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# History NOW



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## Traditional Burial Grounds and Fort Edmonton Cemetery Reburial Ceremony – August 28, 2005

*“On Sunday, August 28 approximately 600 guests participated in a reburial ceremony in the Rossdale Flats area of Edmonton. The ceremony was designed to rebury remains that had previously been removed from the site. The following comments were drawn from the event program, distributed to all participants at the event.”*

Edmonton's river valley flats — and the area now known as the Rossdale flats in particular — have been an important site for Aboriginal encampments for thousands of years.

In the early 1800s, residents of Fort Edmonton created a cemetery outside the Fort's walls near what is now the north end of the Walterdale Bridge.



Reburial Procession photo by David Schneider

Aboriginal people were buried there. Many of the recorded deaths are from disease, and more than half are children and infants.

The cemetery was in use for more than 100 years. Eventually the Fort was dismantled and Aboriginal people were forced from the area. The burial grounds and cemetery were paved over by roads, utilities and buildings.

Aboriginal people, French Canadians, Metis, voyageurs and European settlers all laid their loved ones to rest in the cemetery and surrounding fields outside the walls of Fort Edmonton. Little is known about the remains buried on

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The boundaries of the Fort Edmonton Cemetery are known because traces of the original fence posts have been located. The full extent of the Traditional Burial Grounds is not as well understood. Recent archeological surveys have indicated burials both inside and outside the fenced cemetery area.

In 1954 Father Albert Lacombe established the St. Joachim mission and chapel within the walls of Fort Edmonton. His diligent register entries and the Hudson's Bay journals give us a record of the burials in the Fort Edmonton Cemetery. More than 100 French Canadian, European, Metis and

The Historical Society of Alberta is a registered charitable organization.

Donations are gratefully received to help further the work of the Society which includes the publication of *Alberta History* and this newsletter, *History NOW*. Donations are tax deductible and will be acknowledged in *History NOW*, unless otherwise requested.

*History NOW* is published quarterly. We welcome information about your upcoming or past events, activities, publications, etc. They should be in the hands of the editor prior to deadline.

**Submission deadlines:**

Mar 1 for Apr-Jun issue  
Jun 1 for Jul-Sep issue  
Sep 1 for Oct-Dec issue  
Dec 1 for Jan-Mar issue

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**Welcome to new members**

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## President's Report by Ron Williams

The period from the annual meeting has been rather quiet but is now picking up as the fall and winter approaches. There was a Council meeting in June and the fall meeting was held on September 10, 2005. One very important project is digitizing *Alberta History* and placing it on our web site. A grant to do this has been obtained from the Community Initiatives Program and discussions are underway with the University of Alberta and the Heritage Community Foundation to get this project achieved. This will make our journal much more widely available to general readers and to students of history. Our publications are a great and very important source of information about the history and peoples of our province.

There is an increasing amount of interest in the story of our province, especially during the centennial year of the province and the upcoming centennial of our own Society. It is exciting to be a part of these events. In this part of the world a century is a long time. It is important to remember that while the period of time dealt with by records in the English language is short, the history of this part of the world is not short. The river valleys were gathering places for thousands of years.

I encourage everyone to read a book about our province and give such a book as a gift. Better still make it one of our publications or one from one of the Chapters which also publish excellent material. Complete lists of publications are available on the web site or contact the office at 403-261-3662 for same.

As your President, over the summer in addition to attending the Council meetings, I attended a meeting of the Alberta Records Publications Board. This is the

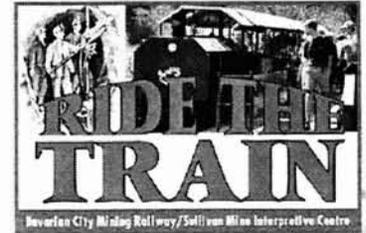
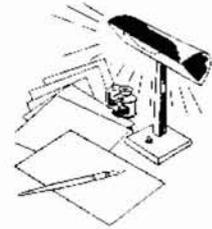
publishing branch of our Society. It was decided to publish a revised edition of *The Path of Duty* with some new material. This is an excellent book of letters from Alwyn Bramley-Moore, a soldier during war time 1914-1916. It is important to remember the tremendous sacrifices of our brave soldiers. This book would make an excellent gift to anyone on your gift list. It was decided to recommend that our next book be the journals of the trip taken in 1909 by Katherine Hughes, the first archivist of Alberta. Ms. Hughes was also the founder of the Catholic Women's League in Alberta. She was indeed a lady of many abilities and interest. This will be another great read to look forward to.

I also attended, along with representatives of the Edmonton and District Historical Society, a preliminary meeting with consultants preparing a report on the revitalization of the Legislative Grounds.

I also attended the Reburial Ceremony in Rosedale. This marks a very important stage in the preservation of the very significant areas of the Rosedale Flats. The whole of Alberta history is centered in that area. The HSA was involved early in the process of preserving the area. It was especially fine to see that the process has been a success in many ways. It is significant that the First Nations and the Métis groups are now fully involved in the project as their stories are of such great importance and have been neglected for so long.

I look forward to a busy and productive period in the story of our Society. I hope to be able to visit each Chapter in the not too distant future.

Thank you, Ron Williams, Your President



History buffs are cordially invited to each Annual Conference of the British Columbia Historical Federation. The 2006 Conference will be held from May 4 to 6 in Kimberley, BC.

The program includes speakers on the history of several local communities, a bookfair, entertainment, bus tours Friday and Saturday to the Canadian Museum of Rail Travel and the Sullivan Mine Museum, films, and the Awards Banquet. Registration packages will be available in January 2006 from Kimberley Vacations at phone 1-800-667-0871 Naomi Miller



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## Letter to the Editor

August 18, 2005

Dear Sir:

I have just read Clarence Davis's article on Charles Mair in *History Now* for July, 2005. Opinions may vary as to whether Mair was a poet or a patriot. There are many facts to prove that he and his associates arranged as shameful an event as is to be found in our history.

On May 2, 1870, the same day that the Manitoba Act was introduced into the House of Commons, Mair wrote a letter to the *Globe* urging Ontario farmers to emigrate to the area west of Winnipeg and on both sides of the Assiniboine River. The *Globe* published Mair's letter on May 16, 1870.

Mair and his associates must have known full well that what they were doing could only cause trouble. Manitoba was not yet a province. No Lieutenant-Governor had been appointed. Land surveys had not been begun, let alone completed. Yet these gentlemen were calmly planning an invasion of Manitoba by farmers who were led to believe that lands were available to them there.

Considerable interest in going to Manitoba must have been shown, because by July 19 Mair advertised that he was forming a "party of Canadian Emigrants from Ontario to the New Territory." By August Mair's group was organizing the North-West Emigration Aid Society of Canada. Its "Circular No. 1" was issued on October 12, 1870. All across Ontario farmers were selling off and preparing to go to Red River.

Reports of this reached Red River and caused uneasiness among the Metis leaders. No action had yet been taken on apportioning out the 1,400,000 acres of land reserved for Metis under section 31 of the Manitoba Act. No surveyors were in the province and no surveys had been made. These men could see the possibility of trouble if action were not taken. They went to Lieutenant-Governor Archibald and asked if they could make claims to land

using the ancient principle of "metes and bounds" that is, by describing the lands using certain well-known landmarks. Archibald looked into his instructions, decided that this was possible and urged the Metis leaders to post their lands and publicize their claims in the local newspapers. This was done, and researchers today may find them in the files of *The Manitoban* and *Le Metis*. Archibald notified the Canadian government of his action in a letter to Aikins, believing that the Cabinet would support him in this. He was to learn otherwise.

A flood of Ontario emigrants began to arrive in Manitoba in May 1871, after a trickle that began in April. At the office of the *Manitoba News-Letter* they were directed to lands west of Winnipeg on both sides of the Assiniboine River, lands that had been claimed by the Metis. There they began to settle and make improvements, although warned by Metis leaders that the land had been posted. A bloody confrontation could have taken place. Metis leaders like John F. Grant went to Archibald to complain and were warned not to make any attacks on the intruders. On May 26 an Order-in-Council was issued stating that "parties found upon

## HSA Members News

the lands at the time of survey" would be "protected in the enjoyment thereof." This confirmed the right of the Ontario settlers to remain on lands that had been occupied in an "irregular" manner.

What this meant was that many Metis like John F. Grant lost their claims because they had obeyed Archibald and counted on the good faith of the Canadian government. They found themselves forced to move away.

