

The membership newsletter of the

Historical Society of Alberta

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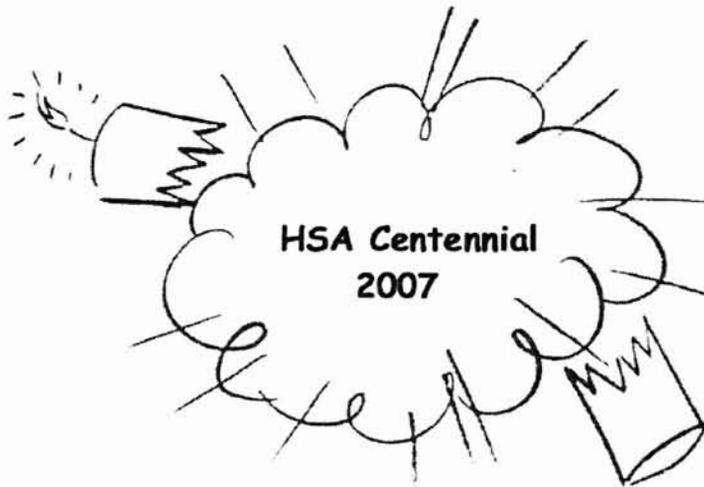


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HSA Centennial 2007

"100 years of researching Alberta's history."



"100 years of outstanding contributors to The Historical Society of Alberta."

HSA Pin

The Historical Society of Alberta pin is available.



You can pick it up from the office or mail your cheque or money order in the amount of \$5 plus \$.50 postage and handling to:

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In 2007 The Historical Society of Alberta will be celebrating its Centennial. The Society could not possibly exist without the continuous and generous support of our volunteers. That is you.

Neither could we celebrate our Centennial without first acknowledging the support of our volunteers. To do this, we are publishing a special issue of *Alberta History* which will include a history of the Society and short histories of our four affiliate Chapters: Central

Alberta Historical Society; Chinook Country Historical Society; Edmonton & District Historical Society; Lethbridge Historical Society. As well, this issue will highlight 100 of our outstanding contributors (volunteers).

We need your help to do this. We ask that you submit your nominations for members of the HSA, who have worked especially hard for the Society, for this acknowledgement by sending a short

continued on page 5

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

Send copy to:

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Welcome to new members/subscribers

Amanda Tychkowsky, Redwater	Frances L. Birzins, Calgary
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Thank You for Your Donation to the HSA and/or Chapter

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Rondo Wood	

President's Report by Ron Williams

Fall Greetings to all members and friends of The Historical Society of Alberta.

I trust everyone had an enjoyable summer and are now ready for the change in the season. The summer was a busy time. All four of the chapters held successful history weeks or festivals. I commend all of the members who worked so hard and long to make these key events the successes they were. Edmonton & District was especially successful as its festival expanded beyond the City, to include much of North and North Central Alberta, bringing to mind the historic Athabaska District. EDHS had over 80 partners in its festival program. Again, I commend everyone for the huge efforts made to make these festivals great successes.

EDHS also is involved at the centre of a truly unique development of a History Centre in partnership with the Edmonton Public School Board and the University of Alberta which will involve creating a resource centre which will be of great value to students and teachers and will also play a part in the training of teachers. This is the beginning of something of great importance for the future. This will help meet two objectives. One is to ensure that new teachers entering the profession have knowledge of content and are therefore comfortable in teaching history. The second is to expose teachers in training to a variety of methods so history comes to life in their hands.

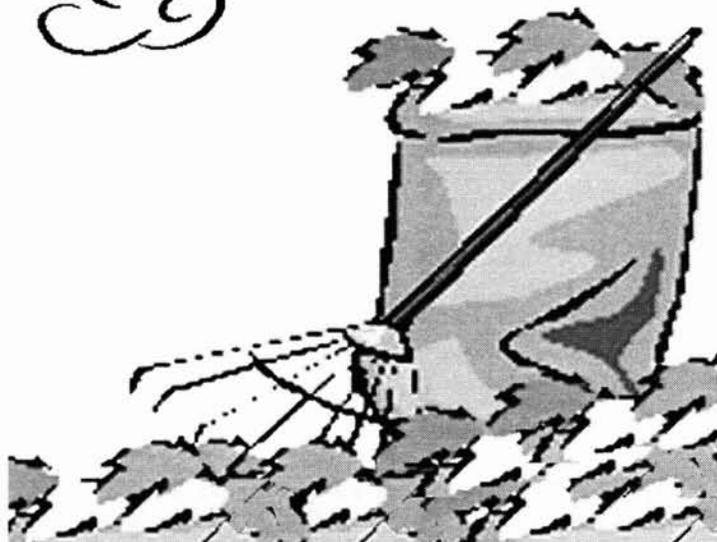
In September the H.S.A. worked a casino in Calgary. I thank all of the volunteers whose work made this possible. It was a success. Thanks to all who worked so long and hard for this endeavour.

There is only a short time left in 2006, and then 2007 and our Centennial Year will be upon us! It has been decided that as part of the centennial activities we will recognize 100 of our major contributors, past and present. The Council asks members to submit names of these individuals. Please submit the names either to your chapter president or directly to the HSA office. In considering names, please include those members who work steadily but



out of the limelight and who therefore are often forgotten when awards are given but who contribute a great deal to the success of the organization. It is important that these names come in as soon as November 15, 2006.

Best wishes to all as we enter a busy time and approach our special year.



Year 2006 Legacy Campaign

The Society wishes to acknowledge and thank the following persons and organizations for their support of our Year 2006 Legacy Campaign. Funds from this campaign are being used to support the H.S.A. Centennial Archival Project. Donations are still being accepted.

Anonymous

Jeff Allan/Theresa Voight

W. P. Baergen

G. Allan Baker

Raymond/Violet Ball

Lois Barr

Georgeen Barrass

Freda Bisset

Russell/Jane Braathen

Gladys Bramley-Moore

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Ruth Hyndman

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Alexander/Doris Johnston

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Peter Lawson

Mary S. Lore

Peter/Jeanne Lougheed

Robert A. MacBeth

Dorothy McElroy

Alexandra (Sandy) McMeekin

Mary Mishra

Norm Mitchell

Barbara Morrison

HSA Members News

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Nick Ochotta

Graham O'Connor

Aileen Pelzer

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Patricia Taylor

William & June Tye

Chief Pat Waite

Robert/Margaret Watson

Ron Williams

Iain Younger

Joseph/Ceres Yurkiw

Good wishes of the season to all members



British Home Children Society

Could one of your ancestors have been a British Home Child? 100,000 children aged 5-15 were sent to Canada to work as indentured farm labourers and domestic servants as part of the British Child Emigration Scheme to Canada (1870-1957). Their familial ties were broken once 'in care' and sent to Canada. Many British Home Children spent their lives trying to find their parents and siblings. Many of their descendants have inherited their ancestors' lifelong search for their identities.

There are an estimated 5 million descendants of the British Home Children in Canada, and another estimated 1 million in the USA — an unknown number of children ran away from their farm placements to the USA, married, and had children.

Over 50 childcare organizations (ie Barnardo, Rye, Waifs & Strays) professed a motive of providing these

orphaned, impoverished, unwanted children with better lives than what they might have had in England. But, many of these children suffered from child neglect and abuse, and were often treated only as unpaid indentured farm labourers and domestic servants.

The primary goal of the British Home Children Society is to create a comprehensive database of individual British Home Children records called the British Home Children Registry. This Registry will collect information about each individual British Home Child to create an ongoing legacy that will preserve their identities in perpetuity. The Registry currently has +50,000 individual records, and an abbreviated online version can be searched on The British Home Children Website

The British Home Children Society was formed to assist the millions of Canadian, American, British, and

Australian descendants of the British Home Children with re-establishing their familial ties. The sending agencies have been traditionally reluctant to release records to descendants.

The British Home Children Society is committed to building an international community of Canadian, American, British, and Australian descendants to assist each other with their searches.

Any suggestions for a fledgling non-profit society would be appreciated.

