A Seat on Council

The
Aldermen, Councillors
and Mayors
of Saskatoon
-
1903-2006

Jen Pederson

Edited and Revised by
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About the Author

Jen Pederson was raised on a farm near Hawarden, south of Saskatoon. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in History and Russian from the University of Saskatchewan and owns her own business, Second Set of Eyes Editorial Services, in addition to working on her parents' farm. She is a member of the Saskatoon Community Radio Society (CFCR 90.5FM) board of directors, the executive of the local branch of the Editors' Association of Canada and volunteers with a variety of local organizations. She and her husband, Dave, live in Saskatoon.

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Preface

On the 26th of June, 1906, Saskatoon City Council held its inaugural meeting. In celebration of this event we have compiled this book of biographies of all the men and women who served on Council from 1903 until 2006.

We chose to include biographies of those who served prior to 1906 because of the number of them whose service encompassed both the Town and City of Saskatoon. Where possible, we have included photographs with each biography. Unfortunately, save for a montage done in 1912 the custom of photographing each new City Council does not appear to have begun until 1923. The Local History Room at the Saskatoon Public Library was able to provide images of a number of our missing Aldermen and Councillors, but many of those who served before 1923 must remain forever faceless.

In addition to the Council biographies we have included a short history of early Saskatoon, a summary list of Mayors, Aldermen and Councillors, and a bibliography of sources. The purists among us will bemoan the lack of footnotes in the biographical section, but they did not seem appropriate to a non-academic work. A list of sources used for each biography is available from the City of Saskatoon Archives.

Civic elections are held in the late fall. The mayor was elected annually while aldermen served for two years with half of the Council seats coming up for election each year. After 1954 the mayoral term was also extended to two. By-elections could be held whenever needed. The current system of full elections every three years began with the 1970 election. Originally, new members of Council were not sworn in until the first meeting in the new year. Thus a term could be measured in calendar years (give or take a couple of days). Since the 1976 election, however, Council has been sworn in at the next meeting after the election. An alderman whose dates of service are 1976-1979 has served from November 1, 1976 to November 5, 1979.

Civic elections were held under the ward system from 1906-1920, the "at large" system in 1921-1970, by wards in 1973-1985, at large from 1988-1991 and by wards since 1994. The Town of Saskatoon had four Councillors. In 1906 the City of Saskatoon had four wards, each with two aldermen. A fifth was soon added. When the ward system returned in 1973 the city was divided into 10 wards. Finally, at various times between 1920-1941 a complex proportional representation system of transferable votes was used.

Members of Town Council were called Councillors. Until November 9, 1991, a member of City Council was referred to as an Alderman. The official title for a member of Council is now "Councillor".

Special thanks are due to Jen Pederson, who researched and wrote the bulk of the material presented here. Ms. Pederson's dedication and hard work were key to the success of this project. It could not have been done without her.

Jeff O'Brien, City Archivist
June, 2006

Introduction

Since 1903, 195 people have served on Council in Saskatoon. Included in this group are outstanding volunteers, decorated war heroes, neighbourhood leaders, entrepreneurs, trailblazers, judges, educators, parents, service club leaders and staunch defenders of their corners of the city. The honours bestowed on those profiled here are innumerable, including the Order of Canada, the Order of the British Empire, the Saskatchewan Order of Merit, the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal and countless others.

Many who served on Council had prior experience with community associations and school boards; a few had served in the provincial Legislature. Many of those who sat on Council in Saskatoon have gone on to seek elected office in the provincial and federal governments. In these pages you will find many MLAs, MPs and a federal senator.

In the early days, real estate speculators, merchants, lawyers and educators played key roles on Council. Reflective of the importance of Saskatoon's agrarian heritage, most of the power brokers were also leaders in the Exhibition.   One hundred years after becoming a city, the mayor is a merchant and on Council there are two lawyers, a real estate agent, entrepreneurs, two teachers, and the marketing manager for Prairieland Park (the present day incarnation of the original exhibition).

There are record holders: John Cairns served a total of twenty six years on Council, longer than any other. At twenty four years, 10 months (Jan. 1970 – Oct. 1994) Morris Cherneskey was a Councillor for the longest consecutive period of time, followed by Kate Waygood at exactly 24 years. Henry Dayday and Cliff Wright are the longest-serving mayors; each occupied that chair for twelve years. Marjorie Walker was the first woman elected to Council, first serving in 1948. Although a woman has never been elected Mayor, sixteen women have served on City Council. Serving on Council has been a family affair, with a father and son (the Bences and the Caswells), father and daughter (G.W.A. Potter and Frances Stacey), brothers (Russell and James Wilson), and spouses (the Bowmans) as well as numerous business partners and associates.

This is a social history, not a political history, and is intended to provide information on the people who have served their community by serving on Council. This project would not have been possible without the assistance of Jeff O'Brien, City Archivist; Cheryl Brown, Ron and George at the Local History Room; and the help of many past and present members of Council, who answered many questions and filled in many blanks. Thanks also to Tim Hutchinson at the U of S Archives, Dennis Fisher, and Cameron Hart at the City Archives. John Duerkop's book, Saskatoon's History in Street Names, was invaluable, as were the Local History Room's clipping files. Historical researchers in Saskatoon are very fortunate to have such a comprehensive resource as the Local History Room (both its collections and staff!) and the Public Library's obituary database. It was not until I tried to find obituaries for people who died after leaving Saskatoon that I realized what a treasure trove that painstakingly maintained database is for anyone interested in Saskatoon's social history.

Jen Pederson
June 2006

Biographies

Alexander, George Albert (1908-1909)

George Albert Alexander was a prominent real estate man and banker in the very early days of Saskatoon. He lived in a large home on Spadina Crescent north of Queen Street. Although there were no other houses between them and Queen Street at the time, Alexander laid nearly two blocks of sidewalk at his own expense to make it easier for him and his wife, Gladys, to walk downtown.

Alexander served on Council in 1908 and 1909. In the fall of 1909 he ran for Mayor against fellow alderman William Hopkins. His campaign was based largely on his opposition to bonusing and the giving of financial incentives to new businesses, in what was very much a "Saskatoon vs. Riversdale, east side vs. west side" contest. He was defeated in his bid for Mayor and did not seek election to Council again.

The 1911 census lists George A. Alexander, his wife, Gladys and daugher, Vine, living in Saskatoon. He does not appear in the Saskatoon city directories after that year.

Alm, Terry (2003-2006)

Terry Alm moved to Saskatoon from Lloydminster in 1975 to attend the University of Saskatchewan. He received a B.A. in Geography and worked in the federal and provincial civil service for several years. Long interested in housing, he has been a residential real estate agent since 1988.

Alm has been very active in his professional association and the business community in Saskatoon, serving as President of the Saskatoon Real Estate Board, the Saskatchewan Real Estate Association, and the Saskatoon & District Chamber of Commerce. He serves on the Saskatchewan Government Audit Committee, is currently a director with the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association and the Saskatoon Regional Economic Development Authority, Tourism Saskatoon, the Meewasin Valley Authority, Prairieland Park and the Community Investment Support Program. He is a Trustee with the Mendel Art Gallery and a member of the University of Saskatchewan Senate.

Over the years he has volunteered with many community organizations, including Junior Achievement, United Way of Saskatoon, Habitat for Humanity, the Big Brothers, the

Kidney Foundation, the Saskatoon Community Service Village, the Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership, the Saskatoon Home Builders Association, the Saskatoon Tribal Council, the Saskatoon Foundation, Leadership Saskatoon, and the Saskatchewan Employment Access Centre.

Alm and his partner, Jenafor, have six children. He was elected to City Council in 2003. In 2005, he won the Saskatchewan Party nomination in the provincial constituency of Saskatoon-Eastview. He received the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal in 2005 for service to his community. Terry Alm did not seek re-election in the 2006 municipal elections, running unsuccessfully for the Saskatchewan Party in the Saskatoon Eastview constituency.

Anderson, John Hawkins (1911-1914)

John Hawkins Anderson operated John H. Anderson & Co. Real Estate with his brother, Charles, during the great pre-First World War development boom in Saskatoon. It was during this time (1911-1914) that Anderson sat on City Council and also chaired the City Hospital Board. After the bottom fell out of the real estate market he took a job as a tax collector with Inland Revenue, the predecessor of the present-day Canada Revenue Agency.

Anderson and his wife, Francis, had two sons and a daughter. He was a prominent Mason and was given full Masonic rites at his funeral. He died suddenly in 1933 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his wife, who died in 1945.

Anderson, William
(1922-1924)

William Anderson was a fruit wholesaler who is first listed in city directories in 1914. He worked for the Jackson Fruit Co. and as Manager of the Producers Commission Co. before becoming manager of the Vernon Fruit Company, located at 220 Wall Street. He lived and owned property in Nutana, along with a Margaret J. Anderson, probably his wife.

Anderson was elected to City Council for one year, 1922, then re-elected for two years, serving until 1924. For all three of his years as alderman, Anderson was Council's representative on the YMCA Board of Directors. He did not run for re-election in the fall of 1924 and is not listed in city directories after that year.

Archibald, Jacob Layton
(1908)

Merchant Jacob Layton Archibald served one year on Council, in 1908. He owned a general store, lived on Spadina Crescent and represented Ward 2 while also serving on the Hospital Board, the Market Committee and the City Hall committee. His entry in the 1908 Henderson shows him as having been retired. He died in December 1920 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Ashworth, John
(1906; 1910)

John Ashworth graduated from the University of Toronto and worked as a lawyer when he first arrived in Saskatoon. His legal offices were above the offices of The Phoenix, where John H. Holmes was managing editor. Ashworth and Holmes established a real estate business in 1905 and bought a quarter of land west of the city's core for $40,000. Most land speculators at the time were investing and reselling immediately, but other than selling five acres for $5,000 to the CPR for a train station, they held onto the land for residential development. The Ashworth-Holmes district was Saskatoon's first suburb, and is now known as Caswell Hill.

In 1907, Ashworth and Holmes established the Saskatoon Nursery Company, which later became Marriott's Nursery. They donated 10 acres of land for the city's first park, which was named Ashworth-Holmes Park in their honour. They also donated land for Christ

Church Anglican church and for a school, which was first called Ashworth-Holmes School but later renamed Prince of Wales School.

Ashworth was elected to the first City Council in 1906. He ran for Mayor in 1907 but was defeated by James R. Wilson. He was President of the Board of Trade in 1907 and returned to Council in 1910. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Kerr Ashworth worked with the YWCA home for the homeless. The Ashworths left Saskatoon for the west coast in 1911 and donated their home at 317 Avenue E North to the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of Mary for use as a convent. He died in Oak Bay, BC, on January 19, 1945.

Atchison, Donald James (1994-Present)

Donald J. Atchison is one of only two Mayors who were born and raised in Saskatoon (the other was Cliff Wright). He attended Queen Elizabeth and Holliston elementary schools, Walter Murray Collegiate and the University of Saskatchewan.

From childhood Atchison was involved in sports and particularly excelled as a goalie in hockey. He played with the Saskatoon Macs at the Canada Winter Games, was the starting goaltender for the Saskatoon Blades in 1971-1972, and was drafted by the Pittsburgh Penguins of the National Hockey League. He played in the minor leagues in Fort Wayne, Hershey, and for the Johnstown Jets. Atchison decided to retire from professional hockey and returned to Saskatoon to join his parents, Frank and Martha, in the family business, the men's wear store Atch & Co.

He wasn't long away from hockey. He coached his children's minor teams, was goaltending coach for the Blades and was colour commentator for radio broadcasts in the 1990s. He is an avid golfer and has served on the board of the Riverside Country Club. Long involved in community affairs, Atchison is a Mason, has been a member of the Rotary Club, has volunteered with the Meewasin Valley Authority and has served as a director of the Sherbrooke nursing home fundraising committee. He and his wife, Mardele, have five children.

Atchison has been active in the downtown business community, serving on the board of management of The Partnership. He was first elected to City Council to represent Ward 10 in 1994, was re-elected in 1997, acclaimed in 2000 and has been a member of a broad cross-section of both financial and operational committees. He ran successfully for Mayor in 2003, carrying on a longstanding tradition of merchants in the Mayor's chair in Saskatoon.

Baillie, Hugh James
(1915-1916)

Hugh James Baillie worked for the CNR as a machinist. Little is known about him beyond his involvement with municipal politics. He was elected to represent Ward 2 for 1915 and 1916, during which time he sat on the Legislation and Bylaws Committee. Although he still had a year left in his two-year aldermanic term, Baillie ran against Alexander MacGillivray Young in the mayoralty race in 1915. Young won that contest and Baillie resumed his seat as alderman. In 1916, he again challenged Young for the Mayor's chair and was again defeated. He sought to return to Council the following year, running again in Ward 2 in the 1918 election, but was defeated by G.W. Norman who had been elected the year before. He did not run for Council again.

Baillie lived on Avenue G South. There are two other Baillies at the same address at that time, Olive and Thomas, but their relationship with Hugh Baillie is not clear. Baillie appears to have left Saskatoon in the mid-1920s.

Baker, Henry
(1905-1906)

Henry Baker was a member of Saskatoon Town Council in 1905-1906. He is listed as a carriage maker in the 1904-1905 Henderson directories, but is not listed thereafter and presumably left Saskatoon after his term on Council was finished.

Bell, William James
(1906-1907)

William James Bell was an important figure in Saskatoon's early development. He immigrated to Canada in 1883 and lived in Stonewall, Manitoba, before coming to Saskatoon with his wife in 1903. He worked as a farm implement dealer and an insurance agent, as well as an automotive distributor. Like many prominent businessmen of his time, he was involved in real estate as well. He became a prosperous and prominent member of the community. The Bell house, built in 1910 at 906 Saskatchewan Crescent East, is a protected heritage building.