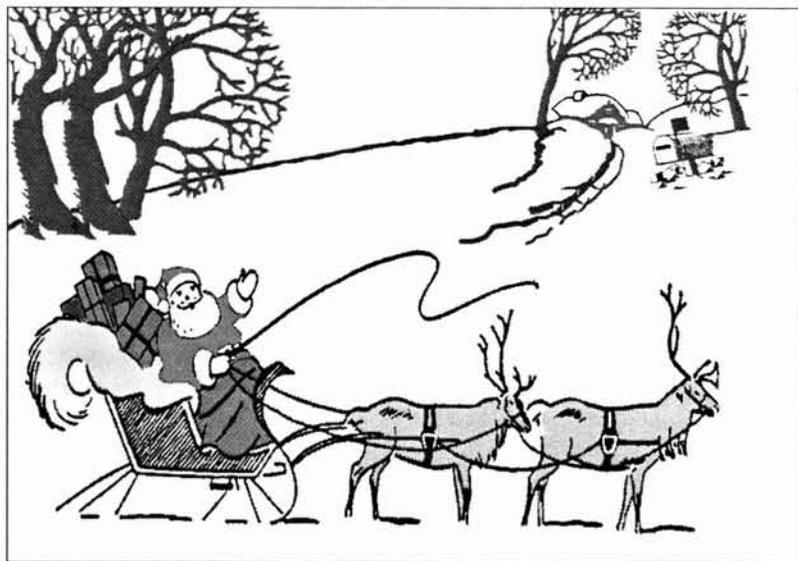
The reply of Aikins to Archibald's letter has not survived, and is not to be found in our country's archives.

Charles Mair and his comrades had been assisted by Aikins and Howe in as slick a bit of "ethnic cleansing" as is to be found in human affairs.

I am, Sincerely yours,  
Allen Ronaghan

Source: N.E.A. Ronaghan, University of Manitoba, 1986 Ph.D. Thesis. "The Archibald Administration in Manitoba — 1870-1872."

## Good Wishes of the Season to all members



# Traditional Burial Grounds

continued from page 1

August 28th. What is certain is that in life, these people laid the foundations of the community we know today as Edmonton. The ceremony held on August 28th saw remains previously removed from the site respectfully returned.

### Caskets



Caskets at Graveside photo by David Schneider

The caskets used in the reburial are constructed of pine using an all-wood joinery technique. In the 19th century metal hinges and hardware were scarce and thought to be too valuable to be used on caskets.

### Remains

The remains had been in the care of the University of Alberta and the Medical Examiner's Office for many years. University employees prepared the



Casket photo by David Schneider

remains for the reburial, following protocols established for this and other reburial ceremonies.

The remains have been wrapped in simple cotton blankets and placed on a bed of buffalo fur (unidentified fur was found with the remains). Grave goods that were found alongside the remains have also been placed into the caskets. The caskets are permanently sealed with wooden pegs.

The partial remains of six individuals — five adults and one infant — have come from the University of Alberta. Two caskets that contain bone fragments from an unknown number of people have come from the Medical Examiner's Office.

### Pipe Ceremony

Earlier on the day of August 28th, Elder Mike Rain, Elder Louie Rain, Elder Jerry Wood and Elder George Good Striker Sr performed a traditional pipe ceremony on the site. The area was smudged with the smoke from burning sweet grass, and a variety of Aboriginal burial protocols were conducted.

### Graves

The location of the graves was carefully selected by archaeologists working with employees from Alberta Community Development. The graves and the caskets that bear the remains are kept as small as possible so that opening the graves would not disturb other remains buried at the site.



soil ceremony photo by David Schneider

### Buffalo Sage

The caskets were placed on a bed of buffalo sage, which is used as a purifying element in some Aboriginal cultures.

### Grave markers

The graves will be marked later this year with eight granite markers. Whatever is known about the individuals will be carved on the markers. One additional marker will be placed on a known, undisturbed burial site. Another marker will recognize remains buried at the Beechmount cemetery.



Graveside photo by David Schneider

### Pallbearers

Many of the pallbearers for the ceremony are descendants of people buried in the burial grounds and cemetery.

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Young Girl at Soil Ceremony photo by David Schneider

### What Happens Next?

On July 13, 2005 Edmonton City Council took the final step towards

designating this site as a legal cemetery. Final approval is now pending from the Government of Alberta. No further burials will be allowed at this site, with the exception of any other human remains accidentally disturbed from the Rossdale flats area.

Construction will soon begin on a \$1.3 million memorial park to recognize and protect the remains buried here. Drawings of the park and samples of the interpretive panels are on display inside the large tent. While it might seem unusual to bury remains before construction begins, the City was urged by Aboriginal elders to return the remains to the ground as quickly as possible.

The memorial will contain a central cross, a wall with the names of those

buried, a river valley outlook and an interpretive area. The memorial will be constructed of steel and granite.

In preparation, a portion of Rossdale Road has been removed and the area is being restored to a more natural park-like appearance. Once the remaining site asphalt is removed appropriate links to the existing river valley trails will be constructed.

The formal opening of the site will take place late in 2005 or in spring 2006.

— David Schneider, Project Manager

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## Dr. Robert Lampard, MD

The Historical Society of Alberta wishes to congratulate Dr. Robert Lampard, MD on being named one of the 100 Alberta Physicians of the Century.

As part of Alberta's centennial celebrations, the Alberta Medical Association and College of Physicians and Surgeons appointed a panel of fourteen judges to select 100 Alberta Physicians of the Century. Those honored include Drs. R.G. Brett, H.G. Mackid, J.B. Collip, J.S. McEachern, A.E. Archer, W.C. Mackenzie, W.A. Cochrane and D.L. Tyrrell and 91 more. See [www.medicine100.ab.ca](http://www.medicine100.ab.ca).

Dr. Lampard's interest in Alberta's history began as an HSA member in 1968. A native of Red Deer he has Chaired the Red Deer Museum and Fort Normandeau Boards, the Historical Preservation Committee and the Central Alberta Historical Society as well as being a board member since its Chapter inception in 1994. Projects in which he has been involved include: the saving of

the CPR Bridge, the W.O. Mitchell Black Bonspiel mural in the Red Deer Curling Club and the Historic CPR Park.

As a medical historian he has contributed articles on early physicians to the Alberta Doctors Digest and highlighted the first four Canadian Medical Association conventions in Alberta: 1889, 1912, 1934, 1942. He has been a member of the Archives Committee of the AMA and its successor the Alberta Medical Foundation almost continuously since 1981. Since 1995 he has been the President. At the UofC he has been a preceptor in the medical history course for over a decade, and chaired the committee that established the medical history website at UofC ([www.ourfutureourpast.ca](http://www.ourfutureourpast.ca)). He has participated in the selection of the Canadian Medical Historian of the Year and has been a recipient of the Dr. W.B. Spaulding Certificate of Merit for contributions to Canadian Medical History.



*Alberta History* has published his research on Dr. Hector and the Kicking Horse River, Dr. R.G. Brett of Banff and James Wheeler Davidson the Calgarian who completed the circumnavigation of Rotary International.

Dr. Lampard currently has four books in process on the Davidsons, profiles of physicians and events from Alberta's medical history, and early physicians of Southern Alberta.



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“The ultimate business of our profession is not research into nerve pathways or devising some new operation, or untangling some abnormal cardiac rhythm but it is with life and human nature”.

Introduction: Earle Parkhill Scarlett is one of the most important figures in the first century of medicine in Alberta. However, it is not as a physician, although he was a competent internist and cardiologist, but rather as a scholarly documentor of its passing parade. Dr. Scarlett's vocational choice was medicine. His avocational choice was history, whether it be medical or medically related. He was honored to be classed as a medical truant, in the same arena as Shelly, Keats and Conan Doyle.

Dr. Scarlett came to Calgary in 1930, drawn by his roots, philosophy and identification with Canada's imperious past. The alternatives he had tested did not leave an agreeable taste. But the stimulus of the Calgary Associate Clinic and its zest for continuing education, fostered by Dr. D.S. Macnab attracted and held him. It was a busy clinic, one that would have been composed almost entirely of specialists as it has since WWII.

For Dr. Scarlett the Associate Clinic not only served as his source of medical referrals, but it provided the reservoir of fertile minds he needed, and the supportive staff he required, to develop a critical mass of historical minded medical men. Scarlett was particularly attracted to his kindred spirit, Dr. G.D. Stanley.

In 1932 Dr. Scarlett was successful in adding “Historical Nights” to the continuing medical education program of the clinic. The turning point came in 1936, when Dr. D.G. Stanley, then sixty, said he was contemplating a new avocation in his life, the writing of his own medical experiences in High River. With Dr. Stanley's support the two convinced their historically sensitized colleagues, to support the publication of the Historical Nights of the Calgary Associate Clinic on a regular basis. This arrangement provided the launch pad for the *Calgary Associate Clinic Historical Bulletin* (CACHB).

Scarlett and Stanley soon imbued their clinic colleagues, with a never before equaled enthusiasm for medical history. They coupled it with the necessary discipline

for deadlines and in doing so captured the essence of NWT and Alberta medical history, from the time Dr. W.M. MacKay arrived in 1868, through the first half of the 20th century, to 1958. Altruistically they shared their insights and fascinating recollections in the pages of the *Historical Bulletin*, published by the clinic and issued quarterly for over twenty-two years. Gratuitously the clinic paid for the supporting cast of RN prompters, whip crackers and research librarians, while his “comrades in arms”, as he liked to refer to them, never failed the call.

The focus of the CACHB was on Alberta's medical history. That was no means its only focus. As Co-Editor, Scarlett encouraged the Bulletin to give extensive coverage to other Canadian medical figures and medical schools, and sprinkled the selections with a wide variety of international topics. It only ended when Scarlett paused for a year, before he fully retired from practice in 1959. In retirement Dr. Scarlett accepted a bevy of guest columnist requests, that heralded the most prolific five years of his medical writing life. His written bibliography would eventually exceed 450 references, excluding his speeches, three taped interviews, a book containing an anthology of his best writings, a historical journal of over two thousand pages and a “Study in Scarlett” in the AMS/Hannah Medical Lives series by Bill Musslewhite.

Colleagues and contemporaries recognized his unique blend of medical and literary competence. They nominated him as the Chancellor of the University of Alberta, and for three honorary doctorates from Toronto (1953), Alberta (1958) and Calgary (1969). But his most lasting doctorate came in 1967 when the Dr. E.P. Scarlett High School in Calgary was named in his honor, for others not yet born to ask the curious question “who was he.”

From Youth to WWI 1896-1915: Earle Parkhill Scarlett was a lone surviving twin. He was born in High Bluff near Portage La Prairie in rural Manitoba on June 27, 1896. The eldest, he would be joined by one brother Hartley, and two sisters Aleta, (Mrs. W.H. Pollard) and Winnifred (Mrs. M. Hill). His father Robert Arthur Scarlett was a Druggist who decided to enter the

Methodist ministry. Like his father, his mother was from Ontario. Alma Edith Parkhill had met her husband during one of his trips back east.

Scarlett's first memories as a youth were about the paucity of toys and the abundance of books he could pull off the bottom shelf in his father's study. The *Bible* along with *Pilgrim's Progress* became favorites, to be read and re-read and to be memorized and quoted. His first literary effort was an article in the high school magazine at age twelve which earned him a pittance as well as a book on Northern Explorers. The latter he would keep in his library forever. In those formative years, he cemented a lifelong habit of always having a book in his lap and a pen or pencil in his hand. Penciled highlights and page references can be found in the back of almost any book with the name EP Scarlett in it.

Earle Scarlett graduated from the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute at age fifteen and entered Wesley College, now a part of the University of Manitoba. In the summer of 1914 he was teaching summer school in a bush camp, when WWI was declared on August 4. His father Rev. Robert Scarlett was planning to join the Canadian Army. When he detected a similar enthusiasm on the part of his son, Rev. Scarlett discouraged him, until his University studies were finished. Vocationally his father had wanted him to be a druggist and his mother a preacher. Instead Scarlett became by his own admission a “lady killer.”

WWI 1915-1919: In 1915 Scarlett joined the Western University Battalion. To accelerate his posting overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, Scarlett transferred the 4th Division Cyclist Corps. Then Scarlett and three other students petitioned the President and the General Faculty Council, to permit them to graduate without writing their final exams. They were successful.

By December 1916 he was on his way to the Western front, but paused long enough in Toronto to visit his aunt. During the lay-over he dated UofT art student, Jean Odell. After leaving Canada in February 1917, serious training commenced in Sussex, England. On furloughs he would meet his father in London. Training focused on

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Germany's new weapon, Chlorine gas introduced on April 22, 1915. During down times he put his thoughts to paper, as he recorded in his wartime letters back to Jean. They show him to be an articulate fatalist, quite aware that the life expectancy of a foot soldier was three months and an airman six weeks.

Scarlett accepted another transfer to the Machine Gun Corps in September 1917. Time permitted only a few books to be read: premium classics by Coleridge, Ruskin and Carlyle. By January 1918 he was on the Western front, not far from the successful April 1917 Battle of Vimy Ridge. He survived his first German attack despite a jammed gun. In April 1918 he survived his first mustard gas attack, despite agonizing blisters and searing sore eyes. Then came the Battle of the Marne, Amiens and in August the Battle of Arras. His Unit was supporting the Royal 22nd Regiment or Van Doos. Six hundred and forty men were ordered to capture an enemy held hill. Only one hundred and thirty were left unscathed after the first assault. The unit was under the command of Major Georges Vanier, then aged twenty-two. An hour later Scarlett's Company of one hundred and twenty men were ordered to attack. Thirteen survived the first forty-five minutes of combat. Vanier lost his leg. Moments later Scarlett received a shrapnel blast, that dinned several of his companions. He sustained a penetrating wound to his neck and soon became unconscious from loss of blood. Fortunately he was not paralyzed. He awoke in the tent hospital near Boulogne, France known as "the Harvard Unit", where his father introduced him to Boston consultants Drs. Harvey Cushing and Richard Cabot.

Scarlett was transferred back to England for rehabilitation. Years later he would say "I'm sure I saw him (Sir William Osler), when I was convalescing in a British Hospital." His evacuation occurred at the same time as Osler's only son Revere was killed. During the eight month recovery period, Scarlett contemplated studying at Oxford. His experience as a patient, may have tipped the scales away from a professorship in Classics. On returning to Canada he resolved to go back to university. His post war choice was influenced by his personal experiences during the war, his

own injury and the diseases and disabilities he saw during his recovery. Back in Winnipeg, he canvassed a dozen professional friends of his father. Only two were happy with their lot. Both were physicians. That convinced Scarlett. Since UofT was the choice of three family generations, the application to enter medicine went to the Toronto.

Medical School at UofT 1919-1924: From 1919-1922 Scarlett secured a well paying summer job as a conductor on the CPR's Soo Line, from Portal, Saskatchewan to Banff, Alberta. His summer savings covered almost all the costs for his medical education. During his five years as a medical student Scarlett's attention often drifted into extra curricular activities. He was a veteran, and he acted like one – expelled twice, class President once. All of his medical student classmates had learned to be frugal. So much so they accumulated \$1,200 in unspent dues. Scarlett convinced them to start the University of Toronto Medical Journal. It was the first undergraduate medical journal on the continent and continued despite admonitions to the contrary.

A favorite Scarlett "student" anecdote involved his Anatomy Professor J. Playfair McMurrich. McMurrich called him into his office one day, as the new Journal demanded more and more of his time. He told Scarlett to get back to his vocational studies, namely medicine. Scarlett did. Until the 1960's, the Anatomists determined who graduated in medicine, by determining who passed first year.

On seeing his name on the final year graduation list, Dr. EP Scarlett booked another visit with Dr. McMurrich, to ask him, what was the difference between vocations and avocations. The answer was to the point. "Sit down Scarlett. What do you see in the cabinets, on the tops of them and on the walls of this cubicle?" Scarlett replied, "Sculptures, drawings, models and bones." "What do they have in common Scarlett?" The reply was "Silence." McMurrich continued, "They all relate to Michelangelo. Once or twice a year I'm called to Europe by some prospective purchaser or famous Museum to authenticate a Michelangelo artifact. That's what they all have in common. Michelangelo is my avocation. My vocation is just a means to an end. The end is my avocation. Now get on with your life

Scarlett, but don't forget your avocation".

Marriage and more studies 1924-1930: Although engaged Dr. Scarlett feared entering matrimony while in debt. When he finally found 65¢ that he didn't owe he promptly proposed a marriage date to Jean Odell. They were married after his graduation in 1924, when he started three years of post graduate training at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. That stint was followed by another three years in Iowa studying Internal Medicine and specializing in heart diseases including performing and reading ECG's.

His avocational interest in medical history resurfaced in Iowa in 1928, with an anonymous fifty page article on the History of the Iowa College of Medicine. But his nostalgia for Canada was growing. Overtures to UofT drew a cool response. His mother suggested he write to a lawyer she knew, R.B. Bennett. He was a Calgary MP and the soon to be Conservative Prime Minister of Canada. Bennett was a longstanding political friend of MP Dr. G.D. Stanley of the Calgary Associate Clinic. A job offer was soon forthcoming and the Scarlett's headed for Calgary in 1930, returning to the city they had visited on their honeymoon, or as Scarlett called it, "the Bagdad on the Bow".

The pre-CACHB years 1930-1936: The eight year old Calgary Associate Clinic had been founded by Drs. Macnab, Stanley and three other physicians in 1922. A progressive clinic, they had initiated continuing medical education luncheons by the mid-20's.(24) The luncheons promoted loyalty, camaraderie, and were "good scientifically and tied us together." The first thing Dr. Scarlett did was to start a library in the furnace room.

In 1932 Dr. Scarlett received his FRCPC. In 1946 he received an FACS. Neither spurred his income. Scarlett soon learned that his consults would only come from his clinic colleagues. He estimated he received only two non-clinic referrals in his first five years.

Because of his interest in medical history, the clinic began to hold an extra evening meeting once a month. It was devoted to presenting a paramedical or medical historical topic. Soon the presentations focused solely on the History of Medicine. A full time librarian was hired in 1935, although

# Historic Fur Trade Rendezvous and Rent Ceremony

articles and photos by Pat McDonald



Rich in the history of the fur trade, voyageurs, and adventurers, Rocky Mountain House history once more came alive on May 20, 2005, as voyageurs from across Canada gathered in Rocky Mountain House to re-enact the historic Rupert's Land tradition of paying rent on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Queen or her duly appointed representative. Many of these men, representing



Carolyn Kent & Pat McDonald at the banquet

teams from each province and territory, left Brierley Rapids in 1967, the site of the present day Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site, and raced to Montreal, a distance of 3283 miles in a record time of 535 hours. To celebrate this historic re-enactment and exciting part of our Canadian history, the Friends of the Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site hosted a Rupert's Land Fur Trade Banquet and Celebration on May 19th, the eve of the send-off.

Supported by the Hudson's Bay Company (Heritage), the period banquet was held at the Lou Soppitt Community Centre for 450 people. Food, entertainment,

costumes, décor, and toasts all reflected this important time in our history. For one evening, the Company of Adventurers, Nor'Westers, and other Wintering Partners gathered for fine food, entertainment, laughter, and good cheer.

Included in the many festivities were fur trade displays and a chance to mingle with the voyageur teams from across Canada. Included among the displays were the two signed elk leather scrolls and two tartan-backed beaver blankets to be presented to the Queen's Representative at Fort Edmonton House a few days later. The banquet menu included authentic items from the past including buffalo roast, smoke buffalo tongue, smoked salmon, cranberry chutney and bannock.

After the voyageurs were piped in and during the course of the evening the packed centre was entertained by the Sunchild Thunder hill Drummers, Sunchild Dancers, Northern Crossing Theatre Singers, fiddlers, and the King of the Trappers, Franklin Carriere who demonstrated his expertise with the calls of elk, moose, geese, ducks, loon and muskrat.

Carriere also demonstrated how voyageurs were able to carry very large packets of furs.

Gene Rheume was a delightful guest speaker for the evening. Rheume is a former Member of Parliament from the Northwest Territories and a founding member of the original voyageur group that traversed Canada's rivers in 1967. Rheume regaled the audience with stories of the voyageurs and suggested that perhaps Central Alberta should consider integrating schools of paddling into the



educational system. Former Lieutenant-Governor Helen Hunley proposed a toast to the fur traders. Hunley was the Mayor of Rocky Mountain House when the 1967 Centennial Voyageur Race launched from beneath the National Historic Site.

The enthralled audience was privileged to observe The Height of Land Ceremony a ceremony that dates to the days of the voyageur. Halfway between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods is the Height of Land that includes a portage of 9 miles. New voyageurs that made it this far were inducted into the group of voyageurs. Included in this honorary group who were admitted during the ceremony were, Yanick Dube, Manager of Heritage Services for the Hudson Bay Company, Rob Harding, Manager of Heritage



Programs, Banff Field Unit Parks Canada, and Gene Rheame. Each was presented with a voyageur sash.

A toast was also given to David Thompson by Bob Sandford, the Canadian Chairperson of the approaching David Thompson North American Bicentennials beginning in 2007.

The Hudson Bay Company considered this fur trade banquet one of the significant events this year and this banquet will become an annual event.

The next morning the voyageurs launched their fur trade replica canoes from beneath the National Historic Site on their way to Fort Edmonton and a meeting with the Queen's Representative, Lieutenant- Governor Norman Kwong.

Four Days later Lt. Governor-Norman Kwong entered the premises of Fort Edmonton to re-enact the Rent Ceremony that went back to the grant of the original charter to the Hudson Bay Company in 1670 by King Charles 11 given to Prince Rupert, Governor of the Company of Adventurers. The Charter stated that henceforth the Hudson Bay Company would pay the monarch rent covering the area to be known as Rupert's Land. When presented with the rent of the elk hides and beaver pelts Kwong commented, "It is fair to say that Canada was built on the fur trade and it was the voyageurs and people of the First Nations who made that trade possible."



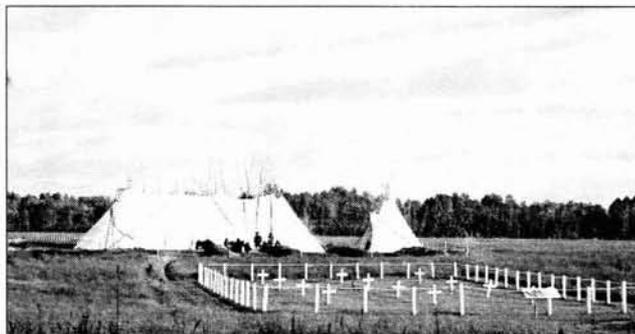
Lt. Governor-Norman Kwong entered the premises of Fort Edmonton to re-enact the Rent Ceremony

**The National Historic Site at Rocky Mountain House** is now in serious discussions as to how the new grant of 2.9 million dollars will be efficiently utilized in the coming months to upgrade the site and visitors centre that was the centre of so much national controversy last year where one of the proposals by Parks Canada was to close the visitors centre. A strong public backlash with political clout averted this. New monies were allocated and the picture looks very promising as the National Historic Site prepares for the increase in tourism with the approaching David Thompson North American Bicentennials.(2007-2011) Indeed Parks Canada representatives attending the Fur Trade Banquet hosted by the Friends of the National Historic Site considered the event an outstanding success.

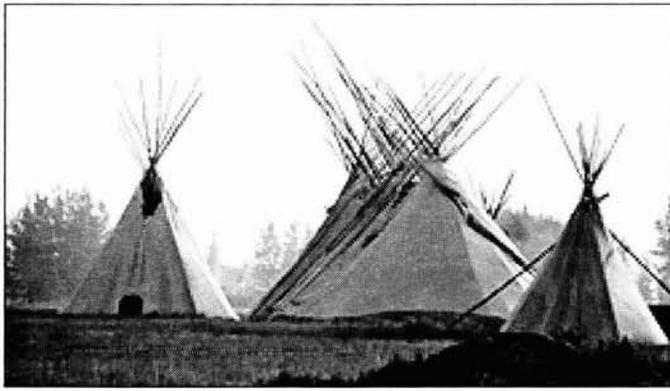
The David Thompson Puppet Theatre at the National Historic Site and operated by the Friends was on tour this summer and met with great success when they performed for the Welsh Society of Edmonton. The Puppet Show set to music and voice over is historically accurate and is operated by University students employed by the Friends. The Puppets are big and are placed over the heads of the puppeteers and their own arms are used.

In May a paper co-authored by Pat McDonald, a member of the Central Alberta Historical Society, was presented at the National Archaeological Association General Meeting and Convention in Nanaimo. The Paper was based on the historic and precedent setting repatriation and reburial of fur trade remains at the National

Historic Site in Rocky Mountain House. The reburial brought together many diverse groups of First Nations, Métis, Missionaries, Parks Canada officials and the University of Alberta who had been custodians of some of the skeletal remains. McDonald, who was the primary author of the paper, will present to the Central Alberta Historical Society in February on the topic "Bringing The Ancestors Home". McDonald was a member of Repatriation Committee under Sena



Helen Hunley with the David Thompson Puppet at the banquet



Thelma Chalifoux and was the only non-aboriginal member on the vital ceremonial committee. Pat will share his first hand account of what transpired in "Bringing the Ancestors Home. It is a unique look into the protocol of First Nations culture and includes gifting, viewing remains, burial customs, and travelling songs."



In June 35 young students from the Kirkwall Grammar School in the Orkney Islands were guests of Carolyn Kent and the Friends of the National Historic Site as they visited the Site and performed to a delighted audience at the Pioneer Ranch Camp. This group of talented teenagers danced, acted, shared and played their instruments. They were on tour to Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary but decided to detour and come to Rocky Mountain House as a gift to Carolyn Kent, the vice president of the Friends, who had visited their school the year previous with descendants of Orkney Islanders from Saskatchewan. The Orkney islanders were a significant part of the fur trade and many descendants live in areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Orcadians, as they

prefer to be known, were famous as boat builders and their boats became the prototype of the Hudson Bay York Boat that for several

years were constructed at the posts at Rocky Mountain House. Pat McDonald and Carolyn Kent accompanied the group from Saskatchewan Crossing sharing our history with them. One was immediately impressed with their knowledge of our history and their own history. They were well

acquainted with the story of Isabel Gunn the 26 year old Orkney woman who disguised herself as a man in order to be hired by the Hudson Bay Company in Rupert's Land and of John Rae, undoubtedly the greatest of Orkney's unsung heroes

**Nordegg gains National Historic Site Stature**

On July 29th past, close to 400 people attended the unveiling of the official plaque marking the Brazeau Collieries mine site being designated as an official National Historic Site. Located in Nordegg on the scenic David Thompson Highway, 90 kilometres from Rocky Mountain House, the unveiling was the culmination of years of work and research. Interestingly Nordegg also has the distinction of being an Alberta Historic Resource. It was pointed out by Dr. Roderick MacLeod, on the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board, that Alberta has a larger number of shared historic sites than

any other province in Canada. Nordegg was originally founded by Martin Nordegg's German Coal Investment Syndicate and the coal mines operated until their closure in 1955.

Because the historic North Saskatchewan River flows through the Rocky Mountain



The Bridges of Clearwater County photo by Jean Doyon

House area pioneers and descendants have always been very aware of the river for good and bad. In 1915, for instance, the river overflowed wiping out countless lumber mills along the river. The Railway was the first to span the river with the building of a trestle in 1912 to accommodate the recently opened coal mines at Nordegg. In 1946 the first bridge was built and the ferry service was discontinued. In August a new bridge was built to answer the increasing traffic demands and the approaching opening of a new rodeo and community park on the west side of the river. The old bridge will now be dismantled. It is hoped that the new community grounds and easier bridge access will usher in a new era for tourism to the National Historic Site.



Orkney group at MacKenzie Trails West near Kootenay Plains

the clinic only had ten men. Early in 1936 Stanley took Scarlett aside and said, "Look here Scarlett, I've just been doing a little thinking. We've got a good Historical Society going here and I understand you are a writer. Why don't you start a magazine?" The Clinic agreed to go along with the idea and supported the mailing of each issue to physicians who asked to receive it.

The CACHB years 1936-1958: Charles Roland confirmed the uniqueness of the journal, with its focus on medical history. It was the only English Canadian Medical History Journal to last at least one generation. Initial printings were one thousand per issue, eventually rising to three thousand. As a rough average, clinic members wrote one article about every three years. To broaden the topics, outside speakers were brought to Calgary to talk about themselves and their medical experiences. The clinic's only requirement for covering their expenses, was to receive a hard copy of the presentation and a photograph of the speaker. The latter hung in the Rogue's Gallery in the library of the clinic. The former usually constituted the keynote article in the next issue of the quarterly *Calgary Associate Clinic Historical Bulletin* (CACHB).

For eighteen years the editors remained Stanley and Scarlett. They were aided in doing the historical research by Francis Coulson, Aileen Fish, Bernice Donaldson and Margaret Duthie, all clinic RN's, with the same avocational interest in medical history.

In the *Bulletin* Dr. Stanley focused on his own experiences. His recollections were highlighted in his column, "Medical Pioneering in Alberta". The column related the myriad of personal experiences Dr. Stanley had, during his medical pioneering days in High River and after 1918, in Calgary. Dr. Scarlett initiated his own column entitled "Medical Miscellany; from the Commonplace Book of a medical reader". He wrote sixty-three columns during the *Bulletin's* twenty-two years. As the readership increased, the size of individual issues expanded from eight pages to over one hundred pages in the tenth anniversary issue Volume 10(1) in 1946. The norm was forty. Dr. George Prieur outlined how contributions requested by the editors were shared amongst members of the clinic, which would reach over thirty members by 1958. Although Dr.

Stanley remained in active practice and continued his regular column for eighteen years, the *Bulletin* suffered a near mortal blow when he passed away in 1954. It did receive a fatal blow when Dr. Scarlett retired as editor after twenty-two years in 1958.

The eighty-eight issues represent an irreplaceable window on early Alberta medicine, those who delivered it, and how it was practiced. There was an element of selectivity in the Alberta authored articles chosen for the *Bulletin*. The Edmonton articles usually were by invitation to members of the Faculty of Medicine. In some cases it was the reputation of the individual, or Scarlett's observation that their experience should be recorded, as in the case of Baker, Archer, Ower and Revell. There are voids too. No articles appear from or about well known Calgary physicians like Drs. J.S. McEachern and G.E. Learmonth. Only one article was written by Dr. H.C. Jamieson on Marion Moodie RN.

The format was remarkably stable, despite deadlines, duplication and the need to maintain consistent quality, from a literary or content point of view. Scarlett's standards and expectations were high, particularly when he was familiar with the subject. He was chagrined by the impersonal nature of a two part history of McGill University by Alberta College Registrar Dr. G.R. Johnson. Later he wrote his own article on the influence of McGill men on the West, after giving a speech on the subject to a convocating audience at McGill. It too was published in the *Bulletin*.

Retirement, the Rams Horn and Writing 1959-1972: When Dr. Scarlett retired from practice and the clinic in 1959, Earle and Jean left on a fifteen month sabbatical in Spain. The rejuvenation included a side trip to the Greek Island of Kos, the birthplace of the Hippocrates. The holiday provided the succor and sustenance Scarlett needed. He returned to Calgary with his writing invigorated. From 1960-1965 or from age 64-69 he wrote regularly in three journals and occasionally in eight more. Unfortunately he developed his own cardiac difficulties. Survival came with a cost — five heart attacks. Fortunately his heart arrhythmias were controlled by the new ACE inhibitors and Beta blockers.

How did Dr. Scarlett maintain such a stream of diverse and well researched articles?

He did it through prior research, clarity of thought, a mind and pen that flowed freely, and an avocational drive and determination that continued late into each night. His writing was facilitated by the references he had compiled in his commonplace book, *The Rams Horn*. It was based on the medieval concept used by prolific writers, to accumulate references, ideas and thoughts, on a wide range of topics. It improved his writing efficiency, and the breadth and classical beauty of his writing.

Dr. Scarlett's commonplace book *The Rams Horn: A Private Anthology*, was modeled on Sir William Osler's, but modified by his own preference for more literary topics. The oldest example Dr. Scarlett used, were the *Meditation's* of Marcus Aurelius. Other commonplace books have been described in the literature. The most recent being the one compiled by the pathologist Dr. William Boyd. None are as voluminous.

For Scarlett the pattern became a formalized exercise in 1944. He called his book "The Rams Horn", because "it takes a horn to sound a full blooded complement to life." Scarlett elaborated on the Rams Horn and his love of books and their value, in the Second Snively Memorial Lecture to the Canadian Nursing Association in Halifax in 1948. During the presentation he quoted the verse that spirited him throughout his life:

"But at my back I always hear  
Times winged chariot hurrying near;  
And yonder all about us lie  
Deserts of vast eternity."

Jean's epitaph, recorded in his MD graduation book, envisioned *The Rams Horn*. "He would hunt half a day for a forgotten dream." In time it became Scarlett's source book. Scarlett would return to it for quotes and references, or an idea, when he couldn't find it on the shelves of his study or in his basement where he kept the overflow. He never failed to follow the Ode of Captain Cuttle, "when found, make note of." For instructing others on how to use it, Scarlett turned to Keats "When man has arrived at a certain ripeness in intellect, any one grand and spiritual passage serves him as a starting post. How happy is such a voyage of conception, what delicious diligent indolence."

Scarlett kept adding to his Commonplace book, typing entries two fingers at a time.

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The Rams Horn eventually consisted of fifty-one different topics with 1800 quotes. In the 1950's Scarlett's daughter Betty typed the index, while she was recovering from a fractured leg. All the topics were non-medical, ranging from the Life, Love, Music, Finality, Oddments, Memory and Canadiana. Each heading was followed by the full quote. With the help of Rams Horn, Scarlett said he could produce an article in about three quarters of a day.

Dr. Scarlett's early retirement years represented the zenith of his prolific writing career. He wrote a column entitled The Medical Jackdaw. It ran for 120 issues in Group Practice (1960-71). Doctor Out of Zebulin continued for sixty-six columns, in the Archives of Internal Medicine (1962-69). A Drs. Notebook ran for twenty-three issues in the Alberta Medical Bulletin (1961-64). There were scattered articles in his bibliography, that were published in the UofA's New Trail, the Canadian Hospital, the Canadian Journal of Pharmacy, the Journal of the American Medical Association, the Journal of Medical Education, the Canadian Nurse, the American Journal of Medicine, the Vancouver Medical Bulletin, to name the journals that were successful in pleading their point for access to his pen. Dr. Scarlett also agreed to be one of the editors of the Strauss Textbook of Medical Quotations, which was published in 1968.

Not well known is that Dr. Scarlett wrote thirty medical articles for the CMAJ from 1932-1956, on diseases from a medical point of view, but always with historical content. He wrote another fifteen articles, for the continuing medical education program at the Colonel Belcher Veterans Hospital. None of his innumerable speeches were included in his bibliography, unless they led to an article, that was written and published.

Other Contributions: Dr. Scarlett had many other peripheral but related interests. He supported Jean who was actively involved with the YWCA and the School Board. Both were involved in the Recorder Club. He taught sex education for boys at the YMCA (1931-51). He was elected President of the Associate Clinic for ten years after Dr. Macnab retired in 1946. He contributed to a myriad of local and community non-medical organizations.

They included an appointment as Chairman of the Regional CBC Advisory Board, positions on the Boards of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra, the Tweedsmuir Girls School, the Calgary Library, the Salvation Army, the Canadian Concert and Organist Societies, the Classical Club, the Humanities Association, the UofA Rhodes Selection, the National Awards and Letters Committee and the Provincial Boy Scouts Council. Nationally he was a member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Honorary Chairman of the National Committee for the Control of Radiation Hazards and internationally Dr. Scarlett was a well known musicologist, as well as a corresponding fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

His literary connections included a charter membership in the Sherlock Holmes Baker Street Irregulars, as well as an affiliation with the Scandalous Bohemians (Akron), the Baskervilles (Chicago) and the Bootmakers (Toronto). He was a member of the Keats-Shelley Association, the American Osler Society and the Alberta chapter of the Alpha Omega Alpha Fraternity. His medical memberships included the Canadian Arthritis and Multiple Sclerosis Society, the Provincial Mental Health Board, the Board of the Canadian Medical Protective Association, and the Foothills Hospital Board. He was given Honorary Life Appointments in the Calgary Medical Society, the Foothills Hospital Medical staff, the Canadian Heart, Arthritis and Diabetes Associations. He was a senior member of the AMA and CMA.

Awards and Boards: Recognition of the numerous and multifaceted contributions to his profession and his community, came through Honorary Doctorates from UofT (1953), UofA(54) (1958), UofC (1969). He was awarded two Coronation Medals (1937, 1953), the UofA Golden Alumni Jubilee Award (1966) and the Canada Centennial Medal (1967).

Of all his appointments, the two he enjoyed the most were to the UofA and Foothills Hospital Boards. He was appointed to the UofA Board of Governors (1946-51) and then became the first Chancellor of the UofA from Calgary (1952-1958). Upon his return to Calgary in 1960, he was appointed as the only physician to the new Foothills Hospital Board by Premier Manning.

Concurrent with the Foothills Hospital construction period (1960-66) he chaired the Scarlett Commission, whose 1963 report on Nursing Education, strongly endorsed the hospital based two year nursing programs with a one year clinical experience before granting an RN.

The Foothills Hospital Dedications: The original mandate of the Foothills Board did not contemplate a medical school until the 1980's. But the release of the Hall Commission Report in 1964 flagged a pending shortage of physicians to treat post war baby boomers in Canada. New medical schools in Hamilton and Calgary were recommended. As the physician emeritus of the Calgary Medical Community, a former Chancellor and strong supporter of the UofA, Dr. Scarlett was approached by the Alberta Medical Association to see if he would support a Faculty of Medicine in Calgary. He took the same position as Dr. Walter MacKenzie, that of accepting the concept so long as it did not disrupt the mature Edmonton program. By providing sound advice and supporting its family practice thrust, despite his own clinic being almost all specialists, based at the Holy Cross Hospital, the hospital and medical school proceeded, with a reduced level of discord amongst the Calgary medical community. The benefits to medical education and the patients of Calgary were rapid and substantial.

Before the Foothills Hospital was opened, the Board asked Dr. Scarlett for a dedication. He drafted the one, that was inscribed in marble at the entranceway to the hospital.

"Built to Serve the Citizens of Southern Alberta,  
Dedicated to a Fellowship as old as mankind,  
The Heritage of Service to the Sick,  
And the Teaching of Medicine."

When the hospital opened June 10, 1966 Premier Manning unveiled a commemorative plaque in the Foothills rotunda written by Dr. Scarlett,

"Within these walls life begins and ends,  
Here are reverence for life, a sense of a dignity of man,  
The distilled medical and scientific wisdom of years  
And shelter from the winds of illness"

Requested again on December 1, 1978 Dr. Scarlett added another element of his philosophy to the inscription at the

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entranceway to the Special Services and Baker Cancer Center, next to the Foothills Hospital:

"Within this temple of medicine, a place of hope and faith,  
May all be granted the wisdom to comprehend,  
The courage to face, the grace to surmount,  
And the compassion to lighten the voyage of life"

Scarlett's last lingering link with organized medicine was severed, when he resigned from the Foothills Board in 1975. That same year that Jean passed away. Unfortunately his life-long model Sir William Osler, had passed away at age seventy. Scarlett was then seventy-nine. His guiding light for his remaining years was dimming. He shared his love for literature and medicine, by inviting colleagues of an increasing youthful age, to come and spend scheduled evenings with him in his study. He would impart to them the essence of life as he saw it, the art of medicine as he perceived it, and the ideals and philosophy that had sustained him.

In the end "still the bemused boy": Dr. Scarlett was quietly pleased, when Dr. Charles Roland the Dean of Canadian Medical Historians, offered to interview him in 1972 and prepare an anthology of his writings. Dr. Roland had become intrigued with the breadth of topics Scarlett covered, the quality of their content, and the familiarity the author had with each subject. Roland was impressed with Dr. Scarlett's knowledge of classical literature, his familiarity with a broad spectrum of philosophical topics and the vibrancy of his penmanship. The anthology of Roland's selections were published as "In Sickness and In Health." They are well worth visiting, for those who wish to rejuvenate their faith in the art and humanness of the medical profession. In writing so voluminously of the art, science and history of medicine, Dr. Scarlett remains unsurpassed in Canadian medical history. Although Osler's bibliography of 730 articles and books, substantially exceeded Scarlett's of over 450, most of Osler's publications were on medical subjects.

Besides his passion for books, letters, correspondence, writing and his profession, Dr. Scarlett was a valued doctor, clinic builder, and visionary, who could focus on the trials and tribulations, that came from the advance of the science of medicine and an increasingly costly profession. He was a lingering voice in the promotion of the art of medicine and

would have railed vociferously against the thought of a five minute visit. He decried as the worst ills of medicine, "the excessive centralized administration and legislation related to the concept of the welfare state and the rapid growth of science and technology". Forgotten he said "is the individual human being, as a host of new disorders spring up."

His legacy would also disturb him if it were reduced to a few quotes. He would prefer discourse, dissection of thought, dialogue and conjecture. In time, when classicists and medical historians revisit him, he will rise again as an articulator of the honor and privilege he felt it was, to give of ones time, ability, philosophy and example. For whether it was Keats or Shelley; Mozart or Handel or Bach; Conan Doyle or Sherlock Holmes; or Osler or Browne; Scarlett was a man for all occasions, sought by a wide variety of audiences, comfortable on many a podium, and ever surrounded by a posey of friends, wherever he went.

With a pen that never stilled and an ink well that never ran dry Dr. Scarlett's last testament was a private Breviary of Love he wrote to his family, as a memorial to the memories, love and abiding happiness he received from his wife, children, grandchildren and 409 Edinboro. Dr. Scarlett passed away June 14, 1982, but not before writing his own Epilogue:

In spite of all that has been set down above, the subject of this inventory is still the bemused boy, sitting in the back row of the cosmic theatre, just as he did long ago in the medical theatre of Toronto Varsity, and listening, and making notes – and wondering...

The Scarletts were blessed with three children, Robert, Elizabeth and Katherine, all raised at 409 Edinboro Road near the Elbow River; a walk south of the Holy Cross Hospital, and a mile north of the Dr. E.P. Scarlett High School

## Books & Websites



### *Lost True Stories of Canadian Aviation Tragedies*



by Shirlee Smith Matheson

This compelling collection of stories chronicles intriguing aviation anomalies from the shores of Labrador to the British Columbia coast and beyond. Without exception, the stories are offered in a spirit of respect and reverence for the many lost souls of the flying fraternity in Smith Matheson's trademark style that draws from extensive interviews. From the appearance of underwater phantoms to the disappearance of hockey heroes and veteran northern pilots, these tales of flights and flight plans that have gone terribly wrong all have three things in common — they are true, tragic, and defy human comprehension.

ISBN 1-894856-18-X. 256 pages. 40 photographs, bibliographic notes \$23.95 (Can)

Available at your local bookstore or download *Lost* order form [www.ssmatheson.ca](http://www.ssmatheson.ca) and mail request and payment to: Aero Space Museum of Calgary, 4629 McCall Way NE, Calgary, AB, T2E 8E5. Phone 403-250-8399.

### *The Albertans: 100 People Who Changed the Province.*



The Albertans was the first book published by Lone Pine when the company was founded in Edmonton in 1980. The book included biographies of 75 Albertans in honour of the province's 75th birthday. The new edition adds another 25 Albertans of stature and updates the stories of a number of those people featured in the first edition.

ISBN13: 978-1-55105-511-4  
ISBN10: 1-55105-511-2. Retail Price: \$18.95  
SC. B/W photographs. 240 pages. 8.25" x 5.25" Publication Date: August 29, 2005  
UPC: 77910155119. BISAC: HIS006000  
History/Canada/General

## News & Views from HSA Chapters

What a week! (or keeping with the Calgary tradition of one week equals ten days.)

Historic Calgary Week started with a bang at the Calgary Outdoor Resource Centre, and ended with a bang at the Red Barn in Shawnessy Community Centre.

In between these two events, thirty eight walking tours and talks were given at different throughout the City and surrounding area. All our presenters gave informative talks giving us a glimpse into our City's past. We owe them all a special thank you for all the time and effort they put into researching their topic on our behalf.

Cathi Elsey and Susannah Windrum and the Historic Calgary Week Committee members Clarence Davis, Joan Davis, David Peyto, Kate Reeves, David Ballard, Janice Lowe, Martin Stocker, Pat Rodriguez, Carrol Jaques, Ruth Manning, Irene DeBoni, Jennifer Prest, Fern Dorsch, Vivian Sampson and Frank Miklos have done a wonderful job again this year in putting together a very professional package by a group of non-professional volunteers. The number of hours these volunteers is huge, and the logistics of programming these events is mind boggling. They deserve our appreciation and gratitude. Our thanks to all those volunteers who hosted the events and introduced the speakers.

As part of Historic Calgary Week, our anthology *Remembering Chinook Country* was launched at the Memorial Park Library. One hundred were in attendance and had the opportunity to listen to the delightful comments of the authors speaking on their anthology contributions. Those authors included John Gilpin, Louise Crane, Don Smith, Jim Bowman, Bob Pearson, Karim-Aly Kassam, Trudy Cowan, Cheryl Foggo, Kate Reeves and Harry Sanders, acting as emcee for the evening as well as commenting on his chapter in the anthology on the history of the Chinook Country Historical Society.

The evening was hosted by Detselig Enterprises who provided wine and finger foods for the occasion. Thank you to Ted Giles and his staff at Detselig Enterprises for making this an evening a book launch to remember.

Our thanks also to Marje Wing, manager of the Memorial Park Library who again put together talks by Brian Brennan, and Don Smith as part of the HCW. In appreciation for all her support the CCHS has given the Memorial Park Library a blown-up copy of Calgary's first university held at the Memorial Park Library 1912-1915.

We will be selling copies of *Remembering Chinook Country* at the

September 27 program featuring David Peyto with his presentation on "Banff Town Warden" at Fort Calgary. The cost of the book to members is \$25.00, non-members \$30.00

The Commonwealth Airfields bus tour will take place Saturday, October 1, 2005. This will be a round trip event with speakers along the way to give us the history of those young men from all over the Commonwealth who came to train in Canada. We will be going to Nanton, High River, Claresholm, and Fort McLeod, and other sites providing we have the time. This being the sixtieth anniversary we felt this could be our contribution to the "Year of the Veteran". David Ballard is committee chairman of the tour and can be reached at 403-282-3716, or email marmeg@telusplanet.net for information.

This year we have the honour of having our new Lt. Governor the Honourable Norman L. Kwong as guest speaker of the December 7 dinner meeting, being held at Fort Calgary. Tickets may be ordered through the November newsletter and at the November program.

### Alex Johnston Lecture

The 2005 Alex Johnston Lecture, sponsored annually by The University of Lethbridge and the Lethbridge Historical Society, will be delivered by Dr. Henning Bjornlund on Tuesday, November 8, 2005, at the Lethbridge Public Library Theatre Gallery.

Dr. Bjornlund is Canada Research Chair in Water Resources at The

University of Lethbridge. The title of his lecture is "Water Issues in Alberta's Second Century" — a signalling a topic of both historic significance and future importance to all of us. The program will begin at 7:30 pm.

Everyone is welcome.

#### Correction: Calgary Circa 1905 Map

"In reference to the Calgary Circa 1905 article that appeared on page 6 of the July 2006 History NOW, we wish to apologize for the incorrect email address provided for Don Wilson.

The correct email is:  
dmwilson@crownsnest-highway.ca  
Debbie Goodine, Office Co-Ordinator

## A Busy Summer:

Summer is the “quiet” season for the Lethbridge Historical Society in most years. But Summer 2005 has been busy. An interpretive monument marking the Alberta — Assiniboia district boundary was unveiled in Bow Island, near its intersection with Highway 4, east of the town. The LHS was the original promoter of this project and, with the Alberta and Saskatchewan Centennial celebrations underway, the timing of its unveiling couldn't have been better.

A number of organizations have held special Centennial events. The Lethbridge Historical Society joined forces with the Lethbridge Public Library, The Galt Museum, Storycatchers, and The Lethbridge Herald to host a birthday celebration on September 1st at the Library Theatre. Attendees, including many seniors and families, were greeted by members of the LHS, in period — 1905 or so — costume, served pieces of a delicious birthday cake, and entertained and informed by a number of performances and speakers. The event was well attended and a nice complement to the larger and louder official birthday bash and fireworks at Henderson Park and the Exhibition Grandstand.

Where the Historical Society hasn't been involved with Alberta Centennial events in a direct organizational role, its members have been prominent. And there's much more to come before the last candle on Alberta's Birthday Cake is blown out on December 31st.

Here in Lethbridge, the flame from the last Alberta candle will light the first on the City's 100th Anniversary Cake and, for another year, we will celebrate!

## Old Man's Playing Ground:

An interpretive monument marking the location of The Old Man's Playing Ground was unveiled near the junction of Racehorse Creek with the Old Man River, in the Livingstone Gap area of the Rocky Mountains on September 25, 2005. The monument commemorates the visit of Hudson's Bay Company employee Peter Fidler to Southern Alberta in 1792-93 and marks the site of the Old Man's Playing Ground which is described in Fidler's journal notes.

A project of the Lethbridge Historical Society and a long-time objective of Monuments Committee Chair Carly Stewart — Mission accomplished!

## Galt Historic Railway Park:

On Saturday, October 1st the Great Canadian Plains Railway Society will be hosting a Grand Opening Ceremony for the Galt Historic Railway Park in Stirling, Alberta. The Park currently features the Galt Railway international depot, relocated in 2000 from its original site which straddled the Alberta — Montana border at Coutts and Sweetgrass. The depot building serves as a museum for the Park. Long-range plans include displays of rail cars, bed & breakfast facilities, a roundhouse, as well as a “speeder-car” track around the site.

It's notable that Stirling is the host community for the Galt Historic Railway Park. The entire Village of Stirling has been designated a National Historic Site on account of the overall design of the community — the layout of the streets, the large agricultural lots and the livestock in town. There are numerous restored historic buildings and the whole community welcomes the public.

## Programs:

The 2005-2006 program series commenced on September 27, 2005, with a presentation by Bill Hillen. His topic was “The Little Train Station With A Big Heart.” Bill has been a long-time member and supporter of the Great Canadian Plains Railway Society.

On October 25th, executive committee member Belinda Crowson will speak. Her topic will be “Our Truth Telling Spooky Speaker.” The venue will be Sven Ericksen's Family Restaurant. The meeting will commence at the usual 7:15 pm.

November 22nd is the date for our Annual General Meeting. Following the meeting, which will include the election of officers and councilors, Georgia Fooks is the speaker. Her topic will be “Let Us Remember.” The meeting will be at the Lethbridge Public Library Community Meeting Room at 7:15 pm.

The LHS does not meet in December. We will celebrate the Holiday Season looking forward to 2006, not just for continuing our programs with a Lethbridge Centennial theme, but also for our first looks at the newly expanded Galt Museum, and our first use of a regular meeting venue at the Galt!

## Coming Soon — May 2006

The Committee planning the 2006 Historical Society Conference and Annual General Meeting has been and will continue to be hard at work. Mark your calendars for 2006: May 26th, 27th & 28th, in Lethbridge.

Anyone wishing more information about any of the above or other Lethbridge Historical Society happenings, call Barry Snowden at 403 327-2662 or E-mail Barry.Snowden@connectcomm.ca

by Janet Walter

Write to

c/o Red Deer and District Museum  
45-47A Avenue, Red Deer, AB T4N 6Z6

September will conclude the Alberta centennial celebrations across the province including those in our CAHS area: a time when all citizens focus on beginnings and on assessments of the changes in our communities during the last hundred years. The seventies when many local histories were compiled were a good beginning at heritage learning and also the genesis of many local historical and archival societies, in central Alberta. These local societies have provided the data that centennial organizers have drawn on for the themes and content of this year's celebrations. Centennial events brought recognition not only to our plurality but also to individual community ethnic groups of immigrants and other unique early features. Many centres timed their Centennial commemorations to coincide with their regular annual special days.

Sundre Museum now has an Alberta Centennial Park adjacent to it. The park plaque was unveiled by Deputy Mayor, Annette Clews at noon on July 23, 2005. This was during Sundre's annual Taste of the West — Cowboy Poetry and Music weekend.

Stettler had a four day event, that began July 28. Estonian and Swiss pioneers were especially honoured. Relatives of founder, Carl Stettler came from Switzerland to attend the Centennial celebration. *The Stettler Independent* published a century journal, *Heartbeats*.

Ponoka chose 2005 to pay tribute to their many Welsh pioneers. The Fort Ostell Museum held an August 20 reception to open their Welsh exhibit and the Ponoka Welsh Society hosted

Tonypandy, the Cambrian Male Voice Choir on August 26.

Sylvan Lake and District Archives provided the photos and much of the data for a 28 page special edition of *The Sylvan Lake News*. Local businesses who sponsored the paper used photos from old newspaper ads, in their advertisements. The sun-blessed weekend of August 19-21 combined a jazz festival and historic commemorations that included the unveiling of a Centennial town clock.

As part of Red Deer's, Sunnybrook Farm Museum's commitment to keep central Alberta's agricultural heritage alive, this museum chose the 100th birthday of the province and their own 10th anniversary to initiate a new award. The Golden Furrow Award will be given annually to honour original homestead pioneer families. As George Campbell, president of Friends of Sunnybrook Farm Society mentioned at the August 20th award presentation, the James Bower family were an easy selection for the first award. Ted Bower accepted the Golden Furrow award on behalf of the descendants of James and Catherine Bower. Ted's father was Norman, youngest of the original farm family of eight children. In his acceptance speech this journalist told not only his family's history but in so doing also related over a hundred years of significant events in both provincial agriculture and political history. The Bower family were givers. Some of Red Deer's most cherished features are on land donated by the Bowers.

The arbitrary map lines that sliced out the province of Alberta from the new nation of Canada a hundred years ago did

not alter the natural geography of prairie plains, mountains and boreal forest. We share each of these with other provinces, territories and the American nation. Recognition of the sharp contrast, between people in communities sharing for common goals that marked our early history and the competitive mantra of recent times, may be an outcome of this looking back for a hundred years.

Will this conscious comparison lead Alberta citizens to look again, mutually, to find a way to meet the present needs of the wide interdependent communities of which our province is a small part?



Drawing by HSA member  
Nick Ochotta, Edmonton

## Alberta Legislature Grounds Redevelopment

The Province is considering the possibility of some redevelopment to the Legislature grounds. Currently, a number of office buildings on the site have accumulated excess deferred maintenance costs and the future of these buildings and the rest of the grounds must be determined.

EDHS was invited to meet with a planning consultant hired by the Province to discuss interest and priorities for a preliminary feasibility study. Bradley McDonald and Jack and Enid Fitzsimonds attended on behalf of EDHS and Ron Williams attended on behalf of HSA. A number of other stakeholder groups will be interviewed as well. The consultant's report, which will summarize their findings and recommend how to proceed with a more in-depth feasibility study, if at all, is being prepared and should be available

within the next few weeks. It should be noted that further and more detailed consultations will take place with all interest groups as the project proceeds.

## Doors Open / Historic Edmonton Week Festival 2005

The final report is being prepared, however, the Festival from my perspective was successful in delivering a variety of interesting and well-attended events. Although the World Master's Games and Klondike Days may have been the focus of media attention, the Games were a benefit to the Week, as the events provided an opportunity for the athletes and other visitors to learn about our history and to share their own stories.

There has been some early discussion that, although the HCF is still interested in funding Doors Open, they may want to pass responsibility for organizing the events to EDHS. This discussion is still very preliminary and the details have not been worked out.

## Rossdale Cemetery

A re-internment ceremony was held Sunday, August 28 for the remains of the people accidentally disturbed during construction of the Generating Station in the 1960's. The caskets were similar to those that would have been used during the era when the people lived. The multi-faith service integrated aspects of traditional Cree, Blackfoot, French Canadian, and Scottish burial ceremonies. Lilianne Masioneuve and Frank Norris were both involved in planning the event.

## Alberta Centennial

EDHS was invited to attend a number of events including the launch of the Edmonton Journal/Calgary Herald book *Alberta: 100 Years a Home* and the launch of ATCO's "Places in Time" display at the Legislature grounds.

## Alberta History Needs to Find You

"The Historical Society of Alberta wishes to contact past and present contributors to *Alberta History* concerning the digitization of their articles, as they originally appeared in the magazine, for educational purposes."

If you, or someone you know, have authored an article that appeared in any past issue of *Alberta History*, please contact:

Debbie Goodine  
The Historical Society of Alberta  
PO Box 4035, Stn C, Calgary, AB T2T 5M9  
email: albertahistory@telus.net  
Fax: 403-269-6029  
Phone: 403-261-3662.

## HSA Calendar of Events – 2005- 2006

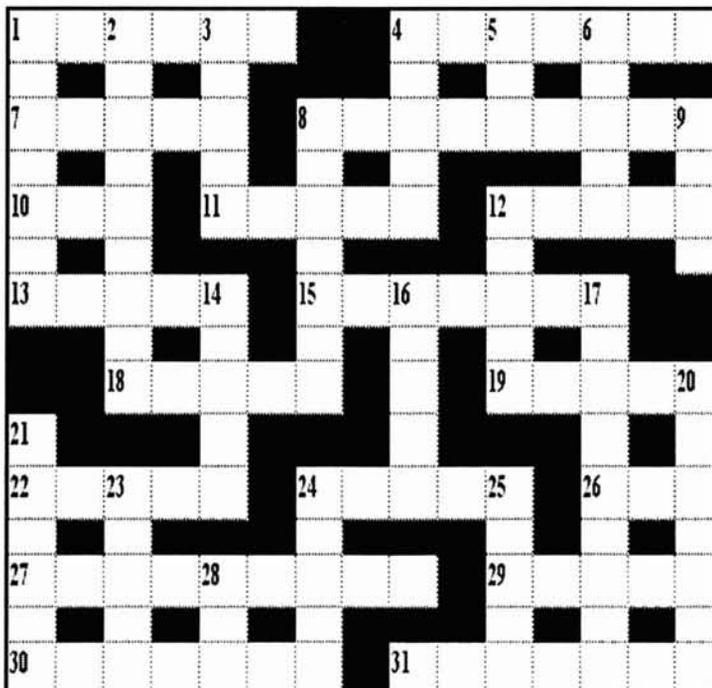
- Oct 25** CCHS "The Greenies," Myra Paperny, at Fort Calgary, 750 9th Ave. SE 7:30 pm
- Oct. 25** EDHS "The Story of the River, the Story of the West," Billie Milholland, North Glenora Community Hall, 13536 109 A Ave. Edmonton at 7:30 pm.
- Oct. 25** LHS Belinda Crowson will be "Our Truth Telling Spooky Speaker." Sven Ericksen's Family Restaurant, Lethbridge at 7:15 pm.
- Oct 27** CAHS "End of an Era of Caring, Faith and Education," Sister Harriet Hermary at Stewart Room, Red Deer and District Museum, 4525 47A Ave. Red Deer 7:30 pm.
- Nov. 17** CAHS "Escape From Sumatra," video presentation, Stewart Room, Red Deer & District Museum, 4525 47A Ave. Red Deer at 7:30 pm.
- Nov. 22** LHS, "Let Us Remember," Georgia Fooks, Community Meeting Room, Lethbridge Public Library at 7:15 pm
- Nov 22** CCHS "Teaching the Teachers: The Calgary Normal School 1905-1945," Robert Stamp at Fort Calgary, 750 9th Ave. SE 7:30 pm
- Nov. 30** EDHS Christmas Dinner - "Christmas Lights in Old Edmonton," Doug Cowan, Royal Glenora Club, 11160 River Valley Road, Edmonton at 6 pm.
- Dec. 5** CAHS "A Homestead Christmas," at the Golden Circle.
- Dec 7** CCHS Annual Christmas Dinner Fort Calgary, 750 9th Ave. SE

## HSA Crossword This crossword puzzle devised by Jennifer Prest

### Answers to last newsletter crossword:

**Across:** 1. Normie; 4. Dingman; 8. Remus; 9. Advantage; 10. Ein; 11. Edson; 12. Edsel; 13. Getty; 15. Glenbow; 18. Nakiska; 19 Where; 22. Plain; 24. Wipes; 26. Tie; 27. Constable; 29. Omaha; 30. Dirtier; 31. Headed

**Down:** 1. Nordegg; 2. Remington; 3. Issue; 4. Devon; 5. Nun; 6. Means; 7. Needle; 9. Assigns; 12. Elbow; 14. Yukon; 16. Example; 17. Wheatland; 20. Emerald; 21. Spiced; 23. Abner; 24. Weber; 25. Snore; 28. Tri.



You have plenty of time to complete this crossword puzzle which was devised by a member of HSA. The answer will be published in the next issue of *History Now*.

### Across

1. Lawrence \_\_, Canmore miner and trail maker
4. Town, named for the daughter of Alfred Flumerfelt, now part of the Municipality of the Crownsnest Pass
7. \_\_ Allen, the folk hero of Vermont
8. \_\_ Haultain, Premier of the N.W.T. in 1905
10. \_\_ Edwards, of the Calgary Eye Opener
11. To give way, to produce
12. Alberta's 12th Premier
13. It was treated in Swan Hills
15. A 'must see' in Drumheller, the Royal \_\_ Museum
18. A possession of value
19. A device for detecting objects under water
22. A hamlet south and west of Lethbridge
24. A town near Red Deer named for a president of the CNR
26. Help or assistance
27. An Albertan who became Prime Minister of Canada!
29. A village north west of Grand Prairie, named for an English port.
30. An aerial, once a 'must' to view T.V
31. A person or organization who underwrites a project

### Down

1. Calgary's \_\_ Museum
2. \_\_ River, which runs along the Northern Alberta /Saskatchewan border
3. \_\_ Lake, north east of Slave Lake
4. A confession of faith
5. Robert E. \_\_, Confederate General
6. One of the New England States
8. This lady is attributed with naming the village of Bellevue, Elise \_\_
9. Frank \_\_\_\_, who chaired Calgary's Olympic Committee
12. Strongholds, hangs on to
14. Town west of Edmonton, named for the General Manager of GTP Railway
16. Gum from the conifer
17. This bomber can be found at Nanton!
20. A city between Calgary and Edmonton
21. One of the French Polynesian Islands
23. A country in Asia, currently occupied by China
24. An animal known for its sense of humour?
25. The residue of a fire
28. A member of a religious order, frequently found working in Alberta's early hospitals