Social History of Elbow Park
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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,* out in 1995 by Avitus Design.(2) The , 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 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

2.1 The Structural History

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*

Managerial

Business Proprietors

Financial Workers

Sales Personnel

Clerical workers

Skilled Workers

Unskilled Workers

Agriculturalist

2.2 Biographies

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

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 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

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

4.3 The Depression Years

4.4 World War Two

4.5 The Boom Years 1946-1960

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

.0 Biographies

Adams, Charles F.

Adams, Ernest D.

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

berta 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*

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.

Aitken, Robert Traven Donaldson

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)

an, Leslie Christie

Dr. William Hawksley Hill

Allen, Gordon Hollis

Bailey, Alexander Graham

Barron, Abraham Lee

Jacob

Barron, Jacob Bell

Abraham

John Cawston

Samuel Helman

Bell, J. Leslie

Bowlen, John J.

John James Bowlen ca. 1955 GAI 2615-1

Bragg, Albert Warren

Brown, Dennis W.

Winnipeg Tribune

Daily Times Journal

Calgary Herald.

Herald

Western Oil Examiner

Time, Life

Fortune

th 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.

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*
Albertan *Western Farmer*
Western Farmer *Albertan*

Albertan

South Side Mirror

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)

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)

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
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
, 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.

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,*
Vancouver Sun.

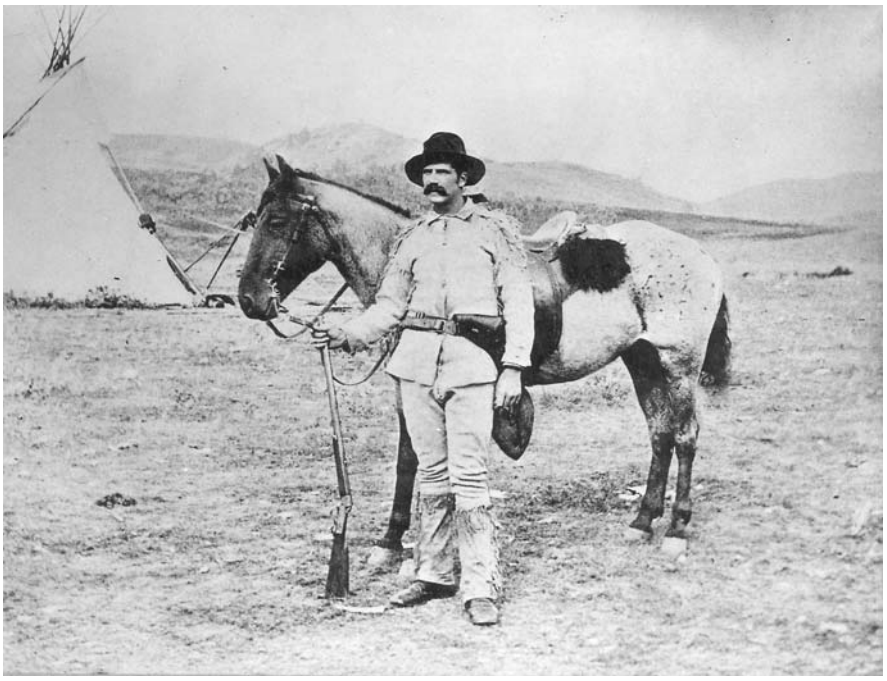
Christie, Dr. Victor V.

Clapperton, David Wood

Cloakey, George H

George H. Cloakey, 1913 GAI NA 2160-6

Clarke, Simon John



Simon John Clarke, 1876 GAI NA 644-1

Coward, John George

Craig, George Washington

James Garden

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

Crump, William Henry Howes

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

Cuddy, Alfred

Cummings, John Keeler

Cuthbert, John

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.

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)

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

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

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 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.

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

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.

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 . 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.

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)

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)

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.

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 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

Gale, Frederick Tyner

Garbutt, Frederick George

Muriel Hartroft Margaret Potts

Garden, James Hay

George Fordyce

G.W. Craig

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

Glyde, Henry George

Goldberg, Abraham Henry

Abraham H. Goldberg, 1907 GAI 3368-2

Gray, Dorothy Allen

Globe and Mail

Globe and Mail

Globe and Mail Magazine
Fare Exchange

Globe

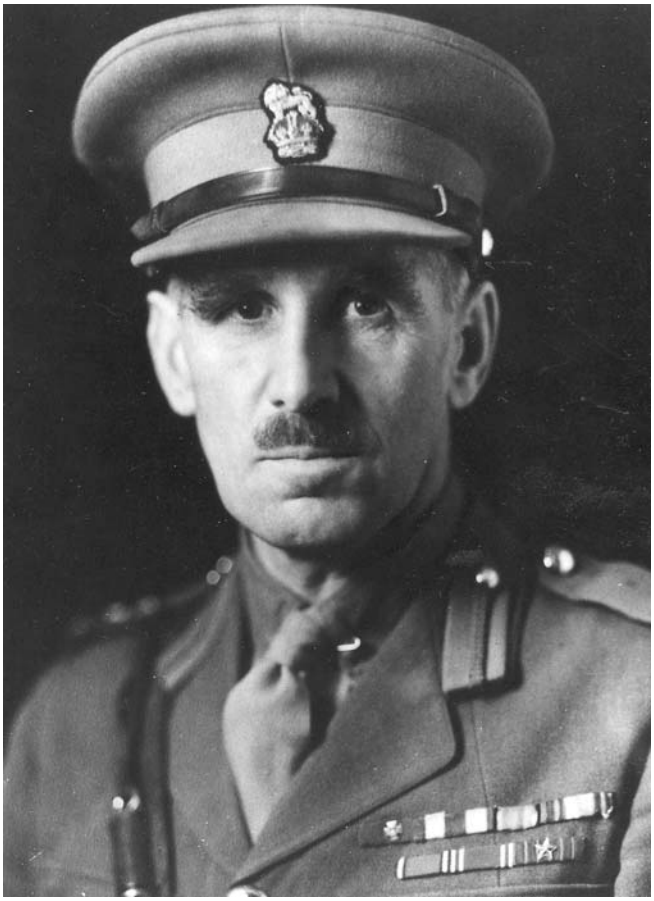
Globe

Little Big Man.

Calgary Herald *Albertan Anthology*

Alberta Golden Jubilee Antholog

Albertan



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

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

Jack Moyer,

Hawkins, Dallas Evel II

Helman, Samuel Joseph

J.B. Barron

Higgin, Clifford

Hill, William Hawksley

Hindsley, Norman

Hollies, Robert Talbot

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

Horne, Charles Wynn Ellis

Freddy Lowes

Colonel Gilbert Sanders

Howard, Alfred Montgomery

Eric Harvie

Hugill, John William

Hume, George S.

Frank McMahon's

Humphrey, Barbara

Irving, Frederick Lorne

Irwin, Joseph Stewart

Russell Johnson

Pete Sanderson

Jamieson, John Locke

Jenkins, Henry Marshall

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

Johnson, George Ray

Johnson, Russell V

Joe Irwin

George Hope Johnston, 1929 GAI NA 9-2

Johnston, George Hope

Johnston, John Lee

George Hope Johnston

Kinnisten, Christine Grant

Laing, Gertrude

Stanley Laing

Laing, Stanley Bradshaw

Lea, Artemus William

Leach, Kenneth McClure

J.B.Barron

Jack Dillon

Lee, Charles Stirling

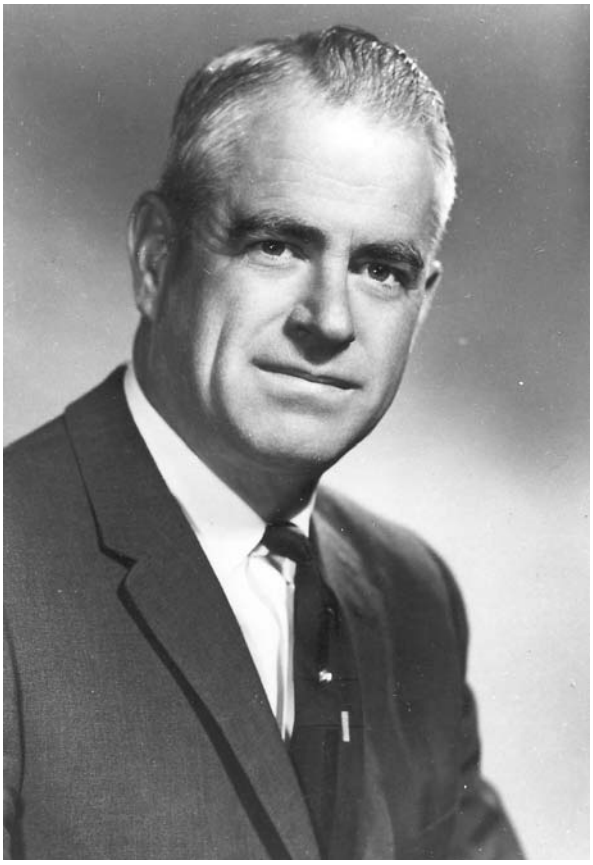
Leechman, John Douglas

Leigh-Spencer, Oliph Leigh

J.H. Woods
John Southam Fane Polley

Leighton, Gordon E.

Leslie, John Clifford



Jack Leslie, 1965 **GAI NA 2686-2**

Lethbridge, John

– 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.

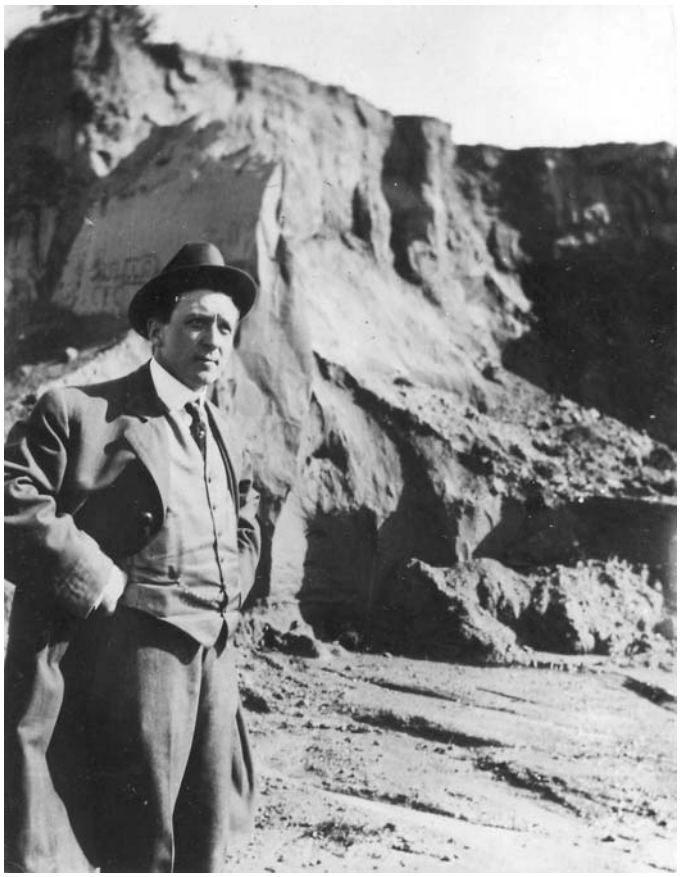
Just over a year after the couple's return to Calgary, Senator Lougheed died, and Edgar was appointed one of the executors of the estate, along with his brothers and the Royal Trust Company. The affairs of the estate, especially management of its real estate holdings, were complex enough that they took 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.

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

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)

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.

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)

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.

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)

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 , 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* *Damn Yankees.*

Cranbrook Courier

Albertan

Oilweek

Oil to Alaska,

Calgary Herald

Herald *Albertan*

Oilweek

Calgary Herald

Daily Oil Bulletin,

Farm and Ranch Review

Review

Fruits of the Earth,

Review

Farm and Ranch Review

The Goad

The Long Arm
Western Sentinel

Calgary Herald

Edmonton Journal *Journal*

Herald

The Law and Practice Relating to Divorce and Other Matrimonial Cases in Canada

Corpus Juris
Canadian Encyclopedia Digest of Law

Corpus Juris

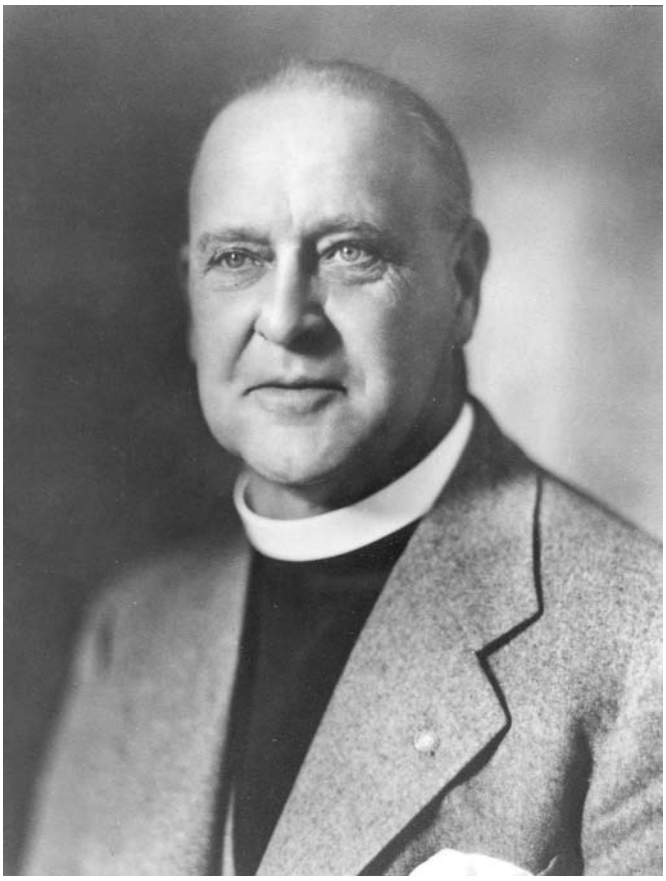
Land and Water.

st 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.

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)



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.

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 .(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

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.

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.

Wilder Ripley was a Calgary oil man who founded a racehorse stable, Alberta Ranches, with oil tycoons 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)

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

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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)

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.

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.

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.

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)

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 , 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.

"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.

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.

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 , Savary came west with his wife in 1909. First practicing as a partner in Nicholas and Savary, he joined

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.

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.

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)

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 .(868) Their son Gordon had a prominent career in the Canadian Army. W.H. Sellar died at the end of May 1931.

Despite sharing surname and occupation, Judge William Sellar was not related to . 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)

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)

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)

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.

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)

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

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 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.

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 , 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)

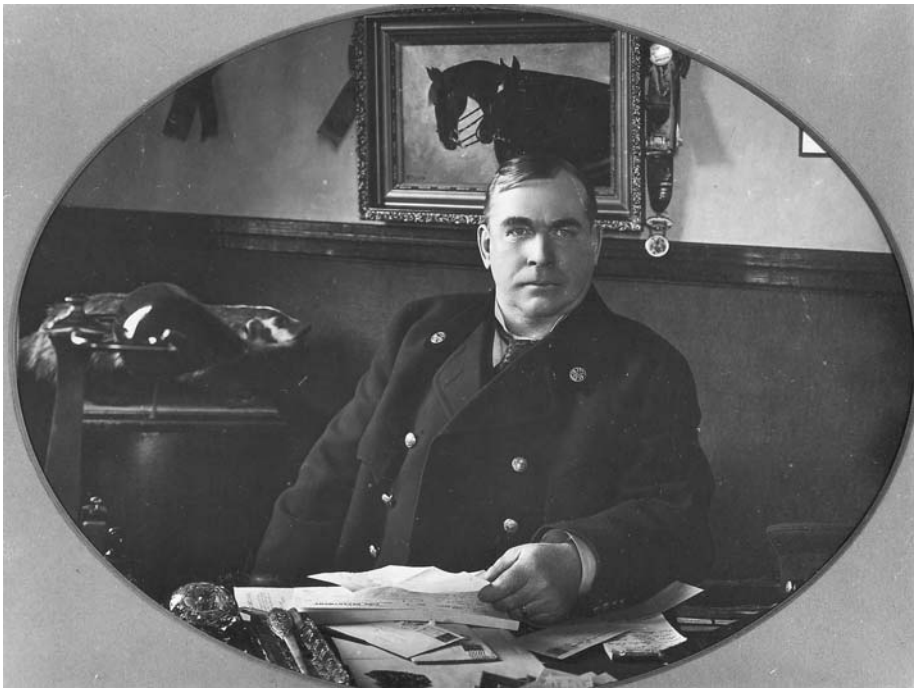
A native of Montreal but an old soldier of the British Imperial Army, Lieutenant Colonel L.H. Sitwell had come back to Canada in 1899, colourfully described as a "soldier of fortune".(901) He eventually joined the Canadian army and although he did not have a particularily noteworthy career, his was the 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.

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.



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)

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 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, , 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)

Arthur R. Smith remains a prominent and active citizen of Calgary although his public career now stretches over four decades. The son of , 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 , 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.

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)

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.

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.

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 , 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.

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)

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)

& John

Leo Dowler

George Fordyce

Stuart, Clara

Thompson, George Harry

Thorne, Benjamin Leonard

Timmins, Harold

Tweddle, John Alfred

Walsh, William Legh

Maitland McCarthy

Warren, James Frederick

Whitney, Daniel Floyd

Williams, Mary

Wilson, Clifford

Wolley-Dod, Arthur George

Wolley-Dod, William Randle
Arthur Wolley-Dod

Woods, James Hossack

Yorath, Dennis K.

Younger, Harry Robert