Bell was involved with the development of education in Saskatoon at the elementary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. He was a member of the public school board and of the first high school board. He and James Clinkskill received heroes' welcomes in 1907 when they secured the University of Saskatchewan for Saskatoon. Bell was a member of the university's Board of Governors for ten years and was on the board of Emmanuel and St. Chad College.

Elected in 1906 to represent Ward 4 in Saskatoon's first City Council,   Bell chaired the Board of Works and was a member of the health and relief committees. He was also a member of the first hospital board. He left City Council to chair the high school board.

Bell was reportedly a figure skating expert and was the president of Saskatoon's first hockey club in 1904-1905, winning the provincial championship. A member of the Church of England, Bell along with another parishioner secured the land for St. John's Anglican Cathedral on Spadina Crescent.   Bell Crescent in Nutana Park, a neighbourhood with many streets named after pioneers, is most likely named in his honour. He and his wife had four children: Muriel, Emma, Arthur and Cyril. The Daily Star reported on August 31, 1928 that the Bells were moving to Vancouver. William Bell died on December 9, 1952.

Bence, Alfred Edward
(1916-1918)

Alfred Edward Bence, K.C., was born on September 20, 1879, in Birmingham, England. He came to Canada in 1895, settling first in Winnipeg where he studied at Manitoba University. He spent his summers making bricks and working on farms. He finished university in 1902 and taught school for two years in Carnduff and Minnedosa but then decided to pursue a career in law. He studied law with Robinson & Hull in Winnipeg and with H.G.W. Wilson, K.C., at Indian Head in Saskatchewan.   He was admitted to the Saskatchewan bar in 1907 and went into partnership with J. M. Stevenson in Lanigan. In 1912 they moved the firm to Saskatoon.

Bence married Christina Grey Armit and they had four children, sons Alfred and Edward and daughters Enid and Dorothy. He served as an alderman in Saskatoon from 1916-1918. Bence enjoyed gardening and was a keen sportsman with a love of hunting and fishing. He served as President of the Saskatchewan Fish and Game League (now the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation) and was made an Honourary Member. He was President of the Saskatchewan Bar Association and was a University of Saskatchewan Senator. He was the first chancellor of the Saskatoon diocese of the Anglican Church. A distinguished career in law led to a King's Counsel designation in 1928 and an appointment to the bench in 1935, to Battleford District Court.

Alfred E. Bence personified the settler's dream: he went from immigrant to farm labourer to King's Counsel to judge. He died on January 11, 1949, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Bence, Alfred H.
(1939-1940; 1947-1952)

Alfred H. ("Alf") Bence was born in Brandon, Manitoba, in 1908, and came to Saskatoon when he was four years old. He was the son of Alfred E. Bence, K.C., who served on Council from 1916-1918. He was a member of the U of S swim and tennis teams, played intercollegiate water polo and basketball and is on the University Athletic Wall of Fame. Upon graduation from the College of Law in 1930, he was awarded the Carswell Prize for academic excellence. He continued to excel in sports after graduation. He was the Saskatchewan tennis champion from 1932-1936 and was the first to win the Saskatchewan Badminton championship three years in a row, in 1932-1935.

Bence was admitted to the Saskatchewan Bar in 1931, joining his father's law firm. In 1940 he became part of Disbery, Bence & Walker. He received a Queen's Counsel designation in 1957 and was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Regina in 1961, a position he held until his death in 1977.

He was first elected to city council in the 1938 election, serving from 1939-1940. He received what was at the time the highest number of votes ever for an aldermanic candidate. He served federally as the Progressive Conservative MP for Saskatoon from 1940-1945. He returned to civic politics in 1947 and remained on City Council until 1952. During that time he was a member of the Library Board and the Playgrounds Association, and served as chairman of the City Hospital Board of Governors.

Alf Bence was an avid gardener with a special fondness for gladioli. A member of both the Saskatoon Horticulture Society and the Saskatoon Gladiolus Society, he was a regular exhibitor of gladioli at annual shows. It was said that his flowerbeds "attracted flower lovers from all corners of the city" (Star Phoenix August 16, 1940). Bence was also a Kinsman, a Mason and a member of K40, the Saskatoon Club, and the Board of Trade. Bence Crescent in Westview Heights is named in his honour.

Alf Bence married Vera Borland and they had three daughters and two sons. After her husband's sudden death, Mrs. Bence returned to Saskatoon where she lived until her death in 1999. Alf Bence and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Birkmaier, Donna L.
(1976-1979; 1982-1988; 1991-2000; 2003-2006)

Donna L. Birkmaier was born in Melfort and graduated high school in St. Brieux. She went to Vancouver to study at the University of British Columbia. She returned to Saskatchewan and worked at the Melfort Union Hospital and at radio station CJVR. She was assistant station manager of CFMQ in Regina at just 21 years of age. In 1975, she opened her accounting practice. Birkmaier graduated from the University of Saskatchewan College of Commerce in Business Administration in 1980. She works with her husband Wayne Tillotson who operates a catering business, *Le Petit Gourmet*.

In addition to raising her daughter, Erin, and working as an accountant, Birkmaier has been active in community affairs with a particular dedication to the promotion of Saskatoon. Inspired by multi-cultural festivals in other cities, Birkmaier was a founder and first President of Folkfest, an annual showcase of the different cultures in Saskatoon. She served as President of Yellowhead Highway Association, the Saskatoon Visitor and Convention Bureau, and the Saskatchewan Tourism Industry Association. She was Chair of the steering committee of Wanuskewin Heritage Park and has been a member on the boards of The Partnership, Prairieland Exhibition, Meewasin Valley Authority, Centennial Auditorium, SaskPlace, Mendel Art Gallery and Conservatory, the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners, Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association, and Scouts Canada. A celebrator of Canada, she was President of the Canada Day Committee for Saskatchewan, a Director on the Council for Canadian Unity and of the Terry Fox Youth Centre. She has been an active board member of the Jazz Festival, Big Sisters, and the YWCA, and is a founder and Past President of both the Sutherland Business Association and the Saskatoon Sports Hall of Fame. She is a canvasser for the Salvation Army, the Lung Association, and the Cancer Society. In 1989 she was the first woman to be admitted in District 555 to the Rotary Club of Saskatoon North. She served as Public Affairs Coordinator for the National Council of Women.

Folkfest named her an Honorary Chair in 2004, its 25th anniversary year. She was given the Builder of the Yellowhead Award in 1989. She received the Trans Canada Yellowhead Association's Tête Jaune Award in 2003 and was made a life member in 2005. She also was honoured as a life member of CNIB and SUMA.

Birkmaier is the Chair of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires North Saskatchewan Division and on the National Board. She is the Employment Equity Advisor to the National Board.

She has made two bids for the Mayor's chair, in 1988 and 2000. Donna L. Birkmaier served on City Council for 21 years. She was defeated in the 2009 civic election.

Blackstock, John Franklin
(1912)

John Franklin Blackstock was born in Thornton, Ontario in 1875. He and his wife Elsie came west, first to Regina - where he operated a farm lands business - then in 1906 to Saskatoon as a representative of C.W. Blackstock Land Company. He and James A. Forrester established Blackstock & Forrester, Real Estate, Insurance, Coal and Wood Dealers, which they operated until 1920. He served on Council in 1912. Blackstock's land and resource speculation was not limited to Saskatoon: he also had interests in oil in Montana and Calgary, and in mining at Flin Flon.

Mrs. Blackstock died in the influenza epidemic in 1918, leaving behind her husband and three children. John F. Blackstock was a Mason and a member of Knox United Church. He died on March 23, 1938 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Blain, Edward S.
(1908-1910)

Edward S. Blain was born in Ontario about 1876 and was the brother of Frederick Austin Blain (see below). He was a druggist and occasional real estate speculator. He was elected to City Council in a spring by-election in 1908 – which he entered late, and won by only 18 votes – and represented Ward 3 until 1910. His controversial proposal that voting in municipal elections be made compulsory was quickly vetoed after his arrival at City Hall.

In his first full term in 1909 he was a member of the Health and Relief and the Fire, Water and Light committees, and the Board of Works. In 1910 he was a member of the Health and Sanitation and the Protection of Life and Property committees. He left municipal politics after serving his 1910 term.

Ed Blain moved to Unity, Saskatchewan, around 1919, where he appears to have settled. He died in Vancouver in 1950 and was survived by his wife, Ida, daughter Lenore, and five sons: Stanley, Harvey, Herbert, Murray and Lawrence.

Blain, Frederick Austin
(1906; 1921-1942)

Frederick Austin Blain was born in Guelph, Ontario in 1870. His family moved to Morden, Manitoba when he was 11 years old and homesteaded at Manitou, Manitoba two years later. Although not a Barr Colonist, Blain came to Saskatoon with them in 1903. He first managed a lumber business and was also President of the Saskatoon Steam Laundry Co. He got into real estate development when he partnered with Dr. Willoughby for a short time before striking out on his own. In 1912 he built the Connaught Block on 3rd Avenue, named for the Governor General, HRH Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught. That building became one of the most prestigious business addresses in the young city.

Blain served on Saskatoon's first City Council in 1906. He returned as the Alderman for Ward 4 in 1921 and remained on Council until 1942. During his long tenure on Council he participated in most committees, notably Parks and Real Estate.

He and his wife Rhoda had one daughter. Blain was a Mason, a member of the Kiwanis Club and was a director of the YMCA. He enjoyed target shooting, hunting and fishing , and was a life member of the Saskatchewan Fish and Game League (now the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation). Active in his church, he served on the Board of Managers of Knox Presbyterian Church (now Knox United) starting in 1906. He was chairman 1915-1916.

Frederick A. Blain died in 1953 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Bolton, Collins W.
(1919-1923)

Collins W. Bolton was born in Portland, Ontario, in 1881. He came west to Manitoba in 1899 where he worked on a farm near Ninga, and as a buyer for the Lake of the Woods Milling Company and as a machinery salesman. He lived in Winnipeg in 1905 where he began his career in insurance.

He arrived in Saskatoon in 1910 and worked for the Canadian National Insurance Company. In 1914 he joined the Home Insurance Company of New York and had what were reputed to be very well-appointed offices in the prestigious Connaught Building. He also served as Chief Executive of the Canadian Hail Underwriters Association. He served on the hospital board and was on the executive of the Saskatoon Board of Trade. Bolton was a Mason and was a member of the Saskatoon Club, the Riverside Country Club and the Saskatoon Golf Club. He served on Council from 1919-1923.

Bolton married Julia Lloyd in 1909 and by 1924 they had three children. The Boltons appear to have left Saskatoon after 1927.

BORLASE, WILLIAM CARRILL (1917)

First listed in the Saskatoon Henderson directory in 1914, William Carrill Borlase managed the Office Specialty Manufacturing Co. and lived at 410 32nd Street West. He ran in the 1916 civic election on a promise of getting sidewalks, streets and lights in Mayfair. He was elected for a two year term (1917-1918) but only served a single year. Announcing that he was leaving Saskatoon, he resigned from Council on December 26, 1917.

BOWERMAN, ALLAN (1903-1905)

Allan Bowerman was born in 1844 in Picton, Ontario. He attended military school at Kingston, and Victoria University in Coburg, Ontario. He served in a militia during the Fenian Raids of 1866 for which he was awarded the Queen's Silver Medal. He first came west to Winnipeg in 1872, serving as Methodist minister and principal of Wesleyan College 1873-1876 and of a collegiate in 1883-1888.

He arrived in Saskatoon in 1899 and was the first postmaster west of the river. Bowerman was a real estate speculator and developer. In 1900 he purchased land at the corner of 21st Street and First Avenue for $65. He had his post office in that location for several years, but resigned as postmaster in 1906 claiming that the position was underpaid. The lot stood vacant for a few years until he commenced construction on the Canada Building, one of the most ambitious architectural projects in the city, if not the province. Plans changed several time during construction of the $500,000 building. It was the city's first "sky scraper" and was the first building in Saskatoon to have an elevator. Many craftsmen were employed to carve the intricate details and animals that represented the prairie along the top of the building, which can still be admired today.

In addition to his regular residence, in 1907 Bowerman built a hunting lodge in the "Arts and Crafts" style at the end of Avenue K South. When the Saskatoon Sanatorium was built next to it in 1924-1925, it became the chief physician's residence. The lodge is still standing and is a protected heritage building.

Bowerman was one of many who suffered severe financial losses when Saskatoon's real estate market collapsed in 1913. He was a member of Knox Presbyterian church and taught Sunday School before 1900. He died on Christmas Eve, 1923, in Los Angeles, California. Bowerman Street in Hudson Bay Park is named in his honour.

Bowman, Aden
(1941-1952)

Aden Bowman was born in Yale, Michigan on February 3, 1888. Spurred on by talk of opportunities in the Canadian west, he came to Saskatchewan in 1906, first to his uncle's farm near Guernsey before eventually settling in Saskatoon. The 18 year old Bowman decided against homesteading and farming and instead bought a small bicycle repair shop on 20th Street East for $200.00. Over the years the business expanded in both ownership and services. First one, then two, then three of his brothers joined him in business, fittingly called Bowman Brothers Limited, and they went from repairing and renting bicycles to dealing in tires and automotive and motorcycle parts, eventually supplying a network of 50 garages across the province. As founder, Aden Bowman was president of the company, a position he held until his death. Once one of the largest automotive supply houses in Canada, Bowman Brothers is now part of Acklands Grainger.

Aden Bowman served on City Council from 1941 until stepping down in 1952. He is probably best known in Saskatoon today for his namesake, Aden Bowman Collegiate, the high school named in recognition of the years he spent on the high school board; he chaired that board for 14 years.