Contacts: Perry Snow BA MA (Hons) Clinical Psychologist President: British Home Children Society <http://members.shaw.ca/persnow/>

Listowner: British Home Children Mail List http://members.shaw.ca/persnow/faq_maillist.htm

Webmaster: The British Home Children <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~britishhomechildren/>

HSA Centennial 2007 (continued from page 1)

description of their contribution (approximately 50 words) together with a photo, if possible, to:

100 Years: 100 Contributors
The Historical Society of Alberta
PO Box 4035, Stn C
Calgary, AB T2T 5M9

or to your Chapter President. We would ask that you provide your nominations on or before November 15, 2006.

The Awards & Nominations Committee which consists of the four chapter presidents, plus the past president, Donald Hepburn, will review

the nominations and report to the provincial Council on December 2, 2006 for their approval.

We know that you are already contributing numerous hours volunteering for our Society; this time, we hope you will take a few moments to submit your nominations to ensure that we reach at least 100 of those volunteers, some of which are known to most of us, but also those volunteers that we sometimes miss because of their work out of the limelight.



Thank you so much for your continued support.

Donald Hepburn
Chairman, Awards Committee

Dr Grant MacEwan: Alberta's Man of the Century

by Alan Kausy

Dr. Grant MacEwan has always stood tall amongst others. Fittingly, it was the Grant MacEwan Mountain Club that initiated the process for his name to be bestowed upon the highest peak of the majestic Heart Mountain Horseshoe Ridge situated within the spectacular Bow Valley. This honour will forever stand as a metaphoric testament representing the magnificent reverence he held for all the beauty in which he was always a participant.

Over his lifetime, whenever Mother Nature presented a sight or scene worth admiring, he paused and reveled in it. These experiences seemed to motivate him and eternally instilled a degree of strength and perseverance that made him something of a myth in our time.

Dr. MacEwan marched along his life path with an unrelenting passion and determination. However, he also eagerly obliged when given opportunity for friendly conversation with a stranger, and hardly ever did he miss a social function he was expected to attend. As Lieutenant Governor he participated in more engagements and ceremonies than any other incumbent who preceded him. The time periods of when MacEwan was mayor of Calgary and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Alberta remain as good examples of his relentless enthusiasm and vigour.

In his first 12 months on the job as mayor, he recorded his activities which totaled over 350 meetings of varying natures, approximately 200 speeches, 550 office appointments, 224 banquets on behalf of the city of Calgary and not to mention the thousands of phone calls

he received. These were his responsibilities as mayor and did not include other personal commitments such as charity events, research for books he was writing at the same time and being a member of countless societies, associations and clubs that required his attendance at meetings as well.

Should it happen that there was a slight error in his scheduling arrangement, he would not simply cancel one engagement. He did all that remained within the realm of possibility in order to ensure he did not disappoint any one individual or group. The following incident stands as a good example. Dr. MacEwan was always a regular participant in fundraising walks and strode more miles than any other sometimes before most others had sat down to breakfast. On one occasion, as Lieutenant Governor, he was asked to participate in the Miles for Millions March. However, he had an address to make in Drumheller that same day and the March started at 8:00 am. This was a confliction and he should have just said no. Instead, he began the charity walk two hours early at 6 am, walked the required 25 miles, and then made the three hour drive to deliver his speech on time.

It is also well-known among his followers that he held a powerful affection for every living creature especially the antics that they would involve themselves in. Besides having gerbils, skunks and a raccoon for pets, Grant once befriended a baby squirrel whose mother had gotten electrocuted on a power line. His

granddaughter Fiona Foran told the story best:

“Grandpa kept the squirrel and literally raised it. He named it Mouse and Mouse came to just love Grandpa! Whenever Gramps would call, Mouse would come running, chattering away! He and Mouse would often go outside and Grandpa would lie on his back on the lawn and throw Mouse up in the air and catch him. Mouse just loved it! Gramps made an elaborate system in his backyard out of boards that crossed the fence, the lawn and into a small hole Gramps cut out of plywood in place of a window and into the house. He would run inside over the boards and Gramps had a tunnel through the window that led into his study. Mouse was able to come and go as he pleased. Sometimes Mouse would help himself to some food in the kitchen and Grandma would find out, so out he would go again! Oh, Mouse just adored Gramps! He had a magic with animals. They trusted him.”

Grant always admired anything that was purpose-serving and practical. But the following anecdote told by Fiona shows that not everyone was always in line with his way of thinking.

“One year at Christmas, he wanted to make the whole family coffins for presents. He said it would save them all so much money and they could just use them as storage or blanket boxes until they were needed. Some of us, the kids, (Fiona and her sister Lynwyn) were only 10 and 12 years old at the time so

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we weren't too thrilled with the idea of getting coffins for Christmas! Eventually, Grandma (Grant's late wife, Phyllis) talked him out of it."

He also became very well known for the porridge that he had for breakfast almost every morning. Not everyone shared his idea of a good meal. His daughter, Heather MacEwan Foran, once described Dr. MacEwan's morning meal:

"He would mix Red River cereal with cream of wheat or oatmeal then add nuts, raisins, sunflower seeds and mix it all in a big pot. He ate it every morning and it was quite good. But, he would put some strange things on top. He often had canned peas on his porridge and, one time I saw him put pickled beets on top which was quite

disgusting. A neighbour had brought the beets over for Grant and, later, she asked how he liked them. I told her that he was enjoying them atop his porridge. Oh, well, I guess as long as he's liking them, she said. I've never met another human being who ate the things he did. I wonder if his taste buds were different than everyone else's. Sometimes though, if he wanted something different, he would have a small scoop of ice cream on top and he thought that was quite good."

But it wasn't just his preferences for breakfast that were strange. Fiona relates one such instance:

"He would eat anything! One night, Grandma came back after a trip to Mexico and Gramps said he had just made a wonderful macaroni and cheese casserole, would she like some, he asked. No, she replied, I'm pretty tired.

I'll just have my tea and go to bed. Later, she learned, he had made the casserole with regular Kraft dinner, which is fine, but he had found an old fruitcake in the fridge, crumbled it up and mixed it in with the casserole! Grandma couldn't even imagine eating that. But he liked it, and ate it all!"

Even though a few eccentricities were a part of Grant MacEwan's personality, they all made up what was unique about the man. We shall never see the likes of him again but at the same time we shall never allow these wonderful memories of him to fade.

Casino 2006 Deerfoot Inn

The Council of The Historical Society of Alberta wishes to thank Vivian Sampson for acting as our General Manager at the September 6 & 7 Casino held at the Deerfoot Inn & Casino.

Special thanks also to those who volunteered to work the Casino.

They are:

Robert (Bob) Allan
Jeffrey Anderson
Bill Baergen
John Brook
Fern Dorsch
Neil Hughes
Roland Kicken

Ian Kirkland
Bonnie Laing
Bev McIntosh-Johnson
Clancy Patton
Jennifer Prest
Fred Randle
Pat Rodriguez
Anne Rudiak
Robert Ryckman
Vivian Sampson
Kelly Sandberg
Bev Schlage
Bob Steele
Bev Swan
Richard Tanner



Thank You! Thank You!

Betty Tanner
Ron Williams
Geoff Wilson

Proceeds from the Casino will be used for the cost of publishing, *Alberta History* and *History NOW*, as well as books published by the Alberta Records Publications Board.

Camille Claudel, A Novel



Camille Claudel, A Novel re-visits the Life of a brilliant 1800's. Woman Artist who was driven to insanity by a man-ruled society.

Women of the 1800s were often seen as second-class or rejected in the business world, and especially in the artist world. But, very rarely do the stories in history books expose the severe impact on the women of that day. Author Alma H. Bond's new book, *Camille Claudel, a Novel* offers a close look into the heart of a woman who aspired to be an artist during the 1800s, but was ultimately rejected despite her amazing talents.

Once a talented artist and sculptor from the 1800s, Camille Claudel sadly spent the final 30 years of her life in an insane asylum after being rejected and belittled in a man-ruled society.

The new book takes the reader through the pages of Claudel's life, with history and fiction combined for an entertaining and informative reading experience. "Fascinating journey into Claudel's heart and mind," states sculptor Sabah N. Al-Dhaher.

Camille Claudel, a Novel is written in first person from Claudel's point of view and offers a detailed story of her artistic development through the teachings of the well-known artist Auguste Rodin, which led to a tragic romance between the two. Claudel's struggles of being a woman artist during the 19th century are brought out clearly to show how the suppression and rejection of her abilities along with a bitter end to her romance with Rodin led to her mental breakdown.

"Bond is a genius at verbalizing the reality others are experiencing," says Annie Laura Jagers, columnist and author. Roberta Austin, in *The Compulsive Reader*, relates her feelings about the book when she states, "Dr. Bond has a lifetime of rich experience that lends depth and understanding to this brilliant book."

The book is already receiving much recognition from readers and the media alike. It was an award-winning novel at the CNW/FFWA Florida State Writing Competition and has also received raving reviews.

Cassandra Langer of Midwest Book Reviews states, "The book breathes fresh life into this neglected sculptor."

"Combining an astonishing depth of historical research with a fertile imagination and great psychological insight," from Bookwire.

About the Author:

Dr. Alma H. Bond is a well-known psychoanalyst who is well-qualified to understand the origin and development of Claudel's mental illness. She has also written 12 previously published books.

More information and excerpts from *Camille Claudel, a Novel* can be found at http://alma_bond.tripod.com/

For an interview or more information, please contact:

Alma H. Bond
Phone: 212-786-3230
email: almahb@aol.com
Web:http://alma_bond.tripod.com/

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www.rebeccasreads.com/reviews/09litfic/09bona66.html



HSA Book for Christmas



In the Promised Land of Alberta's North
The Northern Journal of Katherine Hughes
(Summer 1909)

Katherine Hughes

In 1903 a young woman from Prince Edward Island named Katherine Hughes became a writer for the *Montreal Star*. A legislative reporter, she caught the eye of Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, and by the summer of 1906 she was writing for Oliver's paper, the *Edmonton Bulletin*. Intelligent and energetic, Katherine left the *Bulletin* two years later to become Alberta's first Provincial Archivist.

Among Katherine's projects was the story of Alberta's North. In the summer of 1909 she undertook a journey to such places as Athabasca Landing, Crovant, Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan, Fort St. John, Hudson's Hope, Fort Vermilion, Fort Chipewyan, and Fort McMurray. She subsequently wrote and spoke passionately of what she called *The Promised Land of Alberta's North*.

Katherine never did publish her history, but she did leave posterity the journal she kept while on her excursion. This journal, here reprinted, discloses a wealth of detail on people, places, and circumstances in the North, from Aboriginal culture, treaty administration, and fur trade practices to transportation, experimental farming, and far sands exploration. For northern scholars and general readers alike, this journal should prove to be an intriguing and informative source on the region and the time.

Ken Kaiser is a free-lance historian and a former government records archivist with the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

Merrily Aubrey is the Head of the Geographic Names Program for the government of Alberta. She is the author of Volume IV of *Place Names of Alberta* and *Concise Place Names of Alberta*.

Edited & introduced by Ken Kaiser & Merrily Aubrey

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This season let the HSA do your Christmas shopping **\$29.95 Christmas Special**

Send a friend or colleague a gift membership. Your gift will include *In the Promised Land of Alberta's North*. Please place your orders before **December 12, 2006**, to ensure Santa delivers on time. Send to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/email: _____

James Delamere Lafferty, MD 1849-1920

by Dr. Robert Lampard

...an ebullient, effervescent, entertaining, well read pro westerner,

(he was)...a shrewd judge of character with great drive and persuasion.

His ceaseless activity and broad knowledge were constantly on call.

Introduction: Dr. James Delamere Lafferty was the physician, whose energy and influence guided the North West Territories Medical Council and College from 1901-1906 and the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1906-1911. As the NWT/AB Registrar during that period he was the central figure in the transition of the North West Territories Medical Council (College and Association) to the equivalent organizations in the newly formed provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905/6.

Lafferty aggressively discharged his NWT and Alberta College registrar responsibilities: credential assessments, registration and discipline. He made important suggestions on the formation of a Western Canada Medical Federation (WCMF) in 1909. It was the prototype for the Dominion Medical Council, established under the Canada Medical (Roddick) Act in 1912.

Although Dr. Lafferty became the Registrar in 1901 on short notice, he brought considerable experience to the position. When he closed books on the NWT Medical Council in 1906, it was in a strong financial position, with cash or equivalent assets valued at over \$40,000, a testimony to his avocational competence in business and banking.

Lafferty was the physician to whom many came for wise counsel and helpful advice. At the same time he could handle an enormous amount of detail, including files on every physician registered or credentialed in the NWT and by the Alberta College. He managed the two registration bodies through their most rapid period of expansion, 1901-1910 and the post 1905 legal challenges to its authority and *modus operandi*. Years

after he retired as the Registrar in 1911, Dr. H.C. Jamieson used his files to record the registration data on over 150 pre-1911 physicians, in his source book, *Early Medicine in Alberta* the first 75 years, published by the AMA in 1947.

From Youth to MD 1849-1871: James Delamere Lafferty was born in Perth, Ontario in 1849. He had seven brothers and four sisters. Three of his brothers became physicians, Allan M. in Lethbridge, Alberta, William in Perth, Ontario and James in Pembroke, Ontario. Another brother, Tom, became a lawyer and moved to Calgary.

After attending local schools, the future Dr. Lafferty took the position of Deputy Registrar of Titles in Kingston, Ontario until he had enough money to enter medical school. This experience heralded his interest in registrar type work, an experience that would benefit him in the years that followed. James Lafferty entered Queen's medical school and graduated on March 28, 1871. He was twenty-one. Queens would beckon a second time, sometime after 1881, with a request to return and join their Faculty. Lafferty declined the offer.

Practice in Perth and Pembroke 1871-1881: After graduation Dr. Lafferty returned to Perth, Ontario, for a year of practice. While in Perth, he lived with his parents. A year later in 1872, Dr. Lafferty traveled with McGill's Dr. William Osler to New York to become senior resident at the Ward Island (now Bellevue) Hospital. There he worked for two years, before doing a stint at the New York Eye and Ear infirmary. It was followed by a trip to London, England, where he took a postgraduate course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dr. Lafferty returned to start a new practice in Pembroke, Ontario near Ottawa, in 1873. Later that year he married Jesse P. Grant, on December 2, 1873. The Lafferty's must have planned to stay in Pembroke, as Dr. Lafferty bought a house and four years later he

purchased a drugstore, which he owned from 1877-80. In 1880 he was appointed the associate coroner for Renfrew county.

The pre Calgary years 1881-1885: In October 1881 Dr. Lafferty accepted an offer to become the Chief Surgeon for the eastern division of the new CPR railway. By late 1881, Lafferty and his family were in Winnipeg or at the railhead. As the rails headed westward, the Lafferty's may have moved to Regina, possibly as early as 1882. By the time the CPR transcontinental railway was completed in November 1885, the Lafferty's had moved to Regina. No doubt unnerved by the proximity of Regina to the battlefield of the second Northwest Rebellion from April-July 1885, they moved permanently to Calgary in December 1885.

The pre Registrar years 1885-1901: Once in Calgary, Dr. Lafferty secured the CPR mainline and nearby Indian Reservation medical contracts. He retained the CPR contract until 1889. The Indian contract he kept until 1911. Not infrequently it led to patient visits to see Dr. Lafferty at his house. Visitors would peer in the window to see if he was at home. On one occasion a Chief looked inside for Dr. Lafferty. Lafferty opened the window and invited the Chief in through the window. In the process Lafferty removed his abscessed tooth in a "down and out" struggle. On the way out, Lafferty presented the Chief with a two dollar bill. The Chief replied that he was the one who should receive the payment, for the pain and suffering that Lafferty had inflicted upon him.

In 1886 Dr. Lafferty had a summer visit from an old friend, Dr. William Osler. That same year Drs. Lafferty, Andrew Henderson and Neville Lindsay made the first pitch to Mayor G.C. King of Calgary for a hospital. Undoubtedly Lafferty's medical experience in Winnipeg taught him of the need for a hospital, to treat the typhoid cases from the railway construction crews. Although rejected in 1886, the group

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continued to meet. By 1889 they were successful in securing a four and a half acre parcel of land from the territorial government along the Bow River flats on the north side of the river, although it wouldn't be used until 1907.

Dr. Lafferty's ability as a diagnostician and competence as a physician quickly led to an active and busy Calgary practice. In 1888 trader David McDougall of Morley was making a buckboard trip to his ranch on the Red Deer River. He developed a searing abdominal pain, the second day out on the trail. His daughter Georgie piled him into the buckboard and drove the team back to Morley. She sent an urgent telegram to Dr. Lafferty, who arrived in Morley on the CPR train later that morning. Lafferty remained at McDougall's bedside for several days, treating his ruptured gallbladder as best he could.

As Dr. Lafferty's practice expanded, so did his other obligations. In 1889, he decided to reduce his CPR contract responsibilities. Presumably with the concurrence of the CPR, he transferred his mountain CPR medical contract to Dr. R.G. Brett of Banff. Then he advertised for a partner and selected Dr. Harry Goodsir (H.G.) Mackid of Lucknow, Ontario, to join him in late 1889. The two managed the Regina to Calgary section of the CPR contract. They also added the C&E medical construction contract in 1890. Later that year the two doctors separated their medical practices on an amicable basis. Mackid carried on with the Regina to Calgary CPR contract. Eventually that contract was passed to H.G.'s son Ludwig Stewart (L.S.) Mackid, when H.G. Mackid died from diabetes in 1916. L.S. Mackid continued the CPR contract until 1950. It was the second longest CPR medical contract to remain within one family.

In 1890, Dr. Lafferty ran for and was elected Mayor of Calgary. During his year as mayor two major events occurred. The first was the building of the C&E railway from 1890-1892. The sod turning for the Calgary to Edmonton

section occurred on July 21, 1890. The section from Fort Macleod to Calgary was completed by 1892. The second event was the securing and renovating of a house for Calgary's first cottage Hospital. It opened in November 1890 with Drs. H.G. Mackid and N.J. Lindsay as the medical staff.

The NWT College Registrar years 1901-1906: In 1888 Dr. Lafferty had registered as physician #37 under the 1885 Northwest Territories Medical Ordinance Act.. A year later with eighty-nine colleagues from across Canada, including fourteen from the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, he attended the first CMA annual meeting west of Toronto. It was held in Banff in 1889. Immediately after the meeting, the North West Territories Medical Association was formed, with Dr. G.A. Kennedy as the first President. The following February, Dr. Lafferty was elected as one of five members of the new Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the NWT. Lafferty remained on the NWT Council continuously until 1906. Dr. Brett stayed on as well. During that seventeen year period, Dr. Lafferty was elected President in 1893 and again on two subsequent occasions. He was also Vice-President twice. In 1901 he became the third NWT medical Registrar from 1901-06, when Dr. Hugh Bain of Prince Albert died suddenly. The change in Registrar also moved the office of the Council from Regina to Calgary.

In 1902 Dr. G.A. Kennedy became the President of the NWT Medical Council. He held that office from 1902-07, overseeing the work of the Registrar. These appointments likely had the effect of combining the NWT Association and Council and centralizing their activities and minute books, in Calgary with the Registrar.

Lafferty's responsibilities as NWT Registrar significantly increased during his time as Registrar as did the number of physicians. So did his salary. It went from one hundred to seven hundred dollars per year. The NWT Council remained responsible under the 1888 Ordinance for conducting all licensing examinations and

maintaining a physician register.

In 1903 Lafferty became responsible for the College's discipline and prosecution policy. His first step was to retain a law student to travel up and down the Calgary and Edmonton railway, and other branch lines throughout Alberta and "Assiniboia", to charge or de-license unregistered physicians. It generated considerable reaction from communities that were under doctored, as well as a protest in the *Edmonton Bulletin* newspaper editor Frank Oliver. Lafferty stood his ground. The same year Dr. Lafferty reorganized the Committee on Discipline and undertook the first unprofessional conduct hearings. Two were held. One hearing was for not diagnosing a rash caused by smallpox. The other was for failing to take proper steps to prevent a nurse engaged in a septic case from attending a mother in confinement. In the second, the physician was issued a reprimand.

Access to bacteriological testing had become an important subject since 1896 when the first typhoid (Widal) test became available. It confirmed the presence or absence of Salmonella, the bacterial organism which caused typhoid fever. The first laboratory on the prairies had been built in Manitoba in 1897. Several years later a request was made to the NWT Legislative Council to establish a bacteriology laboratory in Regina. An agreement was reached between the Territorial Assembly and the NWT Medical Council, whereby the Council would purchase the laboratory equipment for \$3,795.65, and the Assembly would provide the staff. The laboratory service was free to members of the NWT Medical Association. The laboratory was in operation by 1905, with Dr. C.A. Charlton as the first Director. Dr. M.R. Bow would become his assistant and temporary replacement in 1911.

The Alberta College Registrar years 1906-1911: As soon as the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed, Dr. Lafferty was directed by the NWT Medical Council to draft a Medical

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Profession Act for Alberta and Saskatchewan. Dr. Lafferty probably wrote both Acts. He charged \$500 for his services. The Acts were passed in 1906 and 1908 respectively.

The transition from one Territory to two provinces was not devoid of political or peer problems. Physician growth was rapid and there was a desire not to pay registration fees or rewrite examinations. The first Alberta Medical Act was drafted in 1906. In a test case brought by Dr. W.A. Lincoln of Calgary against Dr. Lafferty and the College, Dr. Lincoln sought to practice without Provincial Registration. The College lost the lower court case and then won it in the Supreme Court on May 7, 1906. The Act was passed on May 9, 1906 but required a revision the next year. All NWT registered physicians were grandfathered under the revised Act. Any physician wanting registration after the Alberta Medical Act was passed, had to comply with the new terms and conditions and write the registration exam.

In February 1906 Dr. Lafferty was instructed to call the first meeting of all physicians practicing in the Province of Alberta, to consider forming an Association. It was held in Calgary on March 7, 1906. Those present agreed to form the Alberta Medical Association. Dr. Lafferty was elected the AMA's second vice-president. Lafferty also moved that Dr. G.A. Kennedy be appointed the first honorary President of the AMA.

The first AMA annual convention was held on September 4, 1906, in Banff, at Dr. Brett's sanitarium. Dr. Lafferty was nominated to a committee to draft a Code of Ethics. The committee recommended that the Ontario Code of Ethics be adopted. The recommendation was passed that day.

Dr. Lafferty was also instructed to hold an election for the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the first meeting of the College on October 18, 1906, Lafferty was elected the Registrar-Treasurer, a post he filled from late 1906 to 1911.

As College Registrar, Dr. Lafferty continued to be responsible for establishing and conducting medical examinations for registration. On one occasion Lafferty was the presiding examiner, when he was called to attend a medical emergency. He put the class "on their honor". One student took advantage of the opportunity. He was the only one to fail the exam.

While College Registrar, Lafferty worked closely with Drs. Brett, Kennedy, Braithwaite, Milroy and Patterson to address the national problem, created by the lack of a Dominion Council. He was particularly concerned that the North West Territories avoid becoming "the dumping ground for the overflow of the rest of the Dominion". His support contributed measurably to the passage of the Canadian Medical (Roddick) Act in 1912.

Other Medical Activities from 1900-1911: During the 1900-1910 period, Lafferty remained interested and involved in the movement to establish tuberculosis sanitarium in western Canada. He wanted a sanitarium established in the West, preferably in Calgary. He was unsuccessful at establishing one, but he continued to support the need and also helped the BC Tuberculosis Society fundraise the \$60,000 needed to build the first western sanatorium in Tranquille, BC in 1907-1908. In 1908 Dr. Lafferty served on the Board of the Canadian Medical Protective Association, which had started in 1906.

Just before the 1905/6 transition, the NWT Medical Council (NWTMC) and NWT Legislative Assembly had completed the building and equipping of the NWT laboratory in Regina. It became the Saskatchewan provincial laboratory. Another one had to be built in Alberta. It was, in Edmonton in 1907. After the passage of the 1907 Alberta Public Health Act, which Lafferty helped draft, he was appointed the first Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health. He held this post from 1907-1910. One of his first public health projects was to survey Indian Schools for Tuberculosis. Lafferty and Dr. Peter Bryce found eighty percent of the students had signs of TB. Their recom-

mendations were partially implemented.

As the first President of the Calgary Medical Society in 1906/7, Lafferty introduced the issues of lodge and contract practice for discussion. Lafferty contended that medical contracts lowered the standard of care by lowering the visitation rates. He further criticized the mal-distribution of medical work that followed. His position is interesting in light of his previous CPR contracts and the current Indian medical contract he held.

Contract practice became a longstanding and festering issue. Alberta physicians wanted to retain the fee for service system. Saskatchewan physicians after 1916 increasingly favored the municipal doctor system. Three decades later, one quarter of all Saskatchewan municipalities had part time or full time municipal doctor contracts. In Alberta the longstanding CPR contract was held by Dr. H.G. Mackid. The CPR Vice President settled the discussion of that contract, by refusing to negotiate it.

In 1909 Dr. Lafferty became one of Alberta's hospital inspectors, a position he retained until at least 1918. Dr. Lafferty retired from active practice in 1909. Two years later in 1911, he retired as the Registrar and was succeeded by Dr. George MacDonald.

The Western Canadian Medical Federation 1907-1911: The most vexing issue faced by the College in 1907, was the same one that faced Drs. Bergin and Roddick, the organizers of the "Hospital Service" in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885 on the plains of Saskatchewan. That was the problem of assessing and comparing the training, qualifications and competence of physicians.

The North West Territories Legislative Council had passed the first Ordinance in 1885, to create a registration system. The Ordinance required two reference letters and an interview with two existing registrants. The Act was amended in 1888 to establish a College and governing Medical Council to assess the credentials of new physicians.

After 1906 physicians couldn't move

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between Alberta and Saskatchewan, without having to re-register. To address the issue, the Western Canadian Medical Federation was proposed. It was to be formed in 1907. Its function was to set a common examination and allow successful candidates to be registered in all four provinces, without writing any additional examinations. A monthly Western Canadian Medical Journal was also started, to promote the profession and western Federation. Published in Winnipeg, it ran from 1907-1913.

At the 1908 AMA meeting, Dr. Brett summarized the progress towards a western federation. He noted BC preferred a north-south association of medical men with Seattle. Dr. G.A. Kennedy jumped back into the fray in late 1908, when he wrote a letter to the WCMJ, re-recommending the Western Canadian Medical Federation as the solution.

Dr. Lafferty followed with a thirty-two point outline on how the federation could be formed and operated. Ever pragmatic, he said he didn't support "immediate reciprocity" as Alberta and Saskatchewan wanted, since their Acts required only four years of training, while BC and Manitoba required five. He did, however, outline three options for proceeding. The detailed outline demonstrated his ability to conceptualize organizational problems, detail the options, and make progress towards a solution.

While consensus on the implementation of a national registration plan was not achieved at the August 1909 CMA meeting in Winnipeg, the discussion process was restarted. The CMA Executive Council appointed a committee to meet with Dr. Thomas Roddick in 1910. BC remained pessimistic about the outcome. The new Saskatchewan Medical Council was even more cautious. Brett, Kennedy, and Braithwaite attended the 1910 Saskatchewan Council meeting. Through their representations a western Canadian consensus was again achieved by December 1910. More importantly a national agreement was reached and the

Dominion Medical Council was established on November 7, 1912.

The Lafferty's and Banking 1882-1893: Lafferty's interests were by no means limited to medicine. As early as 1882, Lafferty had persuaded British investors to fund a chain of private banks on the prairies. They become known as the Lafferty and Smith Banks. The first Lafferty and Smith Bank was opened in Regina in October 1882. It was followed by the opening of a branch in Calgary in April 1885. By then the bank was known "all over the northwest" and Lafferty and Smith were "private bankers of experience". By December 1885 Lafferty's wife Jessie had joined the partnership. The Head office was moved from Regina to Calgary. Dunn and Bradstreet assessed her net worth at \$8,000. By 1886 the bank had branches in Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and was profitable. More branches were started in Emerson, Brandon, Portage La Prairie, and Lethbridge. In 1887, Dr. Lafferty's medical office was conveniently adjacent to the Calgary branch of the Lafferty and Smith Bank.

Dr. G.D. Stanley commented years later, "few who knew him ever believed that his banking enterprise added anything to his own private bank account". Dr. Stanley supported his story with a Lafferty anecdote. Lafferty was often too busy to send out bills. On one occasion he was on his way to Ottawa, when he met a patient on the CPR platform. The patient reminded him that he couldn't get a statement or bill from him. Lafferty settled on the spot with a comment "I probably would charge \$50 in an itemized bill – but \$25 would be of more use to me now".

Lafferty's son Geoffrey, who returned to Calgary as a lawyer, indicated otherwise. He said that the banking chain extended from Manitoba to the Pacific Coast. Although it was an avocation with his father, Geoffrey Lafferty inherited a substantial amount of real estate in Calgary from his father's estate in 1920. He subsequently spent much of his time managing the properties.

The story that the Lafferty and Smith bank charged 24% interest rates was

disputed by pioneer Lethbridge pharmacist J.D. Higinbotham, but there was some truth to it. When two chartered banks, the BofM (1886) and the Imperial Bank (1886) arrived in Calgary the interest rate dropped for some agricultural loans. Rates had been 24% for small ranches and 12% for the larger ones. The higher rate fell to 18% after the arrival of the two chartered banks.

The Lafferty and Smith Bank experienced substantial growth in the late 1880's. In 1887 the net worth of the Lafferty and Smith Bank was calculated at \$20-40,000 and the net worth of James and Jessie Lafferty, at another \$23,000. The banking partnership was dissolved February 23, 1889. Immediately afterwards, the Lafferty's formed the Lafferty and Moore Bank. It was operated by their two wives. Each husband signed a letter of credit for \$50,000. The Bank of Montreal provided a further \$100,000 letter of credit. By 1890 the Lafferty and Moore bank was calculated to be worth \$20-40,000. It prospered until 1893, when the Bank of Montreal acquired it.

Other Businesses: Dr. Lafferty participated in many of Calgary's early ventures, outside the banking business. In 1886 he was involved in a large sheep ranch venture on the slopes of Nose Creek. On February 19, 1886 he organized a meeting at his home with Calgary business leaders including James Lougheed. That meeting started the discussions, which led to the building of the C&E Railway to Edmonton (1890/91) and Fort Macleod (1892). The Lafferty's rode one of the first trains to Edmonton on a three day excursion in August 1891. After his year as mayor, Lafferty became a member of the first Calgary Board of Trade. He was the President of the Volunteer section on the first Board.

Another Lafferty venture involved several colleagues, who had initiated Calgary's first power company. It provided direct current service to the downtown hotels. An agreement to expand the power system was reached with the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Then the two became

embroiled in an argument over whose boilers and whose dynamos would be used in the expansion. The Lafferty Company proposed an expansion of their direct current system, while the Eau Claire Company wanted to use alternating current, which their engineers said was much safer. Eventually Lafferty gave in, with a provision that all those who helped start his company, would be treated fairly.

Politics 1887-1917: Lafferty had an early incident in NWT politics. In 1887 he ran under the Liberal banner in the Territorial election. He was defeated by D.W. Davies of Fort Macleod, the I.G. Baker manager for Alberta. Running in second place was Richard, later Senator Hardisty, the manager of the Hudson Bay Company in Assiniboia and Alberta. Lafferty entered municipal politics in 1890, when he was elected the Mayor of Calgary. During his mayoralty year he turned the sod for the C&E railway and opened the new cottage Hospital, the forerunner of the Calgary General Hospital. Lafferty would become Chairman of the Calgary School Board, too.

When Dr. G.D. Stanley arrived in 1901, Lafferty was instrumental in helping him relocate to the town of High River. Despite their different political persuasions, they remained friends throughout their medical careers.

According to Bob Edwards of Eye Opener fame, Lafferty had been mooted as Alberta's first Lieutenant Governor, five months before Alberta became a province in 1905. In a "news story" Edwards described the hypothetical inauguration. "Lafferty was in great form...escorted by a bodyguard of influential real estate sharks. The teepees and shacks were tastefully decorated with bunting and streamers, appropriate mottoed — "God bless Lafferty". At the Grand Central Hotel a stop was made for a drink. . A similar stop was made at every hotel on Jasper Avenue. ... Dr. Lafferty gorgeously attired in his new Windsor uniform with a four point Hudson's Bay blanket carelessly thrown over his shoulders to keep out any

drafts...Bishop Legal, representing the Pope stepped forward to place the cocked hat on Lafferty's head and crown him but the new ruler...seized the cocked hat...placed it on his massive koko, thus following in the footsteps of his great prototype, Napoleon".

"In his acceptance speech Lafferty said...it affords King Edward and myself unalloyed pleasure to greet you on this red lettered day...I know of no act of the Liberal party which has given His Majesty and myself such sincere gratification...(His Majesty)...is all tickled up the back. My old friend James Riley is not here to participate in your acclamations. Doubtless like many of my appendicitis patients he feels considerably cut up. Accompany me uptown and we shall again visit all the hotels at my expense...The much heralded inauguration ball...turned out a fizzle. Only ladies were present...Dr. Lafferty has endeared himself to the citizens...but would need three or four Collinses tomorrow morning before he could get on his cocked hat".

Correspondence does indicate that Dr. Lafferty received support from Liberal Prime Minister Laurier to be nominated as the second Lieutenant Governor of Alberta in 1910. The political scene in Alberta was disrupted that year by the Rutherford scandal. Incumbent, H.G. Bulyea was re-appointed for another five year term, to be succeeded by Conservative Dr. R.G. Brett as Alberta's first medical Lieutenant Governor in 1915. Lafferty broke with his Liberal traditions and friend Laurier in 1917, over the conscription issue. He joined Borden's coalition and gave speeches through out the west supporting Borden and conscription.

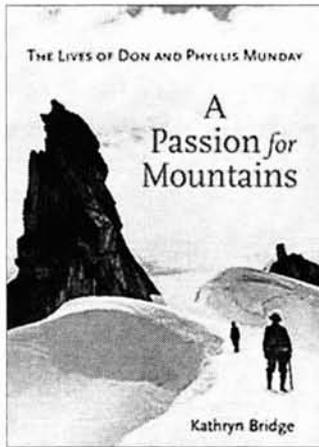
Lafferty and his Extended Family: Friends described Dr. Lafferty as an ebullient, effervescent, entertaining, well read pro-westerner. Contemporaries described him as a shrewd judge of character with great drive and persuasion. His ceaseless activity and broad knowledge were constantly on call.

In 1905 Dr. Lafferty hosted his nephew

Eric Lafferty Harvie, who had come to Calgary for a visit. Harvie was impressed by Calgary and by all his relations, who had already moved to Alberta. They included two uncles who were physicians, J.D. Lafferty in Calgary and surgeon Dr. A.M. Lafferty in Lethbridge and Harvie's aunt who was the wife of lawyer James Short. Harvie decided to stay and joined the Short firm as an articling lawyer. He became a registered lawyer, after a vote by the nine benchers including R.B. Bennett in 1911. It was the same Eric Harvie whose oil and gas income in 1948 exceeded the oil revenues of the province Alberta. The Glenbow Alberta Museum stands as an example of Eric Harvie's foresight, and as one of the indirect legacies of the member of the Lafferty family, that helped bring him to Calgary, Dr. James D. Lafferty.

Dr. Lafferty died in Calgary on July 29, 1920. His colleague, Lieutenant Governor Dr. R.G. Brett was one of the pallbearers. At the time of his death, Dr. Lafferty was survived by three sisters and four brothers. They included Mrs. James Short of Calgary and Dr. Allan M. Lafferty of Lethbridge. Dr. and Mrs. J.D. Lafferty had six children: five sons (James G. born in 1875, Frank Delamere in 1876, Geoffrey in 1882, Guy A. in 1879 or 1880, and Herbert); and one daughter Anne born in 1879. She died sometime before 1891.

Frank Delamere Lafferty's wife was a goddaughter of Sir Wilfred Laurier. He became a Brigadier General during WWI. As a munitions expert, he was appointed Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenals. Unfortunately he died December 1, 1919, shortly after the WWI armistice. He was remembered over the next sixty years by competitions for the Lafferty Cup, which recognized "excellence in sports" in the Armed Services of Britain, Canada and Australia. The grandson of Geoffrey Lafferty, Richard D. Lafferty, was one of the partners who initiated the Montreal based Lafferty-Harwood investment firm.



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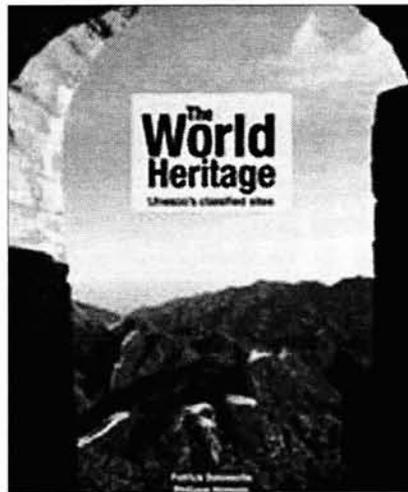
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Books & Websites



Flying to Glory, Prairie boys take flight in the Royal Canadian Air Force in World War II by Sandra Dempsey

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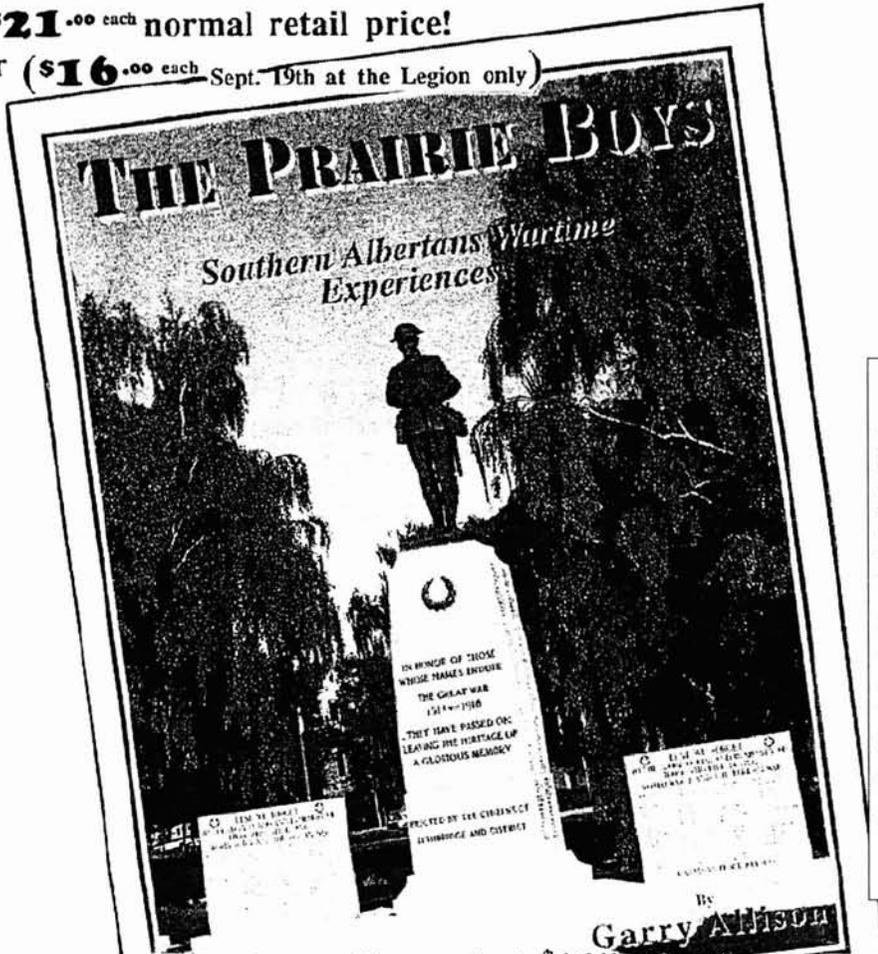
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Jean Johnstone holding the Communities in Bloom Ambassador Award. (photo by Lethbridge Herald)

At a City Council Meeting, the Mayor and Communities in Bloom people presented the plaque and gave a short history of LHS and why they presented the award to us. LHS are also setting up a table for the Communities in Bloom judges Aug 14th to provide the history of Lethbridge to them.

Since the HSA conference in Lethbridge last May, our chapter took a break, however, three events took place.

Firstly, the Lethbridge Historical Society was selected as recipient of the Communities in Bloom Lethbridge, 2005 Ambassador of the Year Award. On July 10, at the Lethbridge City Council meeting Phil Edmundson, Chair of Communities in Bloom Lethbridge, and Mayor Robert Tarleck presented the award to our society. Mr Edmundson gave an overview of our Chapter's history and explained that the Ambassador Award is given to community groups, organizations and individuals for their contributions to the community. City Council recognized our society's work in the promotion and preservation of the

history and heritage of our city over the years and particularly the plaque programme we started for marking historic buildings.

Secondly, Marion Snowden and Pat Brown set up a display table on August 14 at City Hall for a Mini-Trade Fair held for Communities in Bloom National Judge's Tour. Two judges and dignitaries came to talk to us about our work in the community. Our Ambassador Award plaque was on display but is now at our office at the Galt.

Thirdly, Marion Snowden and Pat Brown once again set up a table at Lethbridge Whoop-Up Days (Lethbridge & District Exhibition) from August 22 to 26, 2006. The goal was to promote our

society and memberships plus sell our publications. There were 23 volunteers who covered 10 hours each day (50 hours of volunteer time). Good job everyone.

Lastly, I would like to promote our newest publication entitled *The Prairie Boys, Southern Albertans Wartime Experiences* by Garry Allison. We launched this book on September 19 during Historic Lethbridge Week.

Historic Lethbridge Week commenced September 19 and ended with Doors Open Lethbridge on September 22 and 23, 2006.

by **Don Hepburn**

Write to

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

According to the statement of purpose in the founding legislation of the Historical Society of Alberta, we are to encourage the study of the history of Alberta and Canada, beginning with "the original inhabitants". CAHS has always taken that seriously. Each year our monthly public programs include topics relating to First Nations and Metis people, and two of our ten annual bus tours have focused on the Riel Resistance of 1885.

We wrapped up the 2005-06 program year with a particularly interesting four-day bus tour which we called the "Metis Discovery Tour". Rather than focusing on the armed conflict, this tour focused on the important and positive role played by people of mixed blood in the early settlement of the West, and on their achievements and aspirations up to the present time. The tour included visits to fur trade sites such as Fort George/Buckingham House, to the First Nations Gallery at the Royal Alberta Museum, to early agricultural settlements such as Lac la Biche and Victoria Mission, to the Metis interpretive centre at Metis Crossing, and to the old ranch house of the Blackmud Creek Ranch south of Edmonton, once the home of the Norris family. We visited a wheelwright's shop in Heinsberg where Roy Scott makes Red River carts, and we were entertained with traditional music and dancing in Slave Lake by fiddler Len Lawrence and friends. We got some idea of current Metis achievements and aspirations by visiting the thriving Fishing Lake Metis Settlement near Frog Lake, and the headquarters of the Metis Nation of Alberta in Edmonton (where we enjoyed a traditional lunch of stew and bannock). It was a very informative

and enlightening tour, made all the more enjoyable by the warm hospitality of our Metis hosts wherever we went.

Mixed-blood people will also be highlighted at the beginning of the new program year as our Publications Committee launches our newest book, *What Lies Behind the Picture? A Personal Journey into Cree Roots*, by Vern Wishart of Edmonton. Vern's great-grandparents were in Red Deer very early, arriving from Manitoba before the Riel Resistance. For most of his life Vern knew very little about his great-grandparents, except that they had moved from Red Deer to become the first homesteaders in the Rosebud District. What he didn't know, and discovered quite by accident, was that his great-grandparents were Mixed-blood, and that his lineage included many generations of Orkney and Cree mixed marriages. In the years following the Riel Resistance, attitudes toward Metis people became very negative. Many Metis moved into white society and concealed their Native roots. Others were pushed to the margins of society to become what Maria Campbell has called "road allowance people". To protect his children from the negative, racist attitudes of the day, Vern's father never told anyone of his Native background. It was his father's secret.

Years of careful research by Vern and his sister Shirley revealed a story of Orkney men deeply involved in the fur-trade and Native wives who made it possible for them to survive in their new environment, strong and competent people all of them. It is a fascinating story, family history to be sure, but also a story of reconciliation, restoring worthy ancestors to their rightful place. As Linda

Goyette writes in her foreword to the book: "In his journey toward his father's secret, Vern discovers the price his family members paid for their interracial ancestry in the tense years after the Red River Rebellion and the North West Rebellion of 1885. . . . Vern Wishart's book is a bold step in the direction of reconciliation in western Canada, and a beautiful family reunion."

The Publications Committee is proud to have been able to bring this important book into print. It will be officially launched in Edmonton in mid-September and in Red Deer at the beginning of October.

Beyond that, the Central Chapter is looking forward to another busy year. Program coordinator Shirley Dye has organized a full slate of monthly public programs. Planning continues for the Historic Arches Park. The Historic Red Deer Week Committee will soon be hard at work planning for the 2007 version of this event, and the Publications Committee, in cooperation with the Stephan G. Stephansson Historical Society, is at work on a new edition of *The Markerville Story*, Carl Morkeburg's account of early settlement in the country north and west of Innisfail. It promises to be a good year.



Edmonton & District Historical Society

Write to
Queen Alexandra School,
7730 106 Street NW,
Edmonton, AB, T6E 4W3

Bradley McDonald
President, EDHS

10 Years of Historic Festival

In 1997, the Edmonton and District Historical Society launched the first Historic Edmonton Week, an idea dreamed up around a kitchen table by a few visionary volunteers. That first year included 25 partners from within Edmonton – not a bad start – but that was just the beginning.

There is something about history: everything has a story and so, sooner or later, people stumble across the history of something they can relate to – their favourite restaurant or venue, the park down the street. Or maybe the story of the person who founded their favourite sports team or choir catches someone's attention. But whatever it is, that story somehow opens up the idea that history is something more than just a collection of dry, dusty facts about distant places and times and accounts of 'dis-empersonality-ed' people. And from there, for some reason, people just want to learn more.

So this idea of a historic festival began to make sense and began to grow. This

year, we have over 80 partners and over 375 events, and a fair number of these are far beyond the Capital Region. So as you can see, there is indeed something about history!

In reflection of the number of events beyond Edmonton, we've added the historic name for the northern Alberta region to our festival. We were very proud this year to host the 10th Historic Edmonton Week and the 1st Edmonton & Athabaska District Historic Festival.

We look forward to another 10 years of looking back, sharing our stories, and celebrating a heritage that is diverse but that has in time brought us together.

100 Years of Educating – Queen Alexandra School & Edmonton History Centre

Edmonton's Queen Alexandra School is celebrating its centennial this year, along with the University of Alberta. The two centennials are not coincidental, as the new school served as the location for the first UofA classes and offices until the first

buildings were opened on campus in 1908. In its centennial year, the School will connect with the University once again and together with the Historical Society open the new Edmonton History Centre.

The Centre will be a significant educational resource, serving the metropolitan region. Resources and staff will be available to facilitate field trips and research activities for students at all levels through to post-secondary and members of the general public. Additionally, classes on teaching the new Social Studies curriculum that emphasizes history will be offered to teachers and student teachers.

The partnership is a first and the Centre will create exciting opportunities to bring history to the classroom in a very real, practical, and interesting way. As well, it will offer another location for researchers to work and a place to host and stage events celebrating our heritage.

Chinook Country Historical Society

Write to
311, 223 12 Avenue SW
Calgary, AB, T2R 0G9

by **Carrol Jaques**

Chinook Country Historical Society members have been busy over the summer with the following activities.

1. Part of the History Pavilion at the City of Calgary sponsored "Canada Day at Prince's Island Park" on July 1. Chinook Country Historical Society members Walter and Irene DeBoni, Kate Reeves, Roberta Ryckman, Ron and Gail Kessler, Laurel Halladay, and Diana Ringstrom talked to people about history and the historical society and invited them to attend Historic Calgary Week. People who stopped by the display were given the opportunity to take a history quiz.

2. Historic Calgary Week, July 28 to August 6, was an unqualified success with 2,500 people participating during the week. There were twenty-one volunteers involved in the planning, and this number increased to twenty-eight during the week. Chairs Walter and Irene DeBoni are to be commended for their work. HCW opened at the Lougheed House with a talk by former Premier Peter Lougheed and ended at Mewata Armouries with talks by former 1940s and '50s Stampeder, George Hansen and 1960s marathoner Doug Kyle.

3. Calgary Heritage Awards (The Lion Awards). Chinook Country Historical Society was invited to participate in the Lion Awards, where the Calgary Heritage Authority recognizes citizens and organizations that have undertaken significant initiatives in support of heritage preservation in Calgary.

4. The 2006-2007 programs get underway on Wednesday, September 27 at Ft. Calgary with a presentation by Aritha Van Herk who will talk about a maverick history of Alberta.

HSA Calendar of Events – 2006-2007

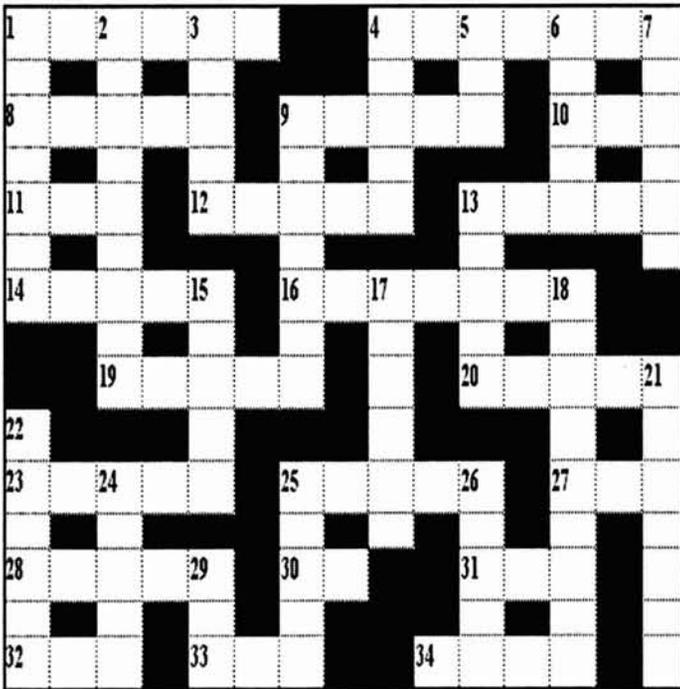
- Oct. 19** CAHS “Historica Fairs” by Rod Trentham, Red Deer Museum. 7:30 pm
- Oct. 24** EDHS HSA Book Launch - *In the Promised Land of Alberta's North: The 1909 Journal of Katherine Hughes* Provincial Archives 7:30 pm
- Oct 24** LHS “Heritage Places Initiative Program in Lethbridge” Bonny Bryant-Besharah, Galt Museum 7:15 pm
- Oct 24** CCHS “Norma and George–The Pocatererra Story” by Jennifer Hamblin and David Finch. Ft. Calgary 7:30 pm
- Nov 16** CAHS “The ‘Wop’ May Story” Denny May, Red Deer Museum, 7:30 pm
- Nov 28** EDHS “A Kaleidoscope Christmas” Edmonton Petroleum Club, 6:00 pm
- Nov 28** LHS “Galt Family” Jane Harris, Galt Museum, 7:15 pm
- Nov 28** CCHS “Sleepless in Alberta” by Harry Sanders. Ft. Calgary 7:30 pm
- Dec 5** CCHS Annual Christmas Dinner, Dining Room, Ft. Calgary Historic Park 7 pm. Guest Speaker Trudy Cowan.
- Dec 11** CAHS “Christmas in a One Room Country School” Gold Circle 6:00 pm
- Jan 18** CAHS “Harms Way: Disasters in Western Canada” Dr. Max Foran, Red Deer Museum 7:30 pm
- Jan 23** CCHS “Alberta Mail & Stamps” by British North America Philatelic Society 7:30 pm
- Jan 23** EDHS “Historic Churches of Alberta” Mary Oakwell, Queen Alexandra School Gymnasium 7:30 pm

HSA Crossword This crossword puzzle devised by Jennifer Prest

Answers to last newsletter crossword:

Across 1. Henday; 4. Jenkins; 8. Bowed; 9. Horne; 10. Ein; 11. Era; 12. Cuddy; 13. Clear; 14. Astor; 16. Olympic; 19. Encls.; 20. Ryley; 23. Unify; 25. Woods; 27. Ian; 28. Paddy; 30. Be; 31. Nurse; 32. Yes; 33. Orr; 34. Art

Down 1. Hobbema; 2. Newcastle; 3. AADAC; 4. Jerry; 5. Nee; 6. Irene; 7. Sundre; 9. Hideous; 13. Caper; 15. Rocky; 17. Yellow; 18. Colliery; 21. Yankees; 22. Murphy; 24. Indus; 25. Weber; 26. Sonar; 29. Yeo.



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. English-born Wesleyan Methodist missionary, the Rev. Robert _
4. Calgary Eye-Opener writer, Bob _
8. “As _ as a judge.”
9. One of the Famous Five, _ Murphy
10. A coffee brewer
11. A sewing _
12. Known for his anti-immigration views, British Cabinet Minister, _ Powell, 1912-1998
13. One of the highlights of the Calgary Stampede
14. A worker in the hive
16. Calgary’s _ Plaza
19. A popular songstress of the ‘60’s, _ Springfield
20. A pioneer of Hollywood comedies, Hal _
23. Mt. __, site of 1988 Winter Olympic downhill ski venue, Naskiska
25. A bunch of sheep
27. Prefix meaning to rotate
28. “The __ of Bray; in good King Charles’s golden days”
30. Alberta (abbr.)
31. Dr. Lemieux, a.k.a. “Sugar __”, Edmonton’s acclaimed chemist
32. Dawn goddess
33. A common sight in Banff?
34. A park in London

Down

1. An Alberta hamlet renowned for its theatre
2. A village on Highway 519, northwest of Lethbridge
3. The Marquis of _ Trail
4. Mt. __ Cavell in Jasper National Park
5. The Milky __, galaxy
6. Circular shape
7. A large player in the development of the oilsands
9. Study of the environment
13. William __ Hull, early Calgary entrepreneur
15. A town on Highway 16, west of Edmonton
17. __-head Highway
18. A hamlet on Highway 9, west of Hanna
21. Don __; Calgary sports complex is named for him
22. Eric __, founder of the Glenbow Museum
24. Alexander __, 7th mayor of Calgary
25. The Town of __, mostly destroyed by a landslide in 1903
26. Dr. George __, the first principal of Mount Royal College
29. A favourite Canadian beverage?