillon was the president of the Holy Name Society for St. Mary's Cathedral. Dillon supported the Liberal Party and was a president of the Alberta Liberal

John M. Dillon and Queenie, n.d. **GAI NA 3164-35**

Association. Along with a directorship with the International Rodeo Association, Dillon's role with the Stampede and the stock industry was celebrated with a honorary secretaryship of the Western Stockgrowers' Association and he was made a honorary president of the Cowboys' Protective Association. This last honour, from the organisation that represented rodeo cowboys, is said to have pleased him the most.

In Elbow Park, Dillon resided for many years at 3809 4th Street.(223) He and his wife lived there from 1928 until 1945, when they moved to 231 37th Avenue, where they were living when Dillon died in 1948.

Dingle, Norman

Norman Dingle was a lawyer who had a life long involvement with the Calgary militia. He was born in Tavistock, England, in 1893 and came to Calgary as a boy in 1904.(224) As a youth, soccer was his main interest and he played on various local teams, and was also a cricket enthusiast. In 1915, while at the University of Alberta he enlisted and went overseas as part of a contingent from the school. Dingle received an officer's commission in the field with the Post Office Rifles. He returned to Calgary in 1920, articled and also joined the Calgary Highlanders, a militia regiment. Aside from running his own law firm, Valliquette and Dingle, he was a crown prosecutor and received his King's Counsel in 1936. By this time he was also a Lieutenant Colonel in the militia, commanding the First Battalion of the Highlanders. Too old for active service in 1939, he spent the war in Calgary as part of the command of Military District 13. His wife Catrina "Kit" Dingle was an enthusiastic amateur thespian, and a founding member of the Paget Players, one of the first amateur theatre groups in Calgary.(225) She also belonged to the

Calgary Music Club, the earliest forerunner of the Calgary Philharmonic, and was involved in the conversion of the Coste House in Mount Royal into the Allied Arts Centre. Norman Dingle died on October 12th, 1962, survived by his wife and daughter Joan Warring. He and Kit lived in Elbow Park for six years, residing at 320 37th Avenue from 1922 to 1928.(226)

Dover, Mary

Over the span of her life of 89 years, Mary Dover evolved from Calgary debutante to matriarch. It is difficult to do justice to her story. She was the granddaughter of Colonel James Farquarson Macleod, the NWMP officer who named Calgary, and the daughter of Alfred Ernest Cross.(227) Son of a Montreal Judge, Cross came west to ranch and established the Calgary Brewing and

Mary C. Dover, March 7, 1944 GAI NA 2307-34

Malting Company. He was one of the Big Four who bankrolled the first Calgary Stampede. Although she often maintained that her father hated ostentation and that the family wealth was exaggerated, Dover belonged to one of the leading families in Calgary.(228) Born on July 1, 1905, she attended St. Hilda's School for Girls in Calgary followed by private schools in Victoria and Montreal.

Returning to Calgary after finishing school, she had a carefree and glamorous life. Equally at home stepping out in the city's version of high society as riding on her father's ranch, the attractive and vivacious Mary Cross was the Queen of the Banff Winter Carnival in 1927. The year before she had been a stunt rider for *His Destiny,* a silent Hollywood western which had been filmed near Calgary. She went on a world cruise, during which she met a dashing World War One pilot, Melville Dover.(229) He was originally a Calgarian but was working as a sales manager for the Ford Motor Company in Bombay, India. In 1930 she married him and moved to India, where she lived as a wealthy colonial. Soon after they were married, Melville was transferred to Ceylon. Their son David was born in Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, in 1933.

With the beginning of the Second World War, Mary Dover returned to Canada with her son. She decided to contribute to war effort and joined the Canadian Women Army Corps. Originally intended as a support unit for the regular army, taking over duties on the home front, by 1942 the CWACS were made a regular army corps.(230) This was in no small part thanks to Mary Dover. Initially serving as the recruiting officer in Calgary for the Corps, she was quickly promoted to major and took over command of the CWAC base at St. Anne de Bellevue in Quebec. From there she went overseas. The 21 000 women who joined the CWAC proved invaluable, performing administrative supply and transport duties and freeing up men from combat duty. Dover was promoted again to Lieutenant Colonel and at the end of the war was the second highest ranking woman in the Canadian Army, in command of the main CWAC base in Kitchener, Ontario and in charge of recruiting across Canada. For her exemplary service, Dover was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

After the war, Dover had no interest in going back to being a housewife. Her marriage to Melville Dover ended soon after they were reunited in Calgary. Mary Dover went to work for the Tuberculosis Association of Southern Alberta and entered politics.(231) In 1947 she ran in the provincial election as a Liberal but was defeated. Undaunted, she ran for alderman in Calgary and was elected in 1948.(232) She took a break from civic politics in 1952, running unsuccessfully in the 1955 provincial election as well as travelling extensively before being elected to council again in 1956.(233) Dover was a popular alderman, particularly interested in preserving green spaces and creating parks and fighting to save historic Calgary buildings long before it became a fashionable cause.(234) As well as being an alderman, Dover volunteered for numerous groups in the city. Then in 1960, Dover decided to build a house on a forty-acre plot of land near Millarville she had bought some years before. She discovered living there would make her ineligible to be a Calgary alderman, but chose to move anyway. Named Oski (Good Place) Hill by a Blackfoot friend, she settled down to creating a magnificent garden, mingling native plants with planted trees and perennials.(235) Prior to moving to Oski, Dover had lived in Elbow Park along the river at 310 37th Avenue, in a house she built around 1941.(236)

Despite retiring from public life at a relatively young age, Mary Dover was not forgotten. In 1974 she was given the Order of Canada as well as an honorary doctor of Laws from the University of Calgary.(237) She was a frequent guest of honour at civic functions, right up to her death in 1994 at the age of 89. Her son David was chairman of the Calgary Airport Authority.

Duggan, Neil D.

As manager of the P. Burns Ranches Company, Neil Duggan was an important man in the Alberta cattle industry. The Burns operation was easily the largest ranching company in Alberta, owning many thousands head of cattle, hundreds of thousands of acres and enormous leases, as part of Senator Patrick Burns' vertically integrated meat packing empire. Duggan was born in Edmonton around 1896; his uncle, C.J. Duggan, had been a employee of P.Burns and Co. for over 30 years.(238) After serving in World War One with Royal Canadian Engineers, Neil Duggan began working for Burns in Edmonton, and came to Calgary in 1923 when he was made manager of the ranching operations. He and his family first moved to Elbow Park in 1931, at 3801 5th Street.(239) They later moved to 616 Sifton Boulevard. Duggan remained manager of P.Burns Ranches after Patrick Burns sold the company in 1928, and was still in the position when he died in 1943 at the age of only 47.

Dunbar, Edgar Alexander

A second-generation lawyer, E. A. Dunbar served at one time as President of the Calgary Bar Association.(240) Born in Guelph, Ontario, he was educated in Liverpool, England before attending Osgoode Hall Law School. After working several years with his brother Charles in Ontario, he came to Calgary in 1911, joining the firm of Lougheed Bennett. His legal career was interrupted by World War One. Joining the 103rd Regiment, he survived the war and was made a captain. In 1921 he was appointed a King's Counsel and began his own practice. The Dunbar family lived at 321 38th Avenue in Elbow Park from 1925 to 1927.(241) E.A. Dunbar died August 4, 1947.

Dutton, Norman Alexander "Red"

Born Norman Alexander Dutton, he was an ex NHL defenceman always known as either Red or Merv, two nicknames given to him over a long and varied career. Hockey star, coach, president of the Calgary Stampeders football club and the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, and a millionaire contractor, Red Dutton left his mark in many fields. Although he ended his life at the age of 89 phenomenally successful, Dutton also had his share of struggles and misfortune.

Dutton was born in Russell, Manitoba on January 3rd, 1898, one of nine children.(242) His father, William A. Dutton, was a railway contractor who started one of the largest earthmoving concerns in western Canada and was for many years the partner of Fred S. Mannix, patriarch of the Mannix empire.(243) As a boy, Red worked for his father as a labourer and surveyor but firmly declared in later years that he was not given any preferential treatment. During World War One the fourteen year old lied about his age and enlisted in the army. In April of 1917, Sergeant Dutton was severely wounded in the leg by shrapnel and almost had it amputated when infection set in and doctors feared gangrene.(244) Dutton insisted on keeping his limb. Returned to Canada an invalid, he turned to skating to strengthen the damaged limb, spending up to seven hours a day on the ice and thoroughly learning the game of hockey. He also started up a contracting business

of his own after the war with his military pension, but went bankrupt in 1920 when the economy entered a prolonged recession.

Too proud to ask his father for work, Dutton found himself in Winnipeg, where he bumped into Pete Egan, who owned an amateur hockey team, the Calgary Indians. Pete was delighted to find Dutton and asked him to join the team, offering him a $1500 yearly salary. When the Indians became a professional team in the new Western League, Dutton became a pro hockey player. In 1925 the league folded, but the Eddie Gerard, manager of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, offered Red a contract at $5 000 a year and a $5 000 signing bonus. The generous offer completely flabbergasted Dutton; so much so that Gerard thought he was unhappy with the offer, and added another $1000 dollars to salary and bonus. It was a substantial amount of money: the bungalow Dutton wished to buy for himself and his wife Phyllis in Calgary only cost $5 000.

Mervyn "Red" Dutton, 1959 GAI NA 5093-768

Dutton had a very successful hockey career. Playing defence, he was no gentleman, but a loud and aggressive bruiser who led the league in penalty minutes for two seasons. Back in Calgary in the off-season, he poured his salary back into a new contracting business. When the Depression claimed this second business, hockey continued to support him. In 1933 he was traded to the New York Americans and in 1935 became manager and coach of the team, retiring as a player

the next year. Dutton rescued the Americans from bankruptcy, and after retiring from hockey in 1942 he was asked to serve as president of the NHL. He was later inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame. Among Dutton firsts was the use of an airplane for team travel in 1938.

In 1946, Red turned down the offer of a ten-year term as president of the league.(245) Although he had been bankrupted by the Depression, Dutton rebuilt his contracting business in the off-season with a partner, Reg Jennings. By World War Two they had one of the largest earthmoving businesses in western Canada, built on a seven day a week work ethic and by paying their employees top dollar. During the war, the partners had major contracts for airfield, road and pipeline construction. Dutton decided that his construction business needed him more than the NHL. As aggressive in business as he was in hockey, Dutton was complemented by the more affable Jennings.(246) Their construction company, Standard Holdings, had contracts of about 100 million dollars annually in its peak years. Dutton and Jennings built the Chinook Centre shopping mall and professional centre, and won a $1000 bet with oilman **George McMahon** by building McMahon stadium in four months in 1960. (247)

Dutton was close friends with the McMahons, as he had been president of the Calgary Stampeders from 1956 to 1958 and had saved the club from bankruptcy with a restructuring plan.(248) He brought his usual drive to the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede soon after leaving the football club, becoming president in 1960 and leading a charge to break attendance records in 1961.(249) By 1968, however, Dutton was starting to show his age, and while still active with the Stampeders, the Stampede and also the Shriners, he retired from business with a substantial personal fortune, including a yacht in Mexico and a thoroughbred horse ranch near Calgary. Despite these accruements of success, Dutton was not terribly ostentatious. He and his wife continued to live in their large home at 4009 Elbow Drive, which they had bought in 1947, up to 1964.(250) The couple had four children, three sons and a daughter. Two sons, Joseph and Alexander, had been killed in action in World War Two, which prompted Red to pull his son Norman, who had lied about his age, out of the navy. Dutton was especially proud of Norman, who followed him into the contracting business, and keenly felt the loss when his son died in 1973. The tough old defenceman himself passed away in 1987 at the respectable age of 89. (251)

Eaton, Frank E

Frank Eaton was a long practising lawyer in Calgary and a resident of Elbow Park. He came to Calgary in 1910 from England, where he had been born in Sheffield in 1869.(252) A partner in the firm of Eaton and Nolan, with famous Calgary lawyer Paddy Nolan, he practised until 1937. Married to Mary Goodwin, who predeceased him in 1946, Eaton had a son and daughter. George, his son, went into the insurance business and eventually became a director of Toole Peet. The Eatons were one of the first families on Glencoe Road, where they lived from 1912 to 1924 at 3026 Glencoe.(253)

Edmanson, Roy Manning

Although not particularly distinguished, Judge Roy Edmanson deserves recognition for his long career with the District Court of Southern Alberta, which lasted from 1944 to 1960, and active public life. Edmanson was born in Brantford, Ontario and graduated in 1912 from the University of Toronto with a degree in economics and political science.(254) He came immediately to Calgary and articled without a law degree with Clark, Carson and Macleod. Aside from the Alberta Law Society and the Canadian Bar Association, Edmanson belonged to many clubs, including the Ranchmen's, the Glencoe, the Calgary Golf and Country Club, and the Kiwanis Club. He became the president of the Liberal Association of Alberta in 1934 and was elected to the Calgary Public School Board in 1935. During the war he served on the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and the Calgary Police Commission during the fifties. Edmanson lived in Elbow Park at 616 Elbow Drive from 1946 to 1954 with his wife and daughter.(255) His wife predeceased him in 1964, with Edmanson dying in 1966.

Egbert, William Gordon

The son of Dr. William Egbert, Alberta's third Lieutenant Governor, W. Gordon Egbert was a popular justice of the Albert Supreme Court from 1950 until his death in 1960. He was born in Milverton, Ontario, in 1892 and came west to Calgary with his family in 1904.(256) Egbert returned east for his university education, studying political science at the University of Toronto and graduating in 1913. Due to financial constraints, he could only spend one year at Osgoode Hall Law School before returning to Calgary. He finished his legal education articling with several prominent Calgary lawyers, and received a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Alberta in 1916, winning a gold medal from the Law Society for his bar exam scores. Specialising in corporate law, he joined the firm of Clarke, Carson and McLeod in Calgary and then in 1925 became partners with **A.L. Smith**. He stayed with Smith, Egbert and Smith until being named to the bench in 1950. As a justice, he had a reputation for being able to handle difficult and intricate cases. His most famous decision was Turtra v. Canadian Pacific Railway and Imperial Oil, a landmark case in which he upheld the petroleum rights of a landowner over the CPR. These rights were supposed to be reserved for the CPR, but the Registrar of Lands had left them off the title document by mistake. Not all of his cases involved such large issues; the Justice was once called upon to try a divorce action between two deaf mutes, which he claimed took considerable ingenuity.(257)

Aside from the law, Egbert was an avid golfer and a member of the Ranchmen's club, and had been involved in the oil industry while still in private practice. He married **Gladys Mckelvie**, a noted Calgary music teacher, in 1924. He and his family moved into 322 38th Avenue in East Elbow Park in 1931, where they lived for several decades. (258) Justice Egbert died in 1960, his body found in the Elbow River a few blocks from his Elbow Park home, apparently the victim of an accident.

Egbert, Gladys Mckelvie

She was one of Calgary's most influential musicians. As a young woman, Gladys Mckelvie had

serious prospects of a brilliant career as a concert pianist. Born in Winnipeg in 1897, she came to Calgary as a child.(259) A musical prodigy, she was the first Canadian and the youngest person to win a scholarship to the prestigious Royal College of Music in England. She graduated with honours and continued her musical education overseas. Eschewing the glamour of the concert stage, Gladys returned to Calgary in 1921 and opened up a studio.

She was Calgary's foremost piano teacher, but also developed a worldwide reputation. Some of her students, such as Marek Jablonski and Carlina Carr, went on to the international career she turned down. Mckelvie married **William Gordon Egbert**, future Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta, in 1924. They resided at 322 38th Avenue SW from 1931 to 1968.(260) Gladys Mckelvie Egbert was made a fellow of the Royal Academy of Music in 1964, one of the most prestigious musical honours in the world. The University of Calgary recognised her contributions with an honorary Doctorate of Law in 1965. She died in 1968.

English, Thomas Frederick

Thomas F. English, born in Parkhill, Ontario in 1870, came to Calgary in 1887 with the CPR as a night telegraph operator.(261) He opened telegraph stations in various small towns around Calgary for the CPR and was made the station agent in Banff in 1890. There he met Sara Maude Ransford, whose father opened the Anthracite Coal Company mine in the Rocky Mountains. The couple was married in Calgary in 1892 in the town's first Presbyterian church, only recently finished.(262) The newlyweds settled in Calgary, English working for the CPR as a freight agent. From the CPR he went into service with the Dominion Government as a customs officer in 1911. While Sara was active in their church, English was an enthusiastic mason, becoming a grand master of the order in Alberta. He was the first recorder for the Al Azhar Temple in Calgary, a duty he continued for 25 years. The pioneer couple was well known in Calgary and their 50th wedding anniversary merited a column in the *Albertan*. In 1937, English retired from the Customs Service and went on a world cruise with his wife.(263) He died in January of 1947. The English family first lived in Elbow Park at 3214 7th Street from 1913 to 1918, and then at 3901 5th Street for many years, moving there in 1927 and staying until 1935.(264) They had two sons, one of who died in World War One, and two daughters.

Farthing, Hugh Cragg

Hugh C. Farthing was a justice of the Alberta Supreme Court, appointed on April 7, 1960 after serving two years as a district court judge.(265) He was a transplant from Ontario. Farthing did not come from a legal family; his father John Cragg Farthing was the Anlglican Bishop of Montreal for over 30 years. The church played a major part of his son's life. Farthing was at one time chancellor of the Diocese of Calgary, and was an old friend of Bishop George Calvert from Kingston, Ontario.(266)

Farthing was born in Woodstock, Ontario on July 17, 1892. He attended high school in Kingston and went on to McGill University, graduating in 1914. The law beckoned, and Farthing began his

studies. After only a year, he became a soldier and went overseas with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. Once back in Canada at war's end, Farthing resumed his legal studies and graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1919, promptly joining the Bar. Health problems from his military service interfered with his new career. After two years in the United States recuperating, Farthing came to Alberta in 1923. His first partner was Legh Walsh, son of Lt. Governor William Walsh. After two years, he struck up a new partnership with Fred Shouldice, which lasted seven years. From there he became partner with Edward Tavender. The two stayed together for twenty-five years on the strength of a handshake. The firm of Tavender and Farthing only broke up with Farthing's appointment to the District Court. His partner Tavender eventually went to the bench as well.

A life-long Conservative, Farthing entered politics himself in 1930 as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Alberta. He remained in the house until 1935, when the Social Credit Party had its tremendous landslide victory. Farthing tried for the House of Commons in 1940 but was defeated. Outside of his church activities, Farthing was also involved with the Red Cross Society. He was president of Calgary Branch in 1947.

Farthing lived at 717 30th Avenue in 1938, before settling in 1941 at 310 40th Avenue, where he remained for ten years.(267)

Fay, George B.

As a young man, George Fay was interested in aviation and wanted to design aircraft.(268) He had demonstrated mechanical aptitude at a young age, but after only a short time in the aerospace industry his life took a different turn. As the founder of Canadian Greyhound lines, Fay was the father of commercial bus travel in Western Canada.

Fay was born on October 17th, 1897 in Austin, Illinois, where his father was a printer. At nineteen he enlisted in the military and with his interest in aviation was posted to the 12th Aero Squadron as a master electrician. After the war, he worked for the Curtis Aeroplane Company, but left to become a salesman for General Motors. Fay's speciality was taxies and buses. After working in the southwestern United States, he became the sales manager for Texas. GM's main product was the Yellow Coach, which found a ready market. During the early twenties, bus companies were springing up all over North America. The majority had only one or two buses that operated on one short route. In Alberta, bus lines generally had to obtain a license for each route between cities, granted as exclusive franchises by the provincial government. These small lines often used the Yellow Coach, one of the first mass-produced buses. Fay was later transferred to Seattle and handled sales for Alberta and British Columbia.(269) He became friends with two other Americans, Harold "Barney" Olson and his younger brother Roosevelt "Speed" Olson, who operated a sightseeing bus service in Victoria.

With his knowledge of Western Canada, Fay felt that there were good opportunities in the bus industry and teamed up with the Olsons. They bought and resold a bus line in Idaho and then moved into British Columbia.(270) Speed Olson bought the Kootenay Valley Transportation

Company and Fay became his partner. The company was re-incorporated as Canadian Greyhound Coaches.(271) The two soon made a move into Alberta, getting the franchise for Calgary to Fort Macleod and Lethbridge. In 1930 Fay and the Olsons incorporated Canadian Greyhound Coaches in Alberta, headquartered in Calgary.(272) They also started another small company to do a run to Edmonton, taking the franchise from the Brewsters of Banff. This touched off a long running rivalry with the Banff family. The Brewsters had parlayed a guiding and outfitting business in the National Parks into a tour bus business with designs on commercial bus service in other parts of Alberta. Canadian Greyhound grew rapidly, adding bus routes in BC and Alberta and establishing links with other companies in Western Canada and the United States. The company operated out of a permanent depot and company headquarters in the Southam Building in Calgary.

Running regular bus service in Alberta was quite a challenge in the thirties. Roads, even between Calgary and Edmonton, were inadequate, usually just compacted dirt.(273) Heavy rain would often make travel impossible, sometimes for several days. In winter, the bus companies had to plow the roads themselves, as the government had not yet taken on this responsibility. Competing with rail service was difficult in these conditions. The roads also took a fearful toll on equipment. Finding existing mass-produced vehicles inadequate, Fay began designing and manufacturing buses. The earliest designs were built by the firm of Hay and Harding in Calgary, establishing a Greyhound tradition.(274) Despite the obstacles, Canadian Greyhound was quite successful, buying out smaller bus lines and expanding eastward into Saskatchewan and Manitoba.(275) Part of the company's success was due to its personnel. Fay and the Olsons worked constantly, but also hired talented staff, often keeping the owners of bus lines they had absorbed.(276) They had high standards for their drivers and ran the operation with almost military discipline, but it paid off with a excellent reputation for efficiency and courtesy.(277)

Early in 1931, however, Canadian Greyhound was challenged in court by an American company bus company, also called Greyhound, over the use of the name.(278) The American firm had been founded by Carl Wickham and Orville S. Caesaer and had grown steadily through the twenties into one of the largest U.S. bus companies. In 1930 it began a company, Canadian Greyhound Lines, in Ontario, by coincidence incorporated on the same day as Fay's company in Alberta. The greyhound name and symbol was commonly used by small bus companies throughout North America, but Greyhound USA had adopted it as their trademark and aggressively pursued their legal rights. In the end, the American company conceded defeat, giving Fay a perpetual license to use the name in Canada as well as agreements to hook their service up to Fay's at the border with Canada, in return for Fay 's recognitiong of their copyright. Fay became familiar with the U.S. company and its management, which became important a few years later. In 1940, he parted ways with the Olsons and sold the company to its American namesake, which was happy to acquire Fay's extensive operation.(279)

Canadian Greyhound continued to operate as a separate entity with George Fay as president, but it now had the resources of its new parent company to draw upon. Fay was able to acquire the rights to the Calgary to Banff line and the Banff to Golden run from the Brewster family by threatening to enter the tour bus business in the National Parks.(280) This gave the company a vital link to its British Columbia operations. During the Second World War, Greyhound provided

bus service for the military along the Alaska Highway, giving it control of the area. By the end of the war, it dominated commercial bus service in Western Canada. In 1948 it built the Eau Claire Bus Barns in Calgary, and bought the Southam Building as its headquarters. The company continued to expand eastward and become a public company in 1957 after acquiring a bus line in Eastern Canada and establishing coast to coast bus service. Fay started building Greyhound's own buses again in the early forties, and eventually established a subsidiary, Motor Coach Industries, which continues to build state of the art buses for the line.

In 1956, Fay reached the end of his career, retiring as president of the company. By this time he had moved to Vancouver. He and his family had lived in Calgary during the first years of the company, residing in Elbow Park from 1937 to 1941 at 3901 5th Street.(282) Fay's partner, Roosevelt Olson, also lived in Elbow Park briefly. In his retirement Fay continued to consult for Greyhound while pursuing his hobby, the restoration of a seventy-foot rescue boat. In 1973 he died in Vancouver, his role in the Canadian transportation industry virtually forgotten. The company he founded, however, remains synonymous with bus travel in Canada.

Fetherstonaugh, W.S.

Lieutenant Colonel W.S. Fetherstonaugh was an engineer who spent many years in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway, which later became the Canadian National. Joining the company in 1904, he led exploration surveys in the Peace River district of Alberta for the CNR and in 1906 supervised the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway line through Yellowstone Pass by Jasper.(283) After the outbreak of World War One, Fetherstonaugh joined the military and found himself in France in charge of air base construction for the Royal Air Force. He fulfilled his duties so well that he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and made a Commander of the British Empire. Serving with the army of occupation in Germany after the armistice in 1918, he returned to Canada and the CNR. He came to Calgary early in 1923 after a stint in Prince Rupert as divisional engineer. Fetherstonaugh was divisional engineer at Calgary for 16 years, retiring in 1939. He lived in Elbow Park at 323 38th Avenue in 1924 then at 314 38th Avenue from 1925 to 1927.(284)

Flesher, Nicholas J.

Born in Ravenswood, West Virginia, Nicholas Flesher had already established himself in business in the eastern United States before coming to Calgary in 1911.(285) He began the Flesher Marble and Tile Company, which immediately capitalised on Calgary's building boom, providing fine interiors for landmark buildings such as the Palliser Hotel, the Hudson's Bay Company Store, the Burns Building, the Lougheed Building and the Bank of Montreal. The Flesher Company's work can still be seen in these buildings; many other spectacular examples such as the Southam Building have vanished. Flesher himself was a member of the Board of Trade and the Kiwanis Club. His company survived the Depression and his death in 1936, operating into the fifties. Flesher and his family lived in Elbow Park first at 3813 6th Street (6A Street) from 1918 to 1923 and subsequently from 1926 to 1929 at 3816 6th Street.(286)

Forbes, Wilford

A lawyer by education, Wilford Forbes was for many years the Registrar of the Land Titles Office in Calgary. Born in Stratford, Ontario, he had attended the University of Toronto and then Osgoode Hall law school, obtaining a degree in 1903.(287) Coming soon afterward to Alberta, he practised law for three years in Wetaskiwin, before being appointed in 1906 Clerk of the new Supreme Court of Alberta. In 1909 he succeeded W. Roland Winter as the Registrar in Calgary, responsible for overseeing the proper recording of all real estate transactions in Southern Alberta. He remained with the office for the next 41 years, through the many booms and busts of Alberta's economy, which he was particularly well situated to observe. Held in high regard by the legal community of Calgary, he was made a King's Counsel in 1935.

Forbes was also well known in the sporting community of Calgary. A member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club and the Glencoe Club, he was an avid and able curler with many trophies and was the first Curling Director for the Glencoe. A hockey enthusiast, Forbes was a referee for both amateur and professional hockey in the city. He and his wife Olga lived for many years in Elbow Park, first at 3810 6 Street (6A Street) from 1913 to 1955 and later at 607 38th Avenue.(288) The couple raised three children, two sons and a daughter. Wilford Forbes died in 1961.

Fordyce, George

One of many well-known architects who lived in Elbow Park, Fordyce designed his own bungalow on 3011 6th Street, which he built around 1925.(289) Although now it appears somewhat nondescript, it was an unusual house, with a low hip roof and stucco exterior, anticipating a style which became extremely popular in the fifties, over twenty years later.(290) After Fordyce's death in 1944, his widow Blanche lived there until 1957.(291)

Fordyce had a very successful partnership with **James M. Stevenson** from 1927 to 1944, which was the beginning of Stevenson Raines and Associates, one of western Canada's largest architectural firms.(292) Like Stevenson, he was a Scot, born in Dyce in 1880. He immigrated to Calgary from Scotland in 1907, and apprenticed here as an architect, although it is not known with whom. In 1908 he registered as an architect. Except for a brief partnership in 1920, Fordyce worked alone until he joined with Stevenson. Fordyce designed many homes in Calgary, and often worked with contractor Reginald Peach, father of broadcaster and local historian Jack Peach. The two also did renovations on hotels owned by the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company. Fordyce brought this client to his partnership with Stevenson, and the brewing company stayed with the firm after his death in 1944. Fordyce was associated, probably as a junior architect, with the building of the Eaton's Store in 1928 and with the AGT building on 6th Avenue in 1929.

Fordyce left quite an impression on Elbow Park. He designed a number of houses in the area,

from small bungalows to large contemporary homes. The unusual double apse house at 630 Elbow Drive, and the two-story residence at 628 Elbow Drive are Fordyce designs, as is the home at 609 Sifton Boulevard. These homes and others had unusual or very modern designs that mark Fordyce as a forgotten pioneer in home architecture in Calgary.(293)

Freeze, Frank

Insurance mogul Frank Freeze never retired and right up to his death in 1974 at the age of 90 he walked from his Mount Royal home to his office on 8th Avenue in downtown Calgary.(294) Freeze was one of the modest millionaires produced by Elbow Park. His company, Western Union, was one of the biggest insurance firms in western Canada. Its headquarters was a landmark twelve-story office tower that still stands today.

Freeze was born on October 22nd, 1883, in Penobsquis, Kings County, New Brunswick. The son of a farmer, he was orphaned as a teenager and attended business college in St. John's.(295) After finishing his education in Toronto, he returned to New Brunswick and worked for several different companies, including the Sussex Mercantile Company at Penobsquis. Freeze also became involved in politics and was nominated as Member of the Provincial Parliament for King's county in 1907. Four years later, he moved to Missoula, Montana with members of his family. He had visited Calgary in 1906 and decided to settle there, arriving in the city in 1912. There were other Freezes in the city; Frank's Uncle Issac had been the first grocer and a pioneer alderman. Finding a position with the Canadian Credit Mens Trust Association, he started his career in insurance. Freeze remained with the firm for twenty-two years, becoming the Alberta manager and western superintendent. In 1934, rather than leave Calgary when Canadian Credit planned to promote him to head office in Montreal, Freeze quit and formed his own agency, Frank Freeze Limited.(296) In 1940 he founded Western Union, which remained controlled by the Freeze family until 1987.

During the First World War, Freeze participated in the war loan campaign. This led to municipal politics. A number of business people involved in the loan drive decided to form an association, the Citizen's Committee, and run candidates in the 1916 civic election.(297) Freeze was one of the Committee candidates and was elected as an alderman. Between 1916 and 1947 he spent a total of twenty-one years as an alderman, although not concurrently. Freeze was the second longest serving alderman in Calgary history. In 1945, he ran unsuccessfully for mayor. As an alderman, Freeze was a fiscal conservative and supported business and development.(298) He was interested in developing tourism in Calgary and was a founder of the Alberta Development Board in 1929. Freeze was a past president of the Board of Trade and a member of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Board. His community service also included the Rotary club, where he served as president. As a Rotarian delegate he travelled extensively and in 1931 visited the Soviet Union.

Freeze lived briefly in Elbow Park at 635 29th Avenue in 1924 and 1925.(299) He later bought lots along Park Lane by the Glencoe Club and built several houses. His sons David and Robert both lived along Park Lane, David at 2916 and then 2932, with Robert moving into 2916.Their

father belonged to a number of clubs, including the Renfrew Club, the Canadian Club, and the Calgary Golf and Country Club, but was most heavily involved in the Glencoe Club, serving as a director.

Gale, Frederick Tyner

A minister's son from Fort Macleod, Fred Gale's greatest achievement was bringing farm life fully into the twentieth century. From 1944 to 1961, Gale supervised the electrification of rural Alberta for Calgary Power.

Although born in Fort Macleod in 1908, as a child Gale came to Calgary with his family and graduated from Crescent Heights High School.(300) He initially went into education, attending the Calgary Normal School and then teaching for four years in Turin and Lacombe, Alberta.(301) Deciding on a different career, he put himself through university and graduated in 1934 from the University of Alberta with a degree in electrical engineering. It was not an auspicious time to be looking for a job, and he was fortunate to be hired by Calgary Power as a lineman in 1936. After four years at the company's Seebe plant, he was transferred to Calgary as an engineer, and put to work supervising line installations and substation construction.

In 1944 Gale was asked to supervise a pilot project in rural electrification, wiring two thousand farm households in eleven different areas. Farms in Alberta were at the time still almost entirely without electricity, and residents relied on coal lamps, candles and wood stoves for heat and light. The experiment was an unqualified success with the farmers, and Gale began the massive project of fully electrifying rural Alberta. A subsidiary company was set up, Farm Electric Services, with Gale as President and General Manager. He would help organise the farmers of an area into a Rural Electrification Association, co-operative ventures that could apply for government funding. When funding was approved, Gale would supervise the local association in setting up the infrastructure for electricity transmission, which was often done by volunteer labour on the part of farmers as well as the employees of Farm Electric Services. The electricity infrastructure was owned by the association. The first association was set up in 1947 in the Springbank area west of Calgary. By 1961, there were 216 associations and the project was complete. Electricity revolutionised farming, allowing the employment of a full range of machinery and tools, and Gale believed strongly "that electricity on the farm is the biggest single factor keeping people on the farm."(302)

Gale was promoted in 1961 to general manager of Calgary Power. It was a major change, and he missed the co-operative nature of working with the farmers. Later made a vice president in the company, his tenure as manager saw Calgary Power grow at a fantastic rate as the Alberta economy expanded. In 1973, he retired after 37 years with the company. Retirement for Gale simply meant many new projects. He chaired a Royal Commission on occupational health and safety in Alberta and acted as a referee for the Unemployment Insurance Commission. A long time member of the Rotary Club, he also served as president of the Alberta Red Cross, and was a director of Heritage Park in Calgary.(303) Gale belonged to a number of professional organisations, such as the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Association of Professional

Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, and had been president of the Canadian Electrical Association and a director of the North West Electric Light and Power Association. Fred Gale died on October 21, 1995, at age of 87, predeceased by his wife Joyce but survived by two sons and their families. Gale and his family had lived in the west end of Elbow Park on the edge of Mount Royal, moving into a new house at 910 34th Avenue in 1947, remaining there until 1986.(304)

Garbutt, Frederick George

The Garbutt Business College provided Calgary businesses with trained clerical staff for over fifty years. It was founded in 1907 by Frederick G. Garbutt, a schoolteacher born and raised in Weston, Ontario.(305) After spending several years teaching in Ontario public schools, he joined the staff of the Shaw Business College in Toronto, the largest business school in Canada.(306) He taught there for four years and became a shareholder in the company, but decided to open his own school in Calgary.(307) It was an immediate success, and a 1909 article in the *Albertan* praised it as the most modern and well equipped college in western Canada, with more pupils than any other business school in the province.(308)

Garbutt eventually franchised his operation, establishing secretarial schools across Canada, from Vancouver to Sydney, Nova Scotia.(309) The Depression drastically shrank his operation: after five years of straight losses, Garbutt sold his interests in all but his Saskatchewan and Alberta schools.(310) He also had to contend with competition from Henderson's Secretarial College, started in 1937 by a former employee.(311) Garbutt later sued Henderson for breach of contract; the latter's employment agreement with Garbutt's had stipulated that he not to be associated with any other business college in Calgary for five years. Garbutt won the suit and subsequent appeal, although not before Henderson lured away some key teachers and a number of students. Henderson was forced to shut his school after losing his appeal. By 1943 Garbutt had recovered sufficiently to build a new, modern location for his Calgary college at 6th Street and 7th Avenue SW, with the latest office equipment for training and a staff of high quality teachers. He also maintained successful colleges in Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. Although F.G. Garbutt died in 1947 at the age of 72, his son George and daughter Betty continued the business.

Elizabeth Garbutt, Frederick's wife, was a mainstay of literary circles in Calgary. Born in Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, in 1879, she was a noted poet, author of "Mt. Eisenhower and Other Poems", and was a member of the Calgary Women's Literary Club and a director of the Canadian Authors' Association.(312) The Garbutts took part in many literary activities, including poetry readings and other gatherings in their Elbow Park home. They were given a citation from the Provincial Government honouring their contribution to the arts as part of Alberta's 50th Anniversary celebrations. Elizabeth was one of a number of literary women in Elbow Park, including **Muriel Hartroft** and **Margaret Potts**. Frederick and Elizabeth had five children. George and Betty took over the College after their father's death. Betty later became an important official with the Calgary Board of Education, and was appointed by the Alberta Government in 1974 to assess post secondary educational opportunities for women.(313)

In Elbow Park the Garbutts lived at 3237 7th Street from 1917 to 1952.(314) Elizabeth Garbutt then moved to 219 39th Avenue, where she was living at her death in 1961 at the age of 82. George Garbutt also lived in Elbow Park.

Garden, James Hay

James Hay Garden was prominent member of the contracting fraternity of boomtown Calgary, a group that dominated municipal politics of the pre-World War One era. From Scotland, where he was born in 1881, he came to Calgary in 1905 and started up as a contractor.(315) Garden was very successful, building a large number of homes and apartment blocks before the war. Much of the north-east corner of Glencoe in Elbow Park was developed by him, a fact commemorated by the name Garden Crescent. Garden lived in a number of the houses that he built in this area of Elbow Park, thus he can be found first at 110 Garden Crescent in 1912; 111 Garden Crescent in 1913, at 630 Elbow Drive from 1914 to 1917, in a large house designed by architect **George Fordyce**; and at 628 Elbow Drive from 1921 to 1928.(316) In the mid-thirties, he built a much smaller house on Hillcrest Avenue where he lived until his death.

Garden became an alderman in 1910.(317) A great booster of Calgary, he was a vocal supporter of the beautification scheme for the city prepared by British town planner Thomas Mawson. In 1915 he was elected city commissioner, and in 1921 was again elected alderman. Garden almost came to an early end while commissioner. During the spring floods of 1915, some of the worst on record, Garden and City Engineer **G.W. Craig** were inspecting the old Centre Street bridge when it collapsed, sending the two men into the swollen river! The quick action of a city fireman in a rowboat saved them from drowning, but another pedestrian on the bridge was swept away to his death.

Garden's greatest legacy to Calgary was his involvement in Mount Royal College. He was the builder of the first college on 7th Avenue and 11th Street, and was a member of the first board of governors and chairman of the finance committee in the forties. His younger brother John was the first registered student at the College, and returned in 1942 to head the institution. James Garden was also a founding member of the Calgary Hospitals Board and helped organise the city's Planning Commission in 1934. On his death in 1945, civic buildings flew flags at half-mast, and R.B. Bennett, the former Prime Minister of Canada, sent a cable with his regrets and sympathies. His widow continued to live in the Hillcrest bungalow after his death.

Ginsberg, Benjamin

Benjamin Ginsberg was born in Cape Town, South Africa, May 13, 1884 to a pioneer family.(318) Educated as a lawyer in Cape Town, he graduated in the then Colony of Good Hope in 1905. After five years of practice, he came to Canada and after some time in Montreal and New York, headed west with the intention of farming in Saskatchewan. The would-be homesteader came out to the prairies in winter and immediately continued on to Vancouver! After a year there, he ended up in Calgary in 1913, first as an hotelier but soon as a lawyer, being

admitted to the bar the same year. Like many young lawyers, he needed money to set up his offices, and approached a local bank for a loan. The banker phoned R.B. Bennet, then the dean of the local legal fraternity, to check on his applicant. Bennett, known to have a soft spot for new lawyers, famously replied "Don't know him. But send me the note, and I'll back it." With this loan, Ginsberg established a small firm which survives today.(319) A success as a lawyer, he was honoured as a King's Counsel in 1936, one of a handful of Canadian lawyers given the distinction by King Edward VIII, later the Duke of Windsor.

Benjamin Ginsberg, ca. 1950s **GAI NA 3380-1**

Remembered by Calgary's legal community for his ready wit, Ginsberg was a source of all sorts of humour, some of it quite raunchy.(320) According to one story, Ginsberg was in Ottawa when he ran into E.J. Chambers, the Calgary law partner of then Prime Minister R.B. Bennett, at the Chateau Laurier. Chambers lamented the fact he could not get a room at the hotel. Upon hearing this, Ginsberg strode up to front desk and declared "I'm E.J. Chambers, the Prime Minister's law partner. I need a room immediately". Without missing a beat, he added, "My friend Ben Ginsberg needs a room too".(321) Gordon Allen, late Supreme Court Justice of Alberta, remembered another Ginsberg classic. Supplementing his lawyer's income during the Depression as an agent for Paarl Wines of South African, Ginsberg arranged for wine to be delivered to dinners of the Calgary Bar Association. When thanked at one dinner by the assembled lawyers, Ginsberg shot back " I suppose this is a case of throwing Paarl before swine!"(322)

Ginsberg served as president of the Calgary Bar Association himself, and even made provisions in his will for his estate to continue to supply wine for association functions. He was a charter member of the local chapter of B'nai Brith. One of his odd affiliations was with the South African Veteran's Association, where he energetically planned and participated in reunions, although he himself had been a teenager during the Boer War and was not a combatant. His other club memberships included the Canadian Club and the Masonic Lodge. Ginsberg and his wife Harriett also had a great interest in travel. It was in the course of an eighteen-month world tour that he took ill in Sydney, Australia , and died in April 1959. He was buried in Sydney. In Calgary, Ginsberg lived at several Elbow Park addresses, but longest at 316 40th Avenue, from 1925 to 1928, and 3402 6th Street, from 1931 to 1935.(323)

Glyde, Henry George

Although he was only briefly a resident of Elbow Park, it is difficult to resist including H.G. Glyde in this study. Along with A.C. Leighton, Glyde was one of the founders of art education in Alberta and one of the province's finest painters. An Englishman, Glyde was born on June 18, 1906, at Luton, Bedfordshire, England and grew up in Hastings, Sussex.(324) Winning a scholarship with the Brassey Art Institute in 1914 and later to the Royal College of Art, he was interested in murals and medieval art and received a college scholarship in mural decoration. He began his career as a teacher during his last year at the Royal, working at the Croydon School of Arts and Crafts, and in 1931 began to teach full time at the High Wycombe School of Arts and Crafts and the Boraegh Polytechnic. Glyde's own paintings had already been exhibited at the Royal Academy.(325) He became friends with A.C. Leighton, and the two spent time around Hastings sketching and painting landscapes in nineteenth century styles.(326)

In 1935, Glyde followed Leighton to Calgary to teach drawing at the Provincial Institute of Technology, which had begun an arts program oriented towards producing commercial artists, art teachers and craft workers.(327) Coming in September, he did not care for the little prairie city at first, finding it primitive and backward. A trip to the Rockies the following year convinced him to stay and he slowly fell in love with the foothills and prairies.(328) By 1937, he had taken over direction of the Institute's art program from Leighton, who was suffering from exhaustion brought on by overwork. Glyde took over the painting division at the Banff School of Fine Arts from Leighton as well, which he headed until 1966. In 1938 he was officially made head of the Art Department at the Institute. Glyde worked hard to bring up standards of art instruction, introducing among other things nude model drawing, to the scandal of some of the more straitlaced members of Calgary society.(329) The larger artistic community of Calgary also benefited from Glyde's energy: he was credited with beginning the Allied Arts Council, which encouraged all manner of artistic activity in the city; and with the idea of turning the Coste House in Mount Royal into a centre for the arts.(330) In 1942, due to wartime requisitions of space on the Institute campus, the art department itself moved into the Coste House.

As an artist, Glyde was somewhat old fashioned, interested in the figure, imagery and naturalism, and in England had been little influenced by modernist painters. Although his painting evolved greatly in Canada, he continued to use mythological references and strong symbolic content, but

combined it with the settings and backgrounds of his new country. Some authorities see the influence of the Group of Seven in his work, and indeed in 1943 Glyde spent time in the Yukon with A.Y. Jackson recording war time activities on canvas for the National Museum.(331) Jackson's influence led to the simplification of Glyde's forms, which eventually led to full blown experiments in abstraction and surrealism in his later years. Although very much a regional artist, Glyde attained national recognition as a painter and had his work included in permanent collections in eastern Canada.

It was as an art educator that Glyde made his most lasting contributions. In 1946, he accepted an offer to come to Edmonton and start an art program in the fledgling Department of Fine Arts, and the following year found himself head of the department. He nurtured the department through the next twenty years until finally deciding to retire in 1966 to Pender Island on the British Columbia coast to devote himself to his painting and drawing. At the University of Alberta, he left behind not only a strong art program by also many decorative murals, particularly a huge mural depicting the history of Alberta in the Rutherford library.

H. G. Glyde and his family were only briefly residents in Elbow Park, renting a house at 1131 Riverdale Avenue in 1939.(332)

Goldberg, Abraham Henry

A prosperous Calgary grain merchant, Abraham Goldberg and his wife Marsha were also important members of the city's Jewish community. Abraham Goldberg was born in Russia in 1880, and grew up in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he married Marsha Calmenson in 1912.(333) Five years before, Goldberg had established himself in Edmonton with a partner, John Steinberg, forming the Northern Grain Company. In 1921, Goldberg and Northern Grain moved to Calgary.

In Edmonton the Goldbergs had been leaders in the Jewish community. They were founding members of the Beth Israel Synagogue and the Edmonton Hebrew School. Abraham headed the building fund for the school, which saw a new building erected in 1922. By this time the family had relocated to Calgary, but they were even more active in their new home. Abraham was a founder of Calgary's Beth Israel congregation, a trustee for the new Jewish Community Building in the Mission district, president of the Talmud Torah for twenty-five years and an ardent Zionist. Marsha was even more prominent. She was president of Hadassah many times and became national vice-president in 1930, as well as serving as secretary and local chapter president of the Ladies Aid Society. The Goldbergs donated a great deal to Jewish charities in Canada and later Israel. After Marsha's death in 1985, Hadassah established a memorial scholarship in her name.

The Goldbergs did not restrict their social life to Jewish organisations. Abraham was a member of the Calgary Chamber of Commerce, and belonged to the Renfrew Club and the Petroleum Club. He was also an active sportsman, playing baseball, golf and tennis for most of his life.(334) He died in 1975 at the age of 89, ten years before his wife. Abraham and Marsha had two daughters, Mozah and Muriel, who became prominent community leaders themselves. The family lived in Elbow Park from 1926 to 1957, residing at 3009 Elbow Drive.(335)

Abraham H. Goldberg, 1907 GAI 3368-2

Gray, Dorothy Allen

Calgary may seem an unlikely place to find a food editor for Toronto's *Globe and Mail*. Yet Dorothy Allen Gray was a writer for the newspaper for over fifteen years, the author of prize-winning cookbooks and a popular local caterer.

She was born Dorothy Allen on February 15th, 1908, at Upper Cape, New Brunswick, the fifth generation of Allens born in the province.(336) After public school she attended the Provincial Normal School in 1926 and then earned a diploma from the Mount Allison Ladies College in 1929. Allen taught school for three years in different New Brunswick communities, and then went to Moncton and worked for a company for ten years, teaching courses in business machines in her spare time. It was in Moncton that she met Charles E. Gray, a young RCMP officer who had come to New Brunswick as one of the first members of the force's air section, looking for rum runners from aircraft.(337) Married in St. Catherines, Ontario in 1940, the couple came to Calgary in 1944.

In Calgary, Dorothy Allen Gray became involved in a large number of community groups,

joining the Ladies Auxiliary of the General Hospital, the Red Cross, the Alberta Heart Foundation, the Women's Canadian Club, where she served as president from 1954 to 1956, and the Calgary Citizenship Council. She was also a founder and chairman of the Citizenship Reception Centre. Her interest in the welfare of Canada's post war immigrants brought her into contact with people of many different cultures. She was especially interested in their cuisine, cooking being already a long-standing hobby, and helped organise an International Food Fair in Calgary in 1955. Moving to Toronto in 1956, she began writing on food for the *Globe and Mail*, and was soon contributing a column to the paper's weekly magazine was well as writing cookbooks. By 1960, she was a food editor for the *Globe and Mail Magazine*, a position she kept until 1972. Her greatest accomplishment, however, was a 1963 cookbook called *Fare Exchange*, based on her interest in the traditional recipes of Canada's ethnic groups. The book won a silver medal at the World Culinary Olympics at Frankfurt, Germany in 1964 and received global distribution.

By this time, the Grays had come back to Calgary, moving here in 1961. Dorothy Gray continued her writing for the *Globe* and produced several more cookbooks, as well as remaining active in many of the aforementioned community and health organisations. She spent a great deal of time experimenting in her kitchen, even after she stopped working for the *Globe*. While maintaining a relatively low profile, Gray took on many large and interesting catering jobs, such as an Arctic food exhibition where she prepared eight hindquarters of buffalo and caribou and 200 pounds of arctic char.(338) In 1984, she prepared the food for a media reception at the unveiling of Calgary's Olympic Mascots, Heidi and Howdy, which included a mound of pate shaped like Mount Allan.

The Grays lived in Elbow Park during their first stay in Calgary, residing at 118 Garden Crescent in 1955 and 1956.(339) They later moved into the northern part of the city. They had two children, Dorothy Helen, who became a teacher, and Charles Allen, who joined the RCMP. Dorothy Allen Gray suffered a stroke and passed away in 1991. She was survived by her husband, who may still be alive today.

Greenfield, Herbert

Herbert Greenfield moved into a lovely old house at 2912 Elbow Drive in 1932, and lived there until his death in 1949.(340) The house is gone now, the spacious lot subdivided with four modern dwellings. Greenfield's name is now also more or less forgotten: farmer, oil executive, and from 1921 to 1926, the first United Farmer of Alberta Premier of the province.

Born in England in 1869 at Winchester, Greenfield grew up in London and as a teenager, to help support his family, went to work as a office clerk in a grain shipping firm.(341) In 1892, at the age of 23, he emigrated to Canada, working as a farmhand in Middlesex and Lambton counties in Ontario. Greenfield married a local girl, Elizabeth Harris of Strathroy, Ontario, in 1900 and six years later the couple came to Alberta to homestead. Settling near Westlock, Greenfield established a model farm and became active in community affairs, sitting on the local school board as secretary and treasurer and becoming involved with the United Farmers of Alberta. This

organisation grew out of the many local farmers' associations that sprang up on the prairies before World War One. Formed to further farmers' interests, the UFA evolved from a lobby

Herbert Greenfield, n.d. **GAI NB 16-243**

group into a political party as well as establishing co-operative businesses for the benefit of farmers and ranchers. Greenfield had been president of the Westlock Agricultural Society and joined the UFA local, later becoming the vice president of the organisation.(342)

Quite unexpectantly, Greenfield found himself the new Premier of Alberta when the UFA decided to run candidates in the 1921 provincial election and won a majority. Henry Wise Wood,

the president of the UFA, was uncomfortable with the organisation's new political role and had not run for a seat in the legislature. John Brownlee, a Calgary lawyer who was the party's chief strategist, declined the leadership due to his profession, which he felt would not sit well with the party rank and file. Greenfield, an outgoing, popular man who was a working farmer, seemed like a good compromise, although he too had not run as a candidate.(343) He took the seat for the Peace River constituency from the incumbent and was sworn in as premier in 1921. Greenfield was a reluctant premier, and as a new leader with an inexperienced government, he was not a success. He was not forceful enough to unite the factions of his party, especially the radicals. Not very sophisticated or a good debater, Greenfield often turned to Brownlee, whom he had made his attorney general, for advice, to the extent of asking his opinions in the legislature before answering questions. Both within and without the party Greenfield came to be regarded as a figurehead leader.(344) The death of his wife in 1922 affected him greatly and further reduced his effectiveness. Faced with a possible insurrection within his own party, Greenfield resigned as premier in November of 1925, finished out the UFA mandate as a private member and did not run in the 1926 election. He was succeeded by John Brownlee.

After his retirement Greenfield was still controversial: his appointment in 1927 by the UFA as agent general for Alberta in London brought charges of patronage from the opposition.(345) Returning from England in 1931, Greenfield came to Calgary and became involved with the oil industry. Representing British investors, he helped form Calmont Oils and served as vice president and later president and managing director for the company and also became a director of Home Oil.(346) Greenfield was a president of the Oil and Gas Association, which became the Petroleum Producers Association, and a president of the Calgary Board of Trade. Outside of his business interests, Greenfield was an avid gardener and spent much time working on the gardens at his Elbow Park home. He lived there with his second wife, Majorie Green Cormack, until his death on August 23, 1949.

Haines, Violet and Agnes

The Christopher Robin Kindergarten was established in a house in East Elbow Park, 215 38th Avenue, in the twenties.(347) Although not much is known about the original founder, Mrs. William Sellar, in the hands of the remarkable sisters Violet and Agnes Haines it became one of the most prestigious private elementary schools in Calgary.

The two sisters were born in Calgary, the daughters of a CPR worker.(348) They both attended university, with Agnes studying languages at the University of Saskatchewan. Violet bought Christopher Robin with a $50 down payment in 1946. Agnes joined her in the new endeavour, and the two sisters spent the next forty-seven years together supervising their little school. Initially they had room for twenty-five students in the house in Elbow Park, from pre-school up to grade three, and the sisters specialised in language and music instruction. Never accepting provincial funding, the Haines maintained their own high educational standards, and students from Christopher Robin frequently had the highest scores in provincial exams. Their students were legendary at the Kiwanis Music Festival, winning many medals over the years. They soon attracted an impressive clientele, with future judges, doctors and politicians graduating from the

little school. Two former provincial cabinet ministers, Jim Dinning and Halvar Johnson, attended Christopher Robin. Actor Dustin Hoffman enrolled his daughter in the school while in Alberta filming *Little Big Man.*(349) By that time, the school had moved, relocating to Bel Air in 1956.(350) It had outgrown its Elbow Park house: today the school has twenty teachers and over two hundred students. Never married, the two sisters also made history in the fifties as the first single adults to be allowed to adopt children in the Province of Alberta. They threatened to camp on the steps of the Legislature until they were granted permission, and were able to adopt two girls and a boy.(351)

Agnes Haines died of a heart attack in 1993 at the age of 73.(352) Violet continued to run the school and teach French and music, and was still happily active in 1996.

Hannah, Alexander

As strait-laced a Scot as they come, the otherwise gentlemanly lawyer Alexander Hannah was known to eject clients with unlawful intent from his office, sometimes followed by their file and papers as airborne projectiles.(353) Serving as solicitor to a wealthy woman of questionable reputation, he would always take a young accountant from his firm with him to meetings as a chaperon. Eccentric in a way not seen in modern lawyers, the "ferociously virtuous" Hannah was suspicious of Scandinavians and the French, due to the fact that their novelists seemed to him very immoral! He also had a distressingly short attention span with clients, and was known for his cryptic replies to their questions. Hannah's quirks of personality, however, did not belie his reputation as one of Calgary's leading lawyers.

Born in Whithorn, Scotland in 1877, Hannah attended the University of Edinburgh, and then articled with a prominent Edinburgh firm, Campbell and Lamond.(354) He joined the Scottish bar in 1900, and practised in Perth and Glasgow before emigrating to Canada in 1911 at the relatively mature age of thirty four. Called to the bar in Alberta in 1912, he joined the firm of Lougheed Bennett. When James Lougheed and R. B. Bennett split acrimoniously in the twenties, Hannah joined the latter as a partner in a new firm, Bennett, Hannah, Sandford. This firm later became Hannah, Nolan, Chambers, Might, Saucier, and the basis for Bennett Jones Verchere, one of Calgary's largest contemporary law firms. Hannah was a president of the Calgary Bar Association, and was made a King's Counsel. Considered an outstanding authority on commercial law, he also lectured and served as an examiner at the University of Alberta. Hannah was long associated with Calgary's oil industry through the Royalite Oil Company, which he helped organise in 1921 and of which he was vice-president for many years, before being made president in 1946.

Like many other early lawyers, Hannah was an active sportsman and a member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club. He also belonged to the Ranchmen's Club, while his fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic Order. Another interest was the Boy Scouts, and Hannah at one time served as Provincial Commissioner for the organisation. He and his family lived in Elbow Park at 3633 7th Street from 1921 to 1927.(355) Although his wife apparently died young, he had two children, Richard and Nancy. Richard became a neurosurgeon and Nancy a laboratory technician.

She lived with her father until his death in June of 1947.

Hartroft, Myrtle P.

Myrtle Hartroft was married to a well-known Calgary real estate man and homebuilder, Samuel Monroe Hartroft. He was one the first fox breeders in Canada, and imported foxes to Alberta from Prince Edward Island, establishing one of the largest farms in the province and serving as president of the Alberta Silver Fox Breeding Association and other fur farmer groups.(356) Hartroft was a partner in the firm of Scott and Hartroft. His wife, however, was perhaps the better known of the two.

Myrtle Hartroft had come to Calgary with Samuel in 1904 from Canton, Kansas, her birthplace.(357) In her new city, Mrs. Hartroft began writing poetry.(358) This began a fifty-year career for Hartroft as an author and poet. She had work published in the *Calgary Herald*, the *Albertan*, *Anthology*, and several other Canadian and Albertan poetry and literary anthologies, including "Healers on Horseback" for the *Alberta Golden Jubilee Anthology*. Myrtle was one of a small circle of woman poets in Elbow Park, including **Elizabeth Garbutt** and **Margaret Potts.** Her work tended toward the humorous, light and lyrical. Hartroft's poems came to the notice of such august personalities as Winston Churchill and Queen Mary, the Queen Mother. Among her many accomplishments, Myrtle Hartroft may have been the second woman in Calgary to drive a car!

The Hartrofts lived at different Elbow Park addresses, including 3437 Elbow Drive from 1924 to 1929, before settling in a spectacular riverside home at 715 Sifton Boulevard in 1947 where Myrtle lived until her death in 1963.(359) She had two children, Stanley, who became a noted medical scientist, and Frances McNabb, a radio writer and local painter.

Harvey, Frank M.

Accountants, bankers, brokers and insurance men abounded in early Elbow Park, but perhaps due to the nature of their work, they seem to have been discreet and private men who have left little historical record. Frank Harvey was an exception. His death on August 3rd, 1938 was headline news in the Calgary Herald.(360) A prominent and respected accountant, Harvey was also an important patron of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra.

He was born on January 24, 1871, in Liverpool, England, where he was educated and became a chartered accountant. After working as a banker and accountant in his hometown, Harvey immigrated to Canada in 1911, and started working as an accountant in Montreal and Winnipeg. In 1913 he came to Calgary to head an investigation on the financial affairs of the city, which led to a reorganisation of the city treasurer's office. This independent audit led to the sensational arrest of former assistant treasurer and alderman Harry Minchin on charges of fraud.(361) Harvey conducted similar audits for Edmonton and Regina, perhaps due to his effectiveness in Calgary! He later settled in Calgary and was admitted to the Alberta Institute of Chartered Accountants in

1917, and was awarded a gold medal by the institute for his outstanding work. The government of Alberta next called upon his formidable ability as an auditor, and he carried out an investigation into the province's financial affairs that occupied him for two years. In 1923 he entered a partnership with Kenneth Morrison, which lasted until his death. Harvey also became the City of Calgary auditor. His professional standing was recognised in 1921 when he was elected the president of the AICA, which named him a fellow in 1931. The next year he was made the president of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

Harvey's impact in Calgary went beyond his professional life. He was intimately tied to the Calgary Symphony Orchestra, the predecessor of the Calgary Philharmonic. A talented musician himself, Harvey served for three years as the chairman of the Orchestra's board of directors. His financial acumen played a vital role in keeping the organisation alive: the *Albertan* concluded that "the survival of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra at a time when it had no business to survive according to the usual commercial factors is his monument".(362) Harvey was also elected president of the Ranchmen's Club for two years, and belonged to the Calgary Golf and Country Club.

Frank Harvey and his wife lived for many years in Elbow Park, residing at 615 34th Avenue from 1920 to 1931, and were members of the congregation of Christ Church.(363) They had one daughter.

Harvey, Frederick Maurice Watson

One of Canada's most decorated veterans of World War One, Frederick Harvey had a long military career that saw him to rise from the ranks to become a brigadier general, one of several eminent military men to live in Elbow Park.

Harvey was born in Athboy, County Meath, Ireland, on September 1st, 1888.(364) He was a noted athlete, a boxer, cross-country runner and rugby star, playing for the Irish Internationals. Like many young Irishmen, he emigrated to make his fortune. Intending at first to go to South Africa, he heeded the advice of a friend and came to Canada in 1908.(365) Settling at Fort MacLeod, Harvey worked as a surveyor before starting a ranch. In Macleod he met and married Winnifred Lillian Patterson, daughter of Robert Patterson, a former Mountie who ranched in the area. The young couple did not enjoy married life long before the outbreak of war in Europe prompted Harvey to enlist in the Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1915. His wife followed him to England, working in a munition factory while her husband and his regiment trained before going to France.(366)

Harvey's ability was soon noticed and by the time he went overseas, he had a commission as a lieutenant. In France he was transferred to the Lord Strathcona's Horse, Calgary's most prestigious military unit, originally formed for the Boer War in South Africa at the turn of the century. In the trench warfare of France during World War One, calvary regiments like the Strathcona's generally found themselves fighting on foot as infantry. It was in this role that the Strathconas and the rest of the Canadian Calvary Brigade found itself on the offensive near the

village of Guyencourt in March of 1917.(367) Lieutenant Harvey's troop came under deadly fire from a party of enemy soldiers with a machine gun in a trench heavily fortified with barbed wire. With his men pinned down and suffering heavy casualties, the young officer dashed up alone to the trench, hurdled the barbed wire, shot the machine gunners with his pistol and put the other Germans manning the trench to flight. For his action, Harvey was given the Victoria Cross, the highest award for bravery in the British Empire.

F.M.W. Harvey, ca. 1939 GAI NA 2268-27

This was not the end of Harvey's heroics. A year later, on March 30, 1918, he won the Military Cross for his role in the Battle of Moreuil Wood, one of the only significant calvary charges to take place in the war. The action is considered one of the Strathcona's most glorious moments, a desperate counterattack to slow the advance of Germans on their great offensive of 1918, which almost defeated the allied armies in France. Harvey's troop was again fighting dismounted, and did not suffer the appalling casualties inflicted on the charging calvary by the Germans. He played a key part in the battle, clearing the woods in bitter hand to hand fighting and relieving other Strathconas pinned down by enemy fire. Mere days later, after another battle at the village of Fontaine, Harvey earned the Croix de Guerre, one of France's highest awards for valour.(368)

After the war, Harvey, now with the rank of Captain, decided to make the army his career and stayed with the Strathcona Regiment. After taking courses in physical education at the military

college in Aldershot, England, in 1923, he was appointed superintendent of physical training at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario.(369) Harvey returned to Calgary in 1928, where B Squadron of the Strathconas was based. Ten years later, after a course in 1939 at the senior staff college in Sheerness, England, Harvey was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and given the command of the regiment.(370) Soon afterward World War Two began, but Harvey was not allowed to lead his regiment back into battle. The wounds he suffered in the earlier conflict disqualified him for active service, and he was given the rank of Brigadier and placed in command of Military District 13 in 1940, succeeding **Brigadier George R. Pearkes**. Despite remaining in Canada, Harvey's sacrifices for his country continued: in 1945 his only son Dennis was killed in action in Germany.(371) Harvey remained as commander until December of 1945, retiring from the army after 31 years of service.

After retirement, Harvey kept busy with travel and judging horse competitions, especially hunters and jumpers. Horses were dear to the calvaryman's heart and he was in great demand as a judge and speaker at horse shows.(372) Winnifred shared the Brigadier's love of horses, and was an active competitor at shows for many years. The Harveys also moved from their home in Elbow Park at 3630 7A Street, where they had lived from 1928, to an acreage outside of Calgary in 1935.(373) The retired general kept up his military ties, and was honorary Colonel of the Strathconas from 1958 to 1966. Both Brigadier Harvey and his wife were extraordinarily long lived. The Brigadier died in 1980 at the age of 91, while Winifred passed away on August 6, 1989, one year shy of a hundred.

Harvie, Eric Lafferty

Until 1947, Eric Harvie was a modestly successful Elbow Park lawyer who dabbled in the oil industry. After Imperial Oil drilled Leduc #1 and struck oil, he was on his way to becoming one of Canada's wealthiest individuals. More remarkably, before his death in 1975, Harvie had given much of his wealth away in the most amazing display of philanthropy ever seen in Calgary.

Born in Orillia, Ontario, on April 1st, 1892, Harvie went to Osgoode Hall in Toronto to study law and then the University of Alberta, where he graduated in 1914.(374) He was admitted to the bar in 1915 and set up practice in Calgary with an uncle, Dr. J. D. Lafferty. Almost immediately he went overseas with the 15th Light Horse Regiment. He received a commission in the 56th Battalion as a lieutenant and was transferred to the 49th Battalion. Wounded at the Somme, after his convalescence Harvie was assigned to the Royal Flying Corps, where he finished the war as a captain.(375) Harvie's army service gave him life long interest in all things military. Between the wars he was a member of the Alberta Military Institute. Although too old to fight in the Second World War, Harvie was quick to help organize and eventually command the Calgary Mounted Constabulary. It was a unit, mostly of old veterans, formed for home front duties. In 1950, he was named the honorary colonel of the Calgary Highlanders.(376)

For many years, Harvie was a typical Calgary lawyer. He practiced with a number of different partners, including Clinton Ford, one time city solicitor for Calgary and a Supreme Court Justice. By 1939, Harvie had been made a King's Counsel, and was a member of the Calgary Bar

Association, the Law Society of Alberta and the Canadian Bar Association. (377) A private man, Harvie did not have a high profile with the public. In 1919, he married Dorothy Jean Southam. She was the grandaughter of William Southam, publishing giant of Ontario and founder of the Southam chain of newpapers.(378) The pair built a lovely house in 1919, at the end of 36th Avenue on the banks of the Elbow River.(379) They raised a family of two sons and a daughter in Elbow Park. Even after becoming exceptionally wealthy, the Harvies remained in their home by the river, and Eric could be seen driving to and from work in his old Studebaker.

Eric Lafferty Harvie, Meridian Well #1, 1931 GAI NA 700-1

Harvie was interested in the oil industry from an early date. In this regard he was not unusual; Calgarians regularly caught oil fever with each new round of discoveries in Turner Valley.Professional men such as Harvie, with some money to spare for investments, backed many small oil companies. Other lawyers, such as **Jack Moyer,** also made sizable amounts of money in oil. But none matched Harvie. His personal fortune was estimated to be one hundred million dollars in the late fifties.(380) According to Calgary legend, Harvie made his millions through extraordinary good fortune. An English land company supposedly gave Harvie its mineral rights on a huge tract of land in central Alberta in lieu of owed fees. When Leduc came in, Harvie happened to be sitting on a prime acreage right in the middle of the new oilfield.

According to oil patch historian Earle Gray, Harvie's windfall was a calculated gamble.(381) The majority of mineral rights in Alberta reside with the crown; the major exceptions was land owned by the CPR, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Western Canada Land Company, later the British Dominions Land Settlement Company. The latter had bought its land from the CPR and with it the mineral rights. The tax bill every year for the rights was upwards of $25,000 on the half million acres in the hands of the company. In 1943, Harvie approached British Dominion agent Harry Evans and offered to take the rights off the company's hands. Harvie never disclosed the terms of his agreement, but he may have paid over $50 000 in back taxes as well as meeting the annual tax bill on the mineral rights. It likely strained his financial resources to the limits. Why Harvie chose to gamble on the farmlands of central Alberta, which had shown little

promise of oil to that time, is still a mystery.

It was a gamble that paid off: the Leduc strike put Harvie right in the heart of the action. He formed two companies, Western Minerals and Western Leaseholds, to look after his mineral rights and to start a drilling and exploration program. However, Harvie was a lawyer and not an oilman. Far from being flamboyant, he had a reputation for penny pinching and for the careful and cautious examination of every deal. He had indifferent success looking for oil. Much of the drilling on his leases took the form of farmouts to other oil companies. Harvie did not show much interest in building up a large integrated oil company. Western Leaseholds, although taken public in 1951, did little drilling beyond its own acreages and never tried to acquire refining or retailing capacity. In 1955, when Petrofina of Belgium entered the Canadian oil industry, Harvie was happy to sell them Western Leaseholds, his profit from the deal running over twenty million dollars. He retained Western Minerals and continued to receive large royalty cheques from this company. Along with his millions, Harvie acquired a large portfolio of corporate directorships, including the Southam Company, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Canada Trust, the North West Gas company, the Empire Tust company of New York and Canadian Petrofina.(381)

Harvie regarded his wealth as an opportunity to engage in an amazing display of philanthropy. The precise extent of his generosity is too great to detail here. One of the more bizarre Harvie gifts to Calgary was the statue of Robert the Bruce outside the Southern Jubilee Auditorium, which has a twin in Scotland at the site of the battle of Bannockburn.(382) Through the Devonian Foundation and the Glenbow Foundation, however, Harvie left a wonderful legacy to the city. The Glenbow was an outgrowth of Harvie's own fascination with history and impulses as a collector. It was named for the ranch Harvie bought after making his fortune. With his oil millions, Harvie indulged in an incredible binge of collecting and eventually founded the Glenbow to house it all in 1954.(383) Although primarily concerned with western Canadian history, Harvie had his staff gather curiosities from around the world. Along with documents and artifacts from the prairies, the Glenbow also counted among its treasures medieval suits of armour, an amazing array of ancient weapons, rare books on British heraldry, african face masks, and much, much more.

In 1966, Harvie gifted the Glenbow to the province of Alberta with an additional five million dollars. The new Glenbow-Alberta Institute accepted donations of personal papers, photos and artifacts concerning the history of Alberta. It also began an impressive program of archeological work. In short order, it became one of the most impressive museums and archival repositaries in western Canada. Harvie joined forces with the Woods Foundation to establish Heritage Park, an historical theme park illustrating life in western Canada. His mission to preserve Canadian history went beyond the province. Harvie was a founder of the Fathers of Confederation Centre in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

While the Glenbow helped preserve Canadain history, the Devonian Foundation spent its resources on projects to beautify and improve the quality of life in Albertan towns and cities. A showpiece project for the foundation was the Devonian Gardens, a three story, fully enclosed urban park built as part of the Toronto Dominion Bank development in downtown Calgary. In 1968, the Banff Centre for the Arts opened the Eric L. Harvie theatre, celebrating the latter's long

patronage of the school. It was one of the few instances where Harvie allowed his name to associated with his generous support.(384)

Harvie and his wife both lived in Elbow Park until their deaths, Eric on January 11th, 1975, Dorothy on May 29, 1988. Sons Neil and Donald remained heavily involved in the Glenbow and Devonian Foundations. While Neil took over the Glenbow Ranch, Donald went into the oil industry and was at one time a vice president for Petrofina. He has continued to live in Elbow Park.

Hawkins, Dallas Evel II

The discovery of oil at Leduc in 1947 brought a flood of American oilmen to Alberta. Many stayed in Calgary and helped build the oil industry in the province, eventually becoming Canadian citizens. Dallas Hawkins was one such American. He came from a Texan family steeped in oil. His father had been a cotton broker who switched to oil as the industry began in Texas, and his uncle Wallace Hawkins became a leading oil and gas lawyer.(385) Born in Houston on May 29, 1923, young Dallas grew up in the oilfields, visiting his father's many drilling sites. By the time he was thirteen, Hawkins had begun working during the summer as a roughneck on the rigs. Attending Rice University in Houston, he graduated in 1944 with a degree in chemical engineering. After serving in the U.S. Navy as a frogman, for which he was awarded a Silver Star at the invasion of Iwo Jima, Hawkins earned a master's degree and doctorate at the University of Michigan. Here he had his first contact with Alberta: his thesis supervisor, an expert in oil field reservoir mechanics, was a consultant to the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board.

After finishing his degrees, Hawkins went to work for the Comanche Corporation, which had been started by Dr. Clarence Karcher, the creator of reflection siesmology and later founder of Texas Instruments. In 1951 his Uncle Wallace told him to go to Canada, then abuzz with activity and opportunity. Although Hawkins found conditions primitive, with the industry twenty years behind Texas, he also saw the immense potential in Alberta. He ran the drilling and engineering department for Canadian Delhi, a subsidiary of the Delhi Oil Company of Texas, for two years, and was one of the original partners in Scandia Drilling. From 1953 to 1956 he was chief of production for Sun Oil, now known as Suncor. Hawkins then ran Fargo Oils, owned by Alfred H. Meadows of General American Oil, for six years, developing over 250 wells around Lloydminster and the first oil field in northeastern British Columbia. In 1960, he founded Marwood Petroleums, a one-man operation that traded properties and leases. By 1963, Hawkins felt the itch to go out on his own, and started building Marwood into an independent oil company. In 1969 he bought Okalta Petroleum, which had been founded by the Herron family of Turner Valley, from Norcen Petroleum and intergrated it into Marwood, forming Oakwood Petroleum.

Hawkins had obtained his Canadian citizenship in 1967, as a "centennial project". After several difficult years, Oakwood grew rapidly and became a respectable sized independent oil company, which had 147 employees by 1983. It was bought by Sceptre Resources in 1989 for $275

million.(386) For a period in the seventies, Hawkins returned to live in the United States, disenchanted with the Lougheed government and its changes to royalties and lease regulations, and did not have much time for the popular image of Lougheed as a defender of the oil industry.(387) Like all oil men, he had strong opinions about the Trudeau Government's National Energy Program: interestingly, his main criticism was that he felt it didn't fulfill its aim of protecting Canadian oil companies, but instead hurt them while leaving the large American oil companies relatively unaffected.

Hawkins was a member of the Petroleum Club and the Calgary Golf and Country Club: golf was one of his hobbies, and he also enjoyed sking and scuba diving.(388) He served as a director for the Canadian Cancer Society in Calgary, and a committee member for the United Fund. Hawkins and his wife Mary Ann moved into Elbow Park when they first came to Calgary, living there from 1952 to 1958 at 3435 6th Street.(389) They had three children.

Helman, Samuel Joseph

S.J. Helman was an early Jewish lawyer in Calgary. Brother-in-law of **J.B. Barron**, Helman even lived with him for a short time in Elbow Park. He later lived in East Elbow Park at 226 40th Avenue from 1925 to 1931.(390) Like Barron, he was born in Winnipeg to Russian parents, on July 11, 1894.(391) Helman was educated at the University of Manitoba, and came to Calgary after graduating in 1921, beginning a career which would last fifty years. In Calgary he became partners with A. A. McGillivray, future Supreme Court Justice and leader of the provincial Conservative Party. While with McGillivray he acted as a crown prosecutor on some famous cases, including the Picariello-Lassandro murder trial, and for the defence in the Solloway-Mills stock fraud trials. These cases and many others cemented his reputation as one of Calgary's leading legal minds. Helman appeared before the Privy Council in London, England on two different occasions, and on numerous occasions before the Supreme Court of Canada. The Chief Justice of Canada, Bora Laskin, once referred to him as "a legendary lawyer".(392)

A scholar of the law and the classics, Helman had possibly one of the best collections of legal works in Calgary, outshining the local library of the Law Society of Alberta, which he tried hard to improve during his stint as President in 1967.(393) He was known for his meticulous research and scholarly interest in the law, proposing many legal reforms during his career. Along with J.V.H. McIlvain, Helman once created a stir by taking an appeal of a murder conviction to the Supreme Court at his own expense, because he felt there had been a miscarriage of justice. Helman also moved in political circles, representing the government of Ernest Manning in 1956 before a Royal Commission investigating allegations of wrongdoing. Premier Manning was so impressed by the Calgary lawyer that he allegedly tried to make Helman his attorney general.(394) Helman represented the City of Calgary for many years at Public Utility Board Hearings and was credited with saving city residents millions of dollars in gas bills. He had helped create the legislation governing utilities in the provinces.(395) One ambition which Helman never fulfilled, despite his formidable reputation and connections, was an appointment as a judge. This was possibly due to a certain degree of gentlemanly anti-semitism in Alberta legal circles.(396) It apparently raised some eyebrows when he was made a King's Counsel in

1930.

Outside of the law, Helman was involved in many community groups and charitable causes. He served on the Calgary Public School Board, the Calgary Hospitals Board, the board of the Canadian Cancer Society as well as Jewish organizations such as B'nai Brith, of which he was president, and the Calgary Hebrew School, where he endowed a library. His own extensive library ran to a wide range of literature as well as legal works, and he was an enthusiastic and talented photographer. Although married twice, first to Frances Goldstein, who predeceased him, and then to Sabine Nagler, Helman had no children. He died March 14, 1981.

Higgin, Clifford

Elbow Park can boast several talented musicians among its distinguished citizenry. Clifford Higgin was a choirmaster, organist and composer who lived at 3239 Elbow Park from 1945 until his death in 1951.(397)

Higgin was born in Bacup, Lancanshire, England in 1873.(398) As a young man he studied under composer Charles Nuttal, and moved to Blackpool in 1896 where he organized a choir, the Orpheus Glee Society. Many musical societies, choirs and amateur groups as well as a very active church music scene existed at the turn of the century. It was a fertile environment where musicians could make a respectable living, particulary as organists and choirmasters for churches. Higgin soon made a name for himself at choral competitions, winning the conductor's medallion at the Concours International de Music in Paris in 1912. It was through musical competitions that Higgin came to Canada. While conducting the Blackpool Light Opera Society at a competition, receiving perfect marks, Higgin met Dr. A. S. Vogt, the conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto. On his recommendation, Higgin emigrated to Brant, Ontario, and was appointed conductor of the Schubert Choir and the organist and choirmaster of the Brant Methodist church.

He first came to Calgary due to his connection with Vogt, who recommended him as an organist and choirmaster for the Knox Presbyterian Church. After moving to Vancouver in 1926, Higgin returned two years later, this time to stay. A central figure in Calgary's musical life, at the time of his death in 1951 he was conductor of the Calgary Light Opera Society, the Provincial Institute of Technology choral group, and the organist and choirmaster of the Hillhurst United Church. Higgin also served on the advisory board of music at the University of Alberta. Another major contribution made by Higgin was the organization of the Calgary Music Competition Festival, which became the Kiwanis Music Festival.(399) He attained some notice as a composer, creating a wide range of works, including children's musical plays and light operas. His more serious and best known works were a symphony, *Freedom*, two symphonic sketches, *Lake Louise* and *Forest Fire*, and the oratorio *Calvary.* The sheet music of Higgin's many compositions now resides in the Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives.

Higgin's wife Mary died before him in 1942, but they left two sons, Edgar and Shelley. Edgar continued to live in the family's Elbow Drive home for some years after his father's death.(400)

Hill, William Hawksley

Although he came from three generations of physicians, Dr. William H. Hill had to beat long odds to continue the tradition. Born in Liverpool in 1890, Hill lost his parents at the age of four and was placed in an orphanage.(401) By the age of 11 he was able to pass his junior Oxford exams, the equivalent to a high school education, despite his deprived upbringing. However, this achievement also meant that the institution released him. Still only a child, Hill had to make his own way in life. He went to sea as a cabin boy and spent the next three years between Liverpool and the West African coast, and then came to Montreal at the age of 14, with only $2.40 in his pocket. From Montreal he went to Calgary, a five-day train ride he endured without any food. Destitute, he made his way to Edmonton and then to Ponoka, where he was finally able to get a job with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The talented Hill thrived with the bank, and by the age of 18 was the assistant manager at the branch in Stony Plain. He had also saved up enough money to go to university, and quit his position at the bank and enrolled in the University of Alberta. Deciding to follow his father and grandfather into medicine, he went from Edmonton to McGill University in Montreal. Not quite finished at the beginning of World War One, Hill was accepted as a lieutenant-surgeon in the Royal Navy, and spent the war first with main British battle fleet under Admiral Jellicoe and then on convoy duty.(402) The young doctor survived this hazardous posting and after the war received his degree and went to the University of Liverpool for post graduate work. After finishing, he returned to Canada and married Thelma Emily Gray of Innisfail.

Dr. Hill first practiced in small towns in Saskatchewan and Alberta, spending time in Rocky Mountain House. Starting his career during prohibition made for some excitement: doctors were very popular due to their ability to prescribe alchohol as a sedative, and Hill had to deal with some shady characters. Hill was not content to rusticate as a respectable country doctor and decided to pursue a career in the relatively new discipline of public health. Returning to university, Hill studied public health medicine in Toronto. After graduating, he began working for the government of Alberta and in 1933 was appointed the Medical Health Officer for the City of Calgary. It was a demanding job, dealing with any threats from disease, disasters or pollution to the well-being of Caglarians, and enforcing health regulations as well as trying to educate citizens about proper health practices. On one occasion, it was downright dangerous. On October 1st, 1937, Hill was approached by a woman in his office, who shot him with a .22 calibre rifle. Hill survived the attack and his assailant was eventually committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital in Ponoka.

Under Hill the Department of Health grew from a complement of eleven to more than fifty, and Hill was quick to give credit to his staff for the excellent state of public health in Calgary. During his twenty eight year tenure as Medical Officer of Health, Hill saw diseases such as diptheria and tuberculosis disappear from the city. Along with his duties as MOH, Hill was also the administrator of the General Hospital and the city's Isolation Hospital for 14 years.(403) His expertise in public health was recognized by the Royal Canadian College of Surgeons, who

named him a specialist in public health and preventative medicine. Hill himself defended the choice of public health as a career in no uncertain terms: foregoing lucrative private medical practice for public service was a mark of character, not lack of ablitity.(404) In this regard, Hill could be held up as fine example. He retired in 1960.

Hill and his wife Thelma lived for many years in Elbow Park, moving into 3219 7th Street in 1934 and living there right up to Hill's death in 1963, at the age of 70.(405) They had two daughters.

Hindsley, Norman

Although both a successful businessman and politician, Norman Hindsley has left surprisingly little public record in Calgary. Born in Walsall, Staffordshire, England, he came to Calgary in 1911 and joined the firm of P. Burns and Co. as treasurer and vice-president.(406) In 1932 he left the company and established himself as a chartered accountant. Hindsley served as a Member of the Legislature Assembly of Alberta and was also a president of the prestigious Calgary Golf and Country Club, a member of the Ranchmen's Club and the Rotary Club. Predeceased by his wife Gertrude in 1961, Hindsley died in Granby, Quebec in 1966. In Elbow Park Hindsley lived at 822 Riverdale Avenue from 1922 to 1940.(407)

Hollies, Robert Talbot

Born in Fort Macleod in 1893, Robert Talbot Hollies was the son of a true pioneer family.(408) His father, John Hollies, had belonged to the original contingent of North West Mounted Police who built Fort Macleod in 1874. After growing up in his home town, Robert Hollies attended the University of Alberta and graduated with a degree in engineering. He went to work as a surveyor, going to northern Alberta, the North West Territories, the Caribou area of British Columbia and California, before coming to Calgary and joining the city water works department. Enlisting in the military in World War One, he was wounded in action in France. Returning to Calgary, Hollies rejoined the waterworks department and was involved in the largest public works project the city had yet undertaken. From 1929 to 1933, Hollies was one of the field engineers supervising the construction of the Glenmore Dam. After its completion in 1933, he was the superintendent of the Glenmore water plant until World War Two.

With the outbreak of hostilities the patriotic Hollies enlisted again and despite his relatively advanced age, he was sent overseas and once again wounded in action. After the war, he was promoted to assistant waterworks engineer for the city of Calgary, a position he kept until his retirement in 1954. He consulted for the city until 1967. Hollies was a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta and the Engineering Institute of Canada. Public spirited, Hollies volunteered his time with the John Howard Society and the United Fund. He and his wife Jessie were both members of the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association, and Robert was named the Association's Pioneer of the Year in 1973. Jessie Hollies had been born to a farming family near Midnapore in 1889.(409) She was the president of the women's section of

the Pioneers and Old Timers Association in 1959. Jessie died in 1972, followed by Robert in 1974. They had one son, Norman, who emigrated to Bethesda, Maryland. The Hollies family live at 3822 6th Street in Elbow Park from 1934 to 1942, and then from 1945 to 1951.(410)

Amy and R.T. Hollies, Glenmore Dam, Aug. 1931 GAI 2597-61

Horne, Charles Wynn Ellis

The first rector of Christ Church Anglican in Elbow Park was an Englishman, born in Hertfordshire in 1876, the fifth of ten children.(411) Charles Wynn Ellis Horne attended Selwyn College at Cambridge University and earned a Bachelor's and a Master's degree in the arts. From Cambridge he went to the Anglican theological college at Ely, and was ordained a deacon in 1900 and a priest in 1901. After seven years in English parishes, he was sent to Canada as a missionary in 1907. Horne spent his first three years in Canada in a rural parish, serving at Lostick west of Edmonton. In 1910 he was sent to Calgary where he was installed as a curate at the Cathedral Church of the Redeemer. When Christ Church in Elbow Park was built in 1913, Horne was made the first rector.

Christ Church was at first a distinguished parish with a decidely undistinguished church. The parish had begun at the behest of a number of notable local citizens, who had formed a building committee and raised enough money to start construction of a church on land donated by real estate developer **Freddy Lowes**. Only the basement of the structure was completed before funds ran out and World War One intervened. It was a far cry from the attractive brick church which now stands there, and one Elbow Park resident caustically referred to it as "Canon Horne's root cellar".(412) The church was not completed until 1923, after the easing of the post war recession. The state of the church probably reflects the absence of its rector: Horne enlisted in the military with the outbreak of hostilities and served overseas as an army chaplain with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. After returning to Calgary, he remained the chaplain to the 15th Light Horse, a local milita unit.(413)

Despite lacking a proper church, Horne had no difficulty making Christ Church a strong parish and an important part of the nieghbourhood. He had been an avid Boy Scouter in England, and was surprised to find Calgary had no scout troop. Along with a number of notable Calgarians,

including **Colonel Gilbert Sanders**, Horne formed the first scout troop at the Church of the Redeemer in 1910.(414) After his installation at Christ Church, Horne was instrumental in setting up the 2nd Calgary Scout Troop, which he supervised for sixteen years. He also helped organize a senior scouting group, the 2nd Calgary Rovers. Horne was promoted within the chuch and made a Canon of the diocese of Calgary in 1921. He remained in Calgary until 1929, when he resigned as Rector of Christ Church due to serious illness.(415) Returning to England, Horne recovered and was able to take up pastoral duties again, first in Essex and then becoming the vicar of Bourne in Lincolnshire in 1936. He died there in 1951. Shortly after his retirement from Christ Church, his boy scout troop, assisted by the parishoners, installed the first stain glass window in the church honouring Horne and incorporating scouting emblems into the design. While he was at Christ Church, Horne lived close by at 814 36th Avenue and later at 1014 34th Avenue.(416)

Howard, Alfred Montgomery

Elbow Park was a choice location for private schools, at one time boasting two kindergartens, a Montessori school, the Tweedsmuir School for Girls, and the Strathcona School for Boys. The latter had been founded in 1929, when a group of prominent Calgarians including **Eric Harvie** decided that Calgary needed an private school on the model of Eton in England.(417) Clarence and Iris Taylor, headmasters of an English private school, were engaged and started teaching ten students in the basement of the Calgary Public Library. The Taylors ran the school, named after Lord Strathcona, for four years before selling it to Major Myles Ellissen, a retired army officer who had taught at a private school in British Columbia. Ellisen bought the house at 1232 Riverdale Avenue in Elbow Park and moved the school there in 1939. He also hired two brothers in 1939 as teachers, Alfred and Jack Howard.

Alfred Howard was born in Rothsway, Scotland on November 21, 1906, but grew up in Canada.(418) The family emigrated to Ontario in 1907 and came west to Drumheller in 1918. Alfred and his brother attended the Calgary Normal School and after graduating Alfred went to teach in rural school houses. Not long Alfred joined the staff at Strathcona, Major Ellisen rejoined the military and offered to sell the school to the Howards, who jumped at the chance.(419) Jack served as headmaster for one year, and then Alfred took over for the next twenty seven years. Along with a rigorous curriculum, Howard adopted a number of British private school traditions, such as uniforms and addressing teachers and masters as “sir” - somewhat ironic, considering he himself never taught in England. The school became very successful, with many distinguished alumni including future premier Peter Lougheed, who lived nearby on Sifton Boulevard for several years while a student. The school was a family affair: Alfred’s wife Florence taught there, as did Jack’s wife, and their sons all attended the school. Alfred and his family lived on the premises.(420)

In 1967 Alfred Howard retired and was succeeded by Sandy Heard, one of the “old boys” of the school. Howard went to Didsbury and started a farm. Shortly after his retirement, Strathcona merged with the Tweedsmuir School for Girls and a new campus was built near Okotoks. Howard was not forgotten by the school: one of the buildings and the school’s award for the best

student was named after him. He died in Didsbury on December 16th, 1994.

Hugill, John William

John William Hugill was one lawyer among many in Calgary before his career took a sudden turn and he found himself in the political arena. Born in West Hartlepool, Durham County, England on October 3, 1881, Hugill began his education in London and finished in Halifax, Nova Scotia at the King's Collegiate School.(421) He attended university in Nova Scotia in 1898 and then joined the shipping line of Furnes, Withy and Company, where his father worked.(422) In 1904 he became a political agent for Sir John Nash in England and in 1907 read law in Calgary first with J.S.Hall of Hall, Moffat and Hall and later with R.B. Bennett. After joining the bars of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1910, he remained with the firm of Lougheed, Bennett and McLaws for a year before joining the Canadian Pacific Railroads as assistant solicitor.(423) In 1920 he went into practice himself with Thomas O'Keefe as Hugill and O'Keefe. Hugill was appointed a King's Counsel in 1921, and was appointed consul for Sweden in Calgary as well as vice cosul for the Netherlands. In 1913 he married a nurse, Eva Tupperman. They had three children. When not occupied by his work, Hugill wrote fiction under the name of John Harker, and belonged to the Canadian Author's Society. He also belonged the usual clubs, such as the Ranchmen's, the Golf and Country Club, and the Polo Club, as well as the Board of Trade and holding the rank of major in the Calgary Highlanders.

Hugill's first foray into politics was as an alderman for the City of Calgary for the 1921-22 term.(424) He managed to make an enemy of the *Albertan* by proposing a special tax on people living in accommodation provided for them by their employer, with the proceeds going to support the public library.(425) It was not a popular initiative. Several years later, he was asked to be Attorney General for the United Farmers of Alberta government. With the coming of the Depression, Hugill became disillusioned with the mainstream political parties and found himself drawn to Social Credit and its leader, William Aberhart. He did not believe strongly in Social Credit economic theory, but he liked their emphais on small government. After travelling in Alberta with Aberhart, Hugill was persuaded to run for office himself in the riding that included Elbow Park. He won his seat in the Social Credit landslide of 1935, and Aberhart immediately asked him to be his attorney general.

Within a few months, however, Hugill was at odds with Aberhart and Social Credit hardliners. He found Aberhart dictatorial, and he was often asked to approve legislation that he had not examined. Telling Aberhart bluntly that as attorney general it was his responsibility to see that government measures were legal and advise the premier and cabinet appropriately, Hugill threatened not to give his approval to the government's legislation. They soon came to loggerheads over several proposed measures, which Hugill advised would be disallowed by the Dominion Government on constitutional grounds. When Aberhart refused to withdraw them, Hugill boycotted the legislative assembly and boldly told the Lieutenant Governor, in the presence of the premier, that the legislation was not legal and should not be signed into law. With that parting shot, he resigned and sat as an independent. Hugill became one of the government's harshest critics, attacking its economic ideas but saving his full scorn for its attempts to control

the press in Alberta. He went to Saskatchewan at the behest of Premier Patterson of the provincial Liberal Party to speak against the Social Credit campaign in that province. Hugill was not the only minister to resign after running afoul of Aberhart; three other members of the first cabinet also left the government.

Hugill left politics after his term ran out in 1940. During World War Two he served on the Mobilization Board, and afterwards he tried for several years to revive his law practice, but gave up and retired at seventy. His wife Eva had died in Edmonton in 1948, and Hugill decided to move to Vancouver to be with his daughter, who was an anesthisiologist at Vancouver's General Hospital. Hugill's other daughter was a doctor in Halifax, and his son an engineering professor who carried out top secret chemical warfare research at Suffield during the war. Hugill died in Vancouver in 1971.(426) The family had lived at 928 Sifton Boulevard from 1924 to 1934, then 3036 Glencoe Road, moving there in 1935 and living there until 1936, shortly after Hugill's election to the legislature.(427)

Hume, George S.

Dr. George S. Hume made Elbow Park his home in 1957, upon his retirement from the Federal Department of Mines and Resources. After many years of government service, he became vice president in charge of geological research for **Frank McMahon's** Westcoast Transmission.(428) This corporate sinecure was a fitting reward for the man who helped make the Canadian natural gas industry a reality.

Born in Milton, Ontario in 1895, George Hume took a bachelor's degree from the University of Toronto and did his doctorate in geology at Yale University. He returned from the United States to join the Geological Survey of Canada, the beginning of a thirty six year career with the Canadian government. Much of his field work was carried out in Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and specifically involved the oil and gas potential of these areas. (429) Hume became acquainted with many of the geologists and well drillers looking for oil in western Canada, including wildcat driller Frank McMahon.(430) In later years he became a valuable contact and advocate within the federal government for Alberta oilmen. By World War Two he was considered a leading expert on the oil and gas prospects in the west, and he was the advisor to the federal government's Oil Controller during the war and had a role in the federal government's drilling program in Turner Valley.

After the war, Hume was made the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, and director of mines, forests and scientific research for the Department of Mines and Resources. A strong proponent of the economic potential of Canada's natural gas reserves, in 1949 he gave perhaps the first official endorsement of a trans-Canada pipeline to carry oil and gas from Alberta to eastern Canada. As deputy minister of Mines and Resources, he had a key role in the bitter Parliamentary debates from 1956 to 1958 over the trans-Canada pipeline and the export of Canadian gas to the United States. One project he strongly supported was Westcoast Transmission's natural gas pipeline from north eastern British Columbia to supply markets in the Pacific Northwest and California.(431) His influence was probably instrumental in making the

project a reality.

Although Hume's position in Westcoast was not very demanding, he stepped down in 1961 and fully retired. He and his wife Nellie lived in Elbow Park at 942 Sifton Boulevard from around 1957 to 1966.(432) George Hume died in 1965.

Humphrey, Barbara

When she came to Elbow Park in 1958, living at 515 38th Avenue, Dr. Barbara Humphrey was something of a trail blazer.(433) Although not the first woman doctor to practice in Calgary, when she graduated from the University of Alberta school of medicine in 1941, she only had two female classmate, and can definitely be considered a pioneer.(434) Humphrey was born in England on November 13, 1908, with a twin brother, Paul. Her family immigrated to Canada in 1910 and came to Calgary. She attended the Hillhurst School and Crescent Hieghts High School and studied herself for a teacher's certificate at the Calgary Normal School. After a number of years of teaching in small rural schools, Humphrey decided to study medicine and chose to specialize in obstetrics. After post-graduate work in London, England and Edinburgh, Scotland, she returned to Canada and joined the Calgary Associate Clinic in 1947, becoming a full partner in 1949. Dr. Humphrey delivered an estimated ten thousand babies over the space of her career, retiring in 1969. Oddly, given her specialty, or perhaps because of it, Humphrey never had any children of her own. She was a deeply religious Anglican, belonging to the Cathedral church of the Redeemer. In 1938 she joined the Order of the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine as a lay member, and remained part of the order all her life. She lived in Elbow Park until her death on April 15, 1984.

Irving, Frederick Lorne

While not related to the well known Irving petroleum, timber and shipbuilding family of New Burnswick, the native of Moncton became himself a noted industrialist in Calgary. Born in 1881, he went to work as a mere boy of eleven on the railroad and apprenticed as a machinist at fifteen.(435) After finishing his apprenticeship, he joined the the New Brunswick Wire Fence Company, rising to foreman and inventing an automatic wire fence manufacturing machine. In 1907 he joined the Great West Wire Fence Company in Winnipeg as a travelling salesman. After scouting the towns and cities of western Canada, he settled in Calgary in 1910 and established the Riverside Iron Works with G.A. Hannah.(436) Founded at a time when Calgary was entering a period of unprecedented building activity, utilizing new steel frame construction techniques, the company prospered mightily.

By the late twenties the firm had grown to over 270 employees and built a new plant in 1930. Its position in the local steel market was sufficiently attractive for the giant Montreal company, Dominion Bridge, to buy a controlling interest in the company in either 1928 or 1932.(437) Irving stayed on as the manager of the Calgary operation for another 12 years. He started other business venutres, including the Irving Machinery company in 1939 and the Black Nugget Coal

Company in 1942, which had a large strip mine north of Camrose, Alberta.(438) After retiring from Dominion Bridge, he helped his sons Donald and Harry establish two new companies, the Foothill Steel Foundry and Irving Wire Products, which the family still owns and operates. Frederick Irving retired in 1955 at the age of 73.(439)

Irving had an active community life. He was a well known barber shop quartet singer who performed many times in Calgary, and he was an avid football fan, serving as a president of the Stampeder club and installing floodlights at Mewata Stadium for evening games. He was also a director of the Glencoe Club. Through his membership in the Rotary Club Irving took an direct interest in community affairs, and served as member of the advisory board of the Salvation Army and the board of managers for Knox United Church. He was also a family man; he and his wife Elizabeth had eight children, although she and one daughter predeceased him. Irving remarried, to Hope M. Tomkins. Perhaps to contain his large family, Irving bought the lovely brick mansion at 3025 Elbow Drive, where they lived from 1929 to 1957.(440) He died in 1972 at the advanced age of 91.

Irwin, Joseph Stewart

Joseph Stewart Irwin was a pioneer petroleum geologist, a profession which Irwin himself, tongue firmly in cheek, saw as part scientist, part diviner, and part mad prospector.(441) Like many other early geologists who worked in Alberta, he was an American, born in Louisiana, Missouri, on December 28, 1888.(442) He lost his mother to typhoid when he was four. After public schooling in his home-town, Irwin attended the Missouri School of Mines and earned a Bachelor of Science in mine engineering. Graduating in 1912, he taught geology at the School for two years and then at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania from 1915 to1916, before joining the Carter Oil Company, part of the Standard Oil empire, as a geologist. Irwin enlisted in the army when the United States entered World War One in 1917. After the end of the war, he went west as a geologist with the Producers and Refiners Corporation, becoming their chief geologist in 1926.

Irwin spent ten years working on the American prairies and the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Much of his time was spent in the field with survey crews.(443) With siesmology still in its infancy, geologists had to indulge in a great deal of educated guess work on the nature of underlying geological formations, extrapolating from surface formations to try and locate oil reservoirs. Gravity meters and measurements of variations in electrical current gave some indications of the geology under the surface, and a host of much more dubious inventions later nicknamed “doodlebugs” were sometimes used by geologists. Irwin was responsible for a great deal of important work in Montana and Wyoming, which also piqued his interest in Alberta. He published two papers, in 1923 and 1926, suggesting Alberta had a common geology with Montana and likely good oil and gas prospects.(444)

In 1929, he spent a year in Canada as a consulting geologist for the Nordon Corporation, and became excited by this new geological frontier. Irwin convinced the Producers and Refiners Company to start exploring in Canada and was put in charge of this initiative in 1930. In 1932,

he struck out on his own as a consultant based in Calgary. Along with several other geologists, he founded the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists in March of 1929. Along with other pioneers and friends, such as **Russell Johnson**, **Pete Sanderson**, and Imperial Oil's Ted Link, Irwin made important contributions to understanding Alberta's geology and the development of the oil and gas industry. He particularly specialized in eastern Alberta, especially Lloyminster, but also did a great deal of work around Waterton, at Turner Valley and at Jumping Pound west of Calgary. He was a major contributor to the understanding of the Devonian Reef formations that eventually produced the rich oil fields that established Alberta as an important petroleum producer.

Irwin continued to work until 1970, retiring at the age of eighty. As well as the Association of Petroleum Geologists, he belonged to the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta, and also the Calgary Chamber of Commerce. A colourful writer and speaker, he wrote a manuscript himself detailing the history of the geological fraternity in the western United States and Canada. Irwin and his family moved into Elbow Park shortly after he started working as an independent consultant, living at 3026 Glencoe Road from 1933 to 1940.(445) He died in 1979.

Jamieson, John Locke

His last distinction in a long and interesting life was the oldest living veteran of the North West Mounted Police, and at the age of 100, probably the oldest mountie ever.(446) John Locke Jamieson came to Regina in 1893 from his native Halifax, and joined the force at the age of 16 after lying about his age.(447) It was a sin of ommission; asked if he was 19, the age limit for recruits, Jamieson contrived not to reply. The recruiter, perhaps impressed by the youth's size and bearing, took silence as an affirmative!

After six months of training in Regina, he was assigned to Fort Macleod, and for the next five years did routine patrols in the surrounding area. It was not glamorous work, and Jamieson remembered that much of his time was spent helping out new settlers to the area. He quit the force in 1898 and joined the CPR. Starting out as an engine wiper, he rose through the company to the position of Divisional Superintendent, first at Calgary, then finally at Kelowna.(448) While in Calgary, he and his family lived at 304 39th Avenue starting in 1933. His wife was listed at the address until 1942.(449) Jamieson retired that year, and moved to Victoria, British Columbia. He and his wife, formerly Kate Herron of Pincher Creek, had a son, John Kenneth, and a daughter, Marion.

Jamieson's son had an impressive career in the oil industry. Born in Medicine Hat in 1910, John Kenneth Jamieson lived all over western Canada with his family but attended the University of Alberta and then the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating as an engineer in 1931.(450) Despite his prestigious education, he was unable to find work as an engineer due to the Depression. After working for the CPR straightening tracks and then unsuccessfully prospecting for gold on the Fraser River, he got a job as a labourer at a small oil refinery in Coutts, Alberta. When the refinery was bought by British American Oil, later Gulf Canada,

Jamieson's engineering education finally paid off and he began a meteroic rise in the oil industry. From British American he went to Imperial Oil, and by 1952 was a company director and then a vice-president. He came to the attention of Standard Oil, Imperial's American parent, and in 1964 Jamieson gave up his Canadian citizenship and began climbing the corporate ladder at Standard, now known as Exxon. In 1969, he became chairman of the world's largest corporation at the age of 63.

Jenkins, Henry Marshall

With over forty stores in Alberta, Jenkins Groceteria was once as familiar as Safeway to Calgary shoppers. The company was founded in 1909 by Henry Jenkins, the son of a potato farmer from New Brunswick.(451) A young man blessed with a great deal of curiosity, Jenkins came to Calgary after putting a note in a sack of potatoes, asking the recipient to write him and tell him about the place to where his father's potatoes had travelled. He received a letter from Calgary in reply, and was so intrigued by the description of the city that he decided to come west. After a season as harvest hand, he decided to relocate permanently in Calgary in 1909.

Henry M. Jenkins, n.d. **GAI NA 265-12**

A brief spell as a cook and housekeeper followed, and then Jenkins found a job as a clerk in a

grocery store. With a partner, John Cornfoot, and some borrowed money, Jenkins bought out his employer only two months later and opened for business as Jenkins and Cornfoot. Within a year, Jenkins bought Cornfoot's interest and renamed the business Jenkins and Company. Although only one grocer among many in the city, Jenkins manifested the curious and imaginative mind that had brought him to Calgary. He began experimenting with new styles of merchandising, hiring salespeople to canvass grocery orders from the area around Calgary. In 1918 he heard about a new self serve system that had been introduced by a grocer in Seattle, under the name of Groceteria.(452) Instead of clerks picking and packaging a customers order, delivering it and billing the customer, shoppers served themselves from shelfs of prepackaged goods and payed for their shopping immediately. Jenkins seized upon the new model, and obtained the Canadian rights to the Groceteria name and self serve system.

In 1918 Jenkins opened eight stores in Calgary with the new system, possibly the first self-serve grocery stores in Canada. With much less overhead in the new stores, Jenkins could charge lower prices. Despite widespread scepticism among other grocers, the new stores proved a wild success, as consumers were happy to exchange service for a smaller grocery bill. By 1928, Jenkins had seventeen stores, a bakery plant, and a wholesale distribution operation. The company went public that year as Jenkins' Groceteria Limited. It also had expanded into other towns in Alberta. Despite the Depression the company prospered, and by 1945, the company had 210 employees and retail sales of over three million dollars.(453) Jenkins was innovative with its marketing and did numerous original promotions. Not all were successful: to celebrate the chain's 30th anniversary, Calgarians were offerred a dollar for every 1909 penny they turned in by the end of the day. Jenkins ended up with a vault with thousands of pennies, and no one ever knew exactly how much was payed out honouring his offer. Henry Jenkins died in 1945, still running his company after thirty-five years. His funeral was attended by an estimated 1, 700 people; Jenkins had been involved in the community, belonging to the Rotarians and serving as a director of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede and a governor of Mount Royal College.(454)

His son, Ronald, fresh from wartime service with the RCAF, took over the company as president and general manager. Under its new leader, the company continued to expand, opening a state of the art warehouse in East Calgary and more stores. By 1959, Jenkins had 22 stores in Calgary and 24 in other centres. On October 1st, 1959, the business was bought by Western Grocers and eventually became the basis of Westfair foods, which owns the Great Canadian Superstore chain.(455) Both Henry and Ronald Jenkins lived in Elbow Park, Henry at 3807 6th street (6A Street) from from 1925 to 1938, Ronald at 3804 10th Street from 1957 onwards.(456)

Johnson, George Ray

He was Calgary's chief coroner for over 27 years. Dr. George R. "Doc" Johnson had a medical career which was more adventurous than most. A maritimer, he was born in Welsford, New Brunswick, on October 9th, 1877, the son of a methodist minister.(457) His family moved many times, until he went to college in Sackville, New Brunswick. After graduating with a Bachelor's of Arts in 1898, he began his medical studies in Baltimore at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but came back to Canada within a year to attend McGill University in Montreal. In

1902 he received his medical degree.

Upon graduating, Johnson went to sea as a ship's doctor. For two years he cruised the coast of West Africa and went to the Far East during the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, seeing the Russian fleet just before its destruction. After this adventure, he came back to Canada and spent three years in the wilds of Northern Ontario as the medical officer to land survey parties. Johnson spent 1908 in Banff with Dr. R. B. Brett at his famous sanitorium. The next year he came to Calgary, practicing with Dr. H. G. Mackid and then from 1912 as partners with Dr. Fred L. Haszard, another Elbow Park doctor. Johnson's civilian career was interrupted by World War One, when he served overseas as a doctor in the military. After his return to Calgary in 1919 he was appointed medical director of the Department of Soldier Service Re-establishment, a post he kept until 1928. That year he returned to private practice and was appointed coroner, and later chief coroner, for Calgary.

Unlike many of his colleagues and neighbours, Johnson was not interested in clubs or memberships. He had his professional affiliations, serving as registrar of the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1922 to 1945, president of the Canadian Medical Council, and he was a senior member of the Canadian Medical Association. Outside of his career, Johnson collected stamps and coins, and became a student of Native American legends and customs. His greatest passion was lapidary, collecting, cutting and polishing rocks in his basement workshop at 344 38th Avenue, where he and his wife Alice lived from 1913 to 1962.(458) They had one son. Johnson continued as chief coroner right up to his death in 1956 at the age of 79.

Johnson, Russell V

The Vancouver Sun predicted in a special 1937 edition that "when the time comes to write the history of Alberta's oil fields...the name of Russell V. Johnson will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in the recordings."(459) Sadly, this prediction did not come true, for although Johnson did indeed have an important part of the development of the oil industry as a petroleum geologist, he has been long forgotten.

An American like his friend and colleague, **Joe Irwin**, Johnson came to Calgary in the twenties as a consulting geologist during one of the first waves of interest in Turner Valley. He stayed on even as the Depression ended exploration efforts in the Valley, convinced of the potential of Alberta for oil. As drilling and exploration picked up again in Turner Valley around 1936, he pinpointed sites in the west and southwest parts of the area that became productive wells for British American Oil and Anglo Canadian Oil, including the Foundation Well for the latter company.

Johnson was also a key member of the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists and served as president of the organization in 1936. He belonged to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the American Association of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the professional engineering associations of British Columbia and Alberta. Russell lived in Elbow Park from 1935 to 1945, at 3426 6th Street.(460)

Johnston, George Hope

Born in Leith, Scotland in 1856, and educated at Edinburgh University, George Johnston Hope came to Canada a young man of twenty two in search of adventure.(461) A true pioneer of the west, he succeeded in his quest and had a colourful and varied career in Alberta and British Columbia.

Johnston arrived in Winnipeg in 1879, after travelling by steamer across the Great Lakes. He initially was a farmer in Manitoba with his brothers, but quickly decided a life tilling the soil was not for him. After a visit to Scotland in 1882 he returned to Canada determined to go further west. With a friend, Frederick W. Aylmer (younger brother of the eighth Baron of Aylmer and later the Honourable F.W. Aylmer) he travelled west to the end of the rails near Medicine Hat. The two young men then travelled by horseback west towards Crows Nest Pass, making for the Kootneys region of British Columbia, intent on exploring the area and perhaps homesteading. They eventually made their way to the Windemere area, where they were employed as surveyors for the area and where Johnston obtained some land.

George Hope Johnston, 1929 GAI NA 9-2

Johnston spent the next two years in the Windemere area, one of the first non-native settlers in the region. And there was adventure: in 1883 two miners had their horses and gear stolen, and Johnston led a party into the Columbia Mountains in pursuit, up a drainage known afterwards as Horsethief Creek. They were successful in getting their men, although the local justice then let the thieves go. It was too late in the year to send them to prison in Vancouver, and he did not

want to keep them in the local jail all winter! This taste of law enforcement may be responsible for Johnston's appointment as British Columbia Police Commissioner for the Rocky Mountains region. As commissioner, Johnston oversaw a 150 mile stretch of the Canadian Pacific Railway route, trying to maintain law and order among the railroad workers and the boom towns springing up along the rails. He worked with stalwarts like Inspector Sam Steele, commander of the detachment of NWMP in the area.

Not long afterward, a restless Johnston left the Rockies and took up sheep ranching with his brother John Lee, on Rosebud Creek near Gleichen. The operation prospered, although in 1894 George suffered a personal tragedy when his young wife died in childbirth and he lost his infant daughter. Johnston continued to ranch, and eventually sold the sheep operation to Pat Burns, switching to cattle. Unfortunately, his luck was now running against him. The infamous winter of 1906-1907 came early with blizzards and record cold that almost destroyed the open range cattle herds of Alberta. The harsh weather wiped out Johnston's herd, and he abandoned ranching and moved to Calgary. There he went into the timber business and by 1910 had lost his remaining money. At the age of fifty, Johnston started over again, working in the Sheriff's Office until 1916, when he was hired by the *Calgary Herald* as their court reporter. Johnston prospered in his new career as a newspaperman, serving as the *Herald's* court reporter until 1935 and also rising to the editorial board of the paper. He retired in 1935 a respected member of the press, shortly before his death in 1938. For most of his life in Calgary, Johnston lived in Elbow Park with his brother John Lee Johnston. They were among the first residents in the area, building a house at 320 39th Avenue in 1910. George Johnston lived there until he died, except for an interlude of a year in 1924 when he resided in the Mission district.(462)

Johnston, John Lee

Although he did not have as colourful a career as his brother, **George Hope Johnston**, John Lee Johnston was a prominent Calgary businessman who served five terms as president of the Calgary Stock Exchange.(463) Originally from Scotland, he emigrated to Canada in 1880 and took up farming in Manitoba with his brothers George and Robert.(464) In 1886 he followed George west to Alberta and started a sheep ranch on Rosebud Creek near Gliechen with him, which was sold to Pat Burns in 1892. After two years John Lee decided to go to Calgary, where he went into business selling agricultural implements. He eventually became a broker and in 1929 was first elected president of the Calgary Stock Exchange, now the Alberta Stock Exchange. John Lee Johnston was one of the first residents of Elbow Park, establishing a home at 230 39th Avenue in 1910, where he lived with his family and his brother, George, who came to Calgary after losing his cattle ranch.(465) He died in 1934, survived by his wife, a daughter, a son, and three brothers.

Kinnisten, Christine Grant

Christine Kinnisten is chiefly noteworthy as an early citizen and merchant of Calgary. She came to the city with her husband W.H. Kinnisten in 1886 after their marriage and they established a

general merchandise store at 109 8th Avenue East, where the Glenbow Museum now stands.(466) W.H. Kinnisten was an alderman as well, serving on city council in 1898. (467) He died that same year, leaving his wife with a young family. They became early residents of Elbow Park, moving into 3009 Elbow Drive in 1911 and living there until 1925.(468) Christine died in 1934 in Toronto. She had a son and a daughter, both of whom went to the United States.

Laing, Gertrude

Gertrude Laing became a national figure as one of the ten members of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, appointed by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson in 1963.(469) The wife of oil executive **Stanley Laing**, the 58 year-old grandmother may have seemed a strange choice, but she had excellent credentials. She was born in Tunbridge Wells, England, on February 13th, 1905, to A.G. and Mary Aimes. (470) Raised in Winnipeg, she grew up in a melting pot of European cultures and spent a great deal of time in St. Boniface, the centre of francophone culture in Manitoba(471). Fascinated by the language, she studied French at the University of Manitoba and received a bachelor's degree in 1926. Laing earned a scholarship from the government of France and went to the Sorbonne in Paris to do graduate work. After returning to Winnipeg in 1928, Laing took a position at the Riverbend School for Girls where she taught until 1932, two years after her marriage to Stanley Laing. Gertrude took a haitus from teaching, probably to raise her family. In 1944 she returned to teaching but as an academic, lecturing at the University of Manitoba. When Stanley became comptroller of Bailey-Selburn Oil of Calgary in 1952, the family relocated and purchased a new bungalow in Elbow Park at 1223 38th Avenue. They lived there until 1985.(472)

Gertrude became a private French tutor and continued her community work. She had been a president of the Winnipeg YWCA and on the board of the city's welfare council, and in Calgary she served as president of Council of Community Services, chair of the provincial branch of the Canadian Conference on Children, and vice president of the Canadian Welfare Council.(473) She and Stanley were prominent members of the Liberal Party. Her appointment to the "B & B" Commission put Gertrude in the public spotlight. She was with the commission for eight years, crossing the country hundreds of times listening to testimony from Canadians. The recommendations of the Commission laid the framework of Canada's policy of official bilingualism and multi-culturalism. In 1968 Laing was also named to the board of the CBC, and became a familiar name to Canadians through many radio, television and newspaper interviews. She wrote two books with Montreal journalist and political commentator Solange Chaput-Rolland.(474) Her gender sometimes made Laing's work difficult: along with encountering anti francophone sentiment Laing found that she was not always taken seriously because she was a woman.(475) Ironically, Laing did not have any sympathy with Quebec nationalism, but believed official bilingualism was vital to Canadian unity. She did not think of herself as a feminist either, but found her experiences as a commissioner made her very sympathetic to the movement.

Laing had two children, Colin and Alan, who became respectively a metallurgical engineer and the Director of Music for the Stratford Festival. The Laings were a musical family: Stanley had served as president and a governor of the Calgary Philharmonic Society. Gerturde retired from

the Commission and the CBC in 1972. Her services to Canada were recognized with the Order of Canada the following year.

Laing, Stanley Bradshaw

Born in Winnipeg on May 31st, 1907, Stanley Laing was raised and educated there, receiving a bachelor's degreee from the University of Manitoba in 1926.(476) After university he articled as an chartered accountant with Price Waterhouse in Winnipeg and received his designation in 1932. Laing went to work for the government of Manitoba as the chief corporate tax assessor and in 1936 moved to the Dominion Department of Revenue. After two years he went to private industry as tax accountant for the Hudson's Bay Company and then became a partner in 1946 with Millar Macdonald and Company. His career was interrupted for five years during World War Two, when he served as an anti-aircraft gunner, leaving the military with the rank of major. In 1952 he was asked to join Bailey Selburn Oil in Calgary as secretary treasurer and comptroller. Moving to Calgary, Laing became an oil company executive, acting as treasurer of French Petroleum in 1958 and later vice-president of finance for Total Petroleum.(477) He was made a fellow of the Manitoba Institute of Chartered Accountants in 1957 and was president of the Petroleum Accountants Society.

Laing was a cultural philanthropist with a strong interest in music. He served as president as the Calgary Phiharmonic Society as well as treasurer of the Jeunesses Musicales of Canada in Calgary and treasurer and vice president of the Allied Arts Council. Laing was one of the founders of the Calgary Foundation and a member of the Calgary Region Arts Foundation. After his retirement he became executive director of the Calgary Foundation. His accounting background was also useful to the Calgary Golf and Country Club, where he was treasurer and a past president. Laing was also the president of Junior Achievment. He had married a Winnipeg woman, Gertrude Aimes, in 1930. A teacher, she became a lecturer in French at the University of Manitoba and in 1963 was appointed to the Royal Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism, which laid the groundwork for Canada's offical policy of bilingualism. The couple settled in Elbow Park in 1953 in a new house at 1223 38th Avenue, living there until 1985.(478) Stanley Laing died on February 26, 1989, at the age of 81 years.

Lea, Artemus William

An early Calgary contractor, A.W. Lea built many homes in Elbow Park with his partner Charles Goulding. He and his family also lived in the neighbourhood at 703 Sifton Boulevard from 1912 to 1950.(479) His son, dentist Dr. C. Spencer Lea, moved into the family house in 1951.Originally from Victoria, Prince Edward Island, Lea had worked as a fisherman and as a shipper before coming to Calgary in 1903.(480) Lea did not forget his maritime heritage and was active in the Calgary Yacht Club, known as "Pappy" and made a honourary commodore. He began contracting with Goulding soon after relocating to Calgary, and worked with him until 1913. Switching to an entirely different industry, he established Simpson and Lea Furriers, which became the largest fur wholesaler in western Canada. An ardent hunter, Lea was a charter

member of the Calgary Gun Club. He retired from business in 1948, and died in 1958.

Leach, Kenneth McClure

A pioneer of the movie business in Calgary, Kenneth Leach got his start in Swift Current, Saskatchewan, operating a makeshift theatre with a hand cranked projector in a vacant store.(481) He was originally American, born in Hedrick, Iowa in 1891. His parents homesteaded in Saskatchewan in 1908. Introduced to movies by a friend in nearby Moosejaw, Leach went to Swift Current in 1912 and opened up his own nickleodeon. In 1917 he came to Calgary and took over the Regent Theatre on 8th Avenue and 1st Street, offering movies as well as live vaudeville. The Regent was one of several theatres he owned and operated in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Leach also entered the film distribution business in 1918, and held the exclusive Alberta franchise for films featuring Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, and Mary Pickford. In 1926, like many other independent theatre operators, Leach entered into a partnership with the Famous Players Canadian Corporation, and closed the Regent to take over operations at the Strand Theatre. He also held the lease for several years on the Grand Theatre in the Lougheed Building, and became embroiled in a legal fight with the Lougheed Estate and **J.B.Barron** when the latter bought the Grand in 1937.(482)

Leach was an avid horse-racing fan and owned his own horses. His harness horses competed in the United States as well as Alberta, and he often went to California with his wife to enjoy races. He was also an avid hunter and fisherman. Leach married his wife Edna, a native of Swift Current, in 1914. They lived in Elbow Park at 3828 7th Street from 1928 to 1936.(483) Their daughter Kaye married John M. Dillon Jr., son of **Jack Dillon**, Arena Director of the Calgary Exhibtion and Stampede.

Lee, Charles Stirling

The career of Charles Lee did not start out on a very promising note. Athough trained as a petroleum engineer, the only job he could get in the oil industry after graduating in England during the Depression was as a mechanic's assistant at a service station owned by Regent's Oil. The young engineer tried to look upon it as field experience, but proved to be hapless as a mechanic.(484) Instead of firing him, however, the company instead sent him to Trinidad to work in its oilfield operations. Forty years later, he was one of the most respected independent petroleum executives in Alberta.

Lee had been born in London, England on August 2nd, 1910.(485) His father was an architect, his mother the daughter of a doctor, and Lee described them as giving and attentive parents.(486) After attending Cheltenham Military College, he went to London University where he decided to study engineering at the School of Mines. As a student he was sent to Moreni, Roumania with Shell Oil to gain some practical experience in the petroleum industry. After graduating in 1932 with a degree in science and a certificate in Petroleum Technology, he worked as a clerk at the Wheat Board before his brief sojourn as a mechanic. Trinidad Leaseholds, the parent company of

Regent, hired him in 1933 to work as field geologist in Trinidad. He spent three years here and another three years doing surveys in Venezuala, surviving malaria, bandit attacks and prowling jaguars, and was promoted in 1939 to manager of oilfield operations. After a brief stop in England, where he married Margery Thomas in July of 1939, he was sent back to Trinidad. Lee managed the Guayaguayare Oilfield through the war years, dealing with labour disputes, wartime shortages of food and materials, and the arrival of thousands of American troops on the Island.

After the war, Lee went to the Bahamas and directed maritime geophysical surveys, inventing entirely new techniques to carry out the work. Trinidad Leaseholds next sent him to Barbados, but competition from American companies and an aggressive nationalization policy by the Barbados government soon squeezed the company out of the island. Sent back to Trinidad, Lee felt he was stagnating, especially as there was no longer a senior position for him there. He had met Nathan Tanner, the Alberta Minister of Mines and Resources, in Barbados. Tanner had been advising the Barbados government on setting up leasing and royalty regulations. Inspired by what Tanner told him about Alberta's oil boom, Lee lobbied Trinidad Leaseholds to enter the Canadian oil industry. In 1951 he was sent to Calgary, where he bought a small drilling company and recruited old Trinidad hands to staff it. A year later, after uprooting his family from the tropics and moving them to Alberta, he had a final falling out with Trinidad Leaseholds and left the company.

By that time Lee was known in Calgary oil circles, and he was asked to manage a small company, Canadian Decalta, a leftover from the Turner Valley boom in the thirties with a few assets in land and productive wells. President of a firm with a staff consisting of himself, Lee set about aggressivly expanding the little company. Setting up offices in the basement of the Barron building, he once again hired old colleagues from Trinidad, and by arranging innovative financing from insurance companies, was able to expand the company by buying up other small firms, often inactive, which had useful or potentially valuable assets. Over the next twenty years Decalta expanded its interests into New Brunswick and the United States, and was one of the first companies to take an interest in Alaskan oil.(487) Lee made an impact quite out of proportion with the size of his company as a spokesman for the independent oil companies of western Canada. He was a founder of the Independent Petroleum Association of Canada and served as its president in 1967. He was a vocal proponent of pipeline projects from western Canada to Montreal and the reform of provincial and federal oil policy. In 1976, he sold Western Decalta, as it was then known, to Pembina Resources, part of the Mannix group of companies.(488) Going into semi-retirement, he was asked to be president and then chairman of Petrorep Canada, to which he added a number of other directorships.

Lee was very community minded and involved with a number of organizations. His other business associations included the Calgary Chamber of Commerce, where he was a vice president, and the Canadian Petroleum Association.(489) He had an interest in international affairs, and was the president of the Calgary Canadian Institute of International Affairs and a trustee of the Fraser Institute. Lee volunteered for the United Way, working as Campaign Chairman and a director, and in 1969 took on the fundraising campaign for the YWCA's new building fund. He was also on the board of directors for the Canadian Red Cross. Even with all his public and business responsibilities, Lee managed to be an avid skier, tennis player and

fisherman, and took up woodworking as well, building some of his own office furniture. He also made his own documentary films. In retirement he took to doing geological fieldwork in the foothills of the Rocky Mountain, and wrote several books, including his autobiography, *From Bush to Boardroom*, which he published himself in 1981.

Lee, his wife and four daughters moved into Elbow Park in 1953, buying a new home at 4015 Crestview Road at the far southwest end of the neighbourhood.(490) They lived there until 1985. Charles Lee died in 1985 on August 18th, at the age of 75.

Leechman, John Douglas

One of Canada's most eminent anthropologists and archaeologists, Dr. J. Douglas Leechman played a important role in the establishment of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute. Leechman resigned from the National Museum of Canada in 1955 after over thirty years as the Dominion Anthropologist to become the first director of the Glenbow Foundation in Calgary.(491)

Leechman was born in Coventry, England and came to Canada in 1908.(492) After serving in the Canadian Army during World War One, he went to university in the United States and studied anthropology at the University of Washington in Seattle. He worked as a journalist on a weekly newspaper after graduation, and later taught journalism for twelve years for Carleton College in Ottawa.(493) He joined the National Museum of Canada in 1924 as an anthopologist. A recognized expert on Inuit and aboriginal archeology, Leechman worked for many years on the origins of North American aboriginal cultures. While with the National Museum, he worked on primitive cultures around the world, but did much of his field work in the Arctic. He was a strong proponent of the theory that Canada's native peoples came across from Asia over the Bering Straight, a theory that his own work helped prove.(494) Along with his scientific work for the museum, Leechman wrote popular works on the Inuit and Indian culture. One book, an Indian legend *The Loon's Necklac*e, was made into an award winning short film.

As the director of the Glenbow Foundation, later known as the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Leechman established the new museum as a leading organization in archeological work in western Canada. During his short tenure the Glenbow sponsored field work in Alberta as well as beginning its mission to preserve "western Canadiana", which has led to its present status as western Canada's premier archival repository and museum. Leechman, who took over the Glenbow at the age of 64, retired to Victoria, British Columbia after 1957. He and his wife lived at 3807 7th Street in 1956 and 1957.(495) Leechman died in 1980.

Leigh-Spencer, Oliph Leigh

Elbow Park has had a remarkable association with the *Calgary Herald.* Publisher **J.H. Woods** was one of the early residents of East Elbow Park, and his later successors **John Southam** and **Fane Polley** both lived in the neighbourhood. Another longtime *Herald* man first took up residence right across from Woods in 1912. O.L. Leigh-Spencer spent thirty four years with the

Herald, and went from reporter to publisher and managing director in his turn.

Liegh-Spencer was born on July 26, 1884 in Toronto.(496) He was the son of lawyer O.L. Leigh-Spencer, who took his family west to New Westminster, British Columbia, in 1889. Leigh-Spencer senior died in 1905. After receiving his education in Victoria and England, Leigh-Spencer went to work for the Crowsnest Coal Company in 1902 as assistant geologist and analyst. He spent five years there before joining the *Calgary Herald* in 1907. Although he had no experience in the newspaper business, Leigh-Spencer was hired as a reporter but soon switched to advertising. Within a short time he was made advertising manager. The *Herald* was still a small newspaper, and although nominally the advertising and then business manager, Leigh-Spencer remembered going out to cover stories, write editorials, or collect bills as necessary.(497) As with most men of his generation, Leigh-Spencer's career was interupted by the First World War. He served with the Canadian Army in France and also did a turn as the supply officer for a prisoner of war camp in Kananaskis, and finished the war with the rank of major.(498)

After the war Leigh-Spencer returned to the *Herald* and continued as the advertising manager until promoted to general manager in 1928. Along with James Woods, Leigh-Spencer guided the *Herald* through the difficult years of the Depression. After Woods' death in 1936, he took over the publisher's job and was managing director until 1941. After 34 years with the *Herald*, he was appointed assistant publisher of the *Vancouver Province*. Relocating to British Columbia, Leigh-Spencer stayed with the *Province* until 1947, when he retired after serving as publisher of the paper for a year. He had also been a director of Southam Newspapers, owners of the *Herald* and the *Province*, and a director of the Canadian Press Company. Liegh-Spencer and his wife Helen settled on Salt Spring Island between the mainland and Vancouver Island. He died there in 1965, surviving Helen by four years. (499)

Outside of journalism, Leigh-Spencer was an avid outdoorsman and took an interest in conservation. He was a founder of Ducks Unlimited and served as the president of the Canadian branch. A life member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, he was an avid golfer and also a yachtsman, which likely made life on the coast very attractive. Leigh-Spencer was a member of the Ranchmen's Club. In Elbow Park, the Leigh-Spencers first lived at 331 36th Avenue, in small bungalow across from James Woods' lovely home.(500) After residing there from 1912 to 1919, the family moved to a grander house at 4003 5th Street, where they remained until 1940. Leigh-Spencer and his wife had three sons and a daughter. Bill, Frank and Dorothy all did stints as reporters at the *Herald*.(501) Dorothy later married Dr. Robert F.S. Robertson, a physicist involved in developing Canadian nuclear technology.

Leighton, Gordon E.

Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Leighton had two successful careers, as a journalist and a soldier. Born in Middlesex, England, around 1888, he was orphaned as a child and was self educated, becoming a journalist.(502) He came to Canada before the first World War, and became a war correspondent in 1914. Leighton later enlisted and rose to the rank of major with the Royal

Montreal Regiment, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order as well as the Belgian Croix de Guerre. After the war he resumed his career as a journalist. In 1928 he was made editor and general manager of the *Albertan* , where he remained until 1936. With the outbreak of the next war, he re-enlisted and became chief press liaison officer for the Defence Department, and then assistant adjutant general. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire for his service in World War Two. Leighton returned to Calgary as a senior officer at Currie Barracks after the war, but soon left the military and went back to journalism. After working in Ottawa and Winnipeg, he retired in Calgary in the 1950s.(503) Leighton lived in Elbow Park when he worked for the *Albertan,* residing at 3611 7th Street from 1929 to 1931, at 3817 7th Street from 1932 to 1934, and 3920 Elbow Drive in 1935 and 1936.(504) He died in 1974 at the age of 86, surviving his wife Mary by two weeks. They had two sons, John, an engineer, and David, who became the director of the Banff Centre for Performing Arts.

Leslie, John Clifford

The first native Calgarian to be mayor of the city, Jack Leslie was born in the Scottish Nursing Home at 4th Street and 24th Avenue SW in 1920.(505) He grew up on the Elbow River in an old rambling farm house south of Elbow Park, which had been bought and renovated by his realtor father. Leslie had started studies at the University of Alberta when World War Two began, and he dropped out to join the Royal Canadian Airforce. Made a pilot instructor, Leslie spent the war training pilots at an airfield near High River and jokingly referred to himself in later years as an "ace" for destroying five planes, which were all written off in student crashes.(506) After the war Leslie obtained an appraiser's designation from the Appraisal Institute of Canada and joined his father's real estate and insurance firm, John Leslie and Company. Married in 1942 to Calgarian Jean Logan, he built a new house at 4109 8th Street on the very edge of Elbow Park in 1947, where the couple started their family and lived until 1953.(507)

In 1961 Leslie decided to enter politics by running for alderman. He was elected for Ward Four and served on council for the next four years.(508) Leslie established a reputation as an enviromentalist, spearheading opposition to a proposed land exchange deal between the City and the CPR which would have allowed the company to run their tracks alongside the Bow River right through the centre of the city. The new alderman became a strong proponent of urban renewal and planning, especially for Calgary's downtown core, which was showing signs of age. This was the platform on which he ran for Mayor in 1965 and was elected with a 18,000 vote margin.(509) Selling his real estate business, he took office during one of the biggest population jumps in Calgary history, as the city grew from 241,000 in 1961 to over 385,000 in 1969. To respond to this growth and a chronic housing shortage, Leslie began three projects: obtaining funding from Ottawa in 1969 for Calgary's first public housing; building new senior's apartments; and a pilot project in West Dover with the city providing lots and local builders the houses lower than market costs.(510)

Transportation was another major item on Mayor Leslie's agenda, and the city began its infrastructure program with the Crowchild and Glenmore Trail expressways and planning for the Deerfoot freeway. These project have made Calgary one of the most efficient cities of its size in

North America.(511) Leslie also fought successfully to upgrade Calgary's airport to international status. A master plan for downtown rejuvenation was initiated, including plans for the first Stephen Avenue mall and the Plus 15 walkway system. Although his transportiation projects many not seem very enviromentallly friendly by today's standards, Mayor Leslie also supported the Bow River Beautification plan, which gave Calgary Princes' Island Park and the Bow Valley pathway system. His administration built a new sewage treatment plant at Bonnybrook, closed the city incinerator, implemented an anti-burning bylaw, and separated the storm and sanitary sewers, the first Canadian city to do so. The city also built amenities such as neighbourhood swimming pools, and the Centennial Planetarium for the 1967 celebrations. Leslie and his council made a major contribution to the city's cultural life by establishing the Calgary Regional Arts Foundation in 1968, which has supported local arts groups for thirty years(512).

Jack Leslie, 1965 GAI NA 2686-2

In many respects, Leslie had two quiet and controversy free terms in office. He had a low key leadership style that stressed consensus. In his mind, the mayor and council should function as an executive,, setting policy and then allowing the city administration to carry it out without constant interference.(513) Ironically, Leslie subdued approach made him vulnerable at election time. His main opponent in 1969, Rod Sykes, accused Leslie of being too easy on the city's permanent administrators, particularly the city commisioners, and claimed Leslie showed little leadership. The contest had a great deal of mudslinging, which Leslie found difficult. He lost the election by 28,000 votes. After his defeat, Leslie went back into real estate until his retirement.

He and his wife Jean, a noted local history writer, still lived in Calgary as of 1995 and Leslie pursued his many hobbies, including woodworking, golfing and hiking.

Lethbridge, John

A noteworthy pioneer, John Lethbridge features in an odd historical coincidence. Although he worked for the CPR in Lethbridge before the turn of the century and shares his surname with that city, he apparently did not have any connection to its naming.

Lethbridge was a veteran of the Riel Rebellion, wounded twice in combat.(514) He served with the 90th Battalion, nicknamed the "Little Black Devils". A bullet from the conflict remained in Lethbridge for the rest of his life. After the war, he received a pension due to his wounds, but went to work for the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, which later became the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and was then bought by the CPR. Employed in the railroad company's accounting office, Lethbridge rose to became the chief accountant of the divisional headquarters at Calgary.(515) A true workhorse, Lethbridge stayed well past mandatory retirement age, and had to be dragged out of the office, kicking and screaming – in a figurative sense. The CPR granted numerous extensions even after Lethbridge turned seventy, but finally put him to pasture in 1932. In recognition for his forty-two years of service, S.G. Porter, the CPR's regional manager, requested a six-month paid leave for Lethbridge, to end his time with the company.

After retirement, Lethbridge and his wife Helena went to Kelowna. Even there, Lethbridge was not entirely able to give up his connections to his former employer. He was quite annoyed when the CPR refused to extend free travel priviledges to his grandson, and pestered them endlessly with requests for such small favours. After his death on November 26, 1940, however, the CPR still remembered their faithful employee, paying for the moving expenses of his widow to Victoria, and later granting her a special pension above her husband's company pension. Helena Lethbridge became a minor cause for Calgary MP A.L. Smith, who helped her get her husband's military pension in 1951. Lethbridge had insisted on not collecting it during the First World War as a patriotic gesture, but had not given up his rights to it. A search turned up his original pension papers.

Lethbridge spent a number of years in Elbow Park. The family lived at 3237 7th Street in 1914, 3606 Elbow Drive from 1915 to 1918, 928 Sifton from 1919 to 1921, and 2912 Elbow Drive from 1922 to 1923.(516)

Leyden, David M.

David Leyden and his wife Beatrice established a hardware store and funeral parlor in 1910 in Granum, Alberta, southeast of Calgary.(517) In 1930 they decided to relocate to Calgary, where Leyden opened a funeral parlour with partner E.C. Bruce. Located on the corner of 2nd Street and 18th Avenue SW, the business became one of Calgary's leading funeral homes and is still

operating in a modern building at the same location. In addition to running one of the largest funeral homes in Calgary, Leyden was the president of the Alberta Funeral Director's and Embalmer's Association in 1945 and 1946. During his tenure the association began a special annual school of embalming to coincide with its convention. Leyden and his wife moved into 3019 Elbow Drive in 1940, living there until 1947.(518) After David Leyden's death in 1946, his sons Jack and Bruce managed the business until 1957, when they sold it to Alexander Luft and George Wood. The Leyden name still graces the firm.

Lougheed, Clarence

Although Senator Sir James Lougheed had been Calgary's leading citizen and a figure of national importance, after his death his family was plagued by misfortune. Clarence Lougheed was the Senator's oldest son. Born in Calgary in 1885, he followed his father into the legal profession and read law in the offices of Lougheed and Bennett with R.B. Bennett.(519) In 1908 he was admitted to the bar and joined the family firm, and was made a director of Lougheed and Taylor when the financial brokerage firm was set up in 1911. Clarence joined the military during World War One, and was sent overseas with the Canadian Army Service Corp, spending two years in France and returning to Calgary with the rank of major.

He did not return to law after the war, instead furthering his business interests. In 1925 he became vice-president of Lougheed and Taylor and was a prominent member of the Calgary Board of Trade. After his father's death late in 1925, Clarence and his brothers Edgar, Norman and Douglas became executors of Senator Lougheed's estate, which went into probate. The property holdings of the estate alone made this a full time job. Aside from business, Clarence continued the family tradition of community work. He was a founder and first president of the Calgary Gyro Club, a community service group of businessmen, and in 1926 was elected president of Gyro International after serving as vice president. Lougheed also belonged to many other Calgary organisations such as the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old timers' Association, the Alberta Military Institute, the Canadian Club, and the Calgary Auto Club. He was a member of several fraternal groups.

The Depression created great complications for the Lougheeds, as it severly impacted their income from the Senator's estate and created financial problems for many members of the family.(520) This may have had a role in Clarence's sudden death in 1933, from a heart attack. He was only 48 years old. Clarence was married to Jessie Cameron, but they had no children. The couple had been living at 925 Riverdale Avenue from 1930, and funeral services were held at Christ Church in Elbow Park.(521)

Lougheed, Edgar

The third son of Sir James Lougheed, Edgar was the father of Premier Peter Lougheed. Overshadowed by his illustrious father, Edgar later inherited the thankless task of managing the family fortune during the Depression. Born in 1893 in Calgary, he grew up as part of the most

prominent and priviledged family in the city.(522) He attended Western Canada College and then went to McGill University in Montreal. Like his elder brother Clarence, he enlisted with the Canadian Army Service Corps in World War One and spent most of the war in England, with a brief spell in France. Returning to Canada a captain, he entered the University of Alberta in 1919 and went from there to Dalhousie University to study law. In Halifax he met and married Edna Bauld, daugher of a Halifax food merchant, in 1924. The new couple settled down in Calgary in a small house near the family mansion of Beaulieu.

Just over a year after the couple's return to Calgary, Senator Lougheed died, and Edgar was appointed one of the executors of the estate, along with his brothers and the Royal Trust Company. The affairs of the estate, especially management of its real estate holdings, were complex enough that they took most of Edgar's attention and he did not pursue a career in law. Although Edgar was forced to sell the estate's valuable Royalite Oil shares to meet succession duties, until the thirties the estate returned enough money to provide a comfortable income to the extended Lougheed family. The Depression radically changed this situation. The income from the family's commercial real estate became severly reduced as many of their tenants went bankrupt. Edgar was compelled by his sense of honour to see that the shareholders of Lougheed and Taylor, the family brokerage firm, were given a full return on their investments as the company began experiencing difficulties. Edgar lost his brother Douglas to suicide in 1931 and his elder brother Clarence to a heart attack in 1933.

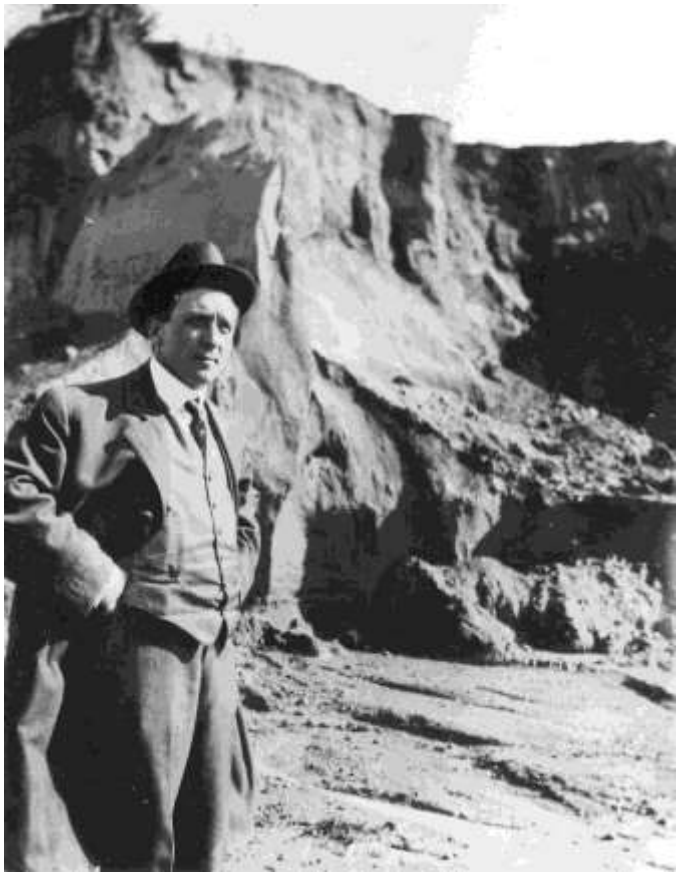
The family was reached a crisis in 1936 after the death of Lady Isabella Lougheed. The city of Calgary siezed the family home for non-payment of taxes, and Edgar became estate manager for the Royal Trust, which took over the Lougheed Estate. He developed an alchohol problem and his wife Edna suffered from bouts of depression.(523) By 1939, the family fortunes improved as the economy recovered. Edgar moved his family into 1218 Sifton Boulevard, and young Peter Lougheed was able to attend the Strathcona School for Boys on nearby Riverdale Avenue.(524) He remembered his years in Elbow Park as happy ones despite the family's difficulties.(525) After the war Edgar obtained title to the family properties and the Lougheeds moved to Mount Royal in 1944.(526) However, the stressful years of the thirties had taken a toll on his health, and he died in Seattle in 1951 at the age of 57.

Lowes, Frederick Charles Wilson

One of the most colourful millionaires Calgary has ever produced, the name of Freddy Lowes is inescapably intertwined with the history of Elbow Park. The neighbourhood was one of Lowes many real estate projects, planned as an exclusive residential suburb along with nearby Rideau and Roxborough.

Born in Brampton, Ontario, Fred Lowes was the oldest son of Truman Lowes, a horse dealer and sometime racehorse owner and trainer.(527) From high school he went straight into the insurance business with the Canada Life Assurance company. An accomplished salesman, Lowes rose quickly in the company and in 1902 he was sent to Calgary as sales manager for Alberta and Saskatchewan. After being promoted to inspector in 1904, Lowes decided to strike out on his

own. Correctly reading the growth potential of Calgary, he went into real estate and opened F.C.Lowes and Company in 1906. After riding out the recession in the ranching industry brought on by the winter of 1906-1907, Freddy's optimism was rewarded as Calgary began to grow at a phenomonal pace. Putting great effort into promoting Alberta real estate in the United States and overseas in England and Europe, F.C.Lowes and Co. became Calgary's leading real estate agency and Freddy Lowes a wealthy man. He dealt in real estate throughout the province and had offices in New York, London, Toronto and Montreal.



Fred C. Lowes, 1912 **GAI NA 2957-2**

In 1910 Lowes became a real estate developer as well as an broker, buying large parcels of land in Edmonton and Lethbridge as well as Calgary.(528) He surveyed them into lots and promoted them as new residential suburbs. Through intemediaries Lowes bought and surveyed most of Elbow Park in 1907, and began selling lots there in 1908. He soon went beyond simply surveying and selling and engaged a Seattle town planner to design an exclusive subdivision south of the Elbow River called Brittania, with building restrictions and landscaped lots. In 1912 Lowes used hydralic pumps to blast away parts of Mission hill for the Roxborough subdivision. Such projects captured the imagination of the local and national press, and Lowes made flamboyance an art form. Although his own house on the Elbow River at 3034 Elbow Drive was relatively modest, he owned several cars including a chaffuer driven Pierce Arrow Six, reputed to be the biggest and most powerful car in the city. A keen sportman, he promoted professional boxing matches and hockey, and was a horse owner and breeder of some note. Lowes' race horses, jumpers and

show horses were bought by equestrian enthusiasts across North America, including the Vanderbilt family of New York. Freddy was generous as well, and numerous stories abound of his donations to charities and individuals. His ceaseless boosterism of Calgary and unbounded optimism made him a beloved figure.

Lowes' faith in Calgary's future proved his ultimate undoing. By 1913 the real estate boom had crested in Calgary, and the value of land had been greatly inflated by the runaway speculation that Lowes himself did so much to encourage. As early as 1912, he had been advised by his own appraiser, **E.B. Nowers**, to start divesting himself of his landholdings.(529) Much of this land had been purchased with bank loans, and while Freddy was worth millions he also owed millions. The beginning of the First World War drastically affected new investment and ended the large scale immigration that had driven Calgary's boom. The value of real estate plummeted and by 1916 Lowes was bankrupt. He continued to live in reduced circumstances in Elbow Park and supported his family with real estate and oil investments after the war. He developed a problem with alchohol in the wake of the bankruptcy and started suffering from poor health, and in 1931 had to be admitted to the Ponoka Mental Hospital due to alchohol psychosis.(530) Released three months later, he was confined to his home and in 1938 had deteriorated to the point that he returned to Ponoka, where he died in 1950. The Lowes home remained an Elbow Park landmark until 1968.(531)

Lowes, Arthur T.

The younger brother of **Freddy Lowes**, Arthur T. Lowes came to Calgary in 1909.(532) He was an insurance agent, working for the Middleton and Tait Agency and later became an partner in the firm. Not as flamboyant as his brother Freddy, Arthur decided to remain in this relatively secure business. The younger Lowes was overseas serving in the Canadian Army when his brother suffered his financial collapse. He returned from the war as a Captain and decorated with a Military Cross. Arthur continued his career in insurance after the war and was the vice president of Marsh and McLellan Insurance when the company bought out Middleton and Tait. An avid sportsman, Lowes played hockey, lacrosse, badminton, curling and especially golf. He allegedly shot thirteen holes in one at Calgary Golf and Country Club and golfed right up to his death in 1963. Lowes also belonged to the Petroleum Club, the Glencoe Club and the Christian Science Church. In Elbow Park Lowes lived at 3824 5th Street from 1928 until his death.(533)

Luxton, G. N.

The Right Reverend G.N. Luxton was the second rector of Christ Church Anglican in Elbow Park, succeeding Reverend **C.W.E. Horne** in 1930.(534) Born in Mount Forest, Ontario, Luxton was ordained in 1924 after finishing university at Trinity College in Toronto. His first ministry was in Guelph, Ontario, and he was then transferred to Hamilton before coming to Calgary. Luxton's stint at Christ Church was quite short, lasting only three years. In that time he became well known for his radio sermons. From Calgary he returned east, and after a brief time as rector of St. Georges in St. Catharines, in 1934 he was made rector of a Toronto parish. He remained

there for ten years, until elected Dean of the Diocese of Huron, in London, Ontario, in 1944.

If Luxton's career was relatively undistinguished up to this point, there was a controversial side to his character that came out after his election as Bishop of Huron. As Bishop he urged Anglicans to vote against the showing of Sunday movies and the use of carols as store music. This suggests he was a hardline conservative, but he also advocated broadening divorce laws in Canada, opposed the stationing of nuclear warheads on Canadian soil, and after a 1966 visit, favoured the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Luxton came under fire from his fellow Bishops at the1968 Lambeth Synod in Great Britain for suggesting that bishops should no longer be called "lord" and spend more time among the people. Ecunemically minded, Luxton also advocated union with the United Church and was directly involved in reconciliation negotiations with the Roman Catholic Church. He had an audience with Pope Paul VI in 1963.

Luxton, like most of the rectors of Christ Church, lived right in Elbow Park. He and his family had a house at 3610 7th Street for the duration of his assignment to Christ Church.(535) After suffering a severe heart attack, Luxton died in 1970 at the age of 69.

MacDonell, Sir Archibald Cameron

Major General Sir Archibald MacDonell is little remembered, least of all the fact that he lived in Calgary for several years after his retirement in 1925. Yet he was one of the most important military figures Canada has produced, a war hero, one of the divisional commanders of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War One, knighted for his magnificent record during that conflict.

MacDonell was determined on a military career from a young age. Born in Windsor, Ontario, on October 6, 1864, he was the son of distinguished lawyer Samuel Smith MacDonnell, who was also Lieutenant Colonel of the Essex Battalion of the Canadian militia.(536) After attending the Trinity College School in Port Hope, MacDonell entered the Royal Military College at Kingston. He graduated with honours, fourth in his class, and distinguished himself as an athlete playing rugby and cricket. MacDonell was offered a commission in the British Army after graduation, but was not able to accept when his father went bankrupt: officer's commissions entailed considerable personal expenses in the days before World War One.(537) Instead he joined a new Canadian Army unit, the Canadian Mounted Infantry, as a lieutenant. In 1888 he was promoted to Adjutant and Quartermaster of the unit, but the following year decided to join the North West Mounted Police. He was a Mountie for almost twenty years, and was promoted to Superintendent in 1903.(538)

MacDonell began his career as a combat soldier while he was with the Mounted Police. At the outbreak of the Boer War he was allowed to join the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and after being severely wounded returned from South Africa with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and the Distinguished Service Order.(539) When the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles was formed in 1907, MacDonnell left the NWMP and joined the new regular army regiment as a major. The RCMR was renamed the Lord Strathcona's Horse in 1909, and MacDonell was stationed in

Calgary with part of the regiment. By the outbreak of war in 1914, he had been promoted again to Lieutenant Colonel and was commander of his regiment. Although he took them to Europe, MacDonell did not get a chance to lead the Strathconas into battle, as he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier and given command of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade. He immediately began establishing himself as one of Canada's great fighting soldiers, and despite his rank contrived to get close enough to action to be badly wounded in February of 1916.(540) Promoted to major-general and given command of the 1st Canadian Division in June of 1917, "Fighting Mac" contributed greatly to the reputation of the Canadians as crack troops. His decorations reflected this: mentioned in despatches many times, MacDonnell was made a Companion of Michael and George in 1916, the Companion of Bath in 1917, and finally a KCB in 1919, along with the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre with Palms from the government of France.

After the war MacDonell was asked to take over the Royal Military College. As an alumni, he was happy to do so and guided the institution through the difficult years after World War One. Despite the reluctance on the part of the government to spend money on the military, he had great plans for the college, which he saw as the foundation of Canada's armed forces.(541) He was able to raise academic standards and improve the curriculum, forging closer ties with nearby Queens University. He also improved the College's public image, both in Kingston and Canada. Attempts to expand the facility were less successful. Although MacDonell started a building program, and oversaw the addition of a new educational building and a new wing to the dormitories, he ran up against a shortage of funds and a parliament hostile to spending on the military. Other much needed building projects were shelved. Then in 1924, MacDonell had to deal with a major hazing scandal when the son of a personal friend, a Major Arnold of Regina, fled the college due to abuse by the senior classmen.(542) A board of inquiry at first found against the younger Arnold, but after strong protests from his father MacDonell investigated further and concluded that there were serious problems with the way the college left cadet discipline in the hands of the senior classmen. It compromised the reputation of the college, and although it did not seem to tarnish MacDonell himself, he resigned a year later and went into retirement.

After leaving the army he came back to Calgary for several years, living at 3026 Glencoe Road in Elbow Park from 1926 to 1928.(543) It is likely he had many friends in the city from his previous sojourn as commander of the Lord Strathcona's Horse. He apparently spent some time working for the Ranchmen's Club, although it is not clear in what capacity.(544) MacDonell later returned to Kingston, Ontario. Married in 1890 to Mary Maud Flora Campbell, he and his wife had five children, but a son and two daughters died as children, and their eldest son Ian was killed in World War One at the Somme. Only their daughter Caroline survived. MacDonnell himself died in 1941.

Macgregor, James A.

Lieutenant Colonel James Macgregor was born in Huntington, Quebec and graduated from McGill University in 1898.(545) He first came to Alberta in 1912 as inspector of schools for the Tofield district. During the First World War he was the chief musketry officer at the Sarcee

military camp. He was made school inspector for the Medicine Hat area after the war, and then went to High River before becoming chief inspector for Calgary in 1923. Macgregor moved into Elbow Park with his family in 1919, living at 3435 7th Street until 1921, and then again from 1926 to 1941.(546) He died in 1946, leaving his wife Jean, a son and three daughters.

MacKenzie, George A.

A relative unknown, George A. MacKenzie founded Great West Distributors Limited, which grew from a small oil distribution agency into the largest oil marketing company in western Canada.(547) MacKenzie was originally from Southhampton, Ontario. Trained as a heating engineer, he worked for a time at Souris, Manitoba before coming to Calgary in 1910. Mackenzie started the Western Foundry and Metal Company with Calgarians A.J. McWilliam and P.S. Woodhall. In 1922 he became involved in the oil business as the local agent for Texaco before establishing Great West in 1931. When he died in 1942, MacKenzie was still president and managing director of the company. He was 59. The Mackenzies lived at 3830 7th Street from 1914 to 19--, with George's widow staying on after his death. (548)

MacLaren, Archibald Henderson

Dr. A.H. Maclaren had a career with remarkable parallels to that of **Dr. G.R. Johnson,** a colleague and neighbour in Elbow Park. Born in Huntington, Quebec on July 20, 1876, he attended McGill University, where he earned a Bachelor's of Arts in 1898 and then his degree in medicine and surgery in 1902. Maclaren most likely would have been a classmate of Johnson.(549) That the two young doctors must have been acquainted is borne out by their subsequent careers. Maclaren spent a year interning at St. Luke's Hospital in Ottawa, and then followed Johnson to sea as a ship's doctor on the Dempster and later the Holt steamship lines. He visited the West Africa coast and then South America and India respectively with the two steamer lines. After three years he, like Johnson, worked as a surgeon to survey crews in Ontario and Quebec. Around 1908 he came to Calgary and became partners with Dr. H.G. MacKid, welcoming Dr. Johnson to the practice a year later.

After wartime service with the Army Medical Corps, Maclaren remained in practice with Mackid and later his son L.S. Mackid, specializing in surgery. The partnership became the divisional surgeons for the Canadian Pacific Railways in Calgary. Unlike Dr. Johnson, Maclaren was interested in sports and given to joining clubs. He was a charter member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, a member of the Calgary Hockey Club, the Alberta Fish and Game Association, as well as a charter member of the Alberta Military Institute and a member of the Ranchmen's Club, Calgary's most prestigious men's club. In 1911 Maclaren married Agnes Meyer, and they had one daughter. The Maclarens lived in Elbow Park at 3630 7A Street from 1915 to 1919.(550) Dr. Maclaren died in 1944.

Macleod, John Edward Annand

Veteran Calgary lawyer John Macleod materially contributed to the study of history as well as making it himself. The local history collection at the Calgary Public Library was established thanks to a generous endowment from Macleod, who loved history and contributed his own scholarship on the fur trade in western Canada.

Born in Sydney, Nova Scotia on March 31, 1878, Macleod attended Dalhousie University in Halifax, graduating in 1903.(551) After three years with Hugh Ross in Nova Scotia, who also came west and became a justice of the Alberta Supreme Court, Macleod tried his fortune first in Edmonton and then Didsbury. He joined hundreds of maritime lawyers who came to Alberta at the beginning of the century to take advantage of the boom on the prairies. Macleod himself thought that there were probably more lawyers in the province when he first came west than there were fifty years later.(552) After crossing swords in court with fellow maritimer and future Prime Minister R.B. Bennett, Macleod was invited to join the prestigious firm of Lougheed, Bennett and Company in Calgary. He relocated to the city in 1909 after two years in Didsbury.

J.E.A. Macleod, 1901 **GAI NA 4150-1**

Macleod remained with Bennett until 1911, when he and another lawyer in firm, Harold Allison, formed their own partnership. They eventually set up offices in the Hollinsworth Building, where Macleod remained for the rest of his career. He was an accomplished lawyer and was made a

King's counsel. Macleod practiced with a number of other leading lights, and later joked about sending six partners to the bench, including **William L.Walsh**, **Maitland McCarthy**, **Roy M. Edmanson**, and **William Egbert.** Another partner, known for his political career, was **A.L. Smith**. Along with his partner of twenty-eight years, K.S.Dixon, Macleod formed the firm of Macleod Dixon, one of Calgary's leading law firms, and part of his legacy. Macleod helped revive the Calgary Bar Association in 1911, and served as president in 1912.(553) He also sat as a bencher of the Law Society of Alberta, and was the president of that body in 1936-37. Macleod had some business interests as well, and was a charter member of the Calgary Stock Exchange, now the Alberta Stock Exchange.(554)

When he died in 1965, the local headlines proclaimed Macleod a historian first, a lawyer second. History was his great passion, and Macleod was a recognized authority on the fur trade in western Canada. He had two articles published in the Canadian Historical Review, a scholarly journal. Hugh Dempsey, editor of the Alberta Historical Review and respected historian, credited Macleod with creating widespread interest in the history of the west among Albertans, especially through historical societies.(555) Macleod was first president of the Calgary Historical Society and was a major force in its successor, the Historical Society of Alberta. Interested in education, Macleod served as chairman of the board for the St. Hilda's School for Girls, a private school in Calgary, and sat on the board of governors for the University of Alberta. Along with fellow Calgary lawyer Henry Patterson, Macleod led a revolt among the governors of the University against awarding an honourary degree for William Aberhart, the Social Credit premier of Alberta.(556) Although not politically active, Macleod's sympathies lay with the Conservative Party.

Macleod and his wife Flora moved into 3018 Glencoe Road around 1931.(557) Married in 1905, the couple had four children. Their son, Paul, died in 1933 from polio.(558) Flora herself died ony three years later. Two daughters, Margaret and Phoebe, married and moved to Edmonton and Vancouver respectively. Flora, namesake of her mother, became a librarian and a mainstay of the Calgary Public Library system. She also lived in Elbow Park, at 3214 8th Street. Her father moved out of the family home on Glencoe around 1954, taking up residence at the Moxam Apartments across from his favourite club, the Ranchmen's. He later moved in with Flora, dying there in 1965.(559)

Macleod, Flora Maclellan

Daughter of eminent Calgary lawyer and historian J.E.A. Macleod, Flora Macleod had her own influential career as a librarian. Ill health may have been the only thing that prevented her from succeeding William R. Castell as the Director of Calgary's Public Library. She was born in Calgary in 1913, and attended the University of Alberta, receiving a bachelor's and a master's degree in English. She then took a degree in Library Science at the University of Toronto.(560) Before returning to Calgary, Macleod worked in the reference library of the University of Western Ontario.(561) Back home in 1943, she went to work for the Calgary Public Library, at that time still headquartered in Central Park under the direction of Alexander Calhoun. Two years later, she went to Edmonton and took charge of the University of Alberta Extension Department Library. (562)

This position kept her in the provincial capital for eleven years. Flora later came back to Calgary and the Public Library, and filled a succession of important posts within the rapidly expanding system. She went from the head of the reference department, to the reference and technical library, to head of circulation and finally in 1966 was appointed Assistant Director. Her career at the public library was interupted by a year-long stint in 1961 as head reference and circulation librarian at the new University of Alberta at Calgary campus. Macleod returned to the public system partly because she enjoyed the personal contact with library patrons from all walks of life. Even as a senior administrator, she spent part of her time in the collections helping patrons find material and choose books.(563) Macleod believed in the mission of the public library. As she herself said "Libraries are democratic institutions. Here people come to read, browse or sit. No one pushes them around or tells them what they should or should not read. There is no discrimination; material is available to the rich and poor, the great and not so great, alike"(564)

Although Flora Macleod was never actually offered the position of Library Director, she was seen by many as a likely successor to Castell, who would have recommended her himself. Suffering from health problems, however, she decided to retire in 1970. She died four years later, age 61.(565) Flora lived in her home at 3214 8th Street up to her death in 1974.(566)

MacMillan, Robert Longworth

Rancher R.L. MacMillan originally came from the Maritimes. He was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and came to High River in 1902.(567) MacMillan started as a ranch hand on the Chair Ranch, which he later bought. He ran the spread until 1937, when he sold out to a Hutterite colony and moved to Calgary. This was not the end of his ranching career; with a partner named Thomas Farrell he bought the Sunshine Ranch near Hussar, Alberta, which they operated until 1949. In Calgary, MacMillan also became involved in other business ventures and was the president of the Foothills Steel Foundry up to his death in 1954. Officially, MacMillan retired around 1947.

The MacMillans lived at 625 Sifton Boulevard from 1941 to 1959.(568) In Calgary and High River both, R.L MacMillan was a prominent citizen, and belonged to the Ranchmen's Club and the exclusive Calgary golf and Country Club, as well as the Canadian Club and the Kiwanis Club. He had been a member of the High River Chamber of Commerce, the High River Masonic Lodge, and the High River Club. He and his wife Zoe had four daughters. Doris was married to lawyer **W.R. McLaws,** Florence to Supreme Court Justice **J.M. Cairns**, while a third daughter was married to J.R Irving, son of **F.L. Irving** and the founder of Foothills Steel Foundry.

McCaffery, Joseph P.

One of Calgary's early lawyers, Joseph P. McCaffery came to Calgary as child in 1902.(569) He was born to a Catholic family in Owen Sound, Ontario in 1896. After attending St. Mary's School for Boys, he went to Mount St. Louis College in Montreal and then Osgoode Hall in

Toronto. His university studies were interrupted by World War One, when he joined the University Battalion and was wounded in action overseas. Returning to Canada and university, McCaffery graduated with his law degree in 1918. Admitted to the Alberta bar in 1920, he established the firm of McCaffery and McCaffery. He belonged to the Alberta Law Society and the Canadian Bar Association, and along with these professional associations he belonged to the Canadian Club and was a charter member of the Glencoe Club. Elbow Park was the home of the McCaffery family for over three decades. They lived at 4025 5th Street from 1931 to 1965, although Joe passed away in August 1962.(570) His four sons Patrick, Michael, Dennis and Thomas all entered the legal profession. They continue the McCaffery name in Calgary legal circles. McCaffery and McCaffery became McCaffery Goss Mudry with Dennis lending his name to the partnership.

McCall, Captain Fred R.

World War I ace, barnstormer and bush pilot, Freddy McCall was like a character from an adventure novel. Today he is commemorated by the Calgary International Airport's official name, McCall Field. He lived for several years in Elbow Park, first at 3838 Elbow Drive in 1929, and then at 635 29th Avenue from 1930 to 1932. (571)

Fred McCall, wife Genieve and daughter, n.d. GAI NA 3511-23

Freddy McCall was born in Vernon, British Columbia, in 1895, and came to Calgary as a boy of ten.(572) His father worked for the city electrical system. He enlisted in 1916 and trained at the Sarcee military camp, and was a sergeant by the time his unit went overseas. In England he became enamoured with flying and requested a transfer to pilot training. He arrived in France on December 4th, 1917 as a flight officer. Joining 13 Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps, he began flying reconnaissance missions in clunky two seater observation planes. Amazingly, he not only survived his first encounter with the enemy but managed to shoot a fighter down. Continuing to fly artillery observation missions, he kept adding to his score, becoming an "ace" with six kills before he was transferred to the elite 41st fighter squadron. Now in better aircraft, he continued to add to his tally and survive in a branch of the service that took a terrible toll in lives. By August of 1918, the constant strain had told on his health and he was declared unfit for duty. He returned to Canada a hero, with 37 victories to his credit, a captain with the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Order and the Distinguished Service Order. The only decoration for bravery he missed was the Victoria Cross.

As a civilian pilot after the war McCall's legend only grew. He was an aviation pioneer in western Canada. His barnstorming was legendary, as were his crashes, including a landing on the carrousel at the Calgary Exhibition in 1919.(573) Behind the antics, however, McCall blazed the way for commercial aviation in Alberta. He founded the Calgary Flying Club, which operated a primitive airfield near the Banff Coach Road.(574) With his own plane he ran an air taxi before joining **Emil Sick** of Sicks Brewery in establishing Great Western Airways. Buying the first plane with an enclosed cabin in Alberta, the company ran a flying school, an air taxi and a freight service. McCall continued to add to his legend, on one occasion flying three hundred quarts of nitroglycerin into a farmer's field in Turner Valley to shoot a well. On another occasion, again loaded with volatile nitroglycerin, he landed at the Flying Club field after running out of fuel.

Like so many enterprises, the Depression killed Great Western Airways. His wings clipped, McCall became the manager of the royalty department of Calgary Brokers. In World War II he served again in the air force as an instructor. After the war, he returned to the brokerage company and died in 1949 at the relatively young age of 55.

McCarthy, Maitland Stewart

Maitland McCarthy was one of a long series of distinguished jurists who made their home in Elbow Park, and one of the most colourful. Son of an Ontario judge and nephew of Conservative Party lieutenant D'Alton McCarthy, he was born in Orangeville, Ontario on February 15th, 1872.(575) Unlike many of his compatriots, he received his bachelor of laws from Trinity University in Toronto rather than Osgoode Hall. Admitted to the Ontario bar in 1897, he was partner with John Addington of Stratford, Ontario, and the Honourable W. J. Hanna, provincial treasurer of Ontario. McCarthy married Eva Florence Watson, of a good Hamilton family, in 1900. He dabbled in politics and was nominated to run for the Ontario Legislature, although he decided to withdraw from the contest.

McCarthy really began his political career in Calgary, where he relocated in 1903. He established

a partnership with William L. Walsh, who became the fourth Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. This firm, Walsh and McCarthy, later became Clarke, McCarthy, Carson and Macleod and was the ancestor of the prominent Calgary firm of Macleod Dixon. Politics and not law occupied McCarthy soon after his move to Calgary. In 1904, he was elected as the Conservative Member of Parliament for Calgary. He was re-elected in 1908, and turned down the leadership of the provincial Conservative Party the following year. After two terms, he left office and was succeeded by R. B. Bennett as the member for Calgary. Although made King's Counsel in 1913, McCarthy did not return to his law practice, as he was appointed a justice of the Alberta Supreme Court the following year. He remained on the bench until 1926, when he retired due to ill health. As a jurist, he was known as generalist who offered judgements in a wide range of criminal and civil cases.(576)

His deteriorating health may have been brought on by his somewhat immodest lifestyle. "Luggy" was a well known wit and a popular speaker, and he liked a party.(577) Although a respected jurist, he also had a reputation as a drinker, and his circle included such other bon vivants as Bob Edwards, noted Calgary satirist and editor of the Calgary Eyeopener, and **Cappy Smart**, the town's fire chief. During one spring flood, when the Elbow River broke its banks and engulfed his house on 40th Avenue, the Justice retreated to the second floor with some supplies and decided to wait it out. He was joined by some neighbours, including **Freddy Lowes**, and soon a roaring party had commenced. Cappy Smart came along in a boat, supervising the evacuation of McCarthy's neighbours, but was enticed join to the party. Legend has it that they remained there for two days, sending a boat out for more liquor as required!(578) According to his granddaughter, Patricia Pryde, Eva McCarthy was never able to quite civilize the judge and his mischievous sense of humour. On the occasion of his daughter's confirmation at Christ Church, still a basement still awaiting completion, the Judge commented loudly on the state of "Canon Horne's root cellar"!(579)

The McCarthy family were early residents of Elbow Park, moving into a house at 409 40th Avenue on the banks of the Elbow River in 1912, where they remained until 1927.(580) Justice McCarthy passed away at the young age of 58, while on a trip Montreal.

McDaniel, Dorsey Dalton

Many ranchers retired to Calgary and Elbow Park was a favourite neighbourhood for successful cattleman. In his day, Dorsey McDaniel was one of biggest ranchers in Alberta, a cattle baron from Carstairs. He lived at 630 Elbow Drive from 1929 to 1932, and 3610 Elbow Drive from 1942 to 1956.(581)

Originally from Clinton, Iowa, McDaniel came to the Carstairs area in 1902 and purchased the Two Bar Ranch.(582) The Two Bar was one of the largest ranches in the area, and was the scene of the big annual roundups for all the area ranchers.(583) McDaniel built up a herd of over 10,000 cattle, and expanded into feedlots and other industries related to ranching, and had one of the best known brands in western Canada, the Wagon Ranch. McDaniel once shipped 2,500 steers out of Calgary to the Frye Packing Company of Seattle, which was for many years the

single largest shipment of cattle from the city. The Two Bar was not McDaniel's only spread: he also owned the High River Wheat and Cattle Company Ranch west of Cayley, Alberta. His operations were large enough that he was a rival of Patrick Burns and W.R. Hull, who were both close friends. One of the founders of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Alberta Livestock Association, McDaniel was a Conservative and a personal friend of R.B. Bennett. Dorsey McDaniel was credited with having an instrumental role in the passing of the mange laws through Parliament, which tried to control the skin disease in cattle.

After retiring in 1920, McDaniel moved to Calgary. He and his wife Daisy had three sons and two daughters. Their son Donald died in World War One serving with the Calgary Highlanders. A daughter married R."Harry" MacMillan of Devon, whose brother **R.L. MacMillan** was another rancher who retired to Elbow Park. McDaniel himself died in 1956. His son Roderick lived at 3610 Elbow Drive from 1958 onwards.

McDermid, Kenneth Butler

Pharmacist Kenneth McDermid came to Elbow Park in 1947, residing at 1135 Riverdale Avenue until 1952 and then at 340 40th Avenue until 1971.(584) His father Neil I. McDermid had come from London, Ontario, to Lacombe in 1906 and opened a drugstore, moving to Calgary four years later.(585) He established another pharmacy and served as an alderman. McDermid Drugs remained in the Norman Block on 8th Avenue until 1958. After Neil McDermid's death in 1942, the family business was taken over by Kenneth. He had been born in Calgary in 1914, and graduated from the University of Alberta with a degree in pharmacy, joining the family business.(586) Kenneth McDermid expanded the family's chain of four stores in Calgary, High River, Lacombe and Castor to twelve stores in Calgary, some of which had managing partners.(587) In 1967 he joined the Northwest Drug Company, a wholesaler, as the company pharmacist. Mcdermid sold off his interests in his twelve stores in the sixties, and retired in 1974. A public-spirited man, McDermid was given the A.H. Robbins award for outstanding community service in 1973. He had been active in the Kiwanis Club, the YMCA, and with Woods Christian Home, an orphanage.(588) Kenneth had an older brother, Neil Douglas, who became a lawyer and a justice of the Alberta Supreme Court, Appellate Division, in 1963.(589) Justice McDermid was predeceased by Kenneth in 1980.

McGillivray, Alexander Andrew

One of Alberta's great jurists, the career of Justice A.A. McGillivray was abruptly cut short by a heart attack in 1940 at the age of 56. Although he died comparatively young, McGillivray already had a record of achievement enviable to many colleagues.

Born in London, Ontario on February 11th, 1884, McGillivray was the son of a Presbyterian minister, Reverend Daniel McGillivray and his wife Isobel.(590) He attended Dalhousie University, which produced many of Calgary's early lawyers, including life long friend J. McKinley Cameron.(591) He came west to Alberta in 1907, and was one of the last barristers

admitted to the bar of the Northwest Territories before it was replaced by the bar of Alberta. After practicing in Stettler for two years, he moved to Calgary in 1910, where he established a partnership with Thomas M. Tweedie. McGillivray and Tweedie swiftly moved to forefront among Calgary firms. Tweedie himself was elevated to the Supreme court in 1921, while McGillivray was made a King's Counsel in 1919.(592)

Alexander A. McGillivray, ca. 1928 GAI NA 2982-2

After Tweedie's departure to the bench, McGillivray took on a brilliant young Jewish lawyer, **Samuel Helman,** as a new partner. They were involved in a number of landmark cases in Alberta, acting both as prosecutors for the crown and as defense counsel. McGillivray acted as prosecutor for the trial of Emil Picariello and Florence Lassandro, bootleggers who gunned down a Provincial Police officer in the Crowsnest Pass area in 1921. This case was particularly notorious as Lassandro was executed by hanging. He and Helman then acted as the defense in the Solloway-Mills stock fraud case. Although they lost, they were praised for a brilliant defense. Interestingly, in both these famous cases, the opposing counsel - once for the defence, then for the prosecution - was McGillivray's old friend McKinley Cameron.

Although he established a reputation in criminal law, McGillivray also handled important civil cases and did a great deal of corporate law as well. He was retained to draw up the contracts creating the Alberta Wheat Pool. With his wide range of legal experience and ability as a litigator

and legal scholar, McGillivray was a natural choice for the bench and was appointed to the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta in 1931. Although his career on the bench was relatively short, he quickly became known as a judge with a vast knowledge of the law and "seemed destined for a long distinguished career as an interpreter and maker of Canadian law."(593) One of his major accomplishments was the so-called McGillivray Report, the product of a 1938 Royal Commission of Inquiry on the Alberta oil industry. This report became the foundation of the Alberta Conservation Board, later known as the Energy and Resources Conservation Board, which has regulated oilfield activity in Alberta for decades and garnered a world wide reputation.

McGillivray also left his mark in public life. In 1911 he contested the seat for Red Deer in the federal election. After losing this race, he did not run again for the House of Commons but became an important figure in the Conservative Party. In 1925 he became leader of the provincial party and was elected as a Member of the Legislature for Calgary in 1926. Not surprisingly, he was considered a fine orator and debater both on the campaign trail and in the legislature. His only rival was the premier, John Brownlee, who was himself a prominent lawyer and friend.(594) In one speech McGillivray commented ironically on the similarity between himself and the United Farmers of Alberta premier, asking "Can it be said then that a farmer is any less a farmer, any less concerned with or any less apt to guard farming interests because he sits beside lawyer McGillivray instead of lawyer Brownlee?"(595)

McGillivray was himself something of a "red tory".(596) He favoured more immigration and even before the Great Depression advocated some form of government unemployment benefits, arguing that unemployment was a social problem, an intrinsic part of a capitalist economy, rather than due to laziness or any other lack of moral character. The Sterilization Act brought in by the United Farmers was attacked by McGillivray on the grounds that it violated the rights of citizens and was too autocratic, lacking any mechanism of appeal. He also attacked the government for its legislation governing negligence suits, arguing that it gave far too much protection to companies and corporations over workers. In other respects, however, McGillivray's platform would sound familiar to a modern Albertan Conservative or Reformer: lower taxes, less government spending, less regulation on business, and provincial rights.

One of the early residents of Elbow Park, McGillivray and his family lived at 3629 Elbow Drive from 1911 to 1959.(597) McGillivray's widow remained in their house for some time after his death in 1940. Their one son, William Alexander McGillivray, a law student at the time of his father's death, went on to become a judge and was appointed Chief Justice of Alberta in 1974.

McGuffin, Chester F.

Doctor Chester McGuffin was one of three physician brothers who practiced in Calgary. The McGuffins were from London, Ontario, where Chester was born in 1893.(598) He went from public school to the University of Western Ontario in London, graduated in 1904 and came to Calgary in 1906. McGuffin was joined by his younger brother, William H. McGuffin, in 1911. The two practiced together until 1918, when the younger McGuffin made radiology his specialty.

He had opened the Radium and X-Ray Institute in 1911, and became Calgary's preeminent specialist in the field and was chief radiologist for both the General and Holy Cross Hospitals.(599) William McGuffin was instrumental in organizing the Alberta Cancer Society. His brother Chester was also prominent in the Cancer Society. The elder McGuffin had gone overseas in World War One and returned a Lieutenant Colonel, awarded the Distinguished Service Order with bar. In 1921, he opened the McGuffin Clinic, specializing in physical medicine. Chester McGuffin's professional affiliations included the Canadian Medical Association, the Calgary Medical Society, and a Fellowship in the American College of Physical Medicine. In 1936, he was appointed the medical representative for the Workmen's Compensation Board for Southern Alberta. McGuffin lived in Elbow Park for many years, moving into 3212 7th (7A) Street shortly after the war in 1920 and living there until his death in 1968.(600) He was predeceased by William. The other McGuffin brother, Gordon, outlived them both. Chester had two children with his wife Mabel, Mary and William. The latter was killed in action in 1944, a highly decorated pilot with the Distinguished Flying Cross and Croix de Guerre to his credit.

McGuire, Arthur Hugh

Local businessman A.H. McGuire was well known in Calgary through his involvement with the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. Originally from St. John, New Brunswick, McGuire came to Calgary in 1913 and went to work as the district sales manager of the Canada Cement Company.(601) This major Canadian company, headquartered in Calgary, had been established by renowned industrialist Lord Beaverbrook. It initiated limestone mining and cement production in the Exshaw area, which continues to this day. Invited to join the board of the Exhibtion and Stampede, McGuire was vice president from 1941 to 1946 and then took the reins as president until 1948, when he stepped down due to ill health. He continued to work with Canada Cement until 1954, and died two years after retiring in 1956, at the age of 71. He was survived by his wife and two children. McGuire was also active in the Rotary club, and served as president, and was on the advisory board of the Holy Cross Hospital. A Roman Catholic, McGuire had three brothers in the priesthood. The McGuires lived on Elbow Drive at 614 from 1925 to 1952.(602)

McLaurin, Colin Campbell

Like a number of other prominent Calgary lawyers, Colin Campbell McLaurin was a school teacher before turning to law. The change of careers was a wise choice for McLaurin, as he became Chief Justice of the Alberta Supreme Court.

McLaurin was born in Sarnia, Ontario on September 1st, 1893.(603) His father was the Revered Dr. C. C. McLaurin, a Baptist minister and missionary. The family came to Calgary in 1907. McLaurin remembered being put to work by his parents at a young age, delivering papers during the school term and as a contractor's helper in the summer.(604) After high school he attended the Calgary Normal School and trained as a teacher. The future justice was a talented athlete played hockey, rugby and football. With the Calgary YMCA team, he played against other clubs

such as the Edmonton Eskimos, which later became professional teams. He started teaching in Medicine Hat in 1913 and became a school principal. In 1918 he enlisted in the Royal Air Force and went overseas.

Returning to Alberta, McLaurin decided that teaching was not enough and entered the University of Alberta to study law. Receiving his degree in 1922, he articled with H.P.O. Savary and joined the bar the same year. McLaurin practiced with Savary and his parner Louis Fenerty, becoming a partner in Savary, Fenerty, Fenerty and McLaurin. After Savary's death in 1927, the firm became Fenerty, McLaurin and Company. Specializing in corporate and insurance law, McLaurin built a reputation as an excellent trial lawyer. He took a stab at politics, running against R.B.Bennett as a Liberal in the 1930 federal election. Bennett won and went on to be Prime Minister. McLaurin was more successful at law and was made a King's Counsel in 1935. One of his accomplishments while a barrister was helping establish a lawyer's assurance fund, protecting clients from fraud by their lawyers.(605) A bencher of the Law Society from 1938 to 1942, he was the vice president of the Canadian Bar Association and an honourary member of the American Bar Association.

In 1942 McLaurin was elevated to the bench as a Supreme Court Justice, trial division. As a judge, he was known for quick, concise judgements.(606) He was not well disposed towards juries, seeing them as responsible for the endless litigation in the American justice system and the huge awards in American civil cases.(607) McLaurin's major contribution to the law was as a member of the Royal Commission on Coal from 1944 to 1946 and the Royal Commission on Diesels in 1957. Although he did not write many published opinions, MacLaurin's ability was recognized by his appointment as Chief Justice of the trial division in 1952. As chief, he was an imposing presence, dominating the courtroom.(608) He retired from the bench in 1968, joining the firm of Howard, Moore, Dixon, Mackie and Forsyth.

Retirement gave McLaurin more time to spend on his community work. While still a judge, he had established the Bow River Beautification Association, which was responsible for Prince's Island Park and the beginning of the Bow River parks and pathway system. In 1972 McLaurin was made the first chairman of the Alberta Press Council, a watchdog agency promoting accuracy in journalism and monitoring abuse of the press by government. He was appointed the first Chancellor of the new University of Calgary in 1966, a position he greatly enjoyed and held until 1970. Unlike many of his generation, McLaurin did not find the youth revolution of the sixties worrisome.(609) He enjoyed his contact with students of the university, although he and his wife Jessie did not themselves have children. They traveled extensively, visiting almost every part of the world. Jessie died in 1970, but McLaurin did not pass away until 1981, leaving most of his estate to form the Colin McLaurin Foundation to assist the hearing impaired.

The McLaurins lived in Elbow Park at 701 Sifton Boulevard, backing onto the Elbow, from 1929 to 1981.(610) They were members of the Glencoe Club. McLaurin also belonged to the Petroleum Club, the Calgary Golf and Country Club and the Ranchmen's Club.

McLaws, William Randolph

A scion of the Mclaws family, William McLaws belonged to the second generation of lawyers by that name in Calgary.(611) His father, W.H. McLaws, had been a partner with Senator Sir James Lougheed and R. B. Bennett and was involved in the acrimonious breakup of the firm of Lougheed Bennett in the twenties. Born in Calgary in 1911, William McLaws attended Western Canada High School and the University of Alberta, graduating with a law degree in 1939. He only practiced briefly before joining the RCAF, where he was trained as a pilot and served in the Pacific theatre. Upon returning to Calgary in 1945, he returned to the law and worked with his brother, Donald, in the firm of McLaws and McLaws, which had been started by his father. He and his brother were both named Queen's Counsels, William receiving the honour in 1962. William McLaws died in 1964 at the age of 49, leaving his wife Doris and four daughters. The family had lived at 934 Riverdale Avenue from 1949 to 1952. (612)

McMahon, Francis Murray Patrick

The McMahon brothers, Frank and George, were two of the most famous oil barons Calgary has produced. They were an interesting study in contrasts: George was steady, quiet, self-effacing, and shunned the spotlight; while Frank was the very picture of the flamboyant oilman, described by author Peter Foster as a "hard drinking, two fisted entreprenuer", a corporate gambler who owned racehorses and backed Broadway plays, flying about North America in his personal jet brokering multimillion dollar deals.(613)

The story of Frank McMahon began in Moyie, British Columbia in 1902. His father, Frank Joseph McMahon, was a miner and hotelier and his mother Stella a music teacher.(614) Frank Sr. was also something of a drifter. Shortly after his third son, John, was born in 1905, he abandoned his family to go prospecting in California and was in San Francisco during the 1906 earthquake. He eventually ended up in Barkerville, British Columbia, running a candy store.(615) After the local mine closed in 1907, Stella took her family to Kimberly, where she raised her three sons. They were able to go to university in Spokane, at Gonzaga, where Frank became good friends with fellow student Bing Crosby. While George and John applied themselves and graduated with degrees in business administration, Frank dropped out in his third year. Going to California, he worked for Standard Oil for several years before setting up as a hard rock drilling contractor in 1927.(616)

The Depression forced McMahon to put his equipment into mothballs as business dried up. He became interested in the potential of natural gas in British Columbia, and spent a great deal of time and money trying to exploit gas seeps in the Fraser Valley. While this venture was not successful, it inspired a vision in McMahon of supplying the Pacific Northwest market with natural gas. With the support and backing of his stepfather, McMahon turned to wildcat drilling, and formed a company, Columbia Oils, to drill in the Flathead region of British Columbia and Montana. He became a good friend with **Dr. George Hume**, who was conducting oil and gas surveys for the Geological Survey of Canada and very interested in McMahon's plans. Hume proved valuable ally. George McMahon left investment banking in Vancouver and joined his brother at Columbia, alternating between trying to find investors and working out at the drill sites with Frank. McMahon's Flathead play never found oil in expoitable amounts.

When the Turner Valley Royalties gusher of 1936 proved that Alberta had large reservoirs of crude oil, McMahon muscled his way into the action. He managed to find land owned by a retired CPR worker near the Royalties well that had not yet been leased for drilling. George collected on an old debt, and with $100 in hand, Frank convinced the landowner to give him rights to the lease with the promise of a $20,000 buyout.(617) Incorporating a new company, West Turner Petroleums, McMahon raised enough money to buy the lease, although it took him eight months to get enough money to start drilling. In the end, he needed the assistance of Royalite Oil, a subsidiary of Imperial, to finish the well. It was worth the effort. On April 1st, 1938, McMahon brought in a gusher and was able to drill two other producing wells on his 80-acre lease. West Turner became Pacific Petroleum when McMahon merged it with another lease holding company. This was the beginning of his oil and gas empire.

Frank M. McMahon, ca. 1955 GAI NA 3185-3

Despite this promising start, things went slow for McMahon over the next few years. He and his brother formed a number of small companies to pick up and exploit leases, but did not find more oil. Frank McMahon left Pacific Petroleums, which he did not control outright, after disagreements with his primary shareholders over the direction of the company.(618) Not the least of the arguments concerned exploring for natural gas in northeastern BC, where McMahon had a hunch he would find reserves large enough to fulfill his dream of supplying markets on the West Coast. McMahon might have remained a minor player in the oil and gas game, but in 1948

one of his companies brought in Atlantic Number 3, one of the most spectacular wild wells in Alberta history. After the Leduc discovery in 1947, McMahon had been able to find a 160-acre parcel of land to lease nearby, after convincing a very reluctant landowner the drilling would not disturb his farm.(619) A hollow promise: the third well went totally out of control, as McMahon had hit an incredibly rich reservoir. It took months to get the well under control and the surrounding area became a lake of oil. Most of the spill proved recoverable and the million-dollar profit and fabulous publicity McMahon reaped allowed him to start thinking big.

After rejoining Pacific as chief executive officer with a bigger personal stake and a more amenable board, McMahon started his search for British Columbia gas in earnest. He found sufficient reserves to start planning a pipeline to carry it to Vancouver and points south and formed Westcoast Transmission. McMahon also ran up against the complex and volatile politics surrounding the sale of natural gas in the 1950s.(620) Both the Albertan and Canadian government insisted the oil and gas industry would have to prove up sufficient gas reserves for domestic consumption before they would allow sales to the United States. The Americans were unwilling to allow the import of Canadian gas for strategic reasons: they did not want to be dependent on foreign supplies. There were also American competitors, who wanted to ship gas from Texas and the Midwest to the same markets coveted by McMahon. Aided by a sympathetic Liberal government, McMahon received Canadian permission quickly. The Americans proved another matter.

In his inimitable style, McMahon began financing and building his pipeline even before he had final approval from the United States.(621) Then the United States Federal Power Commission awarded access to the Pacific Northwest to Ray C. Fish and the Pacific Northwest Pipeline Company, McMahon's main competitor. Although shocked by the rejection, McMahon soon rallied and with the support of Philips Petroleum and his superior supply of natural gas, he was able to make a compromise with Fish and get FPC approval for exporting gas. Relying entirely on private financing, McMahon and Westcoast built in 1956 what was the largest pipeline project in the world, from Taylor, British Columbia to the US border, and a refining plant in northern BC to process the gas for the line. It went through difficult and rugged country, forested and mountainous and the pipeline was a technological marvel of the era.(622) It made Westcoast Transmission a great success and McMahon a very wealthy man. By the late 1960s his holdings in Pacific Petroleum alone were worth over $20 million and this was only one part of his business interests. He was invited to sit on the board of the Royal Bank; other rewards included membership in the exclusive Mount Royal Club of Montreal and a hunting club on the island of Ruaux, Quebec. McMahon was one of seven members, three of the others being Edgar Bronfman, Paul Desmarais and Albertan Fred Mannix.(623)

Frank McMahon joined the world of wealthy jet setters, maintaining homes in Vancouver, Palm Beach and New York. He bred racehorses with fellow oilman Max Bell and old school friend Bing Crosby, including Meadow Court, winner of the Irish Derby. Another McMahon horse won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes. One of McMahon's New York friends got him involved in backing Broadway Plays, including the smash hits *Pyjama Game* and *Damn Yankees.*(624) McMahon left Calgary by the late fifties, preferring to be in Vancouver at Westcoast's corporate headquarters. He did not forget the city where he made his fortune and

with his brother George put up $300,000 towards the building of a new football stadium for the Calgary Stampeders. It was appropriately named McMahon stadium. Frank McMahon eventually retired to the Bahamas, where he died in 1986.(625)

Both Frank and George McMahon lived in Elbow Park. Frank lived at 635 Sifton Boulevard from 1942 through 1945, which became the residence of **John Southam** immediately after him.(626) McMahon's mother also lived in Elbow Park for a time. Married and widowed a second time, Stella Thompson moved into 521 38th Avenue in 1954 and lived there until 1964, moving to Mount Royal.(627) In a bizarre and tragic postscript, she was murdered that year, beaten to death by her own housekeeper.(628)

McMahon, George

The younger brother of Frank McMahon, George had a rather different public persona. While the elder McMahon was a risk taker, tough-minded and the very stereotype of the flamboyant oilman, George McMahon was quiet, steady and much more private. Which is not to say that he was unknown to the public; his nickname was "Mr. Football".(629) An ardent Stampeder fan, George became a director of the club in 1956 and president in 1960, and with his brother put up $300,000 for McMahon Stadium, built in only three months. He came by his love of football in his youth, playing quarterback and half back at Whitworth College and Gonzaga University, both in Spokane, Washington.(630)

Like Frank, George was born in Moyie, British Columbia in 1904 to a miner and music teacher.(631) His father Frank left home when his boys were quite young, wandering to San Francisco before eventually settling in Barkerville. Stella McMahon moved the family to Kimberly, British Columbia. She was able to send her three boys to college in Spokane. While Frank dropped out to become a wildcat driller, George and John both finished their degrees in business and went to Vancouver to work as investment brokers.(632) George took an interest in his brother's drilling schemes, first helping him find financing and later leaving Vancouver to join him in the Flathead Valley, site of Frank's first exploration efforts. He became his brother's right hand man, coming to Calgary with him in the thirties to drill in Turner Valley. After two years of dry wells, the brothers collected on a $100 debt and were able to get an option on drilling rights near the Turner Valley Royalties well of Bob Brown. Borrowing $20,000, the McMahons brought in their own gusher, which launched their career as oil barons.(633)

With Frank, George McMahon founded Pacific Petroleums and remained with the company even when Frank later resigned as president.(634) He continued to work with Frank in the numerous small companies the latter established for wildcat drilling. After some more lean years, in 1948 fortune again smiled upon the McMahons. They were drilling near Leduc when their third well, Atlantic No.3, blew wild and eventually caught fire. Most of the oil from the blowout proved recoverable and the incident was a public relations bonanza, as well as making the McMahons an enormous sum of money. Frank McMahon took control of Pacific again as president with George as his vice president. The two brothers went on to establish Westcoast Transmission, realizing Frank's dream of shipping natural gas from northern British Columbia and Alberta to the west

coast of Canada and the United States. The pipeline built to Vancouver from the Peace River area of British Columbia was an engineering marvel, an unprecedented achievement. The elder McMahon relocated to Vancouver and Westcoast's corporate headquarters in the late fifties, while George remained behind in Calgary. He did not pursue the jet set lifestyle of his brother, but opted for a quieter life on his ranch Moyie Farms, just outside the city limits.(635)

Along with the Stampeders, George McMahon was a director for the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. He was a director for the Community Chest, a service group for businessmen. McMahon also took an interest in the militia, and was the honourary Lieutenant Colonel of the South Alberta Light Horse before being appointed honourary Colonel of the King's Own Calgary Regiment.(636) He remained president of the Stampeder football club until 1967, when his health began to fail. On doctor's advice McMahon, his wife and youngest daughter Kay moved to the Bahamas.(637) The McMahons spent most of their summers in Calgary. George died in the General Hospital in 1978, at the age of 74.

George McMahon and his family lived from 1946 to 1958 at 3634 Elbow Drive, on the banks of the Elbow River.(638)

McNally, Edward

His name is instantly recognizable to Calgarians as the master of Big Rock Brewery. Ed McNally had several careers before he established his well-known company. For several years in the late fifties, McNally lived in Elbow Park at 3807 7th Street.(639)

A native Albertan, McNally was born in Lethbridge, the son of a local doctor.(640) He attended the University of British Columbia Law School and articled in Calgary in 1952. After a year at the University of Western Ontario studying business, he joined the legal department of Gulf Oil. In 1956 he moved to Pacific Petroleum, the company of **Frank** and **George McMahon**, but after four years he decided to establish his own law firm. His success as a lawyer allowed him to begin a new career as a rancher and farmer. In 1975 he bought a ranch near Okotoks and started importing exotic European purebred cattle, such as Simmenthals and Limousins. McNally did well in this esoteric niche and also bought 1600 acres near High River where he grew wheat and barley. By 1980 he had for the most part given up practicing law and spent most of his time on the ranch.

As a director for the Western Barley Growers Association, McNally knew that Alberta had some of the finest barley in the world, and credits this with his decision to start a brewery in 1984. He was told by friends that it was crazy idea, but McNally, unimpressed with the domestic beer available in the early eighties, felt there was a market for good specialty beers. Big Rock Brewery, named for the landmark glacial erratic near Okotoks and the McNally ranch, became the local vanguard for a new trend in beer which soon swept North America, the so-called "micro breweries". Hiring Bernd Peiper, a Zurich brew master, McNally produced a line of interesting, flavourful unpastuerized beers that quickly found a local market. The brewery has proved wildly successful, inspiring many imitators. McNally has shared his good fortune, and is well known for

his innovative support for arts groups in Calgary such as Alberta Theatre Project and Theatre Calgary.(641) Although McNally and his wife Linda left Elbow Park by 1961 and now reside on their ranch, they remain active members in the social and business life of Calgary.

Major, William Paul

The graceful spires of Christ Church are a legacy of architect William Paul Major. Although the modern church is much larger than Major's original design, the gothic influenced brick building he designed remains part of the whole. Major was born in Somerset, England in 1881.(642) At the age of 18, he entered an architect's office in Somerset, Samson and Coltam, as an apprentice. He later went to Bristol to work with Frank W. Wills and was admitted to the Royal Institute of British Architects. Like many architects and builders, the amazing economic boom on the prairie brought Major out to Alberta in 1910. Settling in Calgary with his wife, Marion Jesse Walton, Major joined the Alberta Association of Architects on January 30, 1911, and immediately started practicing. It is likely that Major came to Calgary with an established reputation; he was also elected president of the AAA in 1911.

Major soon joined with pioneer architect George Macdonald Lang and the two worked together until 1918. He also became architect of the Dominion Irrigation office in 1915, then the Dominion architect for the Eastern Irrigation District. In 1919 Major went into partnership with an architect by the name of Mitchell for the Eastern Irrigation District. The next year he joined Robert Stacey-Judd and worked with him for several years. Stacey-Judd was an American architect who returned to the United States in 1923 and later achieved some prominence for his Mayan influenced designs. Over the space of his career, Major was a leading Calgary architect, and is credited with the Ogden Hotel, St. John's Church, the Empire Hotel, and Government House in Banff. He was also responsible for a number of houses in Elbow Park along 34th Avenue, including his own craftsman bungalow at 611 34th Avenue, built in 1913.

Outside of architecture, Major was sports minded and a cricket and football player, as well as a member of the Alpine Club of Canada. He and his wife were active in the Christ Church congregation. They lived in Elbow Park from 1913 to 1920.(643) Major was listed as an architect until 1923, after which he apparently left Calgary. The severe recession after World War One very likely persuaded him to move his practice elsewhere.

Manning, F. Clarence

Born in Revelstoke, British Columbia, in 1902, the son of lumber baron Frederick Manning originally intended to become a dentist.(644) In the end he followed his father into the lumber business, and became not only a leading Calgary businessman but a major public figure in the city.

Manning came to Calgary in 1909 at the age of seven. After attending a series of schools in the city, he went to the University of Alberta. The summer before he went to college, Manning had his first job in the lumber industry in Camrose. He put himself through university with other

summer mill jobs, breaking his leg one time in Blairmore, and wrote for the *Cranbrook Courier* while working in Wasa in 1923. At university "Clar" belonged to the University Dramatic Association, acting as a stagehand. An avid hockey player from childhood, he played for the university and managed the men's and women's senior teams. Although he went to university to study dentistry, Manning opted for an arts degree instead and graduated in 1923. He went to work for his father's new lumber company, Manning-Egleston, soon afterwards.

Through the thirties Manning continued to work with the company. In 1931 he became a director of the Calgary Stampede and Exhibition on the parade committee. A member of the Calgary Highlanders, he enlisted in the RCAF when World War Two began. He was made commanding officer of the construction unit that built Currie Airfield in Cagary and then worked on the Northwest Staging Route, a series of airfields from Alberta to Alaska used by the Allies to fly aircraft to the Russians. After the war, Manning became president of Manning-Egleston upon the death of his father. He led an increasingly public life, serving as an alderman for the City of Calgary, and president of the Calgary Chamber of Commerce and the Ranchmen's Club. In 1954 Manning became vice-president of the Stampede Board, and then in 1957 the president. After his appointment, he joked that the closest thing he had to a ranch was a vacation cabin on the Ghost River. In 1961 Manning was appointed to the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta, and in 1966 he became chairman of the Governors of the new University of Calgary.(645) He retired from the board in 1967.

Manning built a house in Elbow Park in 1930 at 303 37th Avenue.(646) He and his wife Mary lived there until 1982. They later moved to Victoria. The home remains in the Manning family.

Messenger, Clarence E.

Although himself a flamboyant character, Doctor of Chiropractic Clarence E. Messenger was instrumental in winning official recognition for chiropractic medicine in Alberta and establishing it as a professional occupation. An American, Messenger was one of the first chiropractors to be licensed by the province in 1923.(647) He worked hard to improve the image of chiropractic and professionalize its practitioners. A charter member of the Alberta Chiropractic Association, he served as the organization secretary-treasurer for three years and then president in 1923 and 1924. As president, he helped establish the province's Chiropractic Medicine Act in 1923 to regulate chiropractors, and the ACA also tried to establish professional guidelines, set a fee structure for chiropractors, and end the outrageous advertising practices of many chiropractors. Often promising cures for all manner of ailments, these advertisements fuelled public perceptions of chiropractors as quacks. The ACA had to discipline Dr. Messenger's own brother, H.F. Messenger of Edmonton, for his advertising in 1932.(648) Clarence himself was fond of a lurid cartoon drawn by Bob Forrester, cartoonist for Bob Edward's Calgary Eyeopener, who was a patient. It showed a huge chiropractor manipulating a screaming patient, with a line of healthy patients leaving his office. He even used the cartoon for his advertising!

Clarence Messenger cut a colorful figure on the streets of Elbow Park, a dapper gentleman with a van dyke beard and a bright red Stutz Bearcat car. His house at 502 Sifton Boulevard was built

for him in 1932, in an unusual Spanish adobe style. He was well known in Elbow Park for the huge Halloween party that he would have every year for the community's children. Messenger lived at the house until his death in 1955, but his widow remained there until 1968.(649)

Millican, William J.

One of many prominent pioneer lawyers who lived in Elbow Park, William Millican came to Calgary in 1905 after practicing law in Ontario for nearly seventeen years. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister, born in Belwood, Ontario in 1861.(650) After public school in Belwood and grammar school in Galt, Ontario, Millican went to the University of Toronto and studied law at Osgoode Hall. Although he articled in Guelph after finishing his law degree, Millican did not go to the bar immediately. He worked for two law firms in Hamilton, and was then chief clerk for Bain, Laidlaw, Kappelle, Bicknell in Toronto before finally being called to the bar in 1888. Millican chose to practice in Galt, first with G.W.H. Ball and then with his brother, Albert E. Millican. In 1893 he married Mary Emily Bingham, the daughter of a Hamilton doctor. They had three children, George William Harold, James Albert Henry and Anna, who died in 1928.

The Millican family came west to Alberta in 1903.(651) After spending a year in Fort MacLeod, Millican established himself in Calgary in 1905. William was followed out west by Albert, and the two brothers built Millican & Millican into a leading Calgary firm, specializing in corporate and civil law. After living for several years in the Mission area, William built a lovely mansion in Elbow Park at 3015 Glencoe Road, where the family lived from 1915 to 1924.(652) His son Harold later joined in the family firm. Harold was a well-known alumnus of Western Canada College, a private school which preceded Western Canada High School. He earned a Military Cross at the Battle of Vimy Ridge with the 52nd Battalion in 1917. Harold and his brother carried on the family name in Calgary legal circles, establishing a prominent firm that later became Cook Snowdon. The elder Millican died in 1931, at the age of seventy. His funeral was attended by Prime Minister R.B. Bennett and Chief Justice of Alberta W.C. Simmons, and the pallbearers included Justice **A.A. McGillivray**.(653)

Moffat, David S.

David S. Moffat served two terms as a Calgary alderman, elected in 1942 and 1944.(654) The City of Calgary was also his employer, as he was the City Solicitor from 1909 to 1913 and then again from 1944 to 1950, during two periods of rapid expansion for the city.

Moffat was born in Inverness, Quebec, in 1869 and went to McGill University in Montreal, where he was a gold medalist in English and history. Like many of his educated contemporaries, he taught school for three years and then returned to university to study law. After practicing in Montreal, he came to Calgary in 1907 by way of Arizona. This move was dictated for reasons of health: dry and sunny climates such as Calgary were considered beneficial for a number of ailments by doctors of the time. He began his career in Alberta with John S. Hall, also from Montreal, who was acting as city solicitor.(655) Through Hall he became involved in legal work

for the city. When Hall died in 1909, Moffat was chosen by the city council as the new solicitor. At the time, it was not a full time job, and Moffat continued in private practice. The solicitor attended council meetings to give legal advice, and drew up city by-laws. Moffat had to attend to a number of important issues as the city rapidly expanded in its first great boom. He oversaw the legal aspects of establishing the new street railway system, the development of a road and sewer infrastructure and the annexation of the areas north of the Bow River. Moffat was also embroiled in the controversy over the building of the new City Hall, which had gone massively over budget and took two years longer than projected to finish. Much of his work involved the bond issues by which the city financed these projects.

After leaving the city in 1913, Moffat returned to his law practice. He worked with various partners including **Jack Moyer**, one of the founders of Home Oil, and was made a King's Counsel. In the twenties he became interested in municipal politics, running for the school board in 1926. He took a great interest in his own neighbourhood of Elbow Park. In 1925 he was president of the Elbow Park Ratepayers' Association, the forerunner of today's Resident's Association. In this capacity he campaigned successfully for a bylaw to erect the Elbow Park Elementary School. A decade later, in 1940, he ran for city council and was elected alderman.

During his second term as an alderman the city asked him again to be solicitor. He had been succeeded in 1913 by Clinton Ford, who later became Chief Justice of Alberta, and then Leonard Brockington, who became famous as wartime advisor to Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Brockington's successor, Thomas Collinge, held the post until his sudden death in 1944. Moffat was asked to take the post temporarily until a replacement could be found. Although he was over seventy and the office had become a demanding full time job, Moffat stayed for six years. Once again, he oversaw the legal affairs of the city as it entered another period of rapid growth. Finally retiring in 1950 at the age of 81, he remained a consultant to the city.(656)

Moffat and his wife Florence lived in East Elbow Park for a great many years, residing at 313 38th Avenue from 1920 to 1951.(657) They had two daughters, Margaret and Ruth, and a son, John, who was killed in action while with the Calgary Highlanders. Aside from his interest in his community, Moffat served as president of the august Calgary Golf and Country Club and belonged to the Perfection Lodge. Florence predeceased him in 1955, while Moffat himself died in 1957 at the age of 88.

Montgomerie-Bell, John and Jean

The Montgomerie-Bells were members of Calgary's early aristocracy. John was a Scotsman, born in Edinburgh on June 18, 1879, son of a leading barrister.(658) His wife Jean was the youngest daughter of Colonel James F. Macleod, and thus related to number of other prominent Calgary families, including the Crosses, the Pinkhams, and the Jephsons. John followed his father's example and studied law at Edinburgh University. Like many ambitious young men of his generation, he decided in 1904 to immigrate to North America. He first settled in the Pacific Northwest in the present state of Washington, starting an orchard near Yakima. Two years later, he came to Calgary briefly before returning to Scotland for five years, where he began practicing

as a lawyer. The foothills of Alberta had claimed him, however, and he returned to Calgary in 1912, joining the firm of Lougheed Bennett. Only two years later, he enlisted in the 50th Battalion and went overseas. In the year before the war, he had met and married Jean Macleod.

Jean Montgomerie-Bell, ca. 1910s **GAI NA 2536-15**

Jean's father Colonel Macleod had named Calgary while commissioner of the NWMP in 1876. He had also established Fort Macleod and been a chief negotiator for Treaty Number Seven with the Stony, Sarcee and Blackfoot nations. After his retirement from the force, he was a stipendiary magistrate for the Northwest Territories, with his seat in Fort Macleod. Upon the creation of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories in 1887, Macleod became one of the five judges and moved to Calgary in 1894. Although Macleod himself died a poor man, he had been considered one of the Territories' leading citizens. Through his marriage to Mary Drever of Winnipeg, he was connected to a number of prominent Calgary families. Jean's aunt Christina had married John Pascoe Jeremy Jephson, one of the first lawyers to practice in the city, while her aunt Jean was the wife of William Cyprian Pinkham, the first Anglican Bishop of Calgary. Her sister Nell married A.E. Cross, one of the "Big Four" who bankrolled the first Calgary Stampede. Born in Pincher Creek in 1886, Jean herself was a child of the west. A beautiful debutante whose social life included balls, hunts and other society events, she had to work from a young age, and earned her living as a cashier and a stenographer before marrying John Montgomerie-Bell.(659)

John was wounded in 1918 and returned to Calgary, where he then spent two years working for the Soldiers Reestablishment Bureau. In 1921 he resumed his law career. In 1942 he was appointed assistant City Solicitor, replacing E.M. Braden who had enlisted with the RCAF. Aside from his law career, Montgomerie-Bell was a member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, and deeply involved with the Anglican church, serving on the vestry for Christ Church in Elbow Park and then as a vestryman for the ProCathedral of the Redeemer. Jean was active in the

church as a member of the Woman's Auxiliary. They had two daughters, Helen Rothnie and Roma Macleod. The family lived in Elbow Park for several decades, first at 1117 38th Avenue from 1914 to 1923, and then in East Elbow Park at 234 40th Avenue from 1924 to 1925, and 208 40th Avenue from 1926 to 1927.(660) Jean's mother, Mary Macleod, took up residence nearby for a short time in 1918.(661) John Montgomerie-Bell died on January 21st, 1946, while Jean lived for another 26 years, passing away at the end of January, 1972 at the age of 85.(662)

Motter, Francis Douglas

Through the Motter family Elbow Park produced one of Calgary's memorable artistic personalities. Francis Marion Motter was an American from Kirksville, Missouri, who came to western Canada on a tour in 1908 while a businessman in Chicago.(663) He purchased some farm land in Alberta, and returned in 1918 with his wife, Margarett, to become a farmer and rancher. Establishing himself as a successful agriculturalist and owner of the Bar OK Ranch, the senior Motter moved to Calgary in 1919 and lived in East Elbow Park at 225 38th Avenue. In 1929, he built a large attractive house at 240 38th Avenue, where he, his wife and their one child Francis Douglas lived.(664) Motter died in 1957 at the age of 80.

His son Francis Douglas, usually known as Doug, was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1913.(665) He attended public school in Calgary, and became a student of A.C. Leighton, the English painter who established the art program at the Provincial Institute of Technology, which later became Alberta College of Art. After some study with Leighton, he went to the University of Missouri, where he graduated with a bachelor's degree in Fine Art in 1935. Returning to Calgary, he worked for Eaton's for five years, and then took over the management of the family farms in 1940.(666) Presumably a gentleman farmer, he continued his painting and was very active in artistic and cultural circles in Calgary. Motter helped found the Allied Arts Council, which was housed in the Coste House in Mount Royal, and served as its second president. He later served as the chairman of the Calgary Allied Arts Foundation from 1972 to 1979, and the Provincial Director of the Canadian Crafts Council from 1977 to 1980.(667)
As a painter Motter worked mostly in water colours, moving from realism to more expressionistic and abstract styles.(668) In 1945 he took up weaving, which he developed to a high art, using natural dyes he created himself.(669) Motter eventually formed a custom hand weaving company in 1961, Douglas Motter and Associates. He did commissions for collectors across North America, and his work can be seen in the Alberta Legislative Assembly Building and at Petroleum Plaza in Edmonton. He was chosen to produce work at Canada's pavillion for the Brussells World Fair in 1958 and again for Expo in 1967.(670) Motter's watercolours can be found in numerous public and private collections, including Alberta House in London, England, the Shell Oil Collection, and the Calgary Civic Collection. Aside from his own artistic creations, Motter taught weaving, design, and watercolour at the Alberta College of Art from 1968 to 1977.

Like his father, Motter was a golfer and belonged to the Calgary Golf and Country Club as well as the Glencoe Club. He was also an outdoorsman and was a member of the Alpine Club of Canada.(671) From 1960 to 1963 he served on the senate of the University of Calgary and in 1980 was given an honourary degree. Motter was married for 48 year to Jeanette Gunn, and the

couple had three sons, John, David and George.(672) He died on November 18, 1993. Although he grew up in Elbow Park, Motter does not seem to have lived there in later years.

Moyer, John W.

Lawyer John W. Moyer was a major figure in the Albertan petroleum industry as one of the founders of Home Oil. Born in St. Catherine's, Ontario in 1889, Moyer came to Calgary in 1915 and entered articles as a law student, passing his bar exams in 1917 as a gold medalist.(673) First practicing law with another lawyer as Waters and Moyer, he later became associated with Andrew Naismith and Marshall M. Porter, later a supreme court justice of Alberta. He was friends with Bob "Street Car" Brown, the first superintendent of Calgary's street railroad system and oil promoter. Brown, Moyer and *Albertan* publisher Max Bell formed a partnership and began drilling in Turner Valley, looking for the elusive crude oil strike.(674) Brown broke with accepted wisdom and drilled a well, Turner Valley Royalties, in a previously ignored area on the west side of the valley. In 1936 this became the first crude oil discovery in Turner Valley and ushered in the second age in the Alberta oil industry.

Moyer was inadvertently "baptized" by the discovery when Bobby Jr. opened the valves on the new well and oil gushed at high pressure into the holding tanks, sousing the lawyer as he stood on the edge of the tank.(675) Turner Valley Royalties was the first of many wells drilled by Brown and Moyer. Brown's son Bobby Jr. joined the partnership, which became Brown, Moyer, Brown. The holding company in turn owned a number of small companies set up to do wildcat drilling. This was a common practice in Turner Valley. After Brown Sr. died in 1948, his son directed the takeover of Home Oil in 1950.(676) Home, founded in the twenties by Major James Lowery, had been active in Turner Valley for two decades and after the Leduc strike became one of Canada's largest independent oil companies. Moyer soon quit his private practice to look after the legal affairs of Home. Jack Moyer became a director and vice president in 1951. A year later he was made president and in 1955 Chairman of the Board, with Bobby Brown Jr. taking the reins as president.(677) Outside of the oil industry, Moyer served on the board of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede and was president of the Calgary Stampeders professional hockey club. Moyer died in 1968 at the age of 79. He contributed to the spectacular growth of the oil industry after the Leduc strike in 1947 but departed the scene before the dramatic rise and fall of Home Oil in the seventies.

Moyer lived for over 40 years in Elbow Park, residing at 1102 Riverdale Avenue from 1922 until his death, and his widow remained there until 1979.(678)

Myers, Charles Vernon

Few careers have had as many ups and downs as C.V. Myers. As founder and editor of *Oilweek* magazine, he was one of the most respected authorities on Alberta's oil industry and a well-

known, successful investment advisor. He died in the United States an exile, a convicted criminal wanted for tax evasion and parole violation.

Myers was born in a small homesteader's house near Vulcan, Alberta, on June 15th, 1912.(679) His parents were hard working and modestly successful German immigrant farmers. They were able to sent their son to the Brandon Bapist College in Manitoba after high school, where he graduated with a BA degree in geology in 1932.(680) Unfortunately, the Depression had taken hold and although Myers also had a teaching certificate, he was unable to get a job. He spent the next few years alternating between his parent's farm and trying to support himself as a salesman. Myers eventually found a job with the Gainers Meat Packing Company in Brandon, and married the owner's daughter. He then turned to selling insurance, which brought him out to Victoria in 1940, but he was not very successful. Relations with his wife Amy became quite strained, and she began manifesting signs of mental illness. They were later divorced and she was incarcerated in the provincial psychiatric hospital at Ponoka.

With the war, Myers was hired as the personnel manager for the CANOL project, a pipeline built from the oilfields of Norman Wells in the Northwest Territories intended to supply the Alaska Highway with petroleum. He turned his insider knowledge of the project into a book after the war, *Oil to Alaska,* which sold five thousand copies and turned Myers into a journalist. With his book and background in geology, Myers was quickly hired by the *Calgary Herald* as their oil editor. The Leduc find in 1947 made this a very influential position, and his shrewd analysis of the frenetic oil activity in Alberta made Myers a respected authority on the industry.(681) He left the *Herald* to write for the *Albertan*, but in 1952 struck out on his own to establish *Oilweek*. After a shaky start, Myers was able to secure enough advertisers and turned his magazine into not only Canada's but North America's most respected journal on the oil industry. He also made money on his own investments in the oil patch. In 1948 he was able to buy a house in Elbow Park at 607 38th Avenue with his second wife Muriel, where they began their family. They lived there until 1949.(682) After several years in a Mount Royal house, Myers built a new house for his family on a ranch near Midnapore.

By 1963 Myers' magazine caught the fancy of media giant Maclean Hunter. Myers was pursued for several months and finally sold out for over $450,000. Not ready for retirement, Myers became interested in precious metal trading. Starting up an investment newsletter specializing in precious metals, he became even better known than as an oil analyst. One of his pet theories was that paper money was worthless, essentially a promissory note, and that gold or silver was a wise investment against inflation.(683) Myers went one step further, offering to buy and hold gold in Canadian banks for American investors, who could not legally own bullion in the United States. This raised the ire of U.S. regulators and started a downward spiral for Myers. He refused to stop holding gold for his clients despite pressure from American and Canadian authorities. In 1974, Revenue Canada seized the gold and assessed it as income, presenting Myers with a sizable tax bill. Myers was saved temporarily when the United States made gold ownership legal in 1974, but he was now under close scrutiny. Eyebrows were raised in some quarters when Revenue Canada arrested Myers again on tax evasion for the amount of $878,000 and impounded all his business papers. Although acquitted by a provincial court judge, Myers was charged again immediately upon leaving the courthouse. Feeling persecuted, perhaps justifiably, Myers fled to

Spokane, Washington, and was sentenced to two years in absentia. He had become a fugitive.

After two years, Myers returned to Canada in 1979 and voluntarily gave himself up to authorities to serve his sentence. He hated his incarceration in Bowden Penitentiary, which he still felt was unjustified. When his parole was denied unless he paid his tax bill, technically an illegal requirement, he fled back to Spokane, where several of his children lived, while on a weekend pass. Here Myers continued to publish his newsletter, but the Americans were not happy to have him. Although he had an American passport and tax offences were not extraditable, US authorities began deportation proceedings. His wife Muriel became seriously ill and returned to Calgary for treatment. At the end of 1987, Myers was apprehended in Calgary after he came to be with Muriel on her deathbed. Fortunately for him, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms now removed any impediments on his parole, which was granted on compassionate grounds for the 75 year old Myers.(684) He returned to the States, unsure if he would be allowed to stay but unwilling to remain in Canada. Myers died an exile in California in 1990.

Naismith, Peter Lawrence

As manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Department of Natural Resources in Calgary, P.L. Naismith was a powerful figure in the local economy. The department looked after the extensive landholdings of the CPR, managing irrigation projects, immigration and homesteading, and the considerable mineral wealth controlled by the company. Naismith was born in Pembroke, Ontario, on May 1st, 1865.(685) After high school in Pembroke, he went to McGill University and graduated as a civil engineer. In 1891 he was hired as a engineer by the State of Wyoming. Two years later, he joined the Dominion Coal Company of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, as superintendent of railroads and shipping. He stayed there until 1900, coming west at the turn of the century to manage the Alberta Railroad and Coal Company. When Alberta Railroad merged with the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and the St. Mary's River Railroad Company to form the Alberta Railroad and Irrigation Company, Naismith continued on as manager of the new corporation. In this role he was influential in the history of irrigation in Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific bought Alberta Railroad and Irrigation in early 1912 and absorbed it into the Department of Natural Resources.(686) In 1919 Naismith and his wife Annie moved into the former Downey residence at 3616 Elbow Drive, living in the mansion until 1929.(687) He was a well known member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, the Ranchmen's Club and the Chinook Club. Naismith also spent time on community service as a member of the Rotary Club, serving as president in 1922-23. Peter and Annie Naismith had two sons, Peter Jr. and Andrew. The latter earned the Military Cross in World War One as the youngest lieutentant in the Canadian Army.(688) Andrew later became a Lieutenant Colonel. A barrister and magistrate in Calgary, he served on the board of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede but later moved to British Columbia.

Newcombe, Percy Lynn

Percy Newcombe came to Calgary from St. Thomas, Ontario, where he was born in 1880.(689) He attended the University of Toronto and was the first person to receive the degree of Licentiate

in Music from that institution. After attending a lecture on western Canada given by Dr. John McDougall, he came out to Brandon, Manitoba and from there to Calgary, arriving in 1904.(690) In the young city, just beginning its first great boom, he immediately became involved in musical activities. Amateur and semi-professional musical performances, much of it organized through the churches, constituted much of the cultural life of early Calgary, and P.L. Newcombe played an important as a conductor and choirmaster. He became choirmaster of the Central Methodist Church, taking over from the musical publisher of the *Calgary Herald*, J.J. Young. This began a long association between Newcombe and Central Methodist. In 1907, he organized the first presentation in the city of Handel's Messiah, over the opposition of other musicians in Calgary, who considered it much too ambitious for local chorists.(691) After this success, he established the Apollo Choir, which was the foremost choral group in Calgary until it disbanded in 1918.

Among the many contributions of the Apollo Choir to Calgary was the first presentation of a large symphonic orchestra. The St. Paul Symphony Orchestra from Minnesota came to the city in 1911 and 1912.(692) This led directly to the formation of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra in 1913. Max Weil, the second violin of the St.Paul Symphony, was recruited as the first conductor. The Apollo choir introduced the new symphony, the precursor to today's Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, to the city with a combined performance in 1913. Aside from the Apollo and teaching voice and piano, Newcombe continued to work as a church musician. He left Central Methodist in 1908 and went to the Olivet Baptist Church as the choir director and then to the Wesley Methodist. In 1924 he returned to Central Methodist, where he remained as the choir director until his death in 1952. By this time Newcombe was recognized as one of Calgary's leading musicians. In 1923 he was appointed the Principal of the Mount Royal College Conservatory of Music, establishing it as a prestigious school of music, a reputation it still retains. He remained at Mount Royal for twelve years.

Newcombe and his wife Ada lived for many years in a river side home in Elbow Park, at 816 Riverdale Avenue from 1928 to 1949.(693)

Nickle, Samuel C.

The Nickle family was well known in Calgary for their oil fortune and their philanthropy. Before his spectacular success in the oil industry, however, Sam Nickle was a shoe salesman. His was a classic story of succeeding against the odds.

The Nickle family came from Philadelphia, where Sam was born in 1889.(694) They moved frequently, coming to Winnipeg in 1906. His father George was a shoemaker, and opened a shoe shop. Sam met and married his first wife Olga in Winnipeg, in 1912.(695) She was talented violinist who had recently won a national competition and had prospects of a concert career, but gave it up to marry Sam. The Nickle family continued its itinerant ways, moving to California and finally to Calgary in 1917. George opened the Nickle Boot Shops on 8th Avenue, with his sons working in the business with him. Sam later opened his own ladies shoe store, the Slipper Shop. When his father retired in 1927, Sam managed the family business. He also began dabbling in oil stocks.(696)

The Depression bankrupted the boot and shoe stores. Nickle did what he could to survive and support his family, even selling canned soup for several years.(697) A good salesman, Sam graduated from soup to insurance and made money as economic conditions improved. He began investing in drilling leases in Turner Valley and Saskatchewan, and in 1941 formed a company, Northend Petroleum, to begin drilling. Only modestly successful at finding oil, Nickle proved adept at finding financing to expand his company. Changing the name to Anglo-American in 1944, he set about creating an integrated oil company, with producing reserves, refining capabilities, and retail marketing. Judicial purchases and takeovers in the late forties and fifties made Anglo-American the largest Canadian owned integrated oil company by 1956. Sam had become a very successful oil baron. In 1962 his company was absorbed into British American Petroleum, renamed Gulf in 1969.(698) The family was known as the fabulous Nickles, and on a 1956 trip to Europe were treated like celebrities by the European press.(699)

The story of Sam's success was enough to make him a Calgary notable, but he and his wife Olga were also renowned for their philanthropy and involvement in the arts, which culminated in a $1 million donation to the University of Calgary to establish the Nickle Arts Museum. Olga herself continued to play the violin and performed for many years with the Calgary Symphony Orchestra and the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra. Their sons Carl and Sam were both involved in the oil industry. Sam Jr. established Nickle Map Services and was a noted stamp and coin collector. Carl began the *Daily Oil Bulletin,* a respected industry magazine, and entered politics. He was elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1951 and served until 1957. Olga Nickle died in 1966. Sam Sr. remarried, and after his own death in 1971 there was considerable acrimony between his second wife, Althea Catherine, and Carl over his will. The Nickle family name was again in the press as Mrs. Nickle contested the will, alleging Carl had used his influence to coerce Sam into revising it shortly before his death.

The Nickles bought the Millican house at 3015 Glencoe Road around 1940 and lived there for almost thirty years.(700) After Sam's death, the house was donated by the family to the Calgary Diocese of the Anglican Church.

Nitescu, Trajan

Born in Cralova, Roumania, on October 11, 1902, Trajan Nitescu came to Canada as a refugee from repression in his home country.(701) After the takeover of Roumania by a communist government in 1948 Nitescu was declared an enemy of the state. He and his wife spent six months in hiding before swimming the Danube river into Yugoslavia, where they were detained by the communist regime of Marshal Tito.(702) The Yugoslavs were more easily influenced by diplomatic pressure, and Nitescu's release was won through overtures from the United States and Belgium..

Nitescu was fortunate to have made powerful friends through his career in the petroleum industry. He had attended the Polytechnic School of Mining Engineering in Bucharest and graduated in 1924.(703) After military service in the Roumania air force, he joined the local

subsidiary of Petrofina Petroleum, a Belgian company. Staying with the company until 1948, Nitescu became general manager of the oil department in Roumania. He was president of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Romanian Mining and Petroleum Industry, and a member of the College of Engineers and the Romanian Economic Institute. Petrofina was glad to hire Nitescu again after helping win his release from Yugoslavia. He was sent to Canada to organize a subsidiary company in 1950.(704) As president and CEO of Canadian Fina, Nitescu guided the company through a period of rapid growth. Fina bought out Western Leaseholds, **Eric Harvie's** holding company, and made him fabulously wealthy. Through a number of other acquisitions, Canadian Fina became a notable player in the Alberta oil industry, especially in sour gas processing. Nitescu came up with a novel if pricey system for transporting gas for processing without allowing it to become corrosive and dangerous hydrates.(705) A variation on line heating, the transmission lines were heated with a hot water tracing line. It worked extremely well at Fina's Windfall sour gas field, but never caught on due to the expense.

Canadian Fina was bought by Petro Canada in the late 1970s, and Nitescu went into retirement. His own experiences with the communist regime of Roumania made Nitescu an ardent supporter of democracy, and he was involved with different groups aiding refugees. He personally helped his family escape from Romania and assisted several engineers and scientists, such as Croatian Dr. Alexander Petrunic, giving them jobs at Canadian Fina. Nitescu held memberships at the Ranchmen's Club and the Calgary Golf and Country Club. He and his wife settled in Elbow Park when they came to Calgary, living at 3624 6th Street in 1951 and then moving to 723 Riverdale Avenue, where they lived until 1979.(706) Nitescu died on April 19, 1984, survived by his wife Florica.

Nowers, Edward B.

E.B. Nowers was an accountant. But behind this ordinary career was a colourful figure, an esteemed member of Calgary's horse racing fraternity, and a friend of Calgary's pioneer elite.

Edwards Nowers was born around 1882 and as a youth of 16 started working as a junior clerk for the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Montreal.(707) In 1902 he came to Calgary to work at the local branch of the bank, but quit within a year to pursue his fortune. He took over the land agency for the new town site of Innisfail. Nowers immediately became involved in the horse trade, buying, selling and breaking wild horses when not selling or assessing land in the area. Local cowboys were amazed at the eastern tenderfoot's ability on horseback, not knowing he had learnt how to ride at a noted Montreal riding academy. Nowers raced some of his horses himself and was a good jockey despite weighing 180 pounds. By 1906, Nowers' horse trading operations had grown to the extent that he, along with partner Charlie Whitcomb, imported 400 wild horses from Montana, driving them themselves with a crew of six to a railhead at Elko, British Columbia and then from Fort Macleod to Innisfail. However, the rapid disappearance of adequate cheap grazing and encroaching settlement convinced Nowers to return to Calgary.

In 1909 he joined F.C. Lowes and Company as the office manager just as the boom in Calgary got under way. He stayed with **Freddy Lowes** for the next three years as a real estate frenzy

descended on the city. By 1912, sensing disaster around the corner when the real estate bubble inevitably burst, Nowers left F.C. Lowes to start a partnership with A.C. Newton as land valuators. The partnership lasted until 1929, when Nowers took up the management of the P. Burns Land Agencies, which controlled the huge land holdings of Senator Patrick Burns. A friend as well as business associate of Burns, Nowers also counted A.E. Cross among his horsey pals. His connections to men like Burns and Cross is not surprising. Along with his work in real estate, he had kept horse racing and breeding as a hobby. He was partners and great friends with **E.D. Adams**, another real estate man and thoroughbred breeder, who credited Nowers with getting him involved in racing.(708) The two owned several horses together, racers as well as breeding stock. Like Adams, Nowers served as a long time director of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Board and he was also on the executive of the Chinook Jockey Club.

Nowers had married Winnifred Louise Lauder in Innisfail in 1909. She was one of the first children born in Calgary, the daughter of Dr. J. D. Lauder. The doctor had come west with the NWMP and served at Fort Macleod until 1881, and had witnessed the signing of Treaty No. 7 with the Blackfoot. One of the first physicians in Calgary, he was elected as the city's represesentative for the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. Edward and Winnifred had a son and three daughters, two of whom died young.(709) They lived at 3019 6th Street(6A street) from 1913 to 1972, counting as both some of the earliest and longest residents of Elbow Park.(710) His son Lauder remained in the family house for a number of years. The couple belonged to the Glencoe Club, which Nowers helped found, and Christ Church. Winnifred Lauder died in 1966, followed by her husband in 1972.

Page, Lionel Frank

A pioneer rancher and businessman in the Red Deer area, Lionel Page found his life radically changed by World War One. A member of the prewar militia in the 15th Canadian Light Horse, the war made Page a professional soldier who commanded Calgary's Lord Strathcona's Horse between the wars and eventually rose to the rank of Major General in the Canadian Army.

Lionel Page was born in Frodingham, Yorkshire, on December 17, 1884.(711) His father, a former soldier who had served in India, died when his son was only about three years old. Sent to the Berkhamstead School in Hertfordshire, he was sent to Canada in 1903 to learn farming at the Berkhamstead Farm in the Springvale district near Red Deer. The farm, referred to by the locals as the "Baby Farm", was the brainchild of the Reverand Dr. Fry, the headmaster of Berkhamstead, and intended to train young Englishmen in agriculture. Another distinguished alumni of the farm was **Major General George R. Pearkes**. Athough Page was not a very enthusiastic farmer, he purchased a small spread just east of Red Deer where he ranched for several years, bringing his mother over in 1907 to live with him. In 1912, with land values soaring in the Red Deer area, he sold out for $25 000, a very large sum at that time. Page entered the real estate business in Red Deer with C. H. Chapman and also invested in a garage. As the real estate market sagged in 1914, he dissolved his partnership with Chapman. Soon afterward, war broke out and Page enlisted.

Given the rank of lieutenant due to his militia experience, Page was sent overseas with the first contingents of Canadian troops. He was soon in France with the 5th Battalion of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade. After his first taste of battle in 1915, in which his unit suffered heavy casualties, Page was promoted to captain. By November of that year he was made second in command of his battalion with the rank of major. His war years were not all grim; in September of 1915 he married Rose Laura Whitehouse. They had met in Red Deer where her brother was a bank manager, but her parents lived in Swanage, Kent. She returned there during the war, and had a baby daughter for who Page wrote poems while serving in the trenches.(712)

Page survived the war without being wounded, although he was temporarily blinded in a gas attack towards the end of hostilities.(713) He had a fine battle record: in 1916 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and given command of Alberta's famous 50th Battalion. The unit distinguished itself in many actions, including the battle for Vimy Ridge in 1917. Page was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in 1917, with an additional two bars added later, and was mentioned in despatches five times. A very popular commander, Page was concerned for the welfare of his men and willing to expose himself to the same risks in battle, insofar as his rank allowed. It was not unusual for regimental commanders to become battlefield casualties in World War One.

After the war, Page returned to Canada and was demobilized. He had a difficult time: he had somehow lost his business interests and had to drive a cab to make ends meet for his family. In 1920 he rejoined the peacetime army as a major in the Lord Strathcona Horse. This posting brought him and his family to Calgary. In 1929 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in command of the regiment. In 1934 he became assistant adjutant general and quartermaster for Military District 6 in Halifax, and began his career as a staff officer. This led to the command of Military District 7 at St. John, New Brunswick, with the rank of Brigadier. Upon the outbreak of World War Two, Page was sent to command a contingent of Canadian troops in Iceland, and then placed in command of Canadian base units in Britain. In 1941, he was made a major general, taking over the 4th Canadian Division. He did not see combat again; after taking the 4th Division to England in 1942, Page was transferred to Newfoundland and commanded the allied troops there until becoming Commander in Chief for Canada's Atlantic forces in 1943. He died in 1944 while still in uniform.

Page and his family only lived in Elbow Park briefly, residing at 3802 6th Street in 1934.(714) His daughter, Patricia K. Page, became a well-known painter and poet who published an illustrated collection of her father's poems in 1991.(715)

Parsons, E. Harold

A former military man, E.H. Parsons became the coordinator of civil defense for Calgary in 1950.(716) He was born in Nova Scotia and began his military career by attending Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, as a cadet. Graduating in 1928, he was given a commission in the Canadian Army. After serving in the Second World War, he was appointed commander of ordinance for the army's western command. In 1949 he retired as a lieutenant colonel. After

joining the land titles office in Calgary, he was made the civil defense coordinator and after two years became the industrial development coordinator for the city. In 1956 he went to private industry as the industrial coordinator for Calgary Power. Responsible for encouraging new industry, Parsons worked with Alberta farmers to increase rural electrification. In 1968 he and his family moved to California, where Parsons died in 1974 at the age of 68. The Parsons moved into a new house at 3406 13A street in 1952, living there until 1966.(717)

Patterson, Henry Stuart Sr.

Explorer, horticulturist and philosopher, Henry S. Patterson was also a lawyer of distinction. A maritimer from Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia, Patterson graduated with an honours degree in philosophy and a law degree from Dalhousie University.(718) He started his legal career in Calgary articling for R.B Bennett in 1909, and then practiced in Didsbury. Returning to Calgary in 1914, he started a partnership with future Justice W.A. Macdonald, which became Patterson, Patterson and McPherson. Appointed King's Counsel in 1928, Patterson appeared several times before the Privy Council in London, England, which preceded the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal for the country. He was a bencher of the Alberta Law Society and ultimately the president in 1948. He was also active in politics and community affairs, serving as president for the Calgary Conservative Association, the Canadian Club of Calgary, the Canadian Cancer Society in Calgary, and as a member of the University of Alberta Senate.

Despite these demands on his time, Patterson stayed very active and had several hobbies he pursued passionately. A mountain explorer, he spent a great deal of time in remote areas of the Rockies, travelling by horseback. His adventures included three trips to the remote Nahani River area in the North West Territories, all carried out when he was in his seventies. A gardener of note, he tried to develop strains of plants such as strawberries and tomatoes which would grow well in Calgary. **Sam Helman**, a friend and fellow lawyer who himself had a formidable reputation as an intellectual, praised Patterson for his extensive knowledge of the law and love of philosophy, which he continued to study.

Henry Patterson and his wife Margaret lived in Elbow Park at 3910 3rd Street from 1914 to 1915 and 3913 4th from 1917 to 1937.(719) They had four sons, one of whom, **Henry Stuart Jr.** went on to become a judge for the District Court of Alberta and later the Court of Queen's Bench, realizing one of his father's own unfulfilled ambitions. Henry Patterson Sr. died in January of 1957 at the age of 75.

Patterson, Henry Stuart Jr.

After spending his childhood in Elbow Park, Judge Henry Stuart Patterson Jr. returned to live in the neighbourhood as an adult. Born in Calgary, on October 9th, 1913, he remembered riding through parts of Elbow Park near his later home on 32nd Avenue.(720) Patterson left Calgary to attend the University of Alberta, receiving a Bachelor of arts in 1936 and a Bachelor of Law in 1937. Returning after graduation, he articled with his father, **Henry Patterson Sr**. and his

partner W.A. MacDonald. Called to the bar in 1938, he was not a lawyer long before enlisting in the Signal Corps in 1940, serving with the 1st and 3rd Signals Divisions and participating in the Normandy invasion. Upon returning to Calgary he resumed his law career, and was elected president of the Law Society of Alberta for 1948 and 1949.

Outside of the law, Patterson was an avid outdoorsman, following his father's example. He owned several horses and rode frequently in the mountains and foothills and was also an ardent skier and mountain climber. In 1952, however, he was stricken with polio, the dreaded childhood disease, which often attacked adults. The attack left him bedridden for over six months, and in a wheelchair for a year and a half. A rugged constitution, willpower and a gruelling program of physical therapy and exercise allowed him to walk again unassisted for a number of years. His inability to ride and hike pained him and he turned to gardening. By 1955, however, he had restored his mobility to the point that he went along on his father's third trip to the Nahani River area in the North West Territories. His disability did long hinder Patterson's legal career. In 1955 he was the president of the Calgary Bar Association. In 1960 he was named to the District Court of southern Alberta in Calgary, which became the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting until his retirement in 1988. Patterson's notable judgements were mostly in corporate and constitutional law, and overall he was considered a competent if not particularly distinguished jurist.(721) He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1963.

Patterson and his wife Lydia had a large family, three daughters and a son. Before her marriage, Lydia, born Lydia Stuart in Kentville, Nova Scotia, had been a medical research technician. When Patterson was overseas during the war, Lydia had been carrying out research in bacteriological warfare at Queen's University! The family lived at 816 32nd Avenue from 1958 to the present.(722) Henry Patterson Jr. died in 1990.

Pearkes, George Roy

Although only a transient resident of Elbow Park, Major General George R. Pearkes was one of Canada's great military men and an example of the interesting link between the neighbourhood and Calgary's military establishment. He and his wife lived at 721 Riverdale Drive in 1938, 1939 and part of 1940, when Pearkes was District Officer Commanding of Military District 13.(723) The house had been the residence of his predecessor, **Brigadier D.W.B. Spry**.

George Pearkes was born to an upper middle class English family in 1888. His father suffered financial difficulties when George was relatively young, and he was forced to make his own way in life.(724) Like his later colleague **Lionel Page**, Pearkes came to Alberta via the Berkhamstead Farm. It had been established near Red Deer by an English school headmaster, the Reverend Dr. Fry, to train young men as farmers. Arriving in 1906, he spent two years on the farm and then struck off on his own, working as a farm hand and then homesteading near Rocky Mountain House with his brother Edward. They hauled freight while trying to improve their homestead and George worked for most of a year on a Dominion Survey crew in northern Alberta. Although the brothers were joined by their mother and sister, by 1912 they decided that their farm was not going to amount to anything. George enlisted in the North West Mounted Police and was posted

to the Yukon.

The fresh-faced constable spent only two years in the north. In 1914 George enlisted in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.(725) The Mounties almost refused to release him from the force, rightly worried about losing too many of its constables to the military. Pearkes started out in the ranks as a trooper. He was soon promoted to lance corporal and put in charge of breaking horses for the regiment and teaching the new recruits, some of whom had never been on a horse, how to ride. Once the unit was in France, heavy casualties meant fast promotion, and the dashing Pearkes was soon a company commander and distinguished himself in the battle of the Somme.(726) In October 1917, during the Passchendaele offensive, he was recommended for the Victoria Cross for his valour and leadership in battle. He was also awarded the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order in later actions. Pearkes was an immensly popular commander, fearless, leading from the front and expending a great deal of energy to see that his men were as comfortable as possible. Soon afterward, he was also promoted to lieutenant colonel and given command of the 116 Battalion. Along with the honours, Pearkes was seriously wounded five times. The last, on September 17th, 1918, occurred while he was checking if his men had been harmed by enemy shelling. Wounded himself by further shellfire, his life hung in balance for two weeks.

After the armistice, Pearkes was given a choice between commissions in the peacetime armies of Canada and Britain. Although British by birth, he found that he had become a Canadian; he also decided that the chances of promotion would be greater in the Canadian Army!(727) Pearkes' service record earned him a place at the Staff College of the British Army. This gave him valuable training as a staff officer and his career as a professional soldier a boost. He was assigned to Military District 13 in Calgary for his first staff posting. A firm believer in maintaining contact with civilian life, the war hero was actively involved with the Boy Scout movement and helped set up a camp in Kananaskis. Given the size of the peacetime army, Pearkes rose rapidly, going to Winnipeg in 1923 and then to Sidney, British Columbia, when he met and married his wife Blythe Copeman.(728)

They began the intinerant lifestyle of a military family. It included postings in Esquimalt, British Columbia, the Royal Military College in Kingston, and a year in England, where Pearkes returned in 1933 for a senior staff course. This exposed him to the latest currents in military thinking, especially theories in mobile warfare and the use of tanks. The Canadian Army lacked modern equipment, but he at least introduced officers to new ideas. After spending 1937 in England at the Imperial Defense College, he was posted to Calgary as district commander, with the rank of Brigadier.(729) In Calgary he and his wife threw themselves into the life of the city. Pearkes joined the Ranchmen's Club and the Kiwanis Club, while Blythe worked with the Girl Guides. Their son John attended the Strathcona School just down the street from their home. The Pearkes were also personal friends with **Dean Ragg**, soon to be Bishop Ragg, and participated actively in the Anglican Church.

With the outbreak of World War Two, Pearkes was initially occupied in mobilizing MD 13 to a war footing. With his training and experience, he did not stay in Calgary long; in October he was put in command of the 2nd Canadian Brigade and went overseas to England.(730) Promoted to

lieutenant general and appointed temporary commander of the Canadian Army Corps, he was passed up for permanent command in favour of General Crerar. Although friends with the latter, Pearkes could not help but feel slighted, and suspected that Crerar's political connections created some favouritism. He was given command of the 1st Division, and promised the 2nd Canadian Corps when it was formed. Pearkes was not destined for a combat command; in 1942, with the entry of Japan into the war he was sent back to Canada as a major general to organize the defences of the Pacific Coast.(731)

The Pacific Command ended Pearkes' military career. At first, all went well. Pearkes efficiently organized his limited forces. He managed to get his troops some experience in amphibious warfare when the Americans invaded the Aleutians Islands to retake them from the Japanese, and organized mountain warfare training in Yoho National Park by the Alpine Club of Canada. The conscription crisis of 1944, however, caused immense strains in Canada's homefront military. Although Canada had introduced conscription in 1942, to avoid the outcry from Quebec that had greeted the same measure in World War One, conscripts were not required to serve overseas. Many of Pearkes' units were composed of conscripts. As the manpower shortage in the Canadian Army reached a critical point in 1944, the government tried persuasion to get the conscripts to volunteer for overseas service. Pearkes, like many other commanders, felt it was humiliating to have to cajole these men to serve; moreover, they found it ineffective. The government of Mackenzie King, fearful of a repeat of the conscription controversy of the First World War, resisted ordering conscripts overseas and instead blamed a number of its senior military officers, including Pearkes, for the failure of the volunteer campaign. Pearkes furiously offered to resign. Pacific Command was then rocked by a mutiny by troops around Terrace, British Columbia, when the government finally ordered conscripts overseas. Although Pearkes adroitly dealt with the situation, he had had enough, and retired from the service.(732)

His resignation, far from ending his career, only opened a new chapter. Pearkes was almost immediately recruited as a candidate for the federal Conservatives by Howard Green, the party's British Columbia lieutenant. He ran for Parliament in 1945 as a defender of veterans' interests and was elected.(733) Made head of the British Columbia Conservative Association, he nominated John Diefenbaker for the party leadership at the Conservative's 1948 convention. Not surprisingly, he was the Conservative defense critic in Opposition, and when Diefenbaker swept into office in 1957, he joined the cabinet as Defense Minister. It proved a tumultuous portfolio, and Pearkes took the heat for unpopular decisions such as the cancellation of the Avro Arrow fighter plane project and the oufitting of Canadian BOMARC anti-missile rockets with American controlled nuclear warheads.(734) The bitter debate over the latter, which eventually brought down the Diefenbaker government, also ended Pearkes' political career. He resigned his ministry, and was given a graceful exit with an appointment as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. It suited Pearkes perfectly, and he was possibly the most popular appointee to the post the province ever saw.(735) It was an appropriate end for a distinguished career.

Peterson, Charles W.

One of the most influential agricultural thinkers and writers of western Canada, Charles Peterson's life's work was the encouragement of farming and ranching in the prairie provinces. It

was a career that encompassed publishing, journalism, printing, farming and government service. Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on June 28, 1868, he was educated in England and emigrated to Canada at the age of 19.(736) He went to Manitoba and homesteaded west of Brandon, attempting to commercially crop wheat and gaining first hand experience of farm life. After farming for several years Peterson joined the Manitoba Northwestern Railroad as an immigration and colonization officer.(737) In 1891 he came to Calgary to work in the Dominion Land Office under the supervision of William Pearce.(738) When the government of the Northwest Territories in Regina decided to set up a department of Agriculture in 1897, Peterson was suggested for deputy minister.

He was responsible for the organization and administration of the entire department. With great enthusiasm, Peterson used his position to encourage agriculture and was known for his progressive thinking. He helped organize a large number of livestock associations and served as secretary treasurer for many of them. His guiding principle was that the department existed to help farmers help themselves.(739) In 1903 he left the government for private industry, returning to Calgary to become secretary of the Board of Trade and manager of the new Interwestern-Pacific Exhibition, the grandfather of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. After getting these organizations off the ground, Peterson joined the CPR in 1906 as manager of Imigration and Colonization and later Superintendent of Irrigation. Through this position, he was in no small way responsible for the settlement of southern Alberta. With his first article published in 1899, Peterson was also established as an agricultural writer.(740) In 1905 he founded the *Farm and Ranch Review* with Malcolm Geddes, which became one of the major voices of agriculture on the prairies.(741) The following year he took over the Herald-Western Printing Co, owned by the Calgary Herald and one of the oldest businesses in the city. It was renamed Western Printing and Lithographing and with Peterson as president it became the largest printing firm in Calgary. Peterson also bought up large amounts of farmland himself, leasing it to tenant farmers.

Peterson retired from the CPR in 1911, and after a brief spell in Victoria, returned to Calgary in 1913 to be publisher and editor of the *Review* full time. A brilliant essayist, Peterson soon became widely known as an advocate for prairie farmers and a theorist on agriculture and the economy. Self educated, his writings on the agricultural economy found a national audience. He wrote several books, including a political novel *Fruits of the Earth,* which propounded his favourite themes. A strong believer in the power of the individual, Peterson was an advocate of the market economy and a competitive society, believing that initiative and hard work were the guaranters of success.(742) At the same time, he understood the power of larger economic and social forces, and one of his major themes was the importance of agriculture as the foundation of any society. He also felt that the efforts of the individual farmer were hampered by the exploitation of agriculture by industrial society. Generally an optimist, Peterson found it difficult to deal with the farm crisis in Alberta that began in the twenties and accelerated during the Depression.(743) When drought caused large scale abandonment of farms and ranches in southern Alberta, Peterson blamed the farmers for lack of industry. Although a tenacious thinker, Peterson was also capable of modifying his views. Later he forgave the failed homesteaders of the south, blaming the irrigation policies he helped implement for putting farmers on marginal land.

Peterson was always outspoken politically. Initially he was a whole-hearted supporter of the farmers' movement and its various manifestations such as the United Farmers of Alberta.(744) He later became disenchanted, deciding it had been taken over by fringe elements and infiltrated by Socialists. While always a staunch defender of agricultural interests, at heart he was a conservative and had little time for socialism or labour. The farmer, in his view, was primarily a capitalist, and successful people, no matter the field of endeavour, became successful through hard work. The ideology of Social Credit horrified him, and he was a particularly harsh critic of the government of William Aberhart. Always a practical man, Peterson thought that Social Credit economic ideas were so much bunk and was unimpressed by their record in government. The introduction of the Press Act moved him to apocolyptic rage. It attempted to muzzle criticism in the press of the Social Credit government, and Peterson vowed he would only allow it to affect the *Review* "over my dead body". While he heaped scorn on any political creed that undermined capitalist society, Peterson's own faith in the individual was deeply shaken by the cataclysmic effects of the Depression, especially on farm life.

Peterson found his own financial affairs in serious dissarray due to the Depresssion. His own farming operations and other business concerns suffered and the *Farm and Ranch Review* came close to bankruptcy.(745) As the Depression deepened, he was faced with the realization that he had been wrong about many things both agricultural and economic in the past. Most hurtful to him was the toll taken on the farmers and ranchers of Alberta, as economic distress and drought led to large-scale abandonment of land that had flourished twenty-five years earlier. By the beginning of the war, Peterson's belief in the individual's ability to perseverse in the face of adversity had been seriously shaken, claiming that farmers had become "economic outcasts...reduced to a level of living not far removed from serfdom".(746)

Peterson lived for many years in Elbow Park, at 3915 5th Street.(747) He and his family resided there from 1915 to 1944. Peterson belonged to the Ranchmen's Club and the Union Club in Victoria, and the British Empire Club in London. He died in 1944, but saw the recovery of Alberta's agriculture during World War Two.

Pirmez, Raoul

Although his name would not lead one to think so, Raoul Pirmez was a Belgian who came to Calgary in 1903.(748) He began a ranch on the Elbow River southwest of the city, breeding prize winning Belgians draft horses. In 1911 Pirmez sold the ranch and moved into Calgary, entering the real estate business and building a house in Elbow Park near present day Sifton Boulevard.(749) Along with starting his real estate firm, R. Pirmez and Company, he became Belgian Consul in Calgary. He was a well-known member of the Ranchmen's Club and the Calgary Golf and Country Club, with a reputation for being well read and traveled. After the Germans invaded Belgium, killing his brother and nephew, Pirmez returned to Europe. Too old for military service, he served as a liaison officer for the British and Australian armies. After the war he returned briefly to Calgary and expressed a desire to move back, but died in Brussels in 1920.

Plummer, Norman Montague

A man of many interests, Norman Plummer's restless career encompassed the law, the Anglican church, the press, and literature. He was born in Swindon, England, in 1883 and after serving in the Boer war came to Canada as a young man in 1908.(750) After a stay in Edmonton, he spent some time in the Peace River area before coming to Calgary. He worked in the provincial land titles office, and then decided on a career in law and entered the University of Alberta, graduating with a law degree in 1922. Plummer came back to Calgary to practice, and was later appointed the magistrate of Calgary's first small claims court. Practicing law was not enough to satisfy him, and the keenly religious Plummer took orders with the Anglican church. He was ordained as a minister in 1924, with his first charge St. Peter's Church in Okotoks. Later he was the minister for St. Gabriel's in Calgary for two years, and balanced his legal work and ministerial duties by serving the Calgary diocese as a missionary at large. Somehow Plummer also found time to take up his pen and write. He produced two novels about the western frontier, *The Goad* and *The Long Arm* and became a poet of some note. Plummer was also a journalist, starting a short-lived newspaper, the *Western Sentinel*, and serving as its editor and publisher.

Plummer and his wife Dorothy, a native Calgarian, lived in East Elbow Park at 317 40th Avenue from 1927 to 1934. They later moved to Cliff Bungalow, just north and east of Elbow Park.(751) Dorothy became a widow in 1944 when Norman died shortly after his retirement. They had no children.

Pollard, Harry

The amazing life of Harry Pollard began in Tillsonburg, Ontario on November 27, 1880.(752) When he was thirteen, he took his first picture in his father's photographic studio. This was the start of a truly incredible career and the creation of possibly the best photographic record in existence of Alberta's history.

After learning the tricks of the photographer's trade from his father, Harry went to the Klondike in 1898 and photographed the great gold rush.(753) He came to Calgary in 1899 and started his own business. Setting a studio up in the Tribune Building on 8th Avenue West, he slept on the floor of his shop and lived on buns given to him by a kindly baker.(754) In those early years, Pollard "...took pictures of anything and anybody - anywhere I could earn an honest dollar."(755) During this period he met - and photographed - the great western artist Charles Russell, who suggested that Pollard record the vanishing frontier as he was doing in his paintings. This suggestion greatly influenced Pollard's work. Along with following the round-ups and recording ranch life just after the turn of the century, Pollard also became intimate with the plains Indians, getting permission to photograph a Sun Dance south of Cluny in 1904.(756) Eventually Pollard

l-r, Harry Pollard, Thomas D. Moffat, Malcolm D. Geddes, Mount Robson, 1924 **GAI ND 24-99**

amassed a collection of over 200 portraits of native chiefs, one of his prizes. It was not always the safest endeavour. Although the tribes were generally friendly, Pollard occasionally encountered hostile braves, suspicious of his motives, and in his own words "several times I nearly got my head smashed."(757) He was also present in a Cochrane saloon when a cowboy was stabbed in a fight, and could recall drunken ranch hands riding their horses into the bars on several occasions.

A fire in his studio in 1906 destroyed many of Pollard's earliest prints and negatives. Despite this setback, his reputation as a photographer and as an adventurer continued to grow. He accompanied the first trip by car to Banff from Calgary with several auto enthusiasts, a trip which took three days on the rough cart track which ran to the mountains. In 1924, now working for the CPR, he was asked to accompany the second expedition to reach the summit of Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies at 3,954 metres and a difficult climb even by its easiest routes. Led by the famous guide Conrad Kain along with Canadian Alpine Club stalwarts M.D. Geddes and T.B. Moffat, Pollard carried his heavy plate camera and gear to the summit and recorded the occasion for posterity.(758) Inspired by this expedition, Pollard joined the Alpine Club himself. He climbed - and photographed - Mount Assinboine, Mount Temple, Mount Victoria and every peak in the vicinity of Banff.

Pollard's work for the CPR carried him much farther than the summit of Mount Robson. He was sent by the company to document world cruises on its Empress liners. Working for the CPR and for the Associated Screen News he circled the world fourteen times and visited an incredible array of countries.(759) He was the first to photograph the ruins of Angor Vat, the ancient abandoned temple in the heart of Cambodia, and the first cameraman to be allowed into the sacred altar room of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok, a priviledge granted to him personally by the King of Siam.(760) Pollard was present at the opening of the crypt of Tutankhamen in Egypt by renowned archeologist Howard Carter. Although travelling as an accredited correspondent and a CPR employee, Pollard had many close calls. He was trapped in a riot in Bethlehem one Christmas Eve in which 15 people were killed, and was arrested six times for taking photographs. There were also many lighter moments. In Haifa in the Palestine, he was once offered 25 dollars for a can of beans by a New York stockbroker, who couldn't face the prospect of camel stew.(761) Pollard declined.

Although he spent much time away from Alberta on his travels, Pollard still managed to be on the scene for many historic occasions in the province. He photographed the Dingman Well blow in at Turner Valley in 1914 and was at Leduc No. 1 when it launched the modern oil era for the province in 1947. Pollard was the first motorist to drive from Field to Golden over the Kicking Horse Pass. He somehow managed to start a family in Calgary. He married Eleanor Tillen, Miss Canada 1908, in 1911. She had worked in Harry's studio from the age of 13. They had five children, three of whom predeceased the couple. The Pollards lived for many years in Elbow Park, first at 1232 Riverdale Avenue on the very outskirts of Calgary from 1913 to 1921, then at 928 Riverdale from 1923 to 1931, 609 38th Avenue from 1932 to 1938 and finally at 915 38th Avenue from 1953 to 1958.(762) Mrs. Pollard died before Harry, passing away on September 14th, 1964. Before his own death in 1968, Harry tried to sell his collection of over 70,000 negatives, which included photos of Winston Churchill, King Edward the VIII as well as many

other monarchs. Asking $25 000 and refusing to break up the collection, he could not find any takers and even threatened to burn it.(763) Anonymous sources say that he eventually used his connections in the Provincial Government to arrange their sale to the Provincial Archives of Alberta for a tidy sum. Unfortunately, it means that the Calgary photographer's collection now resides in Edmonton.

Polley, Fane W.

Fane Polley moved into Elbow Park in 1955, living at 3803 6th street until 1974.(764) He was a newspaper executive, who became business manager of the *Calgary Herald* in 1961.(765) Born in 1905, he began his career as carrier for the *Edmonton Journal* at the age of twelve. Polley joined the *Journal* as a copy boy in 1921 in the advertising department, transferring to the accounting staff eight years later and becoming chief accountant. Ten years later Polley was made secretary treasurer for the paper and in 1945 became the production manager. Polley left Edmonton in 1948 to come to the *Herald* as secretary-manager and later became the business manager. He also had an executive position as a director and secretary treasurer of the Calgary Broadcasting Company from 1948 to 1961. A member of the Chamber of Commerce, Polley was the organization's honourary treasurer. He belonged to several industry groups such as the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association served as a director for the International Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers. Polley was active in the Rotary Club, and was made local president in 1965. He died in 1976 at the age of 71.

Potts, Margaret

Dr. Margaret Potts was one of the founders of Montessori education in North America. A native of Durham, England, she first encountered the educational theories of Dr. Maria Montesorri through her own headmistress, who had gone to Rome to study with Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell as classmates.(766) Montesorri later came to Durham University to lecture, and Margaret and her future husband William Potts were among the professor's students. After learning the method themselves, the young couple came to Calgary in 1912.

At first they taught in the public schools, putting some Montesorri methods into practice.(767) William Potts was made a principal and Margaret a vice-principal. After seven years, they decided to open their own private Montesorri school in South Calgary.(768) It may have been only the third Montessori school to open in Canada, teaching children from as young as four through the elementary and junior high grades. In 1921, they chose a house in Elbow Park, 3236 7th Street, and moved the school to that location. The method was basically an enriched learning enviroment, which stressed early mastery of reading and language, the stimulation of childrens' imagination and desire to learn, and treating each child as a unique individual who would learn best at their own pace. The Potts were educational elitists. Their promotional literature stressed the advantages of Montesorri: students would be "unhandicapped by the lesser intellects around it".(769) The school was very successful and popular among parents in Elbow Park itself. It also rated highly with the inspectors of the Calgary School District, who praised the school, its

masters, and methods.(770) Potts returned to Italy to study with Dr. Montesorri, and became a instructor in the method herself, travelling extensively through North America and Europe giving lectures.

Margaret Potts was herself very well read, with English and literature as her teaching specialties. She was friends with most of the other luminaries in Calgary, including Laura Goodman Salverson, Muriel Hartroft, and her neighbour Elizabeth Garbutt.(771) She participated in the active literary life in Calgary and Elbow Park. Her husband, William Potts died in 1954, but Margaret carried on without him, assisted by her daughter.(772) The Elbow Park school was moved in 1966 to the Riverview United Church, and then to the former Mary Mount Academy in Midnapore in 1970. By this time Dr. Potts spent most of her time spreading the Montesorri gospel, and her daughter Mrs. Viviane Douglas, was responsible for the two Montesorri schools of Calgary. Potts continued to lecture and teach the Montesorri method right up to her death in 1970, at the age of 83.(773)

Power, W. Kent

W. Kent Power found himself in the embarrassing position of having his own words come back to haunt him while representing a client in a divorce action.(774) Considered an expert on divorce law, he was the author of the authoritative legal text on the subject, *The Law and Practice Relating to Divorce and Other Matrimonial Cases in Canada*. Power was confounded when the judges of the appellate court quoted his own words against the argument that he was advancing on behalf of his client! The court apparently preferred Power the authority to Power the lawyer, and he lost the appeal.

Power was an internationally renowned legal author, editor, and lecturer, who wrote hundreds of articles and contributed to the *Corpus Juris*, the oldest legal encyclopedia in English, and was a principal contributor and editor of the *Canadian Encyclopedia Digest of Law*, the "CED".(775) Born in Halifax on June 19th, 1885, Power attended prestigious Dalhousie University, receiving a BA with honours in 1904 and a law degree in 1907. He went to the sunny clime of California for health reasons, and joined the Bar in that state. Two years later in 1909, he moved to Northport, New York and worked for a legal publishing house. His first article, on the right of a train passenger to have his luggage carried on the same train, marked the start of his career as an author.

Power first came to Calgary in 1912. Despite his youth, he was hired as the editor of the Western Weekly Reports, which recorded important cases before the courts in western Canada and served as a authoritative reference for Canadian lawyers.(776) The Law Society of Alberta appointed him as its editor and principal lecturer the same year. Accepted to the Alberta Bar in 1914, he was also asked to be dean of the University of Calgary law school.(777) It was a grand sounding appointment, but the first University of Calgary was a short lived affair, established in 1912 y and closed by 1915. It had been started by some leading citizens in Calgary, outraged that Edmonton had been granted the province's university as well being made the capital. The province refused to grant the Calgary institution degree conferring powers, and this combined

with the start of the First World War quickly brought it to an end. Power himself became a frequent lecturer at the University of Alberta law school and the principal examiner in Calgary for the university. He also maintained a private law practice up to 1922.

That year he returned to the United States for a three year stint writing for the *Corpus Juris*, the afore mentioned encyclopedia of law, which was reputed to be the largest legal work in the English language. He returned to Calgary in 1925 and took up his residence in Elbow Park at 912 38th Avenue in 1928, where he and his family remained until 1945.(778) Power had also lived briefly at 814 30th Avenue in 1914-15. A Tory, Power was president of the Calgary Conservative Association in 1926 and 1927, and a long time friend of R.B. Bennett.(779) His clubs were the Ranchmen's and the Canadian Club, and his favourite charity was the Canadian Red Cross. He served on the Alberta and Calgary executives for the organization. Power did not just restrict his intellectual interests to the law. Interested in international affairs and Canadian politics, he toured Canada in 1944 and 1945 as a Canadian Club speaker on the nation's foreign policy. His work as a legal scholar and lawyer was recognized in 1936, when he was made a King's Counsel. Returning to private practice in 1948 as well as continuing his writing, he finally retired in 1958. By that time, he had edited all but 22 volumes out of more than a hundred of the Western Weekly Reports, and by his own estimation had edited or cited over 40,000 judgements from English speaking courts. W. Kent Power died in Edmonton on October 15th, 1961, at the age of 76. He left a son and daughter, and was also survived by his sister Nora, who had been the first classics teacher for Mount Royal College.(780)

Powlett, Charles H.

Noteworthy as a pioneer Alberta rancher, Charles H. Powlett is an excellent example of the relatively fluid movement between occupations and careers common in early prairie society. Powlett was born in Rugby, England around 1879.(781) As a young man he joined the British Army and was a second lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, serving with the Army of the Nile in Egypt, and in India.(782) It was here that army doctors declared him unfit for duty due to a heart condition, and only gave him several years to live. Invalided out of the military, he returned to London to become a writer for a sporting journal, *Land and Water.* Even that was deemed too strenuous an occupation due to his coverage of hunts and other equestrian events.

It was perhaps out a sense of frustration that Powlett emigrated to Canada. Coming to Pincher Creek in the winter of 1901, he began working as a ranchhand for A.H. Lynn-Staunton. This active life must have been theraputic, and far from dying of heart failure, Powlett started his own ranch on the Oldman River in 1902. He moved the next year with 200 head of cattle to land on the Red Deer river near Bassano. Although he initially prospered, the fierce winter of 1906-1907 wiped many ranchers out, Powlett included. The determined Englishman bounced back from this disaster, becoming a partner in a ranch near Cowley and then starting a dairy and horse ranching operation in the same area in 1909.

His Cowley lands involved him in two legal disputes that radically altered his life again. He went to court with the CPR over rail express rates and then had to contest the land office over the

water rights on his land. Representing himself on the CPR suit, he so impressed magistrate Sir Henry Draper that the latter told him to sell his farm and enter the legal profession. This was just what Powlett did, articling at the age of 41 with George Walker, CPR solicitor in Calgary, and qualifying for a law degree from University of Alberta in 1922.(783) Even today, it would amount to a radical career change. Powlett remained with the CPR in Calgary as a solicitor until 1934. He lived in Elbow Park at 3616 Elbow Drive from 1930 to 1935.(784)

In 1934 he set up his own practice in Brooks, Alberta. Given his CPR connections, it not surprising he helped set up the Eastern Irrigation District, which took over the maintenance of farm irrigation in the area from the railroad company.(785) Powlett contined to practice in Brooks until the fall of 1956, retiring to Vancouver where he died towards the end of the year. He was 77.

Priestley, Norman F.

An important figure in the history of the cooperative movements of the Prairie Provinces, Norman Priestley was originally from Yorkshire. He was born in Huddersfield in 1884 and was an apprentice stonecutter with his father.(786) The family immigrated to Alberta when Priestley was twenty and homesteaded at Onoway, north west of Edmonton. When a local farmers' association was formed, Priestley joined and became the secretary. Consequently he was one of the founders of a local branch of the United Farmers of Alberta.(787) The United Farmers was a province wide farmers' association that later became both a political party and a business organization, overseeing a number of different cooperatives dealing with agriculture. After proving up his own homestead, Priestley took a mortgage on the property in order to attend the University of Alberta to study arts and theology. As a student minister, he returned to Ononway and carried out pastoral work in the district. In Edmonton he met and married his wife Gertrude, who had also emigrated from Yorkshire in 1910.

After graduation from university, Priestley immediately joined the army and served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France. After the war, he was ordained in the Methodist Church and went to Wainwright. Like many involved in the movement, Priestley found the social philosophy of the UFA and his Christian beliefs were complementary, and while preaching a doctrine that stressed social reponsibility he also continued his work with the farmer's movement. Although he himself never ran for political office, Priestley filled a number of important positions within the United Farmers organization. While a minister in Coaldale he became president of the Lethbridge UFA federal constituency association. He was also made acting secretary of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation (later the Alberta Federation of Agriculture) and carried out a number of research projects, one of which resulted in a textbook on cooperatives which was used in agricultural schools in the province. In 1931 Priestley was elected vice-president of the UFA organization and as chairman of the co-op committee began the UFA's cooperative businesses in farm supplies and produce marketing.

Politically, Priestley was a socialist and belonged to the left wing of the UFA. In 1932 he was made the first secretary of the Cooperative Commonweath Federation, the predecessor of the

New Democratic Party, and was elected to the position in 1933 at the party's first national convention. Although the UFA ceased to be a political party after the disastrous provincial election of 1935, Priestley continued as vice president of the organization and in 1940 became general manager of the UFA Coops Limited. In 1951, Priestley retired but remained active in the cooperative movement, serving on the boards of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Co-operative Union of Canada, and as secretary of the Alberta Co-operative Union. By 1956, he had also retired his directorships. A poet and a writer, Priestley dedicated the two years until his death in 1958 on a history of Alberta farm movement.

Moving to Calgary in 1931, Norman Priestly and his wife lived in Elbow Park for just two years, at 513 34th Avenue from 1933 to 1934.(788) Gertrude was very active in their church, Knox United, as well as with the Child and Family Welfare Council of Alberta.(789) The couple had four daughters and a son. Gerturde Priestly died January 23rd, 1965 at the age of 80.

Pryce-Jones, A.W.

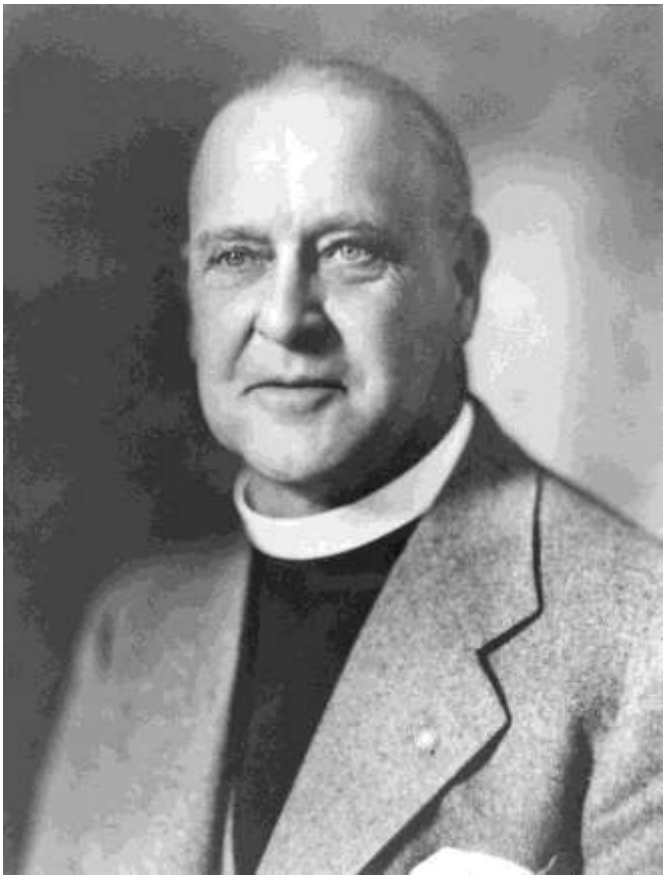
Member of Parliament and soldier, Lieutenant Colonel A.W. Pryce-Jones also owned a chain of department stores bearing his name in England, with one Canadian store in Calgary.(790) Born in Newton, North Wales to Sir and Lady Eleanor Pryce-Jones, he attended Clare College, Cambridge University and made a name for himself as an athlete, especially in soccer.(791) In 1897 he obtained a commission as a lieutenant and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Territorial Army of Britain. He also established his department stores and a factory in Newton to supply them.(792) In 1911 he opened a store in Calgary, attracted by reports of the rapid growth and optimism of the city. The store at the corner of 1st Street and 12th Avenue was expanded by the end of the year, and began a brisk mail order business serving western Canada. Pryce-Jones was a frequent visitor to the city and eventually moved to Calgary, taking up residence in Elbow Park at 1139 Riverdale Avenue in 1913.(793) As a high ranking militia officer, Pryce-Jones was called upon to raise and train local military units in World War One. He first commanded the Calgary company of the 63rd overseas battalion, and then took command of the 113th battalion of the Lethbrdige Highlanders, and took them overseas in September of 1916.(794) It is not known if he and his family returned to Calgary, and his store apparently closed in 1916.

Ragg, Harold Richard

The third Anglican bishop of Calgary, Harry Richard Ragg, was the dean and rector of the Procathedral of the Redeemer for ten years before his election to Bishop's chair.(795)He came to Calgary in 1933 from Winnipeg, where he had been rector of All Saints Anglican. Ragg and his wife Winnifred, who he called "mummy", and five children moved into Elbow Park. They lived at 814 30th Avenue from 1933 to 1936.(796)

Ragg was born in Edgbaston, England, in 1889.(797) He attended St. John's College at Cambridge, graduating with a bachelor's degree. At Cambridge he was a track "blue" and became engaged to Winnifred May Groves. After graduation, he was made a deacon of the

Cathedral of Liverpool in 1912 and ordained a priest in 1913. He served as a curate in Southport, England until 1914, when he was sent to Canada. His new appointment was quite a shock. Ragg was sent to the parish of Fruitvale, British Columbia, deep in the interior of the Kootney Mountains.(798) The parish was over 50 miles long and stretched east and west into the mountains to a number of isolated mining camps. Ragg lived by the church in a little shack with no heat and water, formerly used for storing cement. On his second Sunday in the parish he had to give a morning service in Salmo and then an evening service in Fruitvale, 18 miles away. Ragg had no horse, there were no train or cars, and the young minister had no choice but to hike. That December his new wife Winnifred joined him at the parish, and their oldest son John was born there.(799)



Rev. Harry Richard Ragg, ca. 1933-43 GAI NA 2746-5

After a year, Ragg was transferred to the somewhat more civilized parish in Trail, British Columbia, although he never regretted his experience at Fruitvale. He and Winnifred spent four years in Trail and then went to Chilliwack. From there they went to Winnipeg in 1925, and in 1933 Ragg was elevated to Dean and appointed to Calgary. It was not an auspicious time, as the Depression was deepening and great demands were being made on the resources of the church. As Dean and administrator of the diocese, Ragg saw the hardship through both his pastoral work and his knowledge of the financial drain on the church.(800) He rose to the challenges of the position. It was a mark of the esteem in which he was held that Ragg was chosen to fill the Bishop's chair in 1943 when Bishop Sherman became Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

The cheerful and affable Ragg proved very popular as bishop, and was an indefatigable traveller in the diocese. He was not afraid of controversy, and at the first synod he conducted Ragg spoke out against the treatment of Japanese Canadians by the Federal Government during the Second World War.(801) Ragg was interested in international affairs and the effect on the church of many events after the Second World War. While condemning communism in 1949, as the Cold War began, he also took a stab at the moral state of Western capitalism. On a more immediate level, Ragg had to deal with the immediate difficulties of lack of funds, building maintenance and the material and manpower shortage caused by the war. Worried about the erosion of rural parishes and the reach of the church, Ragg was an advocate of union with the United Church.

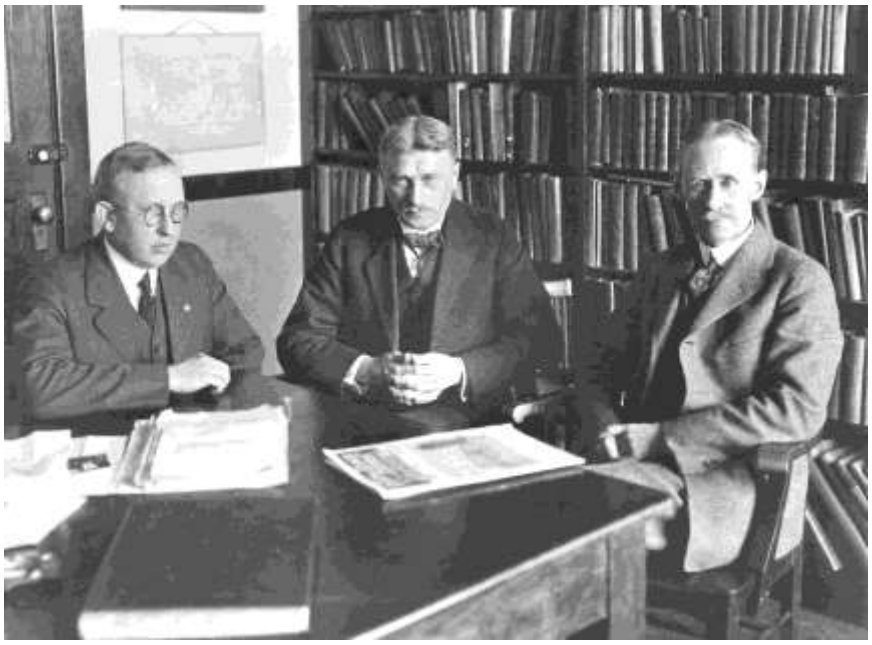
His tenure as Bishop of Calgary was cut short by a heart attack in 1951. With his health impaired, Ragg decided to retire, considering it unfair to remain on the bishop's throne. He went with Winnifred to Victoria, where he died in 1967.(802) Inspired by his example, Ragg's three sons all joined the Anglican ministry.

Richardson, Ernest L.

Along with many directors of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, Elbow Park can also boast E.L. Richardson, manager of the "Greatest Outdoor Show On Earth" for over thirty years. Richardson moved into 608 Sifton Boulevard in 1940, shortly before he retired, and lived there until 1942 when he and his wife moved to Vancouver.(803)

An Ontario farm boy, Richardson was born in Wicklon on March 26, 1876.(804) He apprenticed as a printer and graduated to journeyman, but did not practice the trade, deciding instead to attend the Agricultural College in Guelph. After receiving a diploma he managed a dairy plant in Myrtle, Ontario, from 1897 to 1898. In 1901 he joined the department of agriculture for the Northwest Territories government in Regina, becoming the assistant of **C.W.Peterson**.(805) It was a fateful meeting. He followed Peterson to Calgary in 1903 when the latter become the Calgary Fair Secretary for the Calgary Board of Trade and the Alberta Livestock Association. This was the ultimate origin of Calgary's most famous event, the Calgary Stampede. Richardson was Peterson's assistant manager. When Peterson left in 1907, Richardson was made general manager and found himself organizing the Dominion Exhibition, slated for Calgary in 1908.(806) With the federal and provincial grants he received for the exhibition, Richardson was able to improve the fairgrounds at Victoria Park, adding new buildings. The success of the Dominion Exhibition secured Richardson's new position as manager.

When rodeo promoter Guy Weadick obtained the backing of Patrick Burns, A.E.Cross, Archie Maclean and George Lane, the "Big Four", for the first Calgary Stampede in 1912, Richardson was asked to be treasurer for the show. He was one of the moving forces behind the 1919 Victory Stampede and again acted as treasurer. In 1923 Richardson, along with Guy Weadick, revived the rodeo show as a permanent part of the Exhibition, in an attempt to counteract falling attendance. He spent a great deal of time and energy marketing the Stampede and established it as a major international attraction as well as the premier professional rodeo competition in the world. Richardson felt that the Stampede's success was due to the fact it was a competition



l-r E.L. Richardson, Charles W. Peterson, M. D. Geddes, ca. 1922 GAI NA 1451-16

rather than a staged show, adding a higher degree of authenticity and excitement and drawing competitors from all over North America.(807) Colourful displays and parades carried the event into the streets of Calgary, and the venerable Stampede breakfast was born in Richardson's promotional schemes.

While the Stampede helped save the Exhibition and became its most famous feature, Richardson never lost sight of the event's importance as an agricultural show. He convinced the livestock associations of southern Alberta to use the Exhibition and the grounds for their shows and competitions. The Calgary show included agricultural displays and competitions for livestock as well as agricultural products. He even included craft and handicraft shows, and instituted cash prizes to ensure a high quality of competition. By 1940, when Richardson retired, attendance at the Stampede and Exhibition had grown to almost 250,000, at a time when Calgary only had a population of perhaps 80,000.(808) Richardson was also very successful in recruiting talented and dedicated citizens of Calgary to serve as directors for the exhibition, and to serve on the board was and is considered a major honour.

Richardson served as secretary for the Alberta Livestock Association for over 30 years and was a member of the Rotary Club. He was a past president of the Western Canada Fairs Association and the International Association of Fairs and Expositions. His main hobby outside of work was gardening, and the Richardson household at 608 Sifton Boulevard was well known for its thousands of peonies. Richardson died in Vancouver in 1952.

Riley, Harold William

The Honourable Justice Harold W. Riley was the product of one of Calgary's earliest pioneer families. His grandfather Thomas Riley brought the family west in 1888 from St. Lamberts, Quebec, and homesteaded in the West Hillhurst area of present day Calgary.(809) His father, Harold William Riley Sr. served as a city alderman on three different occasions, and was elected in 1912 as the provincial Member for Gleichen.(810) Riley was the first registrar of the University of Alberta and a key figure in the formation of the Calgary Stock Exchange. He also donated the land that became Riley's Park to the City of Calgary.

His son was born in Calgary in 1910, one of three children. Harold Jr. attended the Hillhurst Public School and then Crescent Heights High School.(811) He started work after high school as an office boy. While attending university, he supported himself selling paint in his spare time. An excellent student, Riley garnered awards at the University of Alberta in history, chemistry and law. Known as a talented debater, he was not just intellectually gifted, and was captain of the track and field team. After receiving his Llb in 1936, he was admitted to the bar on June 15th, 1936, and articled with the great litigator Marshall Porter, who preceded him onto the bench.(812) Riley stayed with Porter for seven years until 1944, when he joined MacLeod, Riley, McDermid, Dixon, and Burns as a senior partner. Appointed a King's Counsel in 1949, he stayed with the firm until he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Alberta's trial division in 1957.

Riley came to the bench with an excellent reputation as a trial lawyer in both criminal and civil law. As a judge he was active, with important rulings in cases involving criminal law, torts and court procedure. As he aged, however, Riley showed a somewhat reactionary side. He was bitterly opposed to the province's legal aid program. As the counter-culture movement of the sixties found its way to Calgary, Riley became an outspoken critic of the "hippies". He once ordered two young men out of his courtroom, telling them to return when they had cut their hair and found a suit to wear. The justice may have gone a bit far when he threatened to find some way to take Riley's Park back from the city unless they did something about the hippies using it.(813) Riley felt that his family's legacy was being defamed and ill-used after local youth held two "love ins", which attracted up to 5,000 people. This may seem a bit cranky to contemporary readers, but Mayor Jack Leslie agreed with Riley's concerns and stated "we don't want them in the city at all and I hope by now they have the message"!(814)

There were rumours as to Riley's continued competence. He was arrested and charged with drunk driving after an accident in November 1972, to which he entered a guilty plea.(815) The following year in January he resigned his post. Chief Justice J.V.H. Milvain stated Riley was retiring due to illness, strenuously denying there were any other reasons for his resignation and praising his colleague's record as a public servant.(816) After retiring, Riley was arrested again on impaired driving charges as well as charges of driving with a suspended license.(817) It seems an inescapable conclusion that alcohol darkened the end of Riley's otherwise distinguished career.

Outside of the law, Riley had been politically and socially active. In 1939, as a young lawyer of 29, he contested the Liberal Party nomination for the riding of Calgary East and lost by a very

narrow margin. He belonged to the usual number of clubs; the Ranchmen's, the Calgary Petroleum Club, the Army, Navy, and Air Force Veterans Association and the Glencoe Club. He, his wife Joan and their six children lived at the northern tip of Elbow Park, in the mansion at 636 Elbow Drive. They stayed there from 1954 to 1961.(818) Justice Riley died in 1979 at the age of 69.

Ripley, Wilder

Wilder Ripley was a Calgary oil man who founded a racehorse stable, Alberta Ranches, with oil tycoons **Frank McMahon,** Max Bell, and jockey Johnny Longden.(819) Alberta Ranches had a number of winning horses and entries in the Kentucky Derby and other major races. Ripley maintained a small stable in Calgary as well as California up to his death in 1974. He was involved in a number of small oil companies operating in Turner Valley and other parts of Alberta after the Leduc strike in 1947. President and Director of Canadian American Royalties from 1949 onward, he also sat on the boards of Allied Chemicals, B.C. Florescent Sales, Redwater Utilities and several other companies. Ripley moved into Elbow Park in 1940, living at 4116 8th Street on the south edge of the area, and then moving in 1942 to 814 36th Avenue, where he resided until 1948.(820)

Ross, Charles Cathmer

Faced with a severe credibility problem after the unexpected victory of his Social Credit party in the provincial elections of 1935, William Aberhart made several high profile appointments to his first cabinet from outside the faithfull. One of these was Charles C. Ross as minister of Lands and Mines. Ross was a well respected member of the oil industry in Alberta, who had been the supervising engineer of the Dominion Ministry of Interior.(821) In that position, he had developed regulations for the development of mineral resources in the prairie provinces, which did not control their natural resources until 1930. Ross had a wealth of experience in resource industries as both as a businessman and as a bureaucrat. Despite his own scepticism about Social Credit, Ross decided to accept the post from Aberhart and was elected by acclamation in a hastily arranged by election in the riding of Athabasca.

Ross was born in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1884, the son of a school principal. A talented hockey player, Ross played as a professional on such teams as the Ottawa Victorias and the Montreal Wanderers and went to the Stanley Cup finals.(822) He was able to attend McGill University with the money he earned as a pro athlete. Ross was a stand out rugby and soccer player, although his professional status threatened to make him ineligible for university sports. At McGill he studied engineering. Forgoing a career as an athlete he went to work for the Dominion Government on the International Boundary Survey.(823) After two years with the survey, Ross became a consulting engineer in Saskatchewan and British Columbia for a short time. He returned to the civil service as a mining engineer for the dominion Government, and in 1916 was made senior mining inspector in Alberta. Ross conducted surveys of the mining potential in Saskatchewan. In 1918 was sent to Calgary to open an administrative office for the Department

of the Interior to deal with oil and gas development.(824) Promoted to supervising engineer for the Department in Alberta, Ross was involved in early oil exploration in Turner Valley and developed the regulatory and administrative machinery to govern this activity.

In 1928 Ross was promoted again to Supervising Engineer for the Department and moved to Ottawa. His position was eliminated in 1930 when Alberta and Saskatchewan successfully negotiated with the Dominion Government for control of their natural resources. Ross easily made the transition to private industry, moving back to Calgary and acting as a consultant to the oil industry before becoming involved in Anglo-Canadian Oil, one of the important players in Turner Valley in the thirties. He also had interests in the mining industry, and started two companies, French Creek Hydraulic Placers and Amador Hydraulic Placers, to mine gold in the Barkerville area of British Columbia.

After William Aberhart's unexpected landslide victory in 1935, Ross was a natural choice as Minister of Lands and Mines. His son Charles Jr. recalls Aberhart calling on his father, who had had a minor car accident and received the new premier in his bedroom.(825) Prominent on the wall was a framed print of a piece of baloney, with the legend "Social Credit" underneath. Aberhart was amused by the picture, but it was a portent of their working relationship. The appointment of Ross was greeted by relief in the oil industry, and he made it a priority to encourage the surge of activity in Turner Valley and other areas. Ross only lasted a year and half in the position before running afoul of Social Credit hard liners. He resigned in December of 1936, allegedly over interference in his department from other Social Credit members. When Aberhart refused to support him and uphold his ministerial authority, Ross left the government and sat as a private member, joining several other former cabinet members such as **John Hugill**.

Ross returned to Anglo-Canadian as the company president, but suffering from poor health, he was compelled to step down in 1938.(826) On vacation in Vancouver, he collapsed on the street and died on September 12th, 1938. Ross was only 54. He was survived by his wife and two adult sons. The family moved into an almost new bungalow at 1128 Riverdale in 1931, and Mrs. Ross continued to live there until 1949.(827)

Rozsa, Theodore

Theodore Rosza is one of Calgary's most generous philanthropists and has contributed several million dollars to the Calgary Philharmonic alone.(828) The Centre for Performing Arts, Foothills Hospital, Theatre Calgary, the Glenbow Museum, the University of Calgary and many other arts groups and charities have benefited from his munificence. Rosza was an American, born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, who came to Calgary after the 1947 Leduc oil strike. He entered University in Michigan in 1933 as the Depression went from bad to worse. Partially supported by a scholarship and his parents, he worked as a lab assistant to make ends meet and took an accelerated course load to relieve the financial burden on his parents. Although he graduated in 1936, he managed to find a job in Oklahoma as a geophysicist with Shell Oil. Rozsa was transferred to Calgary in 1949 as chief geophysicist for Shell Canada. A year and a half later, Rozsa decided to take a gamble and cashed his pension money to start his own company, Frontier Geophysical.

The new company did well and by 1962 had over 150 employees. Rozsa decided to sell it to his three senior employees for only $150 000. He then struck out into exploration as a wildcatter. After breaking even on his first company, Rozsa Oil, in 1967, he started a new operation called Basset Oil. Buying a property with some existing production, Rozsa came close to going bankrupt drilling his first eight wells before finally hitting oil. It turned into a rich find and by 1979 Basset produced over 6,500 barrels of oil a day from 41 wells, with only seven employees. Rosza sold the company to Oakwoods Petroleum for a very large sum, which left him independently wealthy. He started another small company, Rozsa Petroleums, which although smaller was extremely profitable. The Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists awarded Rosza their first Gold Medal in recognition of his contributions to the industry.

Rozsa felt that he owed something back to Calgary and Canada for his success. Along with his wife Lola, a fine amateur singer, Rosza had been interested in music for years. They shared their good fortune by committing in 1983 to paying the salary and expenses of the CPO's conductor for three years. This was followed a million-dollar endowment in 1987 and several other large donations for the CPO to help pay the conductor's salary. The Rozsas decided to concentrate their patronage on the arts because they felt that the arts had a more difficult time attracting support than other charities. At the same time, a variety of groups benefited from the couple's generosity, including his alma mater. The Michigan Technical University has received donations to its arts program as well as a large endowment for scholarships. Rozsa's philanthropy has not been unrecognized. In 1992 he was invested with the Order of Canada to go along with his honourary doctorates from the University of Calgary and Michigan .

The Rozsas first moved into Elbow Park in 1951, living for a year at 3621 8A Street.(829) In 1954 they took up a more permanent address at 3402 10th Street on the edge of Mount Royal. They lived there until 1977. The Rozsas are still active at the time of this writing.

Rule, Peter Leitch

The architectural firm of Rule Wynn Rule was established by Edmonton architect Peter Rule, who as building inspector and architect for the Alberta Government Telephones designed the 1930 AGT Building on 6th Avenue SW in downtown Calgary, and the telephone exchange in Elbow Park at 3604 7A Street.(830) Rule's son, Peter Leitch Rule, was born in Edmonton in 1913 and trained as an architect at the University of Alberta.(831) Joining his father as a partner in 1937, Peter Rule established the firm in Calgary. In the post war period, it was one of the most important architectural offices in Calgary, handling the design of major buildings such as the Colonel Belcher Hospital, Elveden House, and McMahon Stadium.(832) Peter Rule moved into Elbow Park in 1951, living at 4116 8th Street between Riverdale and Landsdowne Avenues.(833) He died in 1964.

Salverson, Laura Goodman

Married to a Canadian National Railroads train despatcher, George Salverson, renowned author Laura Goodman Salverson lived in cities and towns across Canada and twice in Calgary. The Salversons lived at 3613 7A Street in 1938.(834) Although her stays in the city were brief, she greatly influenced local literary circles and as her fame grew was happily claimed for Calgary by local newspapers.(835)

Laura Goodman was born in Winnipeg in 1890, the daughter of Icelandic immigrants. She herself could not speak English until she was ten.(836) Her parents had belonged to prominent Icelandic families who opposed their marriage, and they had emigrated to North America where they found it difficult to start a new life. The family moved to Minnesota when Laura was still a child. Suffering greatly from what may have been polio, Goodman did not start school until she was ten. Despite the handicap of not understanding English, she quickly showed her talent. She later credited her long illness for developing her imagination and her interest in literature and writing. Through her father and uncle, she was introduced to Icelandic literature, especially the ancient legends and epics of their Viking forebearers. From Minnesotta her family moved to Mississippi, where she had a short story published in a local newspaper at the age of twelve.(837) When the Goodmans moved north to Duluth, Wisconsin, Laura found herself working as a seamstress for a hardware company, and paid her dues with many long hours of dull labour. This was one of a number of jobs she held, including milkmaid and childcare.

She continued to write, and after marrying George Salverson in 1913, had more time to devote to her craft. Although the Salversons moved frequently due to the CNR, Laura saw this as positive as she visited many parts of western Canada. She soon had her work published, first as short stories and then in 1923 her first novel, *The Viking's Heart.* Shortly after she came to Calgary for the first time in 1925. Joining the Calgary's Author Society, she was close friends with Nellie McClung and Alexander Calhoun, and joined in local literary activities, a pattern she repeated in Edmonton and probably in every city where the Salversons took up residence.(838) Her husband George, as outgoing as she was soft spoken, joined in these activities as did her son George Jr., who later became a writer for the CBC.(839)

The Salversons left Calgary in 1927, returning ten years later. As the family crisscrossed the prairies, Laura wrote many short stories and completed more novels; *When Sparrows Fall*, *Lord of the Silver Dragon*, *The Dove, The Dark Weaver*, *Black Lace* and *Wayside Gleams*, a volume of verse, and won the Governor General's award in 1937 for *Dark Weaver*. Her work covered many genres from historical fiction to romance, but was particularly inspired by the Norse and Icelandic stories she knew from a child.(840) She wrote about the experience of the contemporary Scandanavians of North America as well myths and legends. This culminated in her own celebrated autobiography, *Confessions of an Immigrant Daughter*, which garnered her another Governor General's Award. It was a truly Canadian work, conceived by Lake Superior, planned in Edmonton, written in Calgary, Winnipeg and Vancouver Island, and published in Toronto.

After 1938 she did not return to live Calgary. The Salversons eventually settled in Toronto, and

Laura continued to produce notable works, winning the Ryerson Fiction Award in 1954 for the novel *Immortal Rock*. She died in 1970, age 79, survived by her two Georges.

Sanders, Gilbert E.

The large brick and sandstone house at 3014 Glencoe Road was built in 1911 for Colonel Gilbert E. Sanders.(841) He was a formidable gentleman, an old soldier and Mountie who was the Police Magistrate of Calgary for 21 years. With his monocle and accent, many people assumed Gilbert Sanders was English, but he was actually born in Yale, British Columbia in 1864.(842) His father, Major Edward Sanders, was a Yorkshireman who had been a cavalry officer in the Austrian Army before emigrating to British Columbia. He was appointed stipendiary magistrate and gold commissioner in the mining town of Yale. Gilbert Sanders was sent to a boarding school in England and entered the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, in 1880. After graduation in 1884 he was offered a commission in the Imperial Army but chose to join the North West Mounted Police and went west just before the Riel Rebellion of 1885.(843)

Col. Gilbert E. Sanders, 1903 **GAI NA 2114-2**

Sanders got his first taste of military service during the Rebellion under General F.G. Middleton. Returning to his duties as a Mountie, Sanders was a popular officer among the Blood Indians of Southern Alberta for his impartial treatment and his vigorous pursuit of white horse thiefs.(844) He was made the inspector and stipendary magistrate in charge of the Crow's Nest Pass in 1900. Shortly thereafter, he joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles, formed to fight the Boers in South Africa. Sanders was commissioned as an officer and given command of the D Squadron, later becoming second in command of the regiment with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was twice wounded in action and awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the Queen's Medal for bravery.

Returning to Alberta after the end of the war, Sanders was made superintendent of the NWMP in Calgary.(845) In 1906 he went to Regina to command the training division, returning to Calgary in 1908. Three years later, he was asked to be the police magistrate for Calgary, the first person to hold the post that was not a barrister. With the outbreak of World War One, Sanders received special permission to leave the bench to serve in the military. Despite being past fifty years old, Sanders commanded the second battalion of the 1st Canadian Pioneers and was given the CMG for his leadership.

He returned to Calgary in 1919 and resumed his work as magistrate, staying on the bench until 1932. Although he supposedly retired that year, Sanders had been asked to resign after refusing to commit Clive Betts, a stock broker under suspicion of fraud after the crash of 1929, to trial.(846) He had been instructed by the attorney general's office to see that Betts was held for trial. Sanders bluntly replied he would only do so if he thought the evidence merited such a course. The old soldier was well liked and respected among the lawyers and police in Calgary and many were sad to see him retire. Sanders was known as stern but fair, a perfect gentleman despite his fiercely military demeanour, which hid great kindness. Very few people knew that his monocle, the butt of many jokes outside of his presence, was due to poor vision in his right eye.(847) He had started using it because wearing glasses would have disqualified him from service with the NWMP. The counsel who argued before him in Police court knew to beware if Sanders began to fidget with his monocle. Many other stories circulated among the Calgary legal community about the Colonel. One of the best known was an encounter with an Irishman in court for assault. Sanders asked the defendant why he had attacked the victim. The Irishman replied "Wouldn't you, if he had called you an Irish son of a bitch?" Sanders pointed out he was not Irish, to which the defendant retorted "Well, what if he called you the kind of son of a bitch you are?"(848)

Sanders married Augusta Jukes, daughter of a NWMP surgeon, in 1888.(849) They had two daughters; Phoebe married **Archer Toole**, the son of William Toole of Toole Peet and also lived in Elbow Park. The family was very active in the community and the Colonel and his wife were major figures in the establishment of Christ Church. Augusta Sanders died in 1943, but the Colonel continued to live in their big brick house until his own death in 1955 at the age of 91.

Sanderson, James Owen Gresham

"Ratttlesnake Pete" went from competing in rodeos and working on a ranch near Medicine Hat to a Phd at Yale University in Conneticutt. Born in Medicine Hat in 1898, Sanderson grew up on his father Owen's ranch until his death in 1907 from pneumonia.(850) Although young James moved into Medicine Hat with his mother, his father's ranching friends did not forget him and he spent every summer as a ranch hand. The young cowboy picked up the nickname of "Rattlesnake Pete", soon shortened to Pete, and took part in some of the last of the great open range roundups in Alberta.(851) He also began entering rodeos, doing trick riding exhibitions and winning a bronc riding championship in 1917 as well as competing at the 1919 Victory Stampede in Calgary. By that time Sanderson was attending the University of Alberta, studying geology. It was his time on the range that pricked his interest in the subject. One of the ranchers he worked

for, Addison Day Sr., also dabbled in drilling for oil, and Sanderson was intrigued enough to study geology when he went to university in 1917.

In 1920, Sanderson did not return to the saddle for the summer but went to the Northwest Territories to do exploration work for Imperial Oil. After graduating with his bachelor's degree in 1922, Sanderson went to work for the Research Council of Canada and earned a master's degree in 1924. This led to a two-year teaching fellowship at Yale and another at Toronto. Sanderson received a doctorate in 1928. He went back to Imperial Oil and conducted survey parties through the prairies for the company, looking for promising areas for future exploration. Through Imperial Sanderson became thoroughly acquainted with the geology of Alberta. He felt confident enough in Alberta's potential as a oil producing region to leave Imperial in 1932 and become a consulting geologist. Sanderson's survey work in North Turner Valley for Home Oil led to the discovery of the first crude oil in the Valley by the company. He also opened up the Brazeau structure in Central Alberta for Home in the fifties. Reputed to be the most experienced field geologist in western Canada, Sanderson published numerous articles and co-authored a book on the geology of the Red Deer Valley.(852) While consulting in Saskatchewan with Bata Petroleum in 1946, Sanderson discovered a potash field. He later acted as president of the Western Potash Corporation and a board member of the Continental Potash Corporation.

Pete Sanderson, ca. 1916-17 GAI NA 2003-92

Towards the end of the fifties Sanderson wound up his practice and spent much of his time on photography and giving career advice to local high school students. Sanderson was an active Rotarian. He belonged to the Ranchmen's Club and the Calgary Golf and Country Club. He had a long list of professional affiliations, belonging to the Association of Petroleum Geologist, the Geological Society of America, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Petroleum Club and serving as president of Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists and Alberta Association of Professional Engineers. He married a nurse and widow, Jean Rutherford Bruce, in 1945. The couple moved into 608 Sifton Boulevard in Elbow Park in 1941, living there until 1963 (853) Sanderson died that year at the age of 65.

Savary, H.P.O

Although forgotten now, in his day H.P.O. Savary was thought to be one of the most talented lawyers in Calgary.(854) He and his family were long time residents of Elbow Park, living at 3022 Glencoe Road from 1912 until the fifties. After Savary's death in 1927 at the young age of 47, his widow Claudine remained in the family house until 1957.(855)

Savary was born on September 12, 1880 in Digby, Nova Scotia.(856) His father William Savary was a county court judge. After attending Dalhousie University he did his articles with the law firm of Sir Robert Borden, the seventh prime minister of Canada, and was admitted to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1903. Joining many of his maritime colleagues like his close friend **James E. A. Macleod**, Savary came west with his wife in 1909. First practicing as a partner in Nicholas and Savary, he joined **Henry A. Chadwick** in 1912. Chadwick was a neighbour of the Savarys on Glencoe Road. H.P.O. Savary established himself quickly as a leading lawyer, and was designated a King's Counsel in 1919.

As befitted a prominent Elbow Park barrister, Savary was a member of the Ranchmen's Club, the Calgary Golf and Country Club, the Canadian Club and the Board of Trade. He enjoyed racket sports, belonging to a badminton club and the Christ Church Tennis Club, a predecessor to the Elbow Park Tennis Club. He joined the Kiwanis service club, and gave a great deal of time to the Boy Scouts, serving as chairman on the Calgary and provincial councils. He and his wife were very active in the Anglican Church. Savary was made a chancellor of the Calgary diocese and his wife was prominent member of the St. Stephen's Womens' Auxiliary - the Savarys preferred St. Stephen's over Christ Church, although the latter was much closer. Like his friend James Macleod, Savary loved Canadian history and was an enthusiastic amateur historian, presenting several talks at the Canadian Club.

Savary's funeral filled St. Stephen to capacity.(857) Five judges and magistrates, including Chief Justice Simmons of the Alberta Supreme Court, his neighbours Colonel Gilbert Sanders, and Sir Archibald MacDonnell served as honourary pall bearers. Although it was customary for a leading barrister to garner many tributes, those of his colleagues made it clear that he was highly thought of in the legal community.(858) Along with his widow, Savary left a son and young daughter.

Scott, George

Many pioneer ranchers moved to Calgary, often upon retiring or sometimes running their ranches from the city. Others began new careers. Elbow Park boasted a large number of such men, especially in the first two of three decades of the century. Some, like J.J. Bowlen, were exceptionally prominent members of the community. Most were modest individuals, like George Scott, whose experiences were perhaps more typical.

Scott came to Calgary from Scotland in 1889.(859) He accompanied a herd of Angus cattle exported by a neighbour, George Cumming. After waiting with the cattle in a three month quarantine in Montreal, he took them by rail to Alberta, and helped drive them to the famous Quorn Ranch near Okotoks. The young Scotsman was immediately captivated by ranch life, and stayed on at the Quorn. Although he returned to Scotland in 1893 with a shipment of horses, he was soon back. Now known as "Quorn Scotty", he moved on to other ranches upon returning to Alberta. Eventually he went into business for himself, becoming partners with A.B Fullerton and starting a horse operation in Okotoks, importing and breaking new horses for sale. In 1906, he married a local school teacher, Nellie McFarlane.

As the age of free range ranching came to an end after the disastrous winter of 1906-1907, George Scott gave up the life of the cowboy. He stayed in the ranching industry, becoming a ranch inspector for the Dominion Government. As a federal inspector, he helped run a breeding program for small ranchers, using stock provided by the government. He later worked as a ranch inspector for the Provincial Government, checking grazing leases and brands. The work took him all over the province, and he always kept his saddle in his car, often borrowing a horse to look over a herd, much to the surprise of the local cowboys. He moved to Elbow Park in 1932, taking 1205 Riverdale Avenue as a residence and living there until 1965.(860) He could remember camping nearby with a herd of cattle many years before, on the site of the Glencoe Club.

Seaman, Daryl K.

Bow Valley Industries was founded in 1950 with a $20, 000 investment in a drilling rig and grew into a petroleum conglomerate worth almost two billion dollars in 1995.(861) It was started by Daryl "Doc" Seaman, who one American oil tycoon called "the toughest goddamn Canadian I've ever met." Seaman was the eldest of three brothers born in Rouleau, Saskatchewn, in the early twenties. Their father was a building contractor. Daryl went right from high school into the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War Two. After his discharge in 1945, he attended the University of Saskatchewan, joining his two younger brothers B.J. and Donald and studying engineering. Graduating in 1948, Doc went to Calgary with his brother B.J. to check the job prospects and quickly found work as a field engineer with a seismic operation. A year later Seaman took his savings, borrowed money and with a partner, Bill Warnke, bought a shot hole drilling rig. In 1951 Warnke sold out and Seaman reorganized the company with his two brothers as Seaman Engineering and Drilling.

The company did seismic work and drilling for oil companies. Obtaining British finance in 1956, Seaman made some judicious acquisitions. In 1962, after buying Hi Tower Drilling, he

created Bow Valley Industries.(862) The new company expanded into metal fabrication and then into oil exploration. By the late sixties the company had enough oil and gas properties to form a production department and in 1971 acquired Syracuse Oils, which brought them into international exploration. Bow Valley continued to grow with takeovers through the seventies. In 1978 it took out what w as the largest bank loan in Canadian history, 130 million dollars, to buy an American company. Under the astute guidance of Seaman and his brothers Bow Valley managed to avoid overwhelming itself with debt and weathered the hard times in the oil industry during the eighties. Although stock issues had cut family ownership to only nine percent by the early nineties, the brothers remained firmly in control. They were able to afford some prestigious side projects. Daryl and B.J. were among the investors who brought the Flames hockey team to Calgary and each had a 15% share in the club.(863)

After 43 years, Seaman retired as chairman of Bow Valley in 1992. Some critics charged he left the company at a critical time in the oil patch.(864) He and his brothers sold their remaining shares and Daryl bought one of the world's biggest ranches, the historic OH spread near Longview. The 113 year old operation was more than doubled by other land purchases, and Seaman also bought other ranches with his brothers and his son Bob. Unwilling to truly retire, Seaman has been involved in numerous new ventures, from exporting cattle and Alberta ranching expertise to Hungary to providing venture capital to entreprenuers in the resource industry. He remains on the boards of over a dozen companies, some of which he helped start as an investor.

Like many successful young oilmen, Seaman bought a new house in west Elbow Park, residing at 3639 12th Street from 1954 to 1973.(865)

Sellar, W.H.

Born in Scotland, William H. Sellar never lost his affection for his motherland. He was one of the founders and a vice president of the St. Andrew's Golf Club and president of the St. Andrew-Caledonia Society.(866) A graduate of Edinburgh University, Sellar received a Master of Arts as well as a law degree. He opened a law office in Calgary in 1911, and practiced until the outbreak of war. Like many other British immigrants, he immediately enlisted and later received a commission in the Royal Scots regiment. Surviving his service, Sellar returned to Calgary and resumed his legal career. Around 1926 he was appointed the crown prosecutor for the Calgary police courts, and was also elected president of the Calgary Bar Association. Sellar, his wife and son Gordon lived in East Elbow Park at 215 38th Avenue from 1930 to 1945.(867) His wife was the founder of the Christopher Robin Kindergarten, which later became a well respected private elementary school under the direction of **Violet Haines**.(868) Their son Gordon had a prominent career in the Canadian Army. W.H. Sellar died at the end of May 1931.

Sellar, William

Despite sharing surname and occupation, Judge William Sellar was not related to **W.H. Sellar**. The justice was born in Montreal in 1911, the son of an architect.(869) He attended McGill University, earning a bachelor of arts in 1932 and of laws in 1935. While at university, he worked part-time as a journalist, covering news and sports for the *Montreal Daily Star*. After graduating, his first job was with the Canadian Pacific Railway as assistant to vice President Eric Leslie, the comptroller for the corporation. Sellar's career was interrupted by the Second World War. He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force and served with Bomber Command, which claimed more Canadian lives than any other branch of the forces.

After the war he came to Alberta. His wife, Irene Margaret Johnston, was a Calgarian, although they had met in Montreal. After being admitted to the Alberta Bar in 1947, Sellar joined MacLeod, Riley, McDermid, Dixon, but left to start his own firm in 1948. The Sellars moved into Elbow Park in 1953, living at 3412 10th Street, and then moving to Mount Royal in 1968.(870) Sellar joined the Glencoe Club, the Ranchmen's Club and the Calgary Press Club, not having lost his interest in journalism. He was also involved in provincial politics, and in 1959 he became chairman of the Alberta Progressive Conservative Association finance committee. In 1962, Sellar made the step from lawyer to judge with his appointment to the District Court of Southern Alberta. He was not on the bench very long, dying on May 19, 1968, only 57 years old.(871)

Sharp, W. Gray

The theater supply business established by the Sharp family in 1931 operates in Calgary today, now known as Sharp's Audio Visual. The company's founder was born in India Head, Saskatchewan, in 1910, the son of W.H.B. and Catherine Sharp.(872) His father had come from Ontario and after farming for several years set up a local Ford dealership, while his mother was a local girl, born Catherine Gray. In 1911 the family went to Edmonton and then in 1913 to Vancouver, where Sharp's father ran a bus and taxi business. After an unsuccessful venture into the pickle business, W.H.B Sharp began a small travelling movie business, showing films in small towns in Alberta that did not have proper theatres. The Mayfair Itinerant Picture Shows Company was based in Didsbury, and had several circuits which Sharp served by car and later van. As film equipment became more elaborate, Sharp rented premises in many of the towns he serviced, setting up permanent and semi permanent movie theatres. Sharp's Theatre Supply was established to service not only his own theatres but the many others which began appearing in small towns.

W. Gray Sharp joined the business after attending the University of Alberta and graduating with a degree in engineering in 1933. He had already worked for the firm during summers as projectionist, advertising manager, mechanic and salesman. In 1943 he bought Sharp's Theatre Supply from his father, incorporating the company in 1949. The business grew quickly after the war, and eventually employed thirty people. The advent of television adversely affected the theatre supply business, but Sharp diversified into audio-visual supplies. He continued to equip movie theatres in Alberta and British Columbia, and supplied the seating for the Northern and Southern Jubilee Auditoriums and the Stampede Corral in Calgary. In 1959 the company built a

warehouse in Eau Claire, now the site of Eau Claire Estates condominiums. Sharp also opened a camera store and owned Alberta Office and Dictation Equipment. In the early 1970s he decided to retire, selling Sharp's in 1972 to Greg Nelson and Alberta Office to Joe Bragger, and closing the camera store. Gray Sharp was one of the first residents of Lansdowne Avenue. His house was built there around 1947, one of the first houses on the street, and Sharp may still be living there at the time of this writing.(873)

Shaw, Frederick

Not so well known as others such as H.G. Love, Frederick Shaw was another radio and television pioneer in Calgary. He entered radio broadcasting in Calgary in 1938 at CFAC Radio, leaving a decade later to manage CJCJ, which became CKXL.(874) Shaw evenurally bought the station. With a group of partners, he began the first television station in Calgary, CHCT, a CBC affiliate. Shaw retired as president in 1970, selling the station to Selkirk Communications which renamed it CFAC. It is still broadcasting as Calgary 2 & 7, part of the WICT independent network based in Vancouver. Shaw moved to Sidney, British Columbia after retiring, where he died in 1990. He moved into Elbow Park in 1955, buying a new house at 3406 12th Street on the edge of Mount Royal, and living there until 1985. (875)

Shearer, John S.

Not all the residents of Elbow Park were lawyer, judges, or businessmen. John S. Shearer was a fireman who lived at 324 37th Avenue from 1936 to 1942.(876) He served with the Calgary Fire Department for over 38 years.(877) Born in Banffshire, Scotland on September 10th, 1886, he emigrated to Canada with his parents while still a child. In 1913 he joined the Calgary fire department but went into the military soon afterward. Upon his return in 1918, Shearer was promoted to senior fireman. In 1946 he attained the rank of Captain, five years before retiring in 1951. The longtime firefighter was the secretary of the firefighter's union local for several years. He was also a member of the St. John Ambulance Association. Shearer died in 1962 at the age of 76.

Shepherd, Simpson James

He first came to the west as a pioneer and a rancher, and ended his career as a Justice of the Alberta Supreme Court. Simpson J.Shepherd was a cowboy lawyer who epitomized the egalitarian ideal of the frontier, where an ambitious man could become many things.

Shepherd was born to a farm family in Lambton County near Sarnia, Ontario, on February 8th, 1877.(878) He stayed on the farm with his parents and did not attend high school until the advanced age of 18.(879) After finishing school, he came west in 1897 with his brother-in-law John A. Palmer, who became a successful Calgary merchant. They settled first at Fort Walsh, but Shepherd left within several months and went to Maple Creek, Saskatchewan. Becoming a

cowboy, he rode the range for six years at the Y-bar Ranch, alternating with working as a store clerk and a surveyor. Ultimately, Shepherd was not satisfied with this life. In 1903, at the age of 26, he returned to eastern Canada and entered McGill University, supporting himself with summer jobs. In 1906 he graduated as the president of his class with a degree in civil law and a prestigious travelling scholarship which allowed him to study for a year in England and France. In 1908 he came back to Alberta, settling in Lethbridge as a pioneer lawyer. He practiced first with W.C. Simmons, himself appointed to the Supreme Court in 1910, and then with another brother-in-law, Allen E. Dunlop. Shepherd became one of the leading citizens of Lethbridge and served as the president of the city's Board of Trade in 1923 and 1924. An avid curler, he helped organize the city's curling club and was its secretary for many years. While in Lethbridge, Shepherd was involved in amateur theatre through the Little Theatre movement. His other great love was bird hunting, and he traveled around the province during hunting season.

Spending many years as a lawyer in Lethbridge, Shepherd was made a King's Counsel in 1921 and a bencher of the Alberta Law Society. His appointment to bench came in 1936. It meant a move to Calgary. He and his family moved to Elbow Park, into a lovely riverside home at 3924 3rd Street, built by Jack Palmer.(880) Shepherd's wife, formerly Ethel Dixon of Maple Creek, died in 1946.(881) She had been a member of one of the original pioneer families of the Maple Creek area, and had married Shepherd in 1910. The Justice continued to live in Elbow Park with a married daughter and her husband until his own death in 1959, seven years after retiring at the age of 75. As a judge, Shepherd avoided dogma: he was known to be more interested in fairness and justice then strict adherence to the letter of the law.(882)

Sick, Emil

Although now owned by brewing giant Molson, the Lethbridge Brewery and Lethbridge Pilsener Beer continues the legacy of Fritz and Emil Sick. The brewery was originally founded by Fritz Sick in 1901. He was a farm boy from Freiburg, Bavaria, who emigrated to the United States in 1883 after his compulsory military service.(883) Interested in brewing, he went to Cincinatti and learned the brewer's trade. After working in California, he went to Washington and then to Trail, British Columbia, where he established the first brewery in the province. Selling this operation, he opened another in Fernie. In 1901 he made his way to Lethbridge. Here Sick began another brewery, building it himself and serving as malter, brewer, salesman, cooper, and accountant. Reorganized as the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company in 1904, the business was very successful. It survived difficult years during World War One and the declaration of Prohibition in Alberta in 1916, and became the foundation of a brewing empire.

Emil Sick was born in Tacoma, Washinigton, on June 30, 1894 but was raised in Canada.(884) Although his father Fritz was down at the brewery in Lethbridge, Emil went to school at Western Canada College in Calgary before attending university at Stanford in California. After graduating he joined his father's business in 1918 as the general manager of Lethbridge Breweries.(885) In 1923, a year before the end of Prohibition, the company began a period of rapid expansion. New breweries were opened in Prince Albert and Regina, and in 1927 the Sicks bought the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Company. A year later, a new company, Associated Breweries, was

formed, with Fritz Sick as President and Emil Sick as general manager, amalgamating the Sick's brewing interests into one corporation. In 1930, founder Fritz Sick retired to Vancouver.(886)

Not long after his father's retirement, Emil Sick began an ambitious expansion into the United States. Despite the Depression - or perhaps thanks to it - Associatied Breweries purchased two breweries in Great Falls, Montana in 1933, and an interest in the Missoula Brewing Company.(887) The company bought a Spokane brewery the same year, and began a modernization program for its American acquisitions. In November of 1933, Sick announced he would be relocating to Seattle so as to better manage Associated Breweries' U.S operations, which came to include breweries in Seattle and Olympia, Washington.(888) The Sick family became leading citizens of the city. Emil Sick served as president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and bought a professional baseball team, the Seattle Rainiers.(889) He built a large

Mr. and Mrs Emil Sick, ca. 1928-1930 GAI NA 5120-2

English style mansion in Seattle that which became known as the Sick House, where they lived until 1962. The house was later bought by Queen Elizabeth, in her role as Canadian head of state, to serve as the house of the Canadian Consul General.(890) It has the interesting distinction of being declared part of Canada, sharing the same diplomatic immunity as the Canadian embassy in Washington, D.C. The laws of Washington State also made it necessary for the monarch to buy the land as an individual, even though it was intended state functions.

Emil Sick lived in Calgary for eight years while manager of Lethbridge Brewing and Associated Breweries. From 1926 to 1927, he and his family lived at 3207 7th (7A) Street and then moved to Mount Royal.(891) In Calgary, he was a prominent businessman and belonged to the Ranchmen's Club, the Calgary Golf and Country Club, the Renfrew Club, and the Gyro service Club.(892) Sick was also famous for his interest in commercial aviation. In 1928 he decided to buy a plane for travel between Associated's four breweries and as a promotional device. Forming Purple Label Airlines, he purchased a Stinson Detroiter bi-plane, reputedly the first plane in Alberta with an enclosed cabin.(893) Renowned World One aces and barnstormers **Freddy McCall** and Jock Palmer were hired as pilots. Sick was so pleased by the plane that he

bankrolled Great Western Airways, one of Alberta's first commercial air services, with McCall as managing director.(894) The business did not survive the Depression, and Sick did not pursue his interest in flying.

Emil Sick died in 1964 at the age of 70.(895) By that time he had sold Associated Breweries to Molson Breweries, and was a director and vice chairman of the board for that company and a director for Molson Western Breweries Ltd, a subsidiary. He retained ownership of Sick's Rainier Breweries in Seattle. Sick and his wife had three daughters and two sons, who did not continue the family name in the brewing industry. Timothy Sick did manage a Sick's Brewery outlet in Calgary briefly, but became a surgeon living in London, England.(896) He was also married for a time to Shirley Douglas, daughter of NDP founder and Saskatchewan Premier Tommy Douglas and a well known Canadian stage actress.

Sinclair, Alexander Macleod

One of many Scots lawyers who settled Calgary and Elbow Park, Alexander Macleod Sinclair became one of Alberta's best known defense attorneys. He was born in Taynult, Argyllshire, Scotland, on June 24, 1880.(897) Educated at Edinburgh University, he was called to the bar in Scotland in 1905 and set up practice in Bathgate, where he worked until 1913. Coming to Canada with his wife and two daughters, he settled at first in Edmonton and entered a partnership with A.F Ewing, later appointed to the Supreme Court of Alberta. In 1916 he came to Calgary and joined the prestigious firm of R.B Bennett and Senator Sir James Lougheed. Sinclair was one of the players in the dramatic and very bitter breakup of the firm in 1922. Siding with Lougheed, he became a partner in the new firm of Lougheed, McLaws, Sinclair and Redman. His connection with Lougheed certainly did not hinder his career. He was named a King's Counsel in 1918, after only five years of practicing in Canada.

Sinclair garnered a reputation as a very able lawyer. One of his most famous cases was the defense in 1922 of mine owner John Gallagher.(898) He had been charged with the murder of **John Coward**, a fellow mine operator in Carbon, Alberta. The case against Gallagher was entirely circumstantial but strong. Sinclair took the case on at the urging of members of the Great War Veterans Association, of which Gallagher was a member. They were convinced of his innocence. Disliking the methods of the Alberta Provincial Police, and with a predisposition to underdogs, Sinclair took on Gallagher's defense, replacing J. McKinley Cameron**,** who had conducted a skillful but ineffectual defense at Gallagher's preliminary hearing. With little time to prepare his defence, Sinclair lost the first trial, but knew that police and court procedural blunders made an appeal a sure bet. He won a new trial. Better equipped for the second trial, Sinclair got his client acquitted.

Sinclair retained a great affection for things Scottish.(899) He was a honourary president of the St. Andrew's Society, and a member of the Calgary Gaelic Society and the Robbie Burns Club. Along with the membership in the Ranchmen's Club and the Calgary Golf and Country Club, Sinclair belonged to the Calgary Board of Trade and was also a Mason. He took an active interest in politics and worked for the federal liberal party in the West Calgary association. At the time of

his death on June 23rd, 1939, Sinclair was president of the Law Society of Alberta. He died at his home in Elbow Park, 714 36th Avenue, where he and his family had lived since 1929. Sinclair had lived at several other Elbow Park addresses, including 1125 Riverdale in 1923, 609 30th Avenue from 1920 to 1923 and 3206 7th Street in 1925-28.(900)

Sitwell, Laurence Hurt

A native of Montreal but an old soldier of the British Imperial Army, Lieutenant Colonel L.H. Sitwell had come back to Canada in 1899, colourfully described as a "soldier of fortune".(901) He eventually joined the Canadian army and although he did not have a particularily noteworthy career, his was the first military funeral for a high ranking officer ever held in Calgary, and the pomp and ceremony attracted an enormous audience.

Born in 1839, Sitwell had been educated in England and Ireland. He joined the military as a commissioned officer with the Durham Light Infantry in 1889, at a relatively advanced age. After seven years of service he resigned to go to South Africa and join the Rhodesian Horse and fought for two years in the Rhodesian campaign of 1896-97. After returning to Canada, he travelled and explored widely and was named a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a prestigious honour. Joining the Canadian militia in 1904, he became a staff officer of the regular army in 1910 and was eventually attached to Military District 13 in Calgary. Sitwell and his family moved into 3825 5th Street in Elbow Park in 1916, living there until his death in 1918.(902) He had married in 1904, and had four children. A popular officer and outdoorsman, Sitwell's funeral on January 31st, 1918 at the Cathedral Church of the Redeemer was quite a procession, with a firing party, military bands, detachments from local army units and the NWMP, the entire headquarters staff of MD 13, and the city council and mayor in attendance. He was buried with full honours at Union Cemetery.

Smart, James

Cappy Smart was one of the longest serving fire chiefs in Canada and certainly in Calgary. He became the city's chief firefighter in 1898, and held the post for the next 35 years. The colourful Scotsman became one of the Calgary's most beloved public figures over a career that spanned fifty years and started as a ladder man in the volunteer fire brigade. Born in Arbroth, Scotland, on July 12, 1865, Smart was the son of a ship's captain.(903) Interested in the Canadian West from a young age, he emigrated at the age of eighteen, joining an uncle, Thomas Swan, in Winnipeg. The two came out to Calgary, debarking from the CPR train on October 19, 1883. The town consisted largely of tents. James Smart went to work for another Calgary pioneer, Colonel Walker, in his lumberyard.

Although he volunteered for the fire brigade when it was formed in August 1885, only the chief was a paid position and Smart supported himself as an undertaker. Smart and Company had its office and funeral parlour on Stephen Avenue and was the first mortuary in the city. As historian Grant MacEwan points out, it couldn't have been a very lucrative business, given the

youthfulness of Calgary's pioneer citizenry.(904) Smart did rise rapidly in the volunteer fire brigade, elected by its members as captain of the hose-company, made secretary in 1894, and elected assistant chief in 1898 before taking over as chief two months later.(905) Cappy Smart became the father of modern fire fighting in the city. He presided over the expansion and professionalising of the department as the city rapidly expanded. His reputation as a progressive firefighter extended throughout North America, and Cappy was always interested in new equipment and techniques, doing his best within the constraints of his budget to procure the latest technology for his men. He introduced mechanized fire equipment in 1910. Calgary was one of the first departments in the country to switch from horses.(906) Another Cappy innovation was the stress he put on fire prevention. He was allegedly the first chief in Canada to organize fire prevention education. His expertise was recognized by his peers. Cappy and his department hosted a convention of Canadian fire chiefs in 1911. He was vice president of the Western Canadian Firefighter's Association in 1906, president of the Alberta Firemens' Association from 1909 to 1914, president of the International Fire Chief's Association in 1910, and president of the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs in 1922.

Captain James Smart, 1914 **GAI NA 2854-91**

Although recognized as an authority on fire fighting, it was Cappy's character as a man of action that endeared him to Calgarians. He led by example and directed his men from the front lines, suffering frequently from smoke inhalation and having numerous close calls. In 1912, the chief was almost killed when his vehicle struck a streetcar on the way to a fire. Smart needed two years to recover from the accident, and was still a convalescent when the Burns & Co. meatpacking plant burnt down in 1913. Missing the spectacular blaze was one of Cappy's great disappointments. Outside of his fearless leadership, Smart also gave generously of his time and energy to the community. A great supporter of the Calgary Exhibition, he sat on the board and was president for 1904, and later was a director for the Exhibition and Stampede. He was the

marshall for the opening parade from 1904 until his death.(907) A great sportsman, Smart loved boxing and refereed boxing matches in the city. He was a friend with heavy weight champions Tommy Burns and Jack Dempsey. Curling, track and field, soccer and wrestling were other favourite sports. Cappy was official timekeeper for sporting events in Calgary for forty years and always started the *Calgary Herald* road race.

For such a public figure, Cappy had eccentricities that would be less acceptable today. Although his men loved him, Smart ran his department along authoritarian lines and would brook no interference from city council. His drinking habits were legendary, as was his language, especially while directing operations at a fire. He also had a overdeveloped sense of humour, and was fond of off colour comments and public boasting. The Fire chief's confrontation with Police Chief Mackie over speeding fire trucks was legendary.(908) At times Smart strained the patience of the city council, but he had his dedicated supporters and was always popular with the public.

Married to Agnes Leishman in 1892, Smart had two children, Minnie and James. The latter died in 1905, only eleven years old. The Smarts lived for two years in Elbow Park at 3427 Elbow Drive, from 1915 to 1916.(909) Cappy owned the house until 1921, but rented it.(910)

Smith, Arthur Leroy

A.L. Smith established a reputation as a talented and astute trial lawyer in Alberta before becoming known as one of the most penetrating minds to sit as a Member of Parliament. Born in Regina on February 13, 1886, Smith was the son of a tinsmith who also was the city's first mayor.(911) A brilliant student who graduated high school at 14, Smith was an outstanding athlete. He dabbled with the idea of a professional hockey career while attending the University of Manitoba and later studying law at Osgoode Hall in Toronto.(912) Although he opted for a legal career, Smith continued to play semi-professionally while articling in Regina with the firm of McKenzie and Brown and refereed the game for many years. He was admitted to the bar of Saskatchewan in 1908 and joined the provincial Attorney General's office.(913) After two years Smith came out to Calgary and joined the firm of Walsh and McCarthy. His employers were two grand old men of the city's legal fraternity who went on to the bench and political careers.

He quickly established himself as one of the premier trial lawyers in the city. His successful defence of heavy weight boxer Arthur Pelkey on manslaugher charges after he killed Luther McCarthy in a Calgary match garnered national recognition and launched his career. In 1926 Smith teamed up with his brother, war hero Clarence Smith, and future Supreme Court justice **W.G. Egbert** to establish the firm of Smith, Egbert and Smith. Like most lawyers in Calgary between the two world wars, Smith had a varied practice. He was counsel for corporations such as the Canadian Pacific Railway and for labour groups like the United Mine Workers Local 18.(914) For fourteen years Smith acted frequently as crown prosecutor, successfully prosecuting the infamous Solloway and Mills stock fraud case but continued to be a prominent defence counsel. In 1941 he was the lawyer for Victor and Dorothy Ramberg, charged with the murder of their terminally ill two-year old son in Canada's first mercy killing trial. The couple was acquitted.

This was one of Smith's last big cases before beginning his political career. A life long Conservative, in 1932 he had acted as a special counsel for the government of R.B. Bennett, investigating allegations of senatorial corruption. In 1945 he ran for Parliament himself and was elected as the member for Calgary West. Sitting on the opposition benches, Smith soon had a reputation as a merciless wit and talented debater. From behind a genial demeanour he took delight in savaging the Liberal government of Louis St. Laurent but was a popular MP with colleagues from all parties. When he retired in 1951, praise came from all parties, prompting his daughter to remark "It's a wonderful thing to have these obituaries while you are still alive".(915) Smith died only a year later.

Smith had married Sara Isabel Ryan of Winnipeg in 1912. They had two children, a daughter and a son, **Arthur R. Smith**, who followed his father into politics and became a Member of Parliament himself. The Smiths moved into Elbow Park soon after marriage, living at 3802 6th Street from 1913 to 1926, the year Smith formed his own law firm.(916)

Smith, Arthur R.

Arthur R. Smith remains a prominent and active citizen of Calgary although his public career now stretches over four decades. The son of **Arthur L. Smith**, well known Calgary lawyer and Member of Parliament, Smith was born around 1920 and grew up in Elbow Park. After attending a private school on Vancouver Island, Smith dropped out at the age of 16 to become a roughneck in Turner Valley for Royalite Oil.(917) His lack of formal education did not adversely affect his future career. On the outbreak of World War Two Smith joined the Royal Air Force and was a bomber pilot, earning a Distinguished Flying Cross. In Calgary after the war, Smith worked as a stock salesman before becoming a journalist in 1948. He wrote for *Oil in Canada* and became an editor for the magazine, then established his own journal, the *Petroleum Exploration Digest*. Smith later sold it to Carl Nickle. After four years in oil industry journalism, Smith was asked to become executive assistant for public relations to **Sam C. Nickle**, president of Anglo-American Exploration.

He began his political career by running for alderman in 1952 and winning a seat on Calgary city council.(918) A life long Conservative like his father, Smith was elected to the Alberta Legislature as one of only three Conservatives in 1954 and served as a member until 1957. From provincial politics Smith moved easily to the federal arena and ran in the riding of Calgary South in 1957. He was elected at the age of 35. While establishing his political career, Smith also found time to found and operate his own public relations firm, Arthur R. Smith and Associates.(919) He was asked to become executive assistant in charge of public relations for Pacific Petroleum, but resigned within two years to avoid conflicts of interest.(920) Smith was a vocal backbencher but no friend to his party leader, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.(921) Although he served three times as a parliamentary delegate to the United Nations and chaired several committees, unlike other Alberta members he never received a cabinet seat. This may have influenced his decision to resign in 1963 rather than seek re-election.

Smith was not done with politics. He tried for the job of mayor of Calgary in 1963 but was defeated by Grant McEwan.(922) Undiscouraged, Smith returned to city council as an alderman in 1965. He helped Peter Lougheed with public relations for the latter's successful 1971 election campaign. Less encumbered by political commitments, his business interests blossomed. In 1967 he went to Vancouver to become president of Venture Management, an overseas investment firm, staying a year. His work in public relations brought him into contact with many companies and Smith began to acquire board memberships. He became vice president and president of five subsidiary companies in the Edmonton based conglomerate Allarco Developments.(923) Smith eventually held executive positions in energy companies, and development companies. His business career was crowned by the presidency of Lavalin Partec, one of the largest oil and gas engineering firms in the world.

Not content with successful business and political careers, Smith devoted a great deal of time to community service. At one time he belonged to over thirty groups. A president of the Chamber of Commerce, he was a founder of the Calgary Transport Authority, the Calgary Booster Club, the Calgary Olympic Development Authority, and the co-chairman for many years of the Calgary Economic Development Authority.(924) As Calgary's chief booster, Smith is sometimes credited with the successful diversification of Calgary's economy after recession of the early eighties. More recently, Smith has devoted his energy to fighting homelessness in Calgary. In 1989, Smith was awarded the Order of Canada.(925)

Aside from his early years with his parents, Smith lived in Elbow Park on the very west edge, at 4027 Crestview Road, from 1953 to 1959.(926) He and his wife Betty Ann have two sons and a daughter.

Snowdon, Campbell C.

A pioneer of the oil industry in Calgary, Campbell Snowdon established a very successful refining and wholesale company located in East Calgary. Advertising for C.C. Snowdon was ubiquitous in the city for many years. Born in Montreal, Snowdon got his start in the industry with Imperial Oil in eastern Canada.(927) He came west in 1901 as a representative of Canadian Oil. Settling in Calgary in 1908, he began his own refining business. It was very successful, turning out lubricating oils and other petroleum products. At its height the C.C. Snowdon Company had branches in Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver and Toronto. In 1920 he moved to 3018 Glencoe Road with his wife, formerly Isabella Taylor of Cranbrook, and growing family. They lived there eleven years.(928) One can track Snowdon's business success by his homes. His family had lived in Mission for four years before taking a larger house in Elbow Park and eventually moved to Mount Royal. Their house there was renowned for its gardens and roses, which were tended by a professional gardener from England, J.A. Spence. It is unknown if the Snowdon's Glencoe home boasted a similar garden. Campbell Snowdon died in 1935. He and Isabella had two sons, Charles and Alexander, and two daughters, Isabel and Myrtle. C.C. Snowdon & Company later became Turbo Resources.(929)

Southam, John D.

Grandson of William Southam, newspaper publisher and patriarch of the Southam family, John Southam was one of the few members of that family to pursue a career in journalism. He was born on April 12, 1909, in Ottawa.(930) Southam had an excellent private school education, attending Upper Canada College in Toronto and Trinity College at Port Hope, Ontario. After graduating he spent several months in Japan as a delegate at a conference on inter-Pacific relations. A brief stint with the Royal Bank followed. John chose to join the *Ottawa Citizen*, a Southam paper, in 1930. He started in the business office, and came to Calgary in 1932 to work in the business department of the *Calgary Herald*. His first few days on the job were spent moving furniture as the *Herald* moved out of its office tower, which was renamed the Southam Building, across the street to a new building.(931) He was soon promoted to assistant business manager and in 1937 was made business manager.

Southam took well to life in Calgary. An avid skier, he formed the Calgary Ski club with several other enthusiasts in 1935. They met one winter's day while skiing on the grounds of the Golf and Country Club, some of the few people in Calgary at that time with skies.(932) Southam, accustomed to the lively ski scene in the Gatineau hills of Quebec near Ottawa, had begun to wonder if he was the only skier in Calgary. The Club was instrumental in promoting the sport in Alberta, sponsoring ski trips and racing in Banff. Skiing was not Southam's only outdoor pursuit; he was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman and served as president of the Calgary Fish and Game Association in 1939 and 1945.(933) He also belonged to the Calgary Golf and County Club. At the start of World War Two, Southam joined the Royal Canadian Artillery as a lieutenant. He was promoted to major in 1942 and was transferred to the anti aircraft troops, and then in 1944 to the 3rd Anti Tank Regiment of the 3rd Canadian Division. Seeing service in northwest Europe, he acquitted himself well in a dangerous branch of the service, and at the war's end he was the commander of 2nd Anti Tank Regiment with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Southam was a reluctant soldier, writing later "my most productive years have been spent in the most unproductive and poorly managed of all professions".(934)

After the war, Southam returned to his old job. At the end of 1946, with the death of P.C. Galbraith, Southam became vice-president and publisher of the *Calgary Herald*. He was the first Southam to be a newspaper publisher since William. It was position he took very seriously, and he wanted his paper conduct itself by the highest standards of journalism.(935) He did not allow the *Herald* to support a political party, and he himself refused to enter politics. Southam felt that newspaper men should stay away from politics, which would only undermine their ability to do good in society.(936) Such idealism was not uncommon for John Southam and he was well respected among Canadian journalists for his professional ethics. Unfortunately, his private life was unhappy and Southam was known to have a drinking problem. It may have contributed to his death by suicide on November 28, 1954, at the age of 45. He had had a small Grey Cup party that day at his residence at 635 Sifton Boulevard, where he and his family had lived from 1935, with the exception of several years during the war.(937) Although Southam seemed to be in good spirits and sober at the party, he killed himself shortly after his guests departed, leaving a mystery. John Southam left his wife, a son, and two stepsons.

Spry, Daniel William Bigelow

A senior military bureaucrat, Brigadier D.W.B. Spry was a long serving staff officer who attained high rank in the peacetime Canadian army. Beginning his military career in the militia, where he served in the ranks for five years, he obtained his commission in 1895 with the 25th Regiment.(938) Promoted to captain in 1901 and major in 1913, he was a lieutenant colonel by 1915. In France he was a staff officer with the Second Division, eventually serving as quartermaster general of the unit. Back in Canada after the war, he was adjunct and quartermaster for Military District 13, with headquarters in Calgary, from 1919 to 1927. He and his family lived at 3015 Elbow Drive in 1920.(939) Spry was transferred to MD 6 in Halifax, where he was again adjunct and quartermaster. He returned to Calgary in 1934, as a brigadier general, in command of MD 13 and the Princess Patricia Calgary Light Infantry. Spry returned to Elbow Park as well, living at 721 Riverdale Avenue. When Spry left three years later, his superior, Major General A.H. Bell, called him the most able administrative officer in the Canadian Army.(940) Spry attained the rank of major general before his death in 1939.

Two of Spry's sons, Graham and Daniel, had prominent careers. Graham was a Manitoba Rhodes Scholar who after his time at Oxford worked briefly at the *Albertan* as an editor, before becoming national secretary for the Association of Canadian Clubs.(941) He was a founder of the Canadian Radio League, a lobby group that is credited with the creation of the CBC. Spry was an early member of the CCF, organizing clubs and riding associations in Ontario before running himself for Parliament in 1935. Unsuccessful, he decided to leave politics. Despite his socialist leanings, he went to work for the Standard Oil Company in their London, England office. He spent almost thirty years in England, leaving Standard to work as assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps, a Labour party politician. The CCF government of Saskatchewan made him the provincial agent general in London in the late forties and he held the position until retiring in 1968. Spry married an economics professor of the University of Toronto. Irene Spry taught at a number of different universities in Canada and England, but is probably best known for the book she wrote on the Palliser Expedition of 1854.

Daniel followed his father into the military. Born in Winnipeg in 1913, he was educated in Calgary, Halifax and at the Ashford School in England.(942) He attended Dalhousie University, where he was in the militia. After graduating, he decided to join the regular army, and received a commission in the Royal Canadian Regiment. Like his father, Spry became a staff officer, and when the regiment went overseas he was the adjutant. In England he went to Staff College in Camberly and was then put on the planning team for the allied invasion of Europe. In 1943, he went to Sicily as the assistant to General Andrew McNaughton, commander of the 1st Canadian Army. In Sicily his military career took an abrupt turn. The commander of his regiment was killed and Spry was given the post, becoming a combat soldier overnight. He acquitted himself brilliantly in the Italian campaign as a regimental and brigade commander, and in 1944 became the youngest general in the Commonwealth forces at the age of 31. Adding to his battle record during the Allied advance through France, Spry led the 3rd Infantry Division as the spearhead in the battle of the Sheldt Estuary, one of the Canadian Army's greatest victories in World War Two.

At the end of the war Spry was a major general and had been awarded the DSO and CBE. In

1946 he was made Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Army. Despite his spectacular success as a soldier, Spry decided to leave the military after the war and became the chief executive commissioner for the Canadian Boy Scouts. In 1953 he went to Geneva, Switzerland as Director of the Boy Scouts World Bureau. After more than 11 years in Switzerland working for the Boy Scout Movement, Spry returned to Canada and was made a director of the Canadian International Development Agency, which funds and oversees development projects throughout the third world. It was an interesting end to the career of a warrior. Daniel Spry died in 1989.

Stack, Luke Hannon

Luke Hannon Stack was one of the numerous jurists who lived in Elbow Park. Born in Melrose, New Brunswick, on October 16,1882, he attended St. Joseph's University and then Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia, where he received his law degree in 1912.(943) After articling in New Brunswick and joining the Bar, he joined the rush to the west and came out to Calgary in 1914. Admitted to the Alberta Bar, he first practiced with the firm of Stewart, Charman and Cameron, who were all fellow maritimers.(944) In 1915, he had a brief partnership with **R.T.D. Aitken**, and then took over a law office in Vulcan in 1916. Marrying a Halifax woman, Mary Louise Keating, in 1917, Stack settled down in Vulcan and the couple began raising a family. He built up his practice and remained in the town for twenty-four years, serving several terms as a town councillor and starting the first minor league hockey team. In 1930 he was appointed a King's Counsel

In 1939 the family moved to Calgary, into the home at 609 Sifton Boulevard.(945) Stack continued his legal practice and in 1945 was named to the Southern Alberta District Court.(946) He was on the bench until 1959, and returned to practice with his son Louis as Stack and Stack after retiring, and only quit practicing in 1969 at the advanced age of 86. Aside from law, Stack tried politics, running as Liberal in 1935 for the federal riding of Little Bow, only to be buried along with the UFA incumbent O.L. Macpherson in the Social Credit landslide.(947) He also dabbled in the oil industry, and was a partner with R.A. Brown Sr., Max Bell, and Bill Peterson in the Brown Oil Company from 1925 to 1927. Both Bell and Brown went on to make a fortune in oil and gas, with Brown founding the Home Oil Company. An avid golfer and a curler, Stack belonged to the Calgary Golf and Country Club and as a parishioner of St. Mary's Cathedral was also a member of the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic service organization.(948)

Luke Stack died in 1972. He was survived by his wife, with whom he had three children, sons Louis and Edward, and a daughter, Kathleen, who became a dentist.

Stapells, Fred

A leader in the business community of Calgary, Fred Stapells was better known for his record of community service. He was honoured with the Order of the British Empire for his work with the National War Finance Committee, a special merit award from the City of Calgary for community service in 1954, and a honourary doctor of laws in 1956 from the University of Alberta.(949)

He was born in Toronto to English parents. His father was a choirmaster and organist, but his mother acquired extensive and valuable real estate holdings.(950) Although Fred showed signs of musical talent as well, he choose to follow his mothers example and decided on a career in business. After high school he joined the Sovereign Bank in Toronto and rose to head accountant. Around 1908 his health deteriorated, and he came west the next year for the climate, homesteading near Carbon, Alberta. Without any agricultural experience, Stapells quickly realized he was not going to be a rancher and came to Calgary in 1910. The city was in the midst of a construction boom, and with two partners Stapells organized General Supply, dealing in building materials and engineering and electrical supplies. The new company immediately landed important contracts for the Calgary Municipal Street Railroad and the dam and power plant projects of Calgary Power.

When the building boom abruptly ended in 1914, General Supply diversified into the automobile business, becoming Calgary's Chevrolet-Oldsmobile dealer in 1916.(951) Not long afterward, General Supply sold its electrical supply business to concentrate on the car business. It became the most important dealership and auto parts supplier for General Motors in southern Alberta. In 1920, the company built a new headquarters at 1st Street and 5th Avenue SW, which eventually covered almost the whole city block. Fred Stapells was the President, Managing Director, and Secretary-Treasurer for the company. He was on the boards of numerous other companies, including United Dairies, the Motor Car Supply Company, Canadian Western Natural Gas, and Royal Trust.(952) Stapells was also a president of the Calgary Chamber of Commerce and a vice president for the national body. He remained the chief of General Supply until his retirement in 1959.

Along with his business interests, Fred Stapells was a tireless community worker. The list of charities with which he was involved was enormous. Aside from his work for the National War Finance Committee, he was a founder and president of the Community Chest, a director of the YMCA, regional chairman for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, a president of the Rotary club, on advisory committees for the Salvation Army and the Canadian Welfare Council as well a governor of Mount Royal College and a Senator for the University of Alberta.(953) These many positions were not for show. He was universally recognized for his hard work for all the organizations with which he was involved. His efforts helped the YMCA, the YWCA and the Institute for the Blind acquire new buildings. It is not surprising that he received the first Calgary Junior Chamber of Commerce Citizenship Award in 1945. The city of Calgary lost a great citizen when he died in 1962, at the age of 75. He was survived by his wife, formerly Florence Bowie of Winnipeg, and his son Richard Stapells, president of General Supplies. Although he resided in Mount Royal at the time of his death, Fred Stapells had also lived in Elbow Park for many years, at 3609 7th Street from 1915 to 1919 and 304 39th Avenue from 1921 to 1925.(954)

Staples, Milton Howard

In 1931, Milton Staples took the job of Crown Prosecutor for the Calgary police courts "because it seemed like a good job with a steady income", no small consideration at the start of the Great Depression.(955) This began his twenty year stint in the post, and upon his retirement he was asked to become a magistrate of the court. When he became prosecutor, he had already been a practicing lawyer for some years. Staples came to Calgary from Ontario, where he was born on October 12, 1884 in Oil City.(956) The son of a Methodist minister, Staples taught school before going on to university. Putting himself through college on his savings and by selling stereoscopic viewers and making egg boxes, Stapells graduated from the University of Toronto in 1909 and immediately came west to article with the Calgary firm of James, Prescott, and Adams.(957) After joining the bar in 1913, he went into partnership for a short time with Herbert A. Sinnott, future mayor of Calgary, before enlisting in 1915.

Starting his military service as a private in the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, Staples saw action in France, Salonika and the Palestine, becoming an officer and ending the war as a staff officer of the 172nd Infantry Brigade. After being demobilized in 1919, Staples returned to the law, first as a solicitor to the Soldier's Settlement Board and then with his own practice. In the twenty years he served as crown prosecutor, Staples witnessed the responsibilities of his office grow to occupy his time to the exclusion of private practice. Although much of the work was routine, dealing with charges of public drunkenness or domestic disputes, there were also many odd and unusual cases. The sheer volume of cases made great demands on Staples' legal expertise, as he did not have the luxury of spending much time on any one case. His legal reputation was recognized by an appointment as King's counsel in 1940.

Staples attempted to retire from public service in 1952, at the age of 68. After only a year as a private lawyer, he was asked to return to court as a police magistrate. Acting as the relief magistrate, Staples dabbled in the oil industry as a director for several small oil companies. He married late in life, to Margaret Stuart Young, a schoolteacher, in 1944. They had a son, John Stuart. Staples and his family took up residence in Elbow Park in 1946, and lived at 315 40th Avenue until 1982.(958)

Stevenson, James MacIntyre & John

Born in Slamanen, Stirlingshire, Scotland in 1887, James Stevenson began practicing as an architect in Calgary in 1911.(959) He was educated at the Glasgow Technical School and the Glasgow School of Arts, both part of the University of Glasgow, and initially worked as a draftsman in the firm of Henry Higgins Jr. The Stevensons arrived Calgary during its transition from prairie town to a substantial city. His wife, Mary, lost both of her shoes in the mud crossing 9th Avenue after disembarking from the train and leaving the station. Stevenson joined **Leo Dowler** in 1912, working with him until 1915. His career was interrupted by the First World War, when James joined the First Pioneer Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and went overseas. Wounded at the Battle of Ypres, he returned to active service and by the end of the war he had been made a lieutenant.
Returning to Calgary in 1919, he took up his practice again. It was not an auspicious time to be an architect in Calgary, but Stevenson was appointed the Resident Architect in Alberta by the

Dominion Department of Public Works, supervising the construction and maintenance of all federal buildings in the province. With the recovery of prosperity in the late twenties, Stevenson entered into a highly successful partnership with **George Fordyce** in 1928. Some large commissions got the partnership off to a fine start, such as a redevelopment of the General Hospital in 1928, and involvement in the Eatons Store on 8th Avenue and the art deco AGT Building on 6th Avenue SW.(960) Unfortunately, their timing was a bit off, and the depression soon brought lean times. Together they weathered the depression with house and hotel renovations, managing to find work at a time most architects were unemployed. Things improved with the war years. In 1943, Stevenson moved to 635 29th Avenue in Elbow Park. They lived there until 1956.

During the war activity revived, and the firm did major work for the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company in Inglewood. Fordyce died in late 1944, but Stevenson's son John joined his father in 1945 after finishing his military service, and the firm became J.M. Stevenson and Son. John had previously worked for his father for three weeks, after graduating from the University of Alberta in 1936, but had quit in a huff after the elder Stevenson told him his drafting wasn't very good.(961) John spent three years working as a draftsman and architect in Scotland before joining up. His wartime service as an engineer and architect had improved his draftsmanship enough to be acceptable to his dad. Over the next ten years the company went through a number of changes, becoming J.M. Stevenson, Cawston, and Stevenson with the addition of John Cawston, then Stevenson and Dewar, and finally J. Stevenson and Associates in 1955. During these ten years the firm rapidly rose to become the preeminent architectural firm in Calgary, with commissions too numerous to list, but including such major buildings as the 1947 Bottling Plant at the Calgary Brewery, the Greyhound Building in 1948, the Barron building, Calgary's first modern skyscraper, in 1949, and the Stampede Corral in 1950.(962)

James Stevenson himself finally retired in 1955, leaving the firm in his son's now very capable hands. Known later as Stevenson Raines and Associates, it became one of the largest firms in Western Canada, responsible for Mount Royal College, the Calgary International Airport Terminal, the Calgary Board of Education Building, and finally the Calgary Centre for Performing Arts. This last commission was very symbolic, as it involved the adaption of the Calgary Public Building, the construction of which his father had supervised as resident Dominion Architect. John retired in 1981, four years before the Centre was finished. Unfortunately, the recession of the early eighties caught the firm his family had founded unprepared and overextended, and it was forced out of business. In his retirement, Stevenson turned to writing, preparing an autobiographical account of his wartime service, and a book on the history of ideas and philosophy he hoped to turn into a television series. He died in 1993. In Elbow Park, Stevenson and his wife Staave lived 709 Sifton Boulevard, overlooking the Elbow River, from 1951 onwards.(963)

Stuart, Clara

When Clara Stuart joined the staff of the Calgary Public Library in 1913, it was housed in a new building in Central Park built with Carnegie Foundation funds, one of the wonders of the city at the time. Born in Halifax, Stuart had been educated at the Halifax Ladies College and Conservatory of Music.(964) After teaching school and music in Nova Scotia, she came west with her family in 1913. Settling in Calgary, she was hired by Alexander Calhoun, the city's first chief librarian. This began a forty-three year career with the Public Library. During World War One, she had stepped in for Calhoun as Chief Librarian when he enlisted. Although she had no formal training as a librarian, Stuart worked in every department of the library and was appointed chief cataloguer. In this capacity she saw at least 250 000 books added to the library system. In 1956, she decided to retire, to spend time at her home at 3032 7th Street and her cabin in Banff. She lived in Elbow Park from 1942.(965)

Thompson, George Harry

Starting his career as an engineer, G. Harry Thompson became one of the giants of Canada's electric utility industry. As the president and chairman of Calgary Power he was one of the men responsible for the company's spectacular growth and its dominant position in the Alberta utility market as TransAlta Utilities.

Thompson was born in Oxford, Nova Scotia on May 11, 1889.(966) He initially attended Dalhousie University before going to McGill in Montreal, and graduated in 1913 with a degree in electrical engineering.(967) His first job with Canadian Westinghouse was interrupted by World War One, when Thompson enlisted in the Royal Canadian Engineers. Serving in France, he received the Military Cross, one of the most prestigious awards in the Canadian Army. Rejoining Westinghouse after the war, he came to Calgary as the company's local representative, but went to West Canadian Collieries in 1922 in the Crow's Nest Pass. Thompson started with Calgary Power as the assistant superintendent of the Seebe dam and power plant. This was the start of his rapid rise through the company. By 1931, he was general manager of the company and directed the rapid expansion its of power facilities and delivery networks. In 1941 he was made vice-president, and then president in 1959, and finally chairman of the board in 1965. Through this period, Calgary Power built many of its hydro-electric developments, including the Cascade plant at Lake Minnewanka, the Spray Lakes development, and the Brazeau River Dam and generating station, as well as its coal fired power plants, a "combined hydro-thermal system for Alberta". By 1971, two years before Thompson retired, Calgary Power was the sixth largest utility in Canada, and generated 1,500,000 kilowatts of power, compared to 26,000 in 1926.

Harry Thompson's utility building was not restricted to Alberta. He was a vice president starting in 1941 of Montreal Engineering, the parent company of Calgary Power and part of Lord Beaverbrook's business empire. As both an engineer and administrator for Montreal Engineering, he worked on projects in other parts of Canada, particularly in Newfoundland, but also in South America, the Caribbean, India, China and the Far East. The Engineering Institute of Canada awarded him the Julian C. Smith Medal for his role in the "development of Canada". His involvement with the energy industry was not restricted to electricity; Thompson also sat on the boards of Home Oil and TransCanada Pipelines.(968) He finally retired in 1973, after a sixty year

career.

Aside from his professional affiliations, which included the professional engineers associations of Alberta, Quebec and Newfoundland as well as the Engineering Institute and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Thompson belonged to the best Calgary clubs: the Ranchmen's and the Calgary Golf and Country Club. He found time for community service with the Rotary Club, while enjoying sailing and boating as a pastime. Along with his wife Annie, he lived in Elbow Park for nine years, residing at 822 Riverdale Drive, along the Elbow River, from 1927 to 1936.(969) They belonged to the congregation of Christ Church. Harry Thompson died in Edmonton on April 23, 1975, at the age of 85.

Thorne, Benjamin Leonard

Benjamin Thorne was one of the leading figures in the mining and oil industries of Alberta before World War Two. He belonged to an earlier generation, where experience could readily substitute for credentials. Although Thorne was a mining engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway Department of Natural Resources, he had no formal training in engineering, geology or mining. Despite this, he had an illustrious career and was president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in 1939 and president of the Alberta Petroleum Association from 1942 until his death in 1944.(970)

Born in Holland Landing, Ontario, in 1871, Thorne belonged to a pioneer family which had established itself as tanners, millers and grain merchants. He attended Upper Canada College in Toronto, but did not go on to university, instead joining the CPR freight department in Toronto at the age of 19. A serious illness led to his resignation three years later in 1893 and a visit to Scotland and England. Thorne became a surveyor upon returning to Ontario, working in the Nipissing area in the summer of 1894. By 1897, he was involved in the mining industry, working in the region around Lake of the Woods and then going to Arizona, Colorado and California as the agent of a New England mining syndicate in 1901.

After a year in the United States, he was engaged around Sudbury, Ontario, for a year and then began working for a CPR subsidiary in the Crow's Nest Pass area of Alberta, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. Thorne, now styled a mining engineer, was in charge of development and construction of the Bankhead coal mine, near Banff, and the Hosmer coal mine in British Columbia. He also served as the assistant to Professor J.C. Gwillin, who carried out a survey of the CPR's mineral holdings in 1912 and 1913 on behalf of the company. The CPR brought Thorne to Calgary in 1914 as the mining engineer for the Department of Natural Resources, which oversaw the resource potential of the company's enormous land holdings. As well as managing engineering projects, Thorne was in charge of the coal, petroleum and natural gas leases on CPR land.(971) This position meant he was intimately involved in the early petroleum industry in Alberta. His role in the oil and gas industry was reflected in his election as president of the Alberta Petroleum Association
Thorne moved into Elbow Park in 1921, and lived at 3027 6th (7th) Street until his death in 1944.(972) His wife died before him, but his sons Harry and Alfred both lived at the family

house for several years after Thorne died.

Timmins, Harold

Starting as a clerk with Canadian Western Natural Gas in 1912, Harold Timmins rose within company to the board of directors in 1947.(973) Born in Wichester, Ontario, Timmins came to Calgary as a child and later attended Mount Royal College. Through his forty-five year career with Canadian Western Natural Gas, Timmins worked in the sales, accounting, and new business departments. He entered management as head of the department of new business, becoming manager of the sales and service division in 1947, the same year he was elected to the board. Timmins was also active in the community, as a member of the Rotary Club, the Better Business Bureau, and the Air Cadet League. He also belonged to the Ranchmen's Club. With his wife Anne, Timmins lived at 935 Riverdale Avenue from 1929 to 1958, where they raised two sons and a daughter.(974) Timmins died in 1957, at the age of 63.

Tweddle, John Alfred

John A. Tweddle lived at 3627 7th Street from 1924 to 1947.(975) Born in West Hartlepool, Durham County, England in 1880, he came to Calgary in 1910 and was a well known contractor.(976) Tweddle first became interested in politics in 1935, running as the Conservative candidate for the provincial riding of Cochrane. Defeated in the Social Credit landslide, his next foray into politics was in 1937. He was appointed city commissioner by Calgary City Council on the death of the incumbent, George E. Hughes. Tweddle was successfully re-elected to the position the following year, and again in 1940 and 1942, retiring in 1944 for health reasons. He left the contracting business that same year.

An avid horseman, Tweddle had a farm near Cochrane and a stable of prize-winning showhorses. He was a member of the Glencoe Club and a curling enthusiast, acting as president of the club curling section in 1935. Tweddle belonged as well to the Ranchmen’s Club, the Renfrew Club, and the Kiwanis Club. He had one son, John Malcolm, with his wife Mable, who died in 1939. Tweddle himself died in 1947 at the age of 67.

Walsh, William Legh

Lawyer, Supreme Court Justice and Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, William L. Walsh lived in Elbow Park for two years, 1923 and 1924, at 3833 6th Street (6A Street).(977) He was born on January 28, 1857, in Simcoe, Ontario.(978) His father, Aquila Walsh, had been a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada and a Member of Parliament after Confederation. Walsh later tried politics himself. After attending the University of Toronto, Walsh studied law at Osgoode Hall. He returned to Simcoe briefly and then went to Orangeville in 1881 to practice law with D’Alton McCarthy, well known barrister and politician. Marrying a woman from Barrie, Jessie McVittie, Walsh spent nineteen years in Orangeville. After three

years on the local school board, he ran for mayor in 1891 and was elected for a two-year term. An unsuccessful run at Parliament followed in 1896 and another term as mayor of Orangeville in 1899.

This pillar of the community then decided to leave the comfort of southern Ontario for the Yukon. In 1900 he went to Dawson City and practiced law there for four years. Although the gold rush had already crested, life as a lawyer in the Yukon was quite adventurous. Walsh settled the largest mining claim of the rush and pocketed a record fee for the transaction.(979) Despite this, Walsh did not become a rich man due to his own mining speculations. He became a King's Counsel in 1903 and joined the Northwest Territories Bar. The following year Walsh ran for mayor of Dawson but was defeated. Business began to wind down as the gold rush ended and Walsh decided to go south to Calgary. **Maitland McCarthy**, a nephew and colleague of D'Arcy McCarthy, had settled in Calgary in 1903 and invited Walsh to join his new firm. McCarthy also became a Justice of the Supreme Court and was a colourful resident of Elbow Park.

Walsh, McCarthy and Carson was one of the major law firms in early Calgary. After eight years, Walsh was appointed to the bench in 1912. He became an active Conservative in Calgary, serving as first president of the provincial Conservative Association and running unsuccessfully in a 1906 provincial by-election. An Anglican, he was prominent in the vestry of the Cathedral Church of the Redeemer, acting as the chancellor for the diocese until 1931. That year Prime Minister R.B. Bennett appointed Walsh Lieutenant Governor, replacing Liberal Dr. William Egbert. Although succeeding a popular incumbent, "Daddy Walsh" was very successful in the post. He was honored by the University of Alberta with a Doctorate of Laws in 1932 and was the first honourary chief of the Blood Indians. His tenure was marked by an interesting constitutional problem created by the resignation of Premier John Brownlee in 1934. The disgraced premier did not choose a successor and Walsh refused to recognize the nominee of the caucus, Richard Reid, until the latter could show he was able to form a cabinet.(980)

After his term ended in 1936, Walsh decided to retire from public life. He went to Victoria where he pursued his passion for golf, but died in 1938 of a sudden heart attack at the age of 80.(981) Walsh was survived by his second wife and his son, barrister Legh Walsh. A widower himself, Justice Walsh had married a widow, Bertha Barber of Vancouver, in 1931.

Warren, James Frederick

Jim Warren was a pioneer, an early member of the legendary fraternity of bush pilots of Canada's far north. His commercial pilot's license, which he earned in the early twenties, only had three digits.(982) One of his first jobs was flying for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, now known as Cominco. This took him all over North America, but especially to the Yukon. Warren was friends with many other well-known northern fliers, such as Wop May and Stan MacMillan. Returning to McGill University and graduating in 1931 with an engineering degree, he established himself in the mining business, but kept flying, using his plane to supply his remote exploration camps. During the Second World War, too old for frontline service, he trained flight crews and flew aircraft to England as part of the Air Force Ferry Command. After

the war, he continued with the air force as a construction engineer until 1949, when he was hired by the Northwest Highway System as head of their survey department. He stayed until his retirement in 1962. Warren and his wife Marion had two sons and a daughter. While with Cominco, he spent some time in Calgary and lived at 3403 6th Street in Elbow Park from 1933 to 1936.(983) Jim Warren died in Whitehorse in 1967.

Whitney, Daniel Floyd

Born in Michigan in 1874, Dan Whitney came to Calgary in 1908 and entered the hotel business.(984) He was the proprietor of the Dominion Hotel at 130 9th Avenue West until his death in 1938 at the age of 62. Whitney was very active in the Alberta Liberal Party and belonged to the Calgary Liberal Association for almost the entire time he lived in Calgary. In 1937 he was elected the president of the Association.(985) Aside from his political activities, Whitney was also head of the Alberta Hotelmen's Association, a Rotarian, and active in the Roman Catholic parish of St. Mary's, belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral. He and his wife Mary Grace came to Elbow Park in 1929, living at 3815 6th Street.(986)

Williams, Mary

Violinist Mary Williams was the first female concertmaster of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, one of the few women to hold this prestigious position in any symphony orchestra.(987) The leader of the orchestra, next to the conductor the concertmaster is the most important person on the stage when the orchestra plays. It was a role thrust upon Williams rather unexpectantly in 1956, only a year after she joined Calgary's new symphonic orchestra.

She was a seasoned musician by that time. Born Mary Makar in Edmonton, she won a violin scholarship to a music academy in London, which she turned down, wanting to stay in Alberta. Attending the University of Alberta, Mary led the university's Philharmonic while earning her arts degree. She once played in concert with famed violinist Kathleen Parlow, a native of Calgary. In 1940 she came to Calgary and taught music at Western Canada High School, and married Robert G. William, a doctor she had known as a medical student. She was a featured soloist on the radio program Chapel Chimes, and was involved in the Calgary Women's Music Club, which was very active in presenting classical music performances. In 1947 she became the group's president. When the Calgary Philharmonic formed in 1955, under the direction of Dutch conductor Henry Plukker, Mary joined immediately and found herself made concertmaster when the incumbent missed a solo. She remained in the position for 14 years, through the reigns of music directors Plukker, Haymo Taueber and Jose Iturbi. In 1970, with the arrival of English conductor Maurice Handford, she became the associate concertmaster. Within a year, Mary and several other musicians left the orchestra, fuelling rumours of a musicians' revolt against a dictatorial Handford.

Her resignation became her retirement from professional music. Mary Williams, her husband, and two children lived in Elbow Park at 3406 6th Street from 1947 to 1983.(988) She died in June

of 1995.

Wilson, Clifford

A well-known historian and writer, Clifford Wilson and his family moved into their house at 4023 Crestview Road in 1959.(989) Wilson had come to Calgary in 1957 as the new Director of Western Canadiana for the Glenbow Museum. It was a position for which he was eminently qualified: he had been the curator of the Hudson's Bay Company Museum in Winnipeg for almost twenty years, as well as editor of *The Beaver* magazine and the company's official historian.(990)

Born in Derbyshire, England, Clifford Wilson had a varied career before coming to Calgary. He immigrated to Canada with his family in 1913, going to British Columbia where his father worked in the sawmills. Within a year they went east to Sault Ste. Marie. Wilson attended school there before going to Upper Canada College and then McGill University. Taking a business degree, he discovered after a year as an accountant that he was not interested in commerce. Trying to "find himself", Wilson spent a year as a timber cruiser north of Sudbury, and then went to Europe in 1927 and wandered the continent. Returning to Canada, he got a job with the Montreal Gazette and worked as a reporter for fifteen months. The experience made it clear that he wanted to be a writer, but not a journalist.

He took the bold step of becoming a freelance writer in 1930, just as the Depression was starting to grip the country. Yet he was successful, and by 1933 had written a book *Adventurers All*, a historical fiction work for juveniles. His involvement with the Hudson's Bay Company began after he met Douglas McKay, the firm's public relations officer and author of *The Honourable Company*. The company was looking for someone to create a museum for its extensive collection of artifacts and documents. After taking a course on museum curation in New Jersey, Wilson set to work, engaging the display manager of a Hudson's Bay store to help him set up exhibits of artifacts. Wilson wished to avoid a static museum, and not merely create "an enlarged version of a private curio cabinet". His vision of a museum was modern, as a place of engagement and learning.

Not surprisingly, Clifford Wilson's own writing was concerned mostly with the fur trade, the history of the Hudson's Bay Company and northern Canada. He published several books, including collections of articles from *The Beaver*. One of his biggest contributions was as editor of the magazine. Started by the Hudson's Bay originally as a company organ, under Don MacKay and Wilson it was dedicated to chronicling the life and history of northern Canada, and attracted many well known writers and historians.

As Director of Western Canadiana, Wilson was responsible for the acquisition of artifacts, art and papers related to western Canadian history for the Glenbow. He served in this position for a short time, until 1961.(991) The family lived on Crestview Road until the same year.

Wolley-Dod, Arthur George

Rancher, real estate agent and militiaman, Arthur Wolley-Dod was one of "the Colonels" of Elbow Park, joining such eminent personalities such as Colonel James Hossack Woods and Colonel Gilbert Sanders. Though the military was never his main calling, Wolley-Dod served in the militia for many years before becoming a regular soldier during World War One.

Arthur Wolley-Dod was born in Eton, Buckinghamshire, England, on May 4th, 1860.(992) He was the second son of the Reverend Charles Wolley-Dod, a master of the famous Eton College for over 40 years.(993) Arthur was educated there and at other private schools and belonged to the gentlemanly class of English society, but he was not one of the infamous "remittance men". He was educated as a mechanical engineer, but deciding instead on a life of the soil, emigrating to Minnesota in 1882 to become a farmer. After a year and a half in the United States, he returned to England and farmed in Cheshire, beginning a successful cheese and dairy business. After four years he decided to return to North America, and explored Canada by riding the first CPR train to make the complete trip across the country.(994) He returned to Alberta and bought land in the Pine Creek area south of Calgary. Within the year he had gone back to England to marry Annie Brown, daughter of Colonel W. Brown of the Imperial Indian Army.

The young couple returned to Wolley-Dod's new ranch late in 1887. He ran a cattle spread for over twenty years, the model of the proper English rancher, an avid polo player and fox hunter - although coyotes had to substitute. The family would not see another soul for days at a time. It was possible to ride for miles without seeing any sign of habitation. Life in the Canadian west had moments of excitement. In 1903, Wolley-Dod was the foreman of a jury that sentenced the notorious thief and murderer Ernest Cashel to hang. Vowing revenge on the jury, Cashel later escaped from custody, and spent 45 days at large. He attempted to find the rancher, but after going to the wrong ranch he was thwarted by an icy river crossing. Dangerous outlaws aside, eventually Wolley-Dod grew disenchanted with ranching as settlement in Alberta increased. What had been free-range grazing land was being fenced and cultivated. He sold his ranch in 1908, and after a long tour of the Pacific Northwest and a six month trip to England, he and his family settled down in Elbow Park in 1909, among the first residents in the new suburb.(995) In Calgary, Wolley-Dod entered the real estate business with the firm of Cousins and Company. He was associated with the company until his retirement.

Wolley-Dod was a most enthusiastic participant in the militia. He had joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1901, and was given a commission in the unit the next year.(996) When it was disbanded three years later, he joined the 15th Light Horse, commanded by Colonel James Walker. Although ill equipped and amatuerish, the militia had a number of former professional soldiers in its ranks and was popular with leading citizens of a patriotic bent. The mounted units in particular attracted a large contingent of prominent ranchers, and were almost another type of social club. By 1911, Wolley-Dod was appointed second in command of the 15th Horse, with the rank of Major. On the outbreak of World War One, he became a regular soldier for the first time, joining the 82nd Battalion as second in command. Too old for front line combat service, he commanded the reinforcement camps of the Canadian Corps behind the lines. In 1917 he was badly injured by a horse and spent three months in England in hospital, and returned to active duty as the commander of a convalescent division, and then supervised a camp for repatriated

Canadian prisoners of war before returning to Calgary in 1919.

In Calgary he stayed active in the militia, and was given a promotion to Lieutenant Colonel and the command of the reformed 15th Alberta Light Horse in 1921. Semi-retired, he and his wife spent winters in Victoria and lived at their residence at 616 30th Avenue, the family home they had built in 1909. Perhaps a bit old for polo and rugby, another favourite pastime, Wolley-Dod became a keen gardener and was for many years a member of the Calgary Horticultural Society. He was also a member of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, the Ranchmen's Club, the Alberta Military Institute, and a parishioner of Christ Church. His wife Anne had been one of driving forces behind the establishment of Christ Church. She was very active in the Imperial Daughters of the Empire as well as the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old timer's Association, and was a popular local speaker.(997) Her husband died at home in 1936, and was given a magnificent military funeral with a parade by local army units, officiated by Bishop L. Ralph Sherman at Christ Church.(998) Anne Wolley-Dod died on November 11, 1945. Their son **William Wolley-Dod**, one of five children, continued to live in the family home.(999)

Wolley-Dod, William Randle

It is not surprising that the son of **Arthur Wolley-Dod** would prefer an outdoor life over the staid surroundings of a bank. Although he began his working career with the North Crown Bank, Bill Wolley-Dod became a surveyor and engineer with Calgary Power and spent many adventurous years in the Kananaskis Valley of the Rocky Mountains. Ironically, considering his love of the wild, the work he did there contributed directly to the taming of the same wilderness.

Wolley-Dod was born in Calgary in 1894, and grew up on the family's ranch near the Bow River south of the city.(1000) The grandson of a master at Eton College, he was sent to England to attend school, but not before he had become an excellent horseman and polo player, even being named Best Boy Rider at the 1904 Calgary Exhibition.(1001) After five years in England, he returned to Calgary about the time that his family sold their ranch and came to the city. The young Wolley-Dod joined the North Crown Bank and for the next five years worked at branches in Fort Macleod, Irricana and High River as well as Calgary.

The war interrupted his financial career, to which he never returned. Bill enlisted with the 31st Battalion, to which his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Wolley-Dod, was later assigned. While his father spent the war behind the lines, young Captain Wolley-Dod was in the thick of things. He was seriously wounded on June 5th, 1916 and spent all but the last year of the war convalescing. Returning to active duty, he was attached to a Young Soldier's Battalion at Bramshot, where he had the honour of escorting King George during an inspection of the unit. Wolley-Dod was back at the front line in time to be present at the armitice on November 11th, 1918, and joined the occupying army in the Rhineland. In 1919, probably ill with the Spanish influenza, he was invalided out of the army and sent back to Canada.

After his return to Calgary, Wolley-Dod tried the insurance business briefly before becoming a rodman on a survey crew for Calgary Power in November of 1921.(1002) The next year he was

sent into the Spray Lakes area south of Canmore as Calgary Power began a survey of the hydro electric potential of the region. It was rough and tumble life that suited Wolley-Dod perfectly. He worked on surveys around the Wind River drainage near Canmore and later on surveys around the Kananaskis Lakes in the thirties. The work was carried out in deepest winter as well as summer, and it was not unusual for the survey parties to be out of touch for weeks at a time. Wolley-Dod spent one winter in the Kananaskis entirely cut off from the outside world until spring.(1003) Between the Spray and Kananaskis surveys, Bill became a transmission line surveyor and engineer, doing surveys for the first power lines east of Calgary. The Spray surveys did not immediately result in hydroelectric development; the Spray and the Kananaskis lakes were at that time part of Banff National Park and not economical as sites for hydro-electric power generation.(1004) Unfortunatley, the potential for hydro-development in these areas led to intense lobbying by Calgary Power to have the Province reclaim these areas from the Park . In the thirties and fifties respectively they were changed forever by the Kananaskis and Spray River dams.

Wolley-Dod continued on with Calgary Power for over forty years, as a transmission line engineer and later as the chief landman for the Transmission and Distribution department, overseeing the aquisition of right of ways for new power lines. He stayed on four years past the usual retirement age of 65, and finally left in 1962.(1005) Married to Valentine McBean, a rancher's daughter from Cochrane, Bill had one son, William Arthur, who also became a surveyor. Valentine often spent her summers out with Bill on survey work, and learned among other things to quickly climb trees to avoid bears!(1006) Along with his work as a surveyor, Bill Wolley-Dod spent a great deal of time outdoors hunting and fishing, and was very active in the Alberta Fish and Game Association. Polo was another passion, and he played with the Chinook Polo Club.(1007) The Wolley-Dods lived in Elbow Park for many years: in 1932 Bill and his wife set up housekeeping at 3028 7th Street, and moved to 3630 7A Street in 1936 to 1941. They later moved in 1943 to the family home at 636 30th Avenue before settling at 3825 7A Street in 1949, where they lived up until Valentine's death in 1973 and Wolley-Dod's own illness and death in 1974, at the age of 80.(1008)

Woods, James Hossack

James Hossack Woods is commemerated by Woods' Park along the Elbow River. He was one of Calgary's leading citizens for three decades, a noted philanthropist and newspaper publisher known across Canada. Born in Quebec City on July 12, 1867, he was the son of a prominent anglo Quebecer.(1009) After attending the University of Manitoba and McGill University and a brief spell as a prospector in British Columbia, Woods decided to become a journalist.(1010) His career started at the *Toronto Mail and Empire*. Woods left that paper to become an editor at the *Montreal Herald* but returned to the *MaiI and Empire* as city editor. He went to Ottawa as the parliamentary reporter for the paper. After a stint as business manager for the *Toronto News*, Woods opened his own advertising agency before coming to Calgary in 1907.

He came west to take the helm of the *Calgary Herald* as publisher and managing director. The *Herald* was on the edge of bankruptcy, having gone through several incarnations as a weekly and

a daily and facing aggressive competition from the *Albertan* and the *News Telegram.*(1011) Woods negotiated the sale of the paper to the Southam family of Hamilton. With financial backing from the Southams and complete editorial freedom, Woods was able to turn the paper around and establish it as Calgary's authoritative daily. Prospering as Calgary boomed, in 1913 the *Herald* built a ten-storey office tower, replete with elaborate gargoyles, which remained a downtown landmark until 1970. Under Woods the paper had a generally conservative editorial bent, but he resisted politcal partisanship, although after retiring from the *Herald* in 1935 he encouraged his successor, Oliph Leigh-Spencer, in his fight against the Social Credit party. While publisher, Woods was quick to see the potential of radio and launched the *Herald's* own station, CFAC, in 1922. He also helped found the Canadian Press, an all Canadian wire service, and was president of the company from 1917 to 1918 and again from 1925 to 1928.(1012) By the time he retired, after twenty-eight years at the *Herald,* Woods was one of the most respected journalists in the country.

Although commonly referred to as the Colonel, Woods was in actuality an honourary lieutenant colonel of the Calgary Highlanders, a militia unit formed after World War One. The title was indicative of his role in the city as a public-spirited citizen and philanthropist. During the war, he had been chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee and received a knighthood from King Albert of Belgium for his efforts. He was instrumental in establishing a cenotaph honouring Calgary's war dead in Central Park. Woods gave a great deal of time to the Boy Scouts, acting as provincial commisioner from 1932 to 1941 and donating property at Sylvan Lake for a permanent camp. He was prominent in the activities of the Red Cross Society, for which he was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Always heavily involved in the Calgary Board of Trade and later the Chamber of Commerce, Woods became president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in 1930. In this role he became known internationally as a promoter of Canadian trade interests, advocating free trade within the British Empire and closer ties with the United States. In 1935, he served as a delegate for Canada at the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

Closer to home, Woods generously donated land along the Elbow River in Elbow Park to the city as a park, and paid for its upkeep for several years. The area, recently improved by the city's Parks Department, was popular for many years as a swimming beach. Woods' Park was one of many causes to which the *Herald* publisher donated his money. After his death, under the direction of his wife Leonara, Colonel Woods' estate continued to benefit many causes, providing funds for the Banff Centre of the Arts and Heritage Park in Calgary. Mrs. Woods donated a fine stain glass window to Christ Church as a memorial for her husband.(1013) Married to Woods in 1900, Leonora was exceptional for her own community service. Shortly after arriving in Calgary, she organized the Young Women's Benevolent Club, which became the Samaritan Club, and served as president for 12 years. She was the first president of the Alberta branch of the Red Cross Society and a member of the board of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Leonora Woods was very active at Christ Church, and remained a member of the Altar Guild for most of her life.

Woods built a fine home in Elbow Park at the corner of 36th Avenue and 5th Street, backing onto the Elbow River. Known as the Gables and designed by prominent Calgary Architect William Stanley Bates, the family lived there from 1912 until 1949.(1014) James Hossack

Woods himself died at home on May 20th, 1941, drawing tributes from former prime ministers, premiers, cabinet ministers, business leaders and newspaper men across Canada.(1015) His wife lived on at the house after him until 1949, and passed away at the Holy Cross on May 16, 1960.(1016)

Yorath, Dennis K.

Utility company executive Dennis Yorath became the chairman of both Canadian Western Natural Gas and Northwestern Utilities.(1017) He came to Calgary in 1924 and began working in the utilities industry. In 1935 he became the corporate secretary of Canadian Utilities Limited, a electric power company jointly owned by Canadian Western and Northwestern Utilities. Yorath rose quickly in both companies, becoming general manager for Canadian Western in 1945 and Northwestern in 1946, president for both companies in 1956 and finally chairman in 1962. He was also an avid pilot and a member of the Calgary Flying Club. During World War Two Yorath ran a training school at High River, and in 1949 he was awarded the McKee trophy for his contribution to aviation in Canada. He died in Edmonton in 1981 at the age of 76. In Elbow Park Yorath lived at 1014 34th Avenue from 1934 to 1936.(1018)

Younger, Harry Robert

Harry Younger did not even wait to receive his engineering degree before going to work for the railroad, boarding a train for Calgary the evening of the day he finished his classes at McGill University.(1019) His eagerness to start his life as a railroad engineer was understandable, as he was carrying on a family tradition. Alexander Younger, his father, had starting working for the railroads in Scotland in 1870, and joined the Grand Trunk Railroad in Ontario after emigrating to Canada in 1874. From 1883 to 1922, he was the familiar conductor on the Canadian Pacific Railway line into Ottawa.

Born in Montreal in 1886, Harry had his first job with the CPR in 1907. He arrived in Saskatchewan at end of the fierce winter of 1906-07, and found himself living in a canvas tent in temperatures which reached 40 degrees below. Working on a construction crew for the summer, he had other adventurers, including almost being trampled by a herd of runaway cattle. After thesummer he returned to Montreal and McGill University, studying engineering. He was taught physics by the great Ernest Rutherford, later Lord Rutherford. After graduating in 1910, he went back to work for the CPR, running irrigation surveys on the Albertan prairie. Younger was then transferred to the construction division and sent to the Kootenays, supervising the laying of track between Golden and Cranbrook, British Columbia. The First World War saw Younger in Ottawa doing laboratory work for the Ministry of Munitions. He returned to British Columbia and the CPR in 1919, first in Vancouver, and then supervising the lining of the Connaught tunnel in the Selkirk Mountains with concrete. A four-year stint as a roadmaster and bridge engineer was followed by a promotion to division engineer at Nelson. Track washouts and bridge maintenance were constant concerns in the mountainous areas under his supervision. By 1938 he was the Kettle Valley division superintendent in Penticton, an area which had more bridges than all the

CPR prairie lines combined!

In 1941, Younger came to Calgary as division engineer. He and his wife settled into a home at 3203 Elbow Drive, where they remained until 1961.(1020) After ten more years with the CPR, Younger retired after a total of 45 years with the company. The National Employment Service, an organization dedicated to creating new jobs in communities, asked him to be the chairman of an advisory board on employment in 1953.(1021) The still vigorous Younger was very effective in his five years as chairman, and also chaired the NES Winter Work Employment campaign, which in 1955 was credited with creating 1700 jobs in the Calgary area. As a loyal company man, Younger belonged to the CPR Officers Association, of which he had been president, and was president of the Calgary branch of the CPR Pensioners Association. He had also chaired the Calgary chapter of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Harry Younger died in 1961, leaving his wife Pansy, and two sons and two daughters.