In December 1913 Aden Bowman married a young woman from Kerrobert, Lillie Bigham. Mrs. Bowman was also a city councillor for many years. Bowman Court, Crescent and Lane in Dundonald are named in honour of Aden and Lillie Bowman.

Aden Bowman was a member of the executive of the Board of Trade and was an active member for more than 30 years of the Saskatoon Kiwanis Club. He died in May 1957, following a heart attack. He was survived by his wife and four children, Earl, Donald, Ralph and Neda, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.)

Bowman, Lillie
(1955-1964)

Born in Kent County, Ontario, Lillie Bowman (née Bigham) came west with her family in 1909 at the age of 15. She and her husband Aden Bowman had four children, Neda, Earle, Donald and Ralph.

She served on City Council from 1955-1964. During her nine years at City Hall, Bowman was a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, the Library Board, City Hospital Board and served on all committees except real estate.

Bowman was very active in the community, serving on the Salvation Army Advisory Board, the YWCA Board of Directors, the Saskatoon branch of the CNIB, and as a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She was very involved in the establishment of the ASM School of Narcotic Education, was a director of the Saskatoon Alcoholism Association and was active in the establishment of "Hope Haven", an alcoholism rehabilitation centre. She was named "Woman of the Year" in 1963 by the Saskatoon Quota Club.

Lillie Bowman retired from Council in 1964. Bowman Court, Crescent and Lane in Dundonald are named for both Lillie Bowman and her husband, Aden Bowman, who also served on Council and had a history of distinguished service to the community. Lillie Bowman died in 1969 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Brainerd, Benjamin
(1909)

At four months, Benjamin Brainerd is tied (with Eben Snell) for the shortest term of office of any member of Saskatoon's City Council. He was manager of the Independent Lumber Co. Ltd. and lived on Avenue F, just north of 20th Street. He was elected to represent Ward 2 for 1909 but resigned at the end of April because he was moving to Vancouver. His fellow members of Council voted to pay him $50, one third of an alderman's annual salary under the City Charter.

Brockelbank, John Edward
(1982-1985)

John Edward Brockelbank was born in Tisdale and came to Saskatoon in 1950. He worked in the lab at the Hi-Way Refinery on 11th Street West and stayed with the company after it was taken over by first Royalite, then British American and Gulf Oil, working his way up to instrument technician.

Brockelbank was a Member of the provincial Legislative Assembly. He was first elected to the Blakeney NDP caucus in 1964. His father, J.H. (Brock) Brockelbank, was also an MLA and father and son served together in the legislature for three years in the 1960s. Brockelbank left his job at the oil refinery when he was appointed to cabinet after the NDP formed the government in 1971. He was elected Speaker in 1975, a post he held until he was defeated in the 1982 election.

Brockelbank turned to municipal politics and was on Saskatoon City Council for one term, 1982-1985. While on Council he was a member of the first ambulance board and the first low rental housing authority (now the Saskatoon Housing Authority). He was also a member of the Municipal Planning Commission and stayed on that body after he left Council. He ran successfully in the 1986 provincial election and returned to Regina, serving as highways critic until retiring from politics in 1991.

Since his retirement, Brockelbank has enjoyed traveling and spending time at his cottage at Lake Diefenbaker. Not completely retired, since 2001 he has been a member of the selection committee for the Saskatchewan Legislative Interns Program. Brockelbank was a recipient of a 75th anniversary medal in 1980 and a Saskatchewan Centennial Medal in 2005. John Brockelbank and his wife, Ina, still live in Saskatoon. They have two sons and two grandchildren.

Buckwold, Sydney L., O.C.
(1953-1963; 1967-1971)

Sidney L. Buckwold was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on November 3, 1916. His family moved west, stopping in the town of Admiral, Sask., before moving to Saskatoon in 1925. Buckwold attended Buena Vista School, Nutana Collegiate and the U of S before going to Montreal to attain a Bachelor of Commerce degree from McGill University (graduating with Great Distinction).

In !939 he married Clarice Rabinovitch of Regina. They had three children: Jay, Judy and Linda. During the Second World War he served with the Canadian Army Service Corps.

After the war he worked for Buckwold's Ltd., the dry goods firm established by his father. In 1953 he was elected to City Council. In April 1958, he ran successfully for Mayor to replace John D. McAskill, who had resigned from office. Sid Buckwold was the first Jewish mayor of Saskatoon. He sat as Mayor until 1963, when he resigned to run (unsuccessfully) as a Liberal candidate in the federal election that year, as well as in a by-election the following year.

He sat as Mayor from 1967-1971, when he resigned to accept an appointment to the Canadian Senate. He retired from the Senate in 1991 at age 75.

During the 1960s he was instrumental in getting the rail yards moved out of downtown. TCU Place (originally the Centennial Auditorium) and the Midtown Plaza stand on the site of the old CN station and yards. The auditorium's main theatre is named in his honour, as is the Senator Sid Buckwold Bridge. There is also a park named after him in the East College Park neighbourhood. Mayor Buckwold was also responsible for the construction of Mount Blackstrap, built for the 1971 Canada Winter Games.

Buckwold was active in the Community Chest (later United Way), was President of the Rotary Club and was a founding member of the Saskatoon branch of the Canadian Diabetes Association. He participated in and was honorary chairman of dozens of fundraising committees. He received innumerable tributes and honours, including CFQC Citizen of the Year in 1971. He was named an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1996. He died on June 27, 2001, at the age of 84.

Bushe, Seymour Edwin
(1938-1951)

Seymour Edwin "Bally" Bushe was born in Grenfell, Saskatchewan in 1891. He attended Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec and moved to Saskatoon in 1911. Like so many of the early councillors, Bally Bushe was involved in real estate and insurance, operating Seymour E. Bushe Real Estate and Insurance from 1918 until his retirement in 1965. He served on City Council from 1938 until 1951 and serving on many committees in his 13 years at City Hall.

Bushe was a long time Kiwanian and served as President of the Kiwanis Club. He was named Honorary Secretary of the local Red Cross in recognition of his volunteer work with that organization. Active in his church, Bushe was vestryman at St. John's Anglican Cathedral for many years. Bushe Place in Fairhaven is named in his honour.

He and his wife, Christine, had two children. Bally Bushe died in 1975. He was predeceased by his son and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Cairns, John
(1927-1931; 1933-1936; 1948-1961; 1964-1966)

John Cairns* (1887-1982) was born in Edinburgh and came to Saskatoon in 1910 where his father (also John Cairns, died 1925) was the business manager for the *Phoenix* newspaper. He had married Jean Tough in Edinburgh and the young couple moved to Zealandia where they lived from 1911-1916 before returning to Saskatoon. Serving on the school board in Zealandia was Cairns' first foray into public life.

Cairns originally wanted to go into the ministry but he took a job in a law firm to pay the grocery bill and studied law by correspondence. He was admitted to the Saskatchewan bar in 1916. He was part of a group of vocal citizens who lobbied to have a high school built on the west side. Their efforts led to the construction of Bedford Road Collegiate. Cairns was elected to the school board in 1919 and served for six years before being elected to Council for the first time in 1926. Beginning in 1927, he served on Council for 26 of the next 40 years. He made several unsuccessful bids for Mayor and did take a break from Council in the 1930s and 1940s. He was defeated in 1946 but returned in 1948 and remained until 1961. He was assured by Mayor Buckwold

that his defeat in the 1961 election was because the electorate merely wanted to give Cairns a well-deserved rest. Indeed, Cairns is Saskatoon's longest-serving Councillor. An outspoken supporter of the west side, he was considered the unofficial "Mayor of Riversdale".

Cairns was extremely committed to his church, St. Thomas Wesley, of which he was a member for 60 years. He found his work leading discussion groups with boys at the church very rewarding and carried on with this well into the 1960s. His fifty years as a member of the Law Society of Saskatchewan was recognized with a senior life membership and he was also honoured with a life membership in the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association.

He and his wife Jean raised four children: Mary, Violet, John and William. Jean, who was prominent in the local chapter of the IODE, died in 1960. Cairns re-married, to Edna Colwell. She died in 1981. John Cairns died the following year and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

(Not to be confused with J.F. Cairns the businessman, whose son, John, died in 1917 – Ed.)

Calder, Leonard G. (1907)

Leonard G. Calder (1870-1943) was an Alderman for just over eight months, in 1907. He was elected to fill the vacancy in Ward 3 caused by the resignation of Alderman McIntosh in the spring of that year. During his time on Council he chaired the Police and Licenses Committee and the Board of Works. He was appointed Sheriff of Saskatoon Judicial District - a post he held until 1929 – and did not seek re-election.

Calder was born in Columbia, Tennessee, on September 8, 1870. While he was a child his family moved to Ontario, then to North Dakota where he received his schooling. He moved to Manitoba in 1890 and worked as a CPR locomotive engineer from 1891 to 1903. He played an indirect but important role in the development of Saskatoon when he drove the train that brought the first Barr Colonists to the settlement. He left the CPR in 1906 and founded the Saskatoon Loan and Realty Company.

He married Flossie McKitrick in 1903. They had two daughters and lived at 908 Spadina Crescent. He was a Mason, enjoyed baseball and was a member of the United Church. He was a past president of the Exhibition Board and the Board of Trade, a member of the Rotary Club and an early member of the Saskatoon Motor Club, which promoted the resort potential of Pike Lake for the people of Saskatoon.   He also was a political organizer, working for Saskatchewan's first premier - Walter Scott - and Saskatoon's W.C. Sutherland, among others.

He stepped down as Sheriff to accept a job as Vice President and General Manager of Bird-Archer Company, a Montreal-based railroad supply manufacturer. Mrs. Calder died in 1940 and "Sheriff" Calder died in Montreal in 1943 at the age of 73. They are buried together in Petrolia, Ontario.

Cameron, John H.
(1931-1938)

John H. Cameron (1880-1942) arrived in Saskatoon in 1909. He and his wife Winnifred lived at 419 30th Street West and they raised four daughters.

Cameron owned John H. Cameron, Lands, Loans and Insurance. He sat on City Council from 1931-1938, when he ran unsuccessfully for Mayor.

In addition to his service on City Council, Cameron was a member of the Saskatoon Board of Trade. He was a supporter of the Children's Aid Society, was on the Board of Directors of the YMCA and was a member of the Public School Board. A long time member of the Library Board, Cameron was Chairman at the time of his death in 1942. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Carrothers, William Alexander
(1930)

William Alexander Carrothers (1889-1951) was a professor at the University of Saskatchewan, speciali-zing in political economy, from 1921 until 1930. He was born in Breandrum, Ireland on March 27, 1889. The circumstances of his emigration are unknown, but in 1916 he was a student at Wesley College in Winnipeg (University of Manitoba) when he enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He served overseas with the 44th battalion, then with the Royal Air Force in France and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Following his discharge in 1919 he attended the University of Edinburgh.

He returned to Canada and was appointed professor at the University of Saskatchewan in 1921. He was elected to Council for the 1930-1931 term, but served for only one year. During that time he was a member of the Finance and General Committee, Assessment Board and Real Estate Committee. He resigned from his post at the university in 1930 and he and his wife Agnes appear to have left Saskatoon sometime shortly thereafter. Carrothers Drive in Dundonald is named for him. William Carrothers died in Vancouver, British Columbia on August 28, 1951, at the age of 61.

Caswell, Robert Wallace (1908-1909; 1911-1912; 1916)

One of Saskatoon's pioneers, "Bob" Caswell (1860-1951) was born in Granton, Ontario on November 3, 1860. He made his way west in 1882, working as a telegraph operator for the CNR in Winnipeg before joining the Temperance Colony with his brother Joseph and homesteading at Clark's Crossing in 1883. While waiting for a ferry on Victoria Day, Caswell met Frankie Irvine, one of the few single women in the community. Her brother objected to the match, so she and Caswell eloped by horse and buggy to Prince Albert, where the closest clergy was located. Their marriage was the first of the Temperance Colony.

When the Northwest Resistance broke out in 1885, Caswell was working on establishing telegraph lines to connect the NWMP at Batoche with their headquarters in Regina. He was captured by the rebels and held briefly before being released unharmed. He worked as a telegrapher with the CPR in Alberta and British Columbia from 1887 until about 1893, when the family returned to Saskatoon. He established his farm on the present-day Caswell Hill and was known for raising champion shorthorn cattle and Clydesdales. He and his brother were exhibitors at Saskatoon's first fair, held in 1886. He was very active in the Exhibition, serving as President of the board, and had a leadership role in virtually every agricultural organization at the time, including serving as Vice President and Director of the Central Agricultural Society, and Director of the Livestock Breeders' Association and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association.

Bob Caswell was first elected to represent Ward Five for a two-year term, 1908-1909. He was defeated in his re-election bid by John Ashworth, but returned for the 1911-1912 term, and again in 1916. He was also a trustee of the public school board for several years. He and Frankie had three daughters and three sons. In 1923 the couple moved to California. After Frankie's death in 1927, Caswell returned to Saskatoon.

He was (among other things) a member of the International Order of Odd Fellows, Honorary President of the Saskatoon Exhibition and President of the Saskatoon Rifle Club. In his senior years he enjoyed woodworking. He died in 1951 at the age of 91 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Caswell, Walter Buchanan
(1935-1946)

Walter Buchanan Caswell (1889-1950), was born on August 11, 1889, in Cochrane, Alberta. He was the son of Robert W. and Frankie Caswell, two of Saskatoon's earliest pioneers. His father was also an alderman. The family moved back to Saskatoon about 1893, and he took his grade schooling here. He is listed as a law student at the University of Saskatchewan in 1914, but graduated in law from Manitoba College. He enlisted with the First Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1914 and served in France. He was awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service at the Battle of the Somme in the summer of 1916. In September 1918 be volunteered to go to Siberia as part of the allied intervention in Russia. His name is inscribed in the memorial at the College Building at the University of Saskatchewan in recognition of his service (first floor, centre west).

Caswell returned to Saskatoon in 1919 and established the law firm of Miliken and Caswell. He was first elected to City Council in December 1934 and was re-elected five times, serving from 1935-1946. He was a member of the Cosmopolitan Club and of the Saskatoon Club, where, in March of 1950, he suffered a cerebral haemorrhage, collapsed and died. He was survived by his wife, Mary (nee McWilliams) and their daughter, Carol Ann. He is buried in Woodlawn cemetery.

Cavers, Alfred Douglas
(1939-1940)

Doug Cavers (1896-1964) arrived in Saskatoon from Deloraine, Manitoba in 1921. He quickly became a prominent businessman, working as the local head of Georgia Investments Co., which owned or managed many business buildings downtown. In 1954 he and Gordon McCallum formed Cavers-McCallum Agencies, which later became McCallum Real Estate and still operates today. Cavers was an alderman in 1939-1940. He served as President of the Saskatoon Board of Trade was the provincial representative for the Board of Trade at Ottawa during the Second World War.

Cavers was a Rotarian and a Mason. He was a member of Riverside Country Club and served as President of the Saskatoon Club. Cavers Street in Richmond Heights is

named in his honour. Doug Cavers was survived by his wife Kathleen when he died in 1964, at the age of 68. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Charlebois, Joseph Jeffrey
(1965-1966)

Joseph Jeffrey "Jeff" Charlebois (1909-1986) was born in Saskatoon in 1909. He was the son of local bus-inessman Alexander Charlebois, who founded Hub City Roofing and Cornice Company (later A.L. Charlebois Roofing). Charlebois attended Victoria School in Saskatoon, St. Louis College in Victoria, BC, and St. Patrick's Seminary in Menlo Park, California. He returned to Saskatoon and worked as a building contrac-tor, operating the business established by his father.

Charlebois served as an alderman in 1965-1966 and was a Liberal MLA for the Saskatoon-City Park-University constituency from 1967-1971. He was a member of the Catholic School Board and was President of the Saskatoon Board of Trade. An avid sportsman and sports fan, he chaired the 1971 Canada Winter Games held in Saskatoon.

He was married to Ethel. They raised two sons, Geoffrey and Louis. Jeff Charlebois died on February 25, 1986. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Cherneskey, Morris
(1970-1994)

Morris Cherneskey, Q.C. (1926-2000) is the first person of Ukrainian descent elected to Saskatoon City Council. The son of Ukrainian immigrants, Cherneskey was born on July 15, 1926. He attended St. Joseph's College at Yorkton and received a B.A. and LL.B. from the University of Saskatchewan. He practiced law in Saskatoon for four decades and was active in the Saskatoon Bar Association, serving a term as president.   He also served in the naval reserve as Executive Officer of HMCS Unicorn.

Cherneskey was one of Saskatoon's longest-serving aldermen. During his 25-year tenure, 1970-1994, he served on innumerable boards and committees, notably

the Police Commission, Library Board, and the Legislation and Finance Committee. He helped established the "Friends of the Library" organization, insisting that the library recycle, rather than burn, old books. He was also involved with the Canadian Federation of Municipalities, the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA), and the Yellowhead Highway Association. He lobbied the federal government to maintain passenger rail service in Saskatoon, worked to have the Yellowhead highway extended and twinned and was involved in the "Save the Crow Rate" debate hearings.

He was a champion of the Ukrainian community in Saskatoon and held leadership roles with the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (locally and provincially), and the Fides Club. He played a leading role in his church, St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, serving as parish council president for several terms. For twelve years in the 1950s and 1960s he was a board member (also serving as president) of a United Appeal agency, the Catholic Welfare Council, now Catholic Family Services of Saskatoon.

Cherneskey was active in the Progressive Conservative Party provincially and nationally, serving as provincial party president and standing as candidate for Saskatoon Centre in 1975. Over the years he was honoured by the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, The Shevchenko Foundation, the Yellowhead Highway Association and the Library Board. He and his wife Mary (née Bodnarchuk) had three daughters: Annemarie, Paula and Christina. Morris Cherneskey died in September 2000 at the age of 74.

Chubb, Benjamin
(1905)

Benjamin Chubb (1856-1921) came to Saskatoon from Morden, Manitoba, in 1902, and established a branch of the Massey Harris Company with his son, Hartley. In 1905, father and son partnered with Archie McNab to purchase the elevator and gristmill from James Leslie and James R. Wilson. They sold the mill a few years later and the Chubbs, along with McNab, Leslie and Wilson established the Saskatoon Milling Company, which would become the Quaker Oats Company plant.

Ben Chubb served on Saskatoon Town Council in 1905. According to the Henderson directories show the worked in the Customs Office in Saskatoon before moving to North Vancouver in 1912. In addition to Hartley, he also had a son named Walter, who served overseas during the First World War. Benjamin Chubb died in Vancouver on November 6, 1921, at the age of 65.

(Image PH 92-14-1 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library – Local History Room.)

Clare, George Herbert
(1907-1908; 1911-1914)

George Herbert Clare (1876-1966) was born in Ontario in 1876. His family came west, first to Neepawa, Manitoba, and then to Saskatoon in 1903. For five years Clare was a partner in a general store with R.B. Irvine. He later went into the warehouse and distribution business and, in 1910, into real estate. In 1912 he sold 36 acres of scrubland (now the Dutch Grower's subdivision) to the Town of Sutherland.

Clare represented Ward 1 on Council in 1907-1908 and again from 1911-1914, winning the December 1912 election by acclamation. He was President of the Board of Trade and was a member of the Exhibition Board, the Kiwanis Club and the Saskatoon Club. Clare Avenue in Sutherland was originally named in his honour but the name was changed to Thompson Avenue in 1957.

His wife, Ethel, was a founding member of the YWCA. The Clares had two daughters and lived in a house at the corner of 11th Street and Eastlake Avenue, which is still standing. G.H. Clare died in 1966 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Clare, William Harvey
(1917-1922; 1924-1925)

William Harvey Clare (1874-1956) was born in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1874. He moved to Winnipeg to attend Teachers College. After graduation he taught for several years before joining a bank. He worked as a bank manager in Lanigan, Saskatchewan, until 1910 when he moved to Saskatoon and took a position as General Manager of the Saskatchewan Investment and Trust Company. Shortly thereafter he set up his own real estate and Insurance business, W. Harvey Clare - Real Estate, Farm Lands, Insurance, Rentals and Loans.

He served as an alderman from 1917-1922 (acclaimed to his first term), and then as Mayor in 1924 and 1925. His term as mayor was a period of growing prosperity for a city that had been battered first by the collapse of the over-heated real estate market in 1913, then by a period of drought, the Great War (1914-1918), the influenza epidemic of 1918 and the post-war depression. He stepped down from municipal politics after his term was completed and did not seek re-election.

W. Harvey Clare died on February 26, 1956 at the age of 82. He was survived by his wife, Emma, one daughter and two sons. Clare Crescent in Avalon is named in his honour.

Clark, Septimus Alfred
(1905-1906)

Septimus Alfred Clark (1849-1909) was born at Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire, England, in 1849. He worked as a building designer and brought those skills to Canada in May of 1883. He and his wife, Annie, originally homesteaded a few miles north of Regina and he supplemented the farm's income by designing buildings in the new towns.

Clark designed some of the most impressive early buildings in southern Saskatchewan, including the Territorial Administration Building and Court House in Regina, the Tinning & Hoskin Block (1889), the Western Milling Company Mill (1892), a church in Craven, and a stone farmhouse north of the city, among others. In Moose Jaw his legacy includes the Maple Leaf Hotel (now the Churchill Hotel) and the Brunswick Hotel.

Clark's political career began in Regina, where he served on Town Council in 1892 and again in 1898-99. His wife died in 1900 and in 1902 he moved his family to Saskatoon where he opened the town's first hardware store. He served on Saskatoon Town Council in 1905 and in 1906 - the last Town Council before incorporation as a city on May 26 of that year.

While operating the hardware store, Clark continued to work in design and produced plans for the first St. John's Anglican Church (1902) and the residence for William H. Sinclair, a member of the Territorial Legislature (1902). Clark was part of the group that organized Saskatoon's first Anglican parish. His son, Harry Clark, was the first druggist in Saskatoon.

Clark wanted to visit England again before he died so sold the hardware business in 1908 to pay for the trip. He died in Saskatoon in June 1909 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Clark Crescent in Brevoort Park is named in his honour.

Clarke, Frederick Nelson
(1942)

Frederick "Nelson" Clarke (1914-1982) was elected to Council for 1942 and 1943 but resigned on December 31, 1942, to enlist. He was 37 days shy of his 27th birthday on election day (November 24, 1941), making him, as of 2012, the youngest known member of Saskatoon's city council.

Born in Regina on December 31, 1914, he grew up in Lanigan and attended the University of Saskatchewan, where he edited the university newspaper, *The Sheaf*. Clarke worked for the CNR and was a high-profile member and organizer for the Canadian Communist Party. After the party was banned during the Second World War, it ran candidates under the name Labour Progressive Party (LPP). Nelson ran as an LPP candidate in the Saskatoon City riding in the 1944 provincial election and was the leader of the LPP in Saskatchewan from 1946-1957, running against Ross Thatcher in 1953. In 1950, he booked fifteen minutes of radio airtime to make a speech, but CFQC radio cancelled his booking, on the grounds that it was allegedly critical of Canada's involvement in the Korean War and called for support for the controversial Stockholm Peace Petition.

In 1953, he ran unsuccessfully in the federal riding of Moose Jaw-Lake Centre. He moved to Toronto around 1957 at the behest of the Communist Party, where he both he and his wife, Phyllis, were party organizers. He ran unsuccessfully for mayor there in 1972. He also edited the Canadian Tribune, the party's weekly newspaper. In his later years, Clarke became an advocate of tenant's rights in Toronto. He died in 1982.

Clinkskill, James
(1906; 1911-1912)

James Clinkskill (1853-1936) was born in 1853 in Glasgow, Scotland, where he was a groceryman before selling his business in 1882 to move to Canada. He lived briefly in Winnipeg before trying his hand at farming near Moose Mountain, Manitoba. Finding it not for him, he fell back on the retail and grocery trade.

He lived in both Prince Albert and Battleford before coming to Saskatoon in 1899. While in Battleford his store was destroyed during the Northwest Resistance. He also served in the Territorial government 1888-1889 and again from 1902-1905. He married Dora Babington Taylor in Swift Current in the spring of 1884. They had eight children: seven girls and one boy, James, who was

killed in action on September 26, 1916. Mrs. Clinkskill died the following year.

Clinkskill became part of the Saskatoon business and political culture, running a store on 21st Street and serving as Mayor of Saskatoon in 1906 and again in 1911 and 1912. He was the last Mayor of the Town of Saskatoon and the first Mayor of the City of Saskatoon. He was also involved with the founding of the University of Saskatchewan, and sat on its Board of Governors. Prior to his time on Council he was a trustee with the public school board. Clinkskill's original store is now gone, but his name is in brass letters embedded in the sidewalk on 21st Street, between 1st and 2nd Avenues, in front of the spot where it once stood.

Clinkskill was a Mason and a Presbyterian and was instrumental in the building of the first Presbyterian Church on Spadina Crescent, now known as Knox United. Clinkskill Drive in Avalon and Clinkskill Manor, a downtown seniors' residence, are named in his honour. James Clinkskill died August 6, 1936, at the age of 83 and is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn cemetery.

Cole, Ernest J. (1965-1966)

Ernie Cole (1916-2000) was born in Anerly, Saskatchewan, in 1916. He went to high school in Conquest and came to Saskatoon to attend Normal School (teachers' college). He continued his education at the University of Saskatchewan, graduating from the College of Engineering in 1944. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers in 1944-1945. Following that he worked in a variety of positions including six years as a senior engineer at the National Research Council in Ottawa and one year with Montreal's Power Corp.

On July 14, 1956, he was hired as Assistant City Engineer with the City of Saskatoon. One of only four city staff who have made the jump to municipal politics (Jim Madden, Dave Whalley and Tommy Lennon were the others), Cole served as mayor in 1965-1966. He was one of very few mayors since incorporation in 1906 to have been elected without serving an apprenticeship on Council first (James Clinkskill and Angus W. Macpherson were the others. Malcolm Isbister was Mayor of the Town of Saskatoon only, in 1905). Cole was Saskatoon's first Saskatchewan-born mayor. He campaigned on holding down capital expenditures, and his 1964 victory over incumbent Percy Klaehn was considered a huge upset. He ran again 1966 but was defeated by Sid Buckwold by 444 votes.

Ernie Cole enjoyed playing the organ and piano. He and his wife, Mary, had two children, a son and a daughter. After his wife passed away in February of 1966, he completed his term as mayor then left Saskatoon to accept a position in Ottawa with the federal Department of Public Works. Cole Avenue in Westview Heights is named in his honour. He died on November 9, 2000.

Copland, Thomas
(1903-1904; 1906)

T homas Copland (1842-1906) was a member of the inaugural Town Council of Saskatoon, serving from 1903-1904. He was defeated in the mayoralty race for 1905, but served on the first City Council in 1906. He was born in Kirkgunzeon, Scotland, in 1842 and trained as a druggist. He came to Canada in 1868, living first in Toronto and then in Hamilton, where he opened his own drugstore and sold "Copland's Sweet Castor Oil", a mixture of his own devising. He and Mary were married in 1870. They had four sons, all of whom died of diphtheria while very young. This tragedy convinced them to move west, and they came to Saskatoon with their remaining child, a baby girl, in 1883. Here they homesteaded on what are now the grounds of the University of Saskatchewan. During the Northwest Resistance, Mrs. Copland nursed a sick soldier in their home. The Coplands believed that it was contact with him that caused their young daughter to fall ill and die. They had no more children after that.

Copland worked as a land agent both for the Temperance Colonization Society and for the federal government. He was the colony's druggist and for many years its only medical practitioner. A "plain, blunt Scotsman", Copland was a community leader. He was part of the delegation sent to parley with Chief Whitecap during the 1885 Northwest Resistance, and helped convince the railway to divert through Saskatoon in 1889. He was a justice of the peace and a magistrate, was the first secretary of the school board and first President of the Agricultural Society. When the streets were laid out on the west side of the river in the present-day downtown area, it was he who insisted that they be made as wide as those in Nutana. He was on the Executive Council of the Board of Trade, was a member of the Hospital Board, was the first President of the St. Andrew's Society, a member of the International Order of Odd Fellows, and as a "patron and player of the roarin' game o' Scotland" was on the curling team that won the 1903-1904 New York Life Challenge Cup.

When he died in 1906 his funeral was the largest ever held in Saskatoon. Mrs. Copland donated $2,000 towards the building of St. Thomas Church (later St. Thomas-Wesley), which she asked be named in her husband's honour. Copland Crescent and Copland Court, in Grosvenor Park, are also named for him. Thomas Copland is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

(Image LH 6254 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library – Local History Room.)

Cornish, Frank
(1920-1921)

Frank Cornish (birth and death dates unknown) was a tinsmith by trade. We know little is known about his origins, or how he came to Saskatoon. We know that he was here in 1911 as he was featured in a newspaper article on December 14 of that year. He founded Wells & Cornish, then bought out Wells' interest and was later joined by H.H. Elford in Cornish & Elford Plumbing & Heating. In the early 1920s his company was called Cornish & Co., Tinsmiths, and operated at 216 20th Street West. He was elected to represent Ward 2 for 1920 and 1921 and did not seek re-election thereafter. He served on the Legislation and Bylaws Committee.

Frank Cornish is not listed in city directories after 1922, suggesting that he left Saskatoon around that time.

Coy, William H. (1906)

William H. Coy (birth and death dates unknown) was a member of Saskatoon's first City Council. He was elected in June, 1906, to represent Ward Three. He was a real estate man during the pre-First World War land boom and, along with Frederick Guppy and Andrew MacDougall, helped to develop the Buena Vista subdivision. Coy Avenue in that neighbourhood is named in his honour.

Coy may have come from Woodstock, New Brunswick. His brother, Fred G. Coy, died from typhoid in Saskatoon in October, 1906. Coy was married. He moved to Victoria, British Columbia in early January 1912.

Crimp, Edward Harris (1930-1933)

Born in County Devon, England, and trained as a carpenter, Edward Harris Crimp (1887-1963) came to Canada in 1912, stopping first in Winnipeg before moving on to Saskatoon the following year. He opened a grocery store at Avenue D and 27th Street in 1915, later adding a drug store. He ran in the November 1930 elections and was elected "for the balance of 1930" (to fill a vacancy on Council) and for the year 1931. He sat on City Council until and was defeated in the election held that year. He did not run again. While on Council he sat on the real estate committee and parks board.

A member of the First Baptist Church, Crimp was Chairman of the Board of Deacons. He was for many years

active in the Retail Merchants' Association, serving as both treasurer and president. He was also a member of the Temperance Society and the Cosmopolitan Club. He retired from the grocery business in 1946. In 1947, he and his wife, Florence, moved to Victoria., BC. Crimp died in 1963. He was survived by his wife and four children: Russell, Leonard, Howard and Gwendolyn. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Crimp Place in Fairhaven is named in his honour.

CRONKITE, FREDERICK CLINTON (1941-1946; 1949-1952)

Frederick Clinton Cronkite, Q.C., (1894-1973) was born in New Brunswick in 1894. He attended the University of New Brunswick before graduating from Harvard with a Master's degree in economics and government, and a Bachelor of Laws degree. After being called to the New Brunswick bar, he practiced law in Woodstock before being appointed to the faculty of the College of Law at the University of Saskatchewan in 1924. He was appointed dean of the college in 1929, a position he held until retiring in 1961 (making him the longest serving Dean of Law in the history of the college). He was made a King's Counsel in 1934.

While Dean, Cronkite taught the first class in labour law.
He chaired the legal education committee of the Canadian Bar Association for six years in the 1930s. Cronkite was a member of several royal commissions, chaired several committees including the regional employment committee of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Saskatchewan Municipal Advisory Commission, and served as counsel for Saskatchewan in the federal-provincial constitutional conference. Among his professional accomplishments, Cronkite was particularly pleased with his work with the Rowell-Sirois Royal Commission enquiry on federal-provincial relations and his chairmanship of the Municipal Advisory Commission on grid roads. This latter commission oversaw the development and implementation of the grid road program, which established 12,000 miles of reliable roads for rural areas. In retirement he was an advisor to a number of legal publications and worked on developing a new bar admission course.

He served on Council from 1941-1946 when he ran unsuccessfully for Mayor. He was elected to Council again in the fall of 1948, serving from 1949 until stepping down in 1952. He was president of the Children's Aid Society for several years. For his many professional accomplishments and public service, Cronkite was honoured with honorary doctorates from the universities of Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Cronkite Street in College Park is name in his honour. He died on April 27, 1973, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his wife Rose (née Shannon), who died in 1984. The Cronkites had five daughters and three sons.

Currie, Peter H. (1906)

Peter H. Currie (1873-1912) was one of Saskatoon's early merchants, operating P.H. Currie General Store in 1903. He expanded the business in partnership with his brother, David, and operated Currie Brothers General Merchants downtown during Saskatoon's pre-First World War boom. The brothers sold the business to F.R. MacMillan in 1912.

Currie served for one year Saskatoon's first City Council, in 1906. Around 1909 he was also a member of the City Hospital Board of Governors. By 1912 he was living in Salmon Arm, British Columbia. He died that year at the age of 39.

Dayday, Henry (1976-2000)

Henry Dayday was born on October 8, 1939. He was raised on a farm near the town of Bankend, Saskatchewan. He holds a B.A. and a B.Ed. from the University of Saskatchewan and was a high school math teacher in several Saskatchewan communities before coming to Saskatoon in 1969. He taught for several years at Evan Hardy and City Park Collegiates, and later at Marion M. Graham Collegiate.

Dayday ran unsuccessfully for City Council in 1973. He was elected in 1976 and spent 24 uninterrupted years on Council. He was elected Mayor in 1988 after Cliff Wright stepped down. He was re-elected three more times before being defeated by Jim Maddin in 2000. At twelve years each, he and Cliff Wright are Saskatoon's longest-serving Mayors. Dayday received a Race Relations Award from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities in 1996.

Over the years, Dayday has coached football, track and field, basketball and hockey. He played Old Timer hockey for a number of years and has been active on recreation boards. He and his wife Margaret have three grown children and live in Saskatoon.

Dayday ran federally for the Liberals in Saskatoon-Rosetown-Biggar in 1999, but was not elected, and in 2003 he sought the Conservative nomination in Saskatoon-Humboldt. Since leaving Council, Dayday has worked as a business consultant and was a member of the Board of Directors of Saskatoon Airport Authority. In 2005 he was honoured with the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal

Dickson, Alexander Forest
(1919-1923)

Alexander Forest Dickson was born in Atwood, Ontario, in 1879. As a young man he worked there for a lumber business. In 1904 he married Mary Cuthbertson and the couple came to Saskatchewan, homesteading six miles west of Saskatoon. They established a successful farm of 320 acres and Dickson served on the municipal council from 1905 until 1911. In 1912 they quit farming and moved to Saskatoon where with partner with William J. Graham, he established the firm of Graham & Dickson, one of the prominent real estate and insurance firms at the height of the pre-First World War development boom. Dickson represented Ward 5 on City Council from 1919-1921. After the ward system was abolished, he was elected to serve for another two years, 1922-1923. While an alderman he was a member of the Assessment Board and the Legislation and Bylaws Committee and represented Council on the Saskatoon City Hospital Board. He ran for Mayor in the fall of 1923 but was defeated by W.H. Clare. It would appear that the Dicksons left Saskatoon around 1933.

Drinkle, John Clarence
(1907-1908)

John Clarence Drinkle arrived in Saskatoon from Ontario in 1903 at the age of 25. Like many of the enterprising men in the early days of Saskatoon, Drinkle dabbled in many endeavours: real estate, communications, retail and service businesses. He was a partner (with Fred Kerr) in the first real estate company in Saskatoon and actually went to England for three years to float a bond issue for development in the frontier town. After his return, Drinkle built three office buildings downtown between 1909 and 1912, naming them Drinkle #1, #2 and #3. Drinkle #1 stood at the corner of 21st Street and 2nd Avenue and boasted the only elevator at the time. Much of that original building was lost in a fire, but the outer walls were used for the MacMillan building, which still stands today (2006). Drinkle #2 was also lost to fire but as of this writing, Drinkle #3 still stands at 115 3rd Avenue South. Drinkle #1 played an important role in the early history of Saskatoon as it was home to the first classes of the University of Saskatchewan in 1909. Drinkle also owned a large parcel of land that later became Westmount.

In 1905 he bought the Star Telephone Co. from Dr. Willoughby and revolutionized communications by installing an automatic dialling system in 1908. This remarkable technology was the first of its kind in Western Canada and one of the first in all of North America. He established the Great Western Furniture Company and a steam laundry. Drinkle is considered to have been one of the biggest players in real estate and development in Saskatoon during the 1909-1912 real estate boom. There is some debate as to whether J.C. Drinkle was the first in Saskatoon to own an automobile, but if not the first he was certainly among the first to drive a car and a photo of the spectacle appeared in the newspaper in 1905. His stately home later became the Convent of the Sisters of Sion. In 1912 he made a donation towards furnishing the new YWCA.

Drinkle had four children with his (second) wife, Loretta: sons William, Jack and Richard, and a daughter, Patricia. John C. Drinkle died in 1951 and is buried in the family plot in Waverley, Ontario.

(Image PH 92-14-4 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library, Local History Room.)

Dubois, Bev
(2003-2012)

Bev Dubois (née Ritchie) was born and raised in Saskatoon. She attended the U of S and worked as Business and Marketing Manager for Ernst & Young, and as Executive Director and CEO of the Meewasin Foundation. President of her own public relations and fundraising consulting company since 1999, she has acted as Manager of Investor Relations for the Saskatoon Regional Economic Development Authority. She and her husband Vic have two children, Patrick and Michèle.

Dubois is a founding member of the Saskatoon Women's Network, and served on its executive for seven years. She was president of Big Sisters of Saskatoon for five years and, as a member of the board of YWCA of Saskatoon, she chaired the Women of Distinction Awards for three years, and has represented Saskatchewan on the National YWCA "Power to Change" campaign.

Dubois has also served on the board of Saskatoon Crime Stoppers and the Persephone Theatre, co-chairs the Saskatoon Harvest Fest, and has been a member of many committees for cultural, health care, arts organizations and special events. She served as president of the Saskatoon chapter of Imagine Canada, an organization that promotes corporate philanthropy for two years. She serves with the Citizens' Advisory Committee for the Regional Psychiatric Centre, on the board of the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame and Museum and the Saskatchewan Arts Stabilization Board. Dubois was the first woman to act as chair for the Saskatchewan Salvation Army Advisory Board, and continues in that role.

Dubois ran unsuccessfully in the 2000 election. She ran again in 2003 and was elected to represent Ward 10. She is a member of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) Opening Committee of the Whole, the Prairies and Territories Regional Committee, and the Standing Committees on Municipal Infrastructure & Transportation Policy and Women's Participation in Municipal Politics, and sits on the FCM board as the Saskatchewan Caucus Chair.

For a time, Dubois wrote a monthly council update in the "Neighbourhood Express" newspaper. In recognition of her service to her community she received the Governor General's Canada125 medal in 1992 and the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal in 2005. She was defeated in the 2012 municipal election by Zach Jeffries.

Dulmage, Robert W. (1903)

Robert W. Dulmage was a tinsmith who came with the first group of Temperance Colonization Society settlers in 1883 to the Saskatoon area. He operated a hardware business and, later, a general store. He and his wife Mary had four children: Ester, Lucy, Howard and Anson. Howard Dulmage was one of the children in the well-known 1892 photo of teacher George Horn and students of the Little Stone School, which appears in so many histories of Saskatoon. The Dulmages had an organ, one of the few musical instruments in the little town.

Dulmage was a member of the first Town Council of Saskatoon and served for one year. The town was in dire need of infrastructure, particularly, reliable roads and sidewalks. Councillors argued in 1903 whether the town should built six-foot or eight-foot wide sidewalks. Dulmage argued that "less ambitious towns than Saskatoon had eight-foot walks". The eight-foot walk side won and it was the largest expenditure made by Saskatoon's Town Council.

Mary Dulmage died in 1903 and is buried in Nutana Cemetery. Sons Howard and Anson are listed in the 1904 Saskatoon directory as "Dulmage Bros. Hardware", but Robert Dulmage is not, and appears to have left Saskatoon about that time.

Dyck, Beverly Milton (1985-1994)

Beverly "Bev" Dyck was born in Laird, Sask., on May 18, 1936. He attended elementary and high school in Laird and was very active in sports, especially hockey. After graduation he moved to Saskatoon to go to university. He received a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1965, majoring in business administration. He worked in Calgary for a time then returned to Saskatchewan and to university, receiving a Bachelor of Education degree.
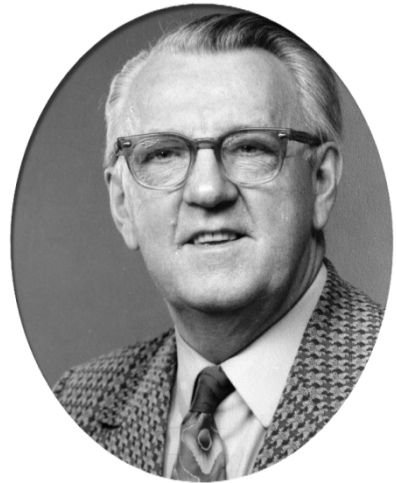
Bev Dyck's foray into politics began when he was living in Battleford in the 1960s. He served on Battleford Town Council from 1966 to 1968, as President of the Battlefords Teachers' Federation and was on the Board of Directors of the Battleford Credit Union. He moved to Saskatoon in 1969 and taught at Bedford Road Collegiate. While many people have used their time on Saskatoon City Council as a stepping-stone for elected office in higher governments, Bev Dyck was an MLA before he was an Alderman. He ran provincially for the NDP in 1971 and served as caucus chairman and Deputy Speaker of the Legislature (1971-1975) during his eleven years in the legislature. From 1971-1974 he was a member of the Legislative Committee on Small Business, which first proposed the notion of an "innovation corporation" in Saskatchewan. He decided to retire from provincial politics and did not seek re-election in 1982. Beyond his duties in the legislature, he was also a member of the Education Advisory Committee to the Saskatoon Board of Education in the 1970s.

Dyck returned to teaching but was not long out of politics. He was elected to City Council in 1985, was re-elected twice but was defeated in 1994. During his nine years on Council, he was a vocal supporter of improvements to basic civic services, including public transit, roads and infrastructure, as well as an advocate of fiscal constraint. He remained a strong supporter of organized labour and the NDP.

Bev Dyck and his wife Loretta retired to Kenaston, south of Saskatoon, where they enjoyed their garden and small town life while still having proximity to arts and culture events in Saskatoon and Regina. Bev passed away on August 11, 2012 and Loretta on October 24. They had one son, Beverly John Dyck.

Dyck, George G.
(1974-1979)

Born in 1909, George Dyck was raised in the Rosthern-Laird district north of Saskatoon. After high school he attended the Moose Jaw Normal School (teachers' college) and began his teaching career in 1930. He took a break from teaching to attend the University of Saskatchewan, receiving a B.A. in 1936 and a B.Ed. in 1941. He joined the RCAF in 1942 and served until the end of the war. After the war, Dyck returned to the schoolroom where he spent the majority of his teaching career at Bedford Road Collegiate, specializing in English Literature and Composition. After retiring in 1974 he sought public office and served two terms on Council from 1974-1979.

George married Beth McDougall in 1940. They had four sons: Ian, Noel, Philip and Roger. In the 1950s George and Beth bought two quarter sections of land south of Saskatoon in the Moon Lake area.

George's community service was varied and included both his children's activities and community-wide endeavours in health, finance, heritage, education and tourism. He served nineteen years on the Board of Directors of the Saskatoon Credit Union, including one term as President. He helped to establish the Saskatoon Community Clinic, served on the board of the Western Development Museum as President in the 1970s, and was a parental assistant for the St. George's cubs and boy scouts. As a teacher, George was very interested in the educational potential of television and served as President of the Saskatoon Cable Cooperative. He was also involved with the Yellowhead Route Association, the Moon Lake Water Users' Association and Co-operative Trust.

George stepped away from public service in the 1980s to concentrate on caring for his ailing wife who died in March 1988. George very much enjoyed classical music, political science and genealogy. He married Patricia Motherwell in 1990 and they lived in Calgary and Saskatoon. George Dyck died on February 5, 2004.

Early, Spencer Abner
(1916-1917; 1934-1947)

Spencer Abner Early arrived in Saskatoon in 1906 from Norval, Ontario. In his first year in the new city he worked as a lumber salesman, a farm hand and a teamster on the construction of the CPR bridge. In 1907 he and his cousin, J. Hunter Early , established Early & Early Feed, purveyors of hay, seed and animal feed. He became sole owner in 1910, changing the name to S.A. Early & Company Ltd. In operations complementary to the feed and seed enterprise, he also established Early Hatcheries and owned a hog ranch on the outskirts of the city. In 1914 the company moved to Avenue A South (Idylwyld drive today) where it occupied a large brick warehouse and retail facility and operated a 20,000 bushel elevator. A second elevator was built in 1928.

Early was very active in the business community and was a member and Past President of the Board of Trade, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Seed Trade Association, the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Association and the Saskatoon Wholesalers Association.

He served on City Council from 1916-1917, and from 1934-1947. He was a member of the Collegiate Board and the Red Cross Board. An avid curler, he was a founding member of the Nutana Curling Club. He also enjoyed golf and bridge. He was a life member of the Saskatoon Cosmo Club and served as International President of the Cosmo Club. He was Steward of Westminster United Church and served as General Chairman of the Community Chest Campaign and Chair of the Special Names Committee.

Early had one son with his first wife, Letitia Mary Hunter, and five children with his second wife, Gertrude. He remained president of Early Seed & Feed Ltd. until his death in 1962. The company he founded in 1907 is still owned and operated by the Early family. In 2005, Early's Farm & Garden Centre Inc. was inducted in the SABEX Hall of Fame. Early Drive in Brevoort Park is named in his honour. Spencer A. Early is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Eddy, Alexander Melville
1928-1938; 1941-1946

Alexander Melville Eddy was born in Winnipeg in 1889. A machinist, Eddy worked for the CPR for 49 years, living in Sutherland from 1916 to 1925 before moving to Saskatoon. Eddy ran unsuccessfully as a Labour candidate in the 1917 and 1922 provincial elections. He was first elected to City Council on a "Trades & Labour" platform in a by-election on February 17, 1928, to replace Alderman Moore. He served until 1938 when he ran unsuccessfully for Mayor. He served again from 1941-1946.

Eddy felt "a labour man should do their share in community work" (SP Aug 13, 1954) and was a member of the Family Welfare Association for 18 years, including two years as President. He sat on the executive of the Community Chest for four years . He spent five years as Director of the Exhibition Board and eleven years as Associate Director. He was a member of the International Order of Odd Fellows and, among other positions, served as Grand Lodge Delegate from the International Association of Machinists. Eddy was a member of the Saskatoon Trades & Labour Council (Saskatoon & District Labour Council today) for 28 years and served three terms as President. He chaired the provincial executive for seven years.

Eddy married Violet McConnell and they had a son, James. Eddy Place and Eddy Street in Richmond Heights are named in his honour. Alexander Eddy died on November 14, 1973, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his wife, who predeceased him in 1963.

Edwards, Evelyn Grace (1967-1971)

Evelyn Grace Edwards (née Harris) was born in Colonsay in 1923 and came to Saskatoon to study nursing at Saskatoon City Hospital, where she received her RN designation in 1945. Evelyn married Arnold Edwards and they had three children: Bill, Brenda and David.

Edwards was extremely involved in the community, with health issues being close to her heart. She played a pioneering role in many endeavours, often as the first woman to hold positions of authority and influence in the community. She was a trustee of Saskatoon City Hospital from 1961-1974 and was the first woman to be chair of the Board of Governors (1972-1974). She was on the Board

of Directors of the Saskatchewan Hospital Association for eight years, and was first woman President of that organization (1975). She served as president of the Saskatoon City Hospital Nurses Alumni. She was the first woman be elected to the executive of the Saskatoon Board of Trade. She was on the local and provincial boards of the CNIB and was Assistant Campaign Chair for United Way in 1974. She was a founding member of the Council on Aging, Cheshire Homes, and the Saskatoon chapter of the Parkinson's Disease Foundation. Edwards was one of only three women on the Canadian Housing Design Council and served as Regional Vice-Chair.

Edwards enjoyed gardening and was a member of the Rotary Anns and the Kinettes. She was a member of Business and Professional Women and was Honorary President of the Saskatoon Council of Women.

Edwards sat on Council from 1967-1971, serving on the Centennial, Arena, Parks and Recreation, and Assessment committees. She resigned her seat to run for mayor in 1971 and came in second to Bert Sears. She was not long out of politics, however, and ran successfully for the Liberals in the 1975 provincial election in the Saskatoon-Sutherland constituency. She died in 1976 after a lengthy illness and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Fawcett, Thomas Wesley
(1913-1916)

Born in Drayton, Ontario, in 1876, Thomas Wesley Fawcett lived in Sault Ste. Marie and Winnipeg before coming to Saskatoon in 1906. He married Lottie Mabel Oliver in 1908 and they had one son, Dr. C.D. Fawcett. During the time in which he sat on City Council, he was President of T.W. Fawcett Hardware, located in the Kempthorne Building on 2nd Avenue South.

For the first two years in Saskatoon, Fawcett worked in real estate with Mr. A.A. Derrick as Derrick & Fawcett. From 1908-1912 he was deputy local registrar, and in 1912 he joined his brothers in the hardware business. He served on Council from 1913-1916 at which time he enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and served three years overseas. On his attestation papers, Mrs. Fawcett is listed as residing in Sault-Ste-Marie, which would suggest she returned to Ontario to be closer to family while her husband was overseas.

After the war, Fawcett took a job with the provincial government and worked for the civil service until his retirement. Fawcett was a Mason and was an active member of the Methodist Church, serving as treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday School. He was a Director of the Children's Aid and was a charter member of the Board of Directors of Oliver Lodge, an organization he'd been very active with since 1949. Lottie died in 1952. Fawcett remarried in the 1950s and his wife Jean survived him by seven years. Thomas Fawcett died in 1965 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Ferguson, John D.
(1908-1909)

John D. "Fergie" Ferguson, QC, was born near Cornwall, Ontario in 1872. He attended the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall Law School of York University and was called to the bar in 1898. Though not affiliated with them, he travelled with the second train of Barr Colonists, arriving in Saskatoon in 1903. He first lived in a tent and his first law office was a shack where the Birks Building stands today. Presumably this was a suitable departure from the life of an eastern lawyer that he'd come to Saskatoon to escape, which was, according to him, "mostly of tennis, fishing, pretty girls and not much law".

Ferguson was only the third lawyer to set up practice in the new town. In 1908 he asked Frederick F. MacDermid to join him in practice. In the 1920s the practice expanded to include John E. MacDermid (who served on Council in 1935). This firm is still in practice in Saskatoon under the name MacDermid Lamarsh. Ferguson was made King's Counsel in 1910.

Ferguson married Louise in Kincardine, Ontario, in 1904. She volunteered in an emergency hospital during the 1918 influenza epidemic. She died in 1963.

Ferguson was elected to represent Ward 4 for two years on Saskatoon City Council, 1908-1909. He resigned his seat on Council in the summer of his second year and was replaced for the remainder of 1909 by Richard Preston. Fergie was very interested in horses and had a farm with several race horses. His career in law spanned almost 70 years. He died at work in 1965, at the age of 92.

Flavelle, William Thomas Albert
(1953-1954, 1961-1966)

William Thomas Albert Flavelle, or "Ab", was born in the British Properties in Tientsin in China. His family moved to Carrick Fergus in Northern Ireland before coming to Canada in 1922. He attended Westmount School and Bedford Road Collegiate. In 1946 he co-founded Mer-Lin Motors (now Merlin Motors) with Gus Bell. Flavelle was President of the company until 1977 and served as President of the Saskatoon Motor Dealers Association.

Flavelle served on Council from 1953-1954, during which time he chaired the Traffic Planning, Police and Community Planning Commissions. He took a break from Council after his first term but led the polls in the 1960 election to return to City Hall for the 1961-1962 term. He served on Council until 1966, when he left

municipal politics.

In 1958 he sat on the Board of Trade and later served as treasurer. He also served as Chairman of the Civic Affairs Committee. An ardent community supporter, Flavelle was President and Campaign Chairman of Community Chest and was one of the founders of United Appeal (now United Way of Saskatoon) in 1959, serving as Campaign Chairman and President. He was also one of the early members of the Saskatoon Foundation and served as Chairman of the Board. A Kinsman, he was President of the Saskatoon club and a member of K40. He was an active member of Grosvenor Park United Church and was chair of its Finance Committee. He enjoyed several sports and was President of the Saskatoon Tennis Club, the Saskatoon Badminton Club, and the Riverside Golf & Country Club. He was also President of the Saskatoon Club.

He was awarded the City of Saskatoon Award of Merit in 1959, the Saskatoon Diamond Jubilee Award in 1966, the Centennial Medal in 1967 and the Century Saskatoon Medal in 1982. Flavelle Court and Crescent in Dundonald are named in his honour. He and his wife, Margaret, have four children: Lynn, Sandra and Terry and Brent. Ab Flavelle died in January 1984.

Forrester, George Anderson (1940-1941)

George Anderson Forrester was born on November 1, 1890, in Glasgow, Scotland. His family came to Saskatoon in 1911. He enlisted in 1915 and served with the Princess Patricia Light Infantry during the First World War. His attestation papers list his occupation as "Cashier". After the war he worked for the Quaker Oats Company.

Forrester ran unsuccessfully for Council in 1938. He ran again in the following year and served as an alderman from 1940-1941. He did not seek re-election at the end of 1941, re-enlisting in the army instead and serving as adjutant of the 2nd battalion, Saskatoon Light Infantry, for the rest of the Second World War. He had worked as an independent grain buyer before the war and afterwards joined the Department of Veterans Affairs where he was Head Clerk. He retired in 1949 and he and his wife, Caroline, moved to Victoria.

Forrester Road in Fairhaven is named in his honour. George Forrester died in 1960.

Fortosky, Owen
(2000-2006)

Owen Fortosky was born and raised and lives and works on the west side of the river in Saskatoon. He was born at St. Paul's Hospital and grew up in Pleasant Hill and Montgomery Place. He attended St. Mary's and St. Dominic elementary schools, and graduated from E.D. Feehan high school. He received a Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1990. He is an elementary school principal, lives in Montgomery and has represented Ward 2 for two terms, from 2000-2006. In addition to his committee work locally, Fortosky is a member of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities Standing Committees on International Relations and Sustainable Communities.

In the 1990s, Fortosky helped found the Core Neighbour-hood Youth Co-op (CNYC), an organization that gives inner-city youth an opportunity to gain work experience and life skills as members of a cooperative business engaged in environmentally-based projects.

Fortosky and his wife, Deborah, have three sons. In addition to spending time with his family, Fortosky enjoys writing and most sports. In 2005 he was a recipient of a Saskatchewan Centennial Medal in recognition of service to the community. He did not seek re-election in the 2006 municipal elections.

Freeland, Robert H.
(1952-1954)

Robert H. Freeland was born Henry Eldon Freeland on November 23, 1915, in Calgary, Alberta.

At age 18 he (unofficially) changed his name to "Bob" and embarked on his radio career, beginning at CFAC in Calgary. This was the career that he followed, off and on, for most of his life, living in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Victoria, and Vancouver. He was an announcer with CFQC but spent most of his time in broadcasting in Saskatoon at CKOM. He was a member of Saskatoon City Council from 1952-1954.

In his later years he combined radio with real estate and investment and was the proprietor of the R.H. (Bob)

Freeland Company, Real Estate, Investments, General Insurance. Around 1960 he decided that recreational property would be the next great land boom. He moved with his mother, Marie, to Sicamous, where he intended to build and sell state-of-the-art recreational property. He did not live to see this vision come true as he died on May 28, 1964, at the age of 48. He had married three times and had three daughters, and was survived as well by his mother, sister Dorothy, and her children.

Galloway, John
(1918)

Reverend John Galloway served one year on City Council. He was acclaimed to represent Ward 5 for 1918 after Charles Borlase resigned his seat at the end of 1917.

Galloway was the pastor of Smithville Presbyterian Church just west of Saskatoon. He came to Saskatoon to preside over Mayfair Presbyterian Church in 1913. He lived at 807 32nd Street West and presumably left town after his term on Council as his name does not appear in city directories thereafter.

Garrison, Donald Wesley
(1901-1903)

Born around 1867, Donald Wesley Garrison arrived in Saskatoon in 1885, joining his brother George who had come west from Napanee, Ontario two years earlier. Before leaving Ontario he paid $10 to secure his homestead claim to the southeast quarter of 24-36-5 W3 (in present-day Wildwood, south of the golf course where the Lakewood Civic Centre and Lakewood Park is now). In 1886, the brothers built a large stone house at the corner of 10th Street and Broadway Avenue and operated it as a rooming house under the name "Garrison House". It was one of the earliest businesses in Saskatoon. The 1891 census listed Donald Garrison as a farmer. In 1901 when Saskatoon (the present-day downtown area) incorporated as a village, he was elected overseer by eight votes to one, and served until incorporation as a town in 1903.

Garrison Crescent in Grosvenor Park is named for both Garrison brothers. Donald Garrison died in 1931 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Gordon, Elliott
(1913)

Elliott Gordon, a farmer and cattle buyer, was born around 1869. He lived in Saskatoon as early as 1903, when he was a partner in Gordon Brothers Meat Market, and later with Gordon and Sparling, Butchers, in 1911. One son, Clarence, was born in Pilot Mound, Manitoba, suggesting that the family may have lived there for a time.

Gordon served on City Council from January to August, 1913. On August 11 he requested a leave of absence owing to illness, which was granted. He resigned from Council on November 4, 1913. During his term he was a member of the Parks Board and the Railway, Commerce and Reception Committee.

He appears to have left Saskatoon around 1915 and gone to the family's farm at Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. He died on October 22, 1934, at the age of 66, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Gougeon, Xavier
(1903-1904)

Xavier "Louis" Gougeon was one of the very earliest settlers in the Saskatoon district. A seventh generation French Canadian (he was the direct descendent of Pierre Gougeon, who lived in Montreal in 1686) he may also be able to claim to the longest Canadian pedigree of all of Saskatoon's elected officials. One of many who have served in one armed conflict or another, he is the only one known to have served during the 1885 Northwest Resistance.

Louis Gougeon was born in Montreal on November 29, 1854. Exactly when he came west is unknown, but he married Mary Ann Cahill in Winnipeg in 1881. The 1881 Census records them as living at McGregor, Manitoba. Louis was a steamboat engineer and he and Mary Ann and their baby daughter Mary Ellen (Nellie) came by scow up the North Saskatchewan River from Lake Winnipeg to Prince Albert in the summer of 1883. He was the engineer on the *May Queen*, captained by E.S. Andrews, which arrived in Saskatoon in 1884. According to minutes of the Temperance Colony Pioneer Society, Gougeon was proposed for membership that year.

In addition to being a steamboat engineer, Gougeon was a farmer and an entrepreneur. In the early spring of 1885 he proposed bringing a steam-powered threshing machine to the settlement, with which he would thresh all the settlers' grain for seven cents a bushel. His plans were scuttled by the outbreak of the Northwest Resistance, however. While details are sketchy, records show that Gougeon served on the *Northcote* during the Battle of Batoche. In recognition of his service he was awarded the North West Campaign medal and clasp, and allowed to select a half-section (320 acres) of land for homesteading. From 1886-1892 the family divided their time between their homestead and the village of Saskatoon, as well as six months in Prince Albert in 1887. The 1891

census lists the Gougeons - by now a family of six - living in a house near the southeast corner of Victoria Avenue and Main Street in Saskatoon. In 1901 Louis built a home at 310 4th Avenue North, on the west side of the river. The family attended St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

Gougeon served on Town Council from 1903-1904. He died on May 12, 1930 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Gougeon Place, in Brevoort Park, was named in his honour but the name was changed to Salisbury Place in 1966 when residents complained they could not pronounce "Gougeon."

Gray, William E. (1945-1960)

William E. Gray's family came to Canada in 1907 from Aberdeenshire in northern Scotland. They lived in Hamiota, Manitoba, for a year before moving to Viscount, Saskatchewan. Bill Gray served as town overseer for several years and as Mayor. An insurance man, Bill and his wife Queade moved to Saskatoon in 1932 where he managed Fidelity Life Assurance until his retirement in 1969.

Gray served on Council from 1945 until stepping down in 1960 As Alderman, he headed many committees and was best known for his work in housing. He was actively involved in finding accommodations for returning servicemen after the Second World War, even going door-to-door seeking people who were willing to put up the men coming home. He was instrumental in the formation of land policy, the introduction of traffic lights and parking meters and the establishment of low down payment housing, which drew attention from across Canada. He chaired the committee that negotiated the amalgamation of Saskatoon and the Town of Sutherland on January 1, 1956. The following year, Railway Avenue in Sutherland was renamed Gray Avenue.

Bill and Queade had a son named Frank. Gray was a member and Past President of the Saskatoon Lions Club and served as District Governor of Lions for Saskatchewan and North Dakota in the late 1940s. He was a keen curler and was President of the Granite Curling Club. He died in January 1971 and is buried in Hillcrest Memorial Gardens.

Guppy, Frederick Edward
(1909-1910; 1926-1927)

Frederick Edward Guppy was born in Somersetshire, England in 1878. In April, 1903, he arrived in Saskatoon with the Barr Colonists. He farmed near Floral and was a real estate speculator during the 1909-1913 land boom, helping to develop the Buena Vista subdivision. In 1912 he established F.E. Guppy, Harness & Leather Goods Co., Limited, and married Lucy Marion "Minnie" Gash. At first they had the shop in town and lived on the farm, but when the oldest of their six children was old enough to go to school the family moved into Saskatoon.

Guppy sat on Council twice, in 1909-1910 and then again in 1926-1927. He made three unsuccessful re-election bids at the end of the 1920s. While on Council Guppy was chairman of the police department, a member of the Parks Board and an early advocate of transforming the riverbanks into parks.

The livery stable at the Western Development Museum in Saskatoon (and the horse in front of it) is a replica of Guppy's store and horse. He was President of the British Colonial Club and an Honorary President of the Old Timers Association. He was a Justice of the Peace for 25 years and served on the executive of the Conservative Party. He was a Mason, a supporter of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and was a member of the first vestry of St. John's Anglican Cathedral. Guppy Street in south Nutana is named in his honour. Frederick Guppy died in 1949 at the age of 71 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Hair, John William
(1926, 1928-1933)

John W. Hair was born at Dunlop, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1880. He was educated in Glasgow and worked abroad, first in South Africa and then in South America. He came to North America on an extended, continent-wide tour in 1907, with the intention of seeing what the fuss was all about then returning home. He found himself in Saskatoon almost by accident and extended his visit permanently, sending back to Ayrshire for his fiancée, Elizabeth Hall, to come join him here. They married in Winnipeg in 1907 and had two daughters.

He worked for Saskatoon pioneer businessman J.C. Drinkle as manager of the first automatic telephone

exchange before taking a position as manager of Drinkle's Great West Furniture Company. In 1914, Hair and another man bought the company from Drinkle. Hair continued to manage it for the next 30 years and expanded it into a chain with locations across the northern half of the province. In 1910 he, like many other Saskatoon businessmen of the day, got involved buying and selling real estate and was thus part of the massive speculator-fuelled land boom that wreaked so much havoc on the local landscape in the years 1910-1913.

He served on City Council in 1926 and 1928-1929, was Mayor from 1930-1931 and alderman again in 1932-1933. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan. He died on March 18, 1941 at the age of 61 and is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

Harding, Howard
(1997-2000)

Howard Harding hails from Cheshire, England, where he was born in 1940. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture from the University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne and left England in 1963 to pursue graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin. After receiving his PhD in Plant Pathology, Harding moved to Saskatoon in 1967 and worked at the Agriculture Canada Research Centre, first as a research scientist and ultimately as Assistant Director, from 1987 to 1995. After retiring from the federal civil service, Harding worked as a management consultant and was closely involved with the large expansion project at the Ag Canada Research Centre in the late 1990s.

He was elected to City Council on his second attempt, in 1997, defeating the incumbent in Ward 8. He served one three-year term. Retired since leaving Council in 2000, he enjoys gardening and cooking. Harding has three children and five grandchildren.

Harrison, Frederick E. (1911-1915)

Frederick E. Harrison was born in Belleville, Ontario, in 1876. He came to Saskatoon in 1904 to manage the Union Bank. He opened a real estate and insurance business in 1907 and was for a time secretary and president of the Saskatoon Board of Trade. In 1909 he married Zeta Mabel Charlebois, of Edmonton.

Harrison served on City Council from 1911-1912 and was Mayor from 1913-1915, being acclaimed to the position in his first term. He did not seek re-election after his 1915 term. In 1916 he joined the federal Labour Department and moved to Calgary. In 1922, his wife was charged with attempted murder after shooting him twice in the chest. Her defense - that she had only meant to scare him - was proven by the fact that she had removed the lead bullets from the .45 calibre shells. With the bullets removed, Harrison was shot with nothing more than the paper or cotton wadding (although it was sufficient to tear his clothes and knock him down). He fully recovered and Mrs. Harrison was convicted on a reduced charge of pointing a firearm. The Harrisons were divorced sometime thereafter.

In 1943 he became a Member of the Order of the British Empire for his work as an industrial dispute commissioner. Harrison died in Vancouver in September 1962 at the age of 86. Harrison Crescent in Avalon is named in his honour.

Hawthorne, Marshall (1979-1994)

Marshall Hawthorne grew up in Saskatoon and attended King George School and Bedford Road Collegiate. He has a B.A. in mathematics and a B.Ed. from the University of Saskatchewan. He taught in several public schools in Saskatoon and was also a vice principal.

First elected in 1979, Hawthorne was a member of Saskatoon City Council for five terms, serving until 1994. Over his fifteen years at City Hall he was a part of most administrative committees and served as Council's representative on several boards (Mendel Art Gallery, Centennial Auditorium and the Riversdale Business Improvement District, to name a few) and the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association.

Hawthorne and his wife, Gail, have a son named Bob. After Hawthorne retired from municipal politics and teaching, they moved north to Smeaton, where he has a trap line.

Heggie, Robert Andrew (1954-1963)

Robert Andrew Heggie was born on May 15, 1915. The child of Scottish immigrants, he was raised on a farm in the Duval, Strasbourg and Kelliher areas. He was a teacher in Punnichy and Raymore and served during the Second World War as a radar technician with the RCAF (attached to the RAF), mostly in Africa. He attended the U of S after the war, graduating in 1949. He practiced law in Saskatoon and was a Judge of the Magistrates Court in the city.

He served on City Council from 1954-1963. He ran unsuccessfully for Mayor against Percy Klaehn in the 1963 election. He then turned to provincial politics and ran successfully for the Liberals in the constituency of Hanley in the 1968 provincial election. Heggie served as an MLA for one term and did not return to elected office after his defeat in the 1971 provincial election.

He married Evelyn Rutherford in 1938. They had three children: Patricia, Wade and Kathleen. Heggie enjoyed cars and airplanes, travelling and history. After he retired from the bench in 1979, he and Evelyn moved to the Fraser Valley. In retirement he worked as a Disciplinary Court Judge in the federal penitentiary system. In his last years he compiled a personal memoir, which he completed shortly before his death on July 23, 2000, in Abbotsford B.C.. He was survived by his wife, children, six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Heidt, Myles (1994-2012)

Myles Heidt was born and raised on a Kerrobert-area farm. He attended high school in Luseland. After graduation he moved to Humboldt, where he started work for SaskTel in 1966. There he met his wife, Jean. The couple moved to Saskatoon in 1971 and raised three sons. After a 31-year career with SaskTel, Heidt retired and now works as a telecommunications consultant.
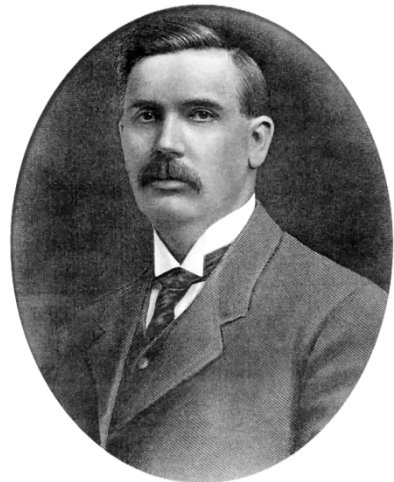
Prior to being elected to City Council, Heidt served as President of both the Bishop Klein Home and School Association and the Massey Place Community Association. In 1988 he chaired the board that oversaw the construction of Harold Latrace Arena. Active in his sons' sports activities as organizer and coach, Heidt was a member of both the Saskatoon Minor Baseball Association and the Saskatoon Minor Hockey Association, serving as Commissioner for the Zone A Hockey District.

Heidt was first elected to City Council in 1994. He was re-elected in 1997, 2000 and 2003. He has served on a wide variety of Council committees including Administration & Finance, Planning & Operations, Budget, Land Bank, and the General Superannuation Plan committee, as well as on the Advisory Committee on Animal Control and the boards of Tourism Saskatoon and Saskatchewan Place.

In his spare time he enjoys golf, working on an Eston-area farm with his sons, and community activities. In 2005, Myles Heidt received a Saskatchewan Centennial Medal for service to the community. He did not seek re-election in 2012.

Hettle, John Ogilvie (1915)

John Hettle was born in 1874 in Teeswater, Ontario. He moved to Manitoba with his family when he was a boy. He was a jockey in his younger years and while he eventually grew too large to ride racehorses, his love of them lasted his entire life. He moved to Saskatoon in 1907 to manage the Northern Crown Bank. He became a real estate broker in 1911 and established Hettle-Drennan Co. Ltd., Bankers, in 1912. He was elected to Council for 1915. He did not run in the regular election for 1916 but did enter a by-election held in July of that year occasioned by the resignation of T.W. Fawcett. Hettle pulled out of that race and the seat went to Alfred E. Bence.

Hettle served as a member of the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board, on the board of governors for Saskatoon City Hospital, and was an active member of the Board of Trade. During the First World War he was an ardent supporter of the war effort and was head of the district Victory Loan campaign. His younger brother, Bruce, was killed at Ypres in April 1916.

He was involved with the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, serving as president and as chair of the racing committee. He was also president of the Western Canada Fairs Association and northern Saskatchewan director of the Prairie Thoroughbred Horse Breeders Association. He was a Mason, a member of the I.O.O.F., the Kiwanis Club, the Saskatoon Club and the Riverside Golf and Country Club. He married Ethel Fraser in 1902 and they had three children: Fred, Bruce and Ellen.

Later in his career, Hettle was manager of the Saskatchewan motor license branch. He was in that post when he died of long-term heart problems in 1937. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

(Image PH 92-14-7 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library - Local History Room)

Hnatyshyn, Elaine (2003-2006)

Elaine Hnatyshyn (née Juba) was born and raised in Saskatchewan. She has resided in Saskatoon since 1967. She has worked in the legal field as an office manager for most of her working career. Her husband David practices law in a family law firm and they have two sons, Daniel and Adam.

Hnatyshyn served as a trustee on the Saskatoon Board of Education for 12 years and was the first female Chair of the Board. She resigned the chairmanship after being elected for a third term. She was elected to represent Ward 6 in 2003. She is a member of a variety of boards and committees, including the Meewasin Valley Authority, the Broadway Business Improvement District and The Partnership board of management, among others.
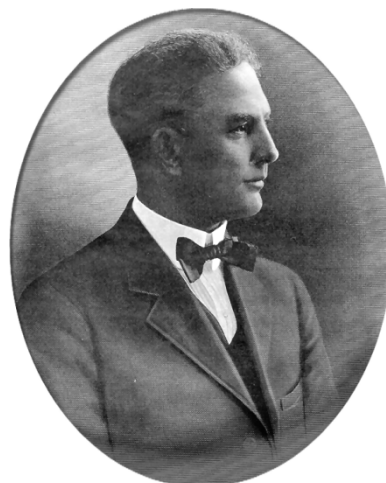
Elaine is a volunteer for a number of charities and has played a key role on many local boards, committees and special events, among them the YWCA Women's Resource Centre, the Canadian Red Cross, Civil Justice Committee, the Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan festival, Heart and Stroke Foundation, Canadian Cancer Society, the CNIB, and Special Olympics. She was defeated in the 2006 municipal elections by Charlie Clark, but continued to be involved with civic affairs, writing a popular blog and a political column in local print media.

Holmes, George Ernest (1909-1911)

Dr. G. Ernest Holmes was born in Exeter, Ontario, on February 25, 1877. He graduated as a dental surgeon from the University of Toronto in 1899. He came to Saskatoon in 1906 and steadily built up his dental practice, but turned it over to his brother in 1911 to devote more time to other business endeavours. First acclaimed to Ward 5 for 1909 and 1910, Holmes was re-elected for 1911. As an alderman he served on the railway, commerce and public utilities committees, and on the Board of Gover-nors of Saskatoon City Hospital.

An active member of the Board of Trade and the Industrial League, Holmes had several business interests, including involvement in the Saskatoon Realty Co. Ltd., Saskatoon Clinton Motor Car Company and the Saskatoon Oil & Gas Company.

He was a Mason, a member of the Saskatoon Club and president of the Saskatoon Gun Club. He served as Quartermaster of the 29th Light Infantry prior to the outbreak of the First World War, and in 1916 returned to dentistry when he enlisted with the Canadian Army Dental Corps. After the war he established a dentistry practice in Dodsland where he and his family lived until moving to Prince Albert in 1938. He retired in 1951, after receiving an honorary life membership in the Saskatchewan Dental Society in recognition of 50 years of service to the profession, in 1949.

Holmes married Lena Maud Doherty in 1901. The couple had two children, a son and daughter. Predeceased by his wife and his son, Burke (in childhood), Ernest Holmes died in Prince Albert in 1960. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

(Image PH 92-251-18 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library – Local History Room.)

Hopkins, William
(1906-1910)

William Hopkins was born in 1864 in Bentick Township, Ontario. He apprenticed with a woolen firm for three years before moving to Manitoba, where he worked for a variety of merchants before opening his own general store in Hartney, Manitoba. He came to Saskatoon in 1904 and had a hardware store in Riversdale. By 1908 he had a branch location in Tessier, west of Saskatoon.

Hopkins sat on City Council from 1906-1908 and became Mayor in 1909, just in time for the opening days of Saskatoon's pre-First World War real estate boom. By 1913 he was President of the W. Hopkins and Cameron Company, Ltd., which dealt in "Real Estate, Farm Lands, City Property, Loans and Insurance". Although he sold his hardware business he did not forget his west side roots, and was a tireless promoter of its interests. He was also at one time Grandmaster of the Masonic Lodge in Saskatoon.

During his time in office Saskatoon dealt with its first major labour dispute. In 1909 the Saskatoon Federal Labour Union - representing 150 men working on digging the city's new sewers - complained about wages and working conditions. A board of inquiry was set up under the federal Industrial Disputes Investigations Act, consisting of Mayor Hopkins, an unnamed labour representative and E.J. Meilicke (as chair). During the discussions Mayor Hopkins is reported to have said:

> "Mr. Chairman, we will not concede the recognition of the union shop. For us
> to do so would be against the laws of man and God."

Mayor Hopkins is also reported to have suggested in 1910 that "within a few years" the city would grow to 100,000 inhabitants and that all farmland within a 10 mile radius of the

city should be subdivided. He stepped down at the end of 1910 upon completion of his term.

He and his wife, Alice Jane (a founding member of the YWCA in Saskatoon), were married in 1895 and had a son and a daughter. Their son, Grenville Carson Hopkins, was killed in the First World War after spending just one night in the trenches.

William Hopkins died on January 11, 1935, at the age of 70. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his wife. The Hopkins House at 307 Saskatchewan Crescent West still stands and is considered one of the grandest of the older homes in Saskatoon. Hopkins Street in Avalon is named in his honour.

Hughes, Helen, C.M.
(1976-1980)

Helen Hughes (née Larmonth) was born in Vancouver and came to Saskatoon as a teenager in 1950 when her father was made Dean of St. John's Anglican Cathedral. Two weeks after arriving she met a young lawyer named Ted Hughes. She attended the U of S, graduating with a Bachelor of Science in Home Economics degree in 1954, after which she and Ted were married.

In addition to raising their four children, Helen Hughes was extremely active in the community, working for consumer rights, social welfare, the arts, and education as well as volunteering with her church. Her work with the Saskatoon Branch of the Consumer Association of Canada included lobbying for better labelling of food products to alert consumers to allergens. She joined the Board of Directors of the YWCA in the 1960s and served as President in 1975-1976. She was a founding member of Big Sisters of Saskatoon in 1974.

Concerned with the gap between police intervention and service agency help in family problems, Hughes was one of the founders of Crisis Intervention Services. She sat on the Technical Liaison Committee for Cosmo Civic Centre, the Coordinating Committee for the Regional Psychiatric Centre, and the Regional Advisory Board for the department of Social Services. She was a member of the Saskatoon Choral Society and was a member of the boards of directors of Gateway Players, Persephone Theatre and the 25th Street Theatre. Hughes was a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Public School Board, the Inner City Council of Churches and was on the Executive of the Saskatchewan Anglican Liaison Committee for Primate's World Relief and Development Fund, the official relief and development agency of the Anglican Church of Canada.

Elected to City Council in 1976, Hughes pioneered the creation of the Community Liaison Committee, one of the earliest attempts to deal with racial problems in Saskatoon

on an organized basis. She resigned from Council in 1980 and moved to Victoria, BC. She has been a member of Victoria City Council since 1990.

The recipient of many honours in recognition of her community development work, including the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal and an honorary degree from the University of Victoria, Helen Hughes was appointed a Member of the Order of Canada in 1982.

Hunt, George Leo
(1952-1954)

A native of Saskatoon, George Leo Hunt was born in 1922. He and John McAskill ran a men's wear store downtown for five years before he left that partnership and opened his own store. Hunt first ran for Council in the 1950 civic election. He was defeated that time, but was successful the following year and served for the 1952-1953 term. Re-elected for another two years in the 1953 election, he resigned in October of 1954 to take a job with the Simpson-Sears department store in Moose Jaw.

Hunt was a Kinsman and was president of the Saskatoon Kinsmen Club. He was also active with the Saskatchewan Musical Festival Association. Hunt Road in Dundonald is named in his honour. He and his wife Edna retired to Calgary, where he died in 1999.

Hunter, Robert Henry
(1934-1951)

Robert H. Hunter was born in Wigtown, Scotland, on June 14, 1893. His family came to Canada in 1909 and lived in Sutherland from 1911. He worked as a teamster before the First World War. In 1916 he enlisted in the army and served overseas.   After the war he worked for the Canadian National Railway. He was a car inspector for the CNR at the time of his death on May 20, 1951.

Hunter was first elected to Saskatoon City Council as a Trades and Labour candidate in December 1933. Just three months into his aldermanic term, he was unseated for having unsettled accounts with the City. He paid the outstanding bill and was re-elected in the by-election for

his seat. He remained on Council for nearly 18 years, topping the polls in every election. He served on numerous committees, notably the Parks Board.

Hunter was a member of the Royal Canadian Legion. He and his wife Emily had two children, Dorothy and Robert. While still in office, he died suddenly of a brain haemorrhage at the age of 57. Robert Hunter is buried in the Soldier's Field at Woodlawn Cemetery in Saskatoon.

Irvine, Robert Barker (1906; 1915-1918)

Born in 1870 in Victoria County, Ontario, Robert B. Irvine came to Saskatoon in 1899 to be the schoolteacher at the Little Stone School on Broadway Avenue. He was active in the Methodist Church and moved to Prince Albert where he served for two years as a probationer for the Methodist Ministry. He apparently developed eye trouble and returned to Ontario in 1903, at which time he married Ella McConnell. The couple later returned to Saskatoon, where Irvine opened a general store at Broadway Avenue and Main Street. In 1906, he sold the store and went into the lumber and fuel business. He was the first overseer of the village of Nutana and was a spokesman for that community in the negotiations that led to the incorporation of the City of Saskatoon. Later on he went into the insurance and real estate business, serving as a representative of the Confederation Life Assurance and also as manager of the Belmae Apartments (where he and Mrs. Irvine lived).

Irvine was a member of Saskatoon's first City Council in 1906. He returned to City Hall to represent Ward 1 in 1915 and served for two terms, until 1918. He did not seek a third term. Irvine continued to be very active in his church and was a member of the I.O.O.F. Mrs. Irvine was a founding member of the YWCA. The house they lived in at 416 11th Street East is still standing. On Hallowe'en night in 1949, he was struck by a car while crossing the street near 2nd Avenue and 26th Street, and died. Robert B. Irvine is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Irvine Avenue in Nutana Park is named in his honour.

Isbister, Malcolm Scarth Halsetter (1905)

Malcolm Isbister was born in the Orkney Islands in 1850 and came to Ontario as boy. He married Margaret Sharpe in 1874, and they had three sons and two daughters. Working with the CPR in 1884, Isbister brought his family west, going first to Port Arthur (now Thunder Bay). He was a merchant and hotelier in Ontario and in Manitoba before coming to Saskatoon in 1903. He opened a hardware store, Isbister & Son, with his eldest son and also served as Saskatoon's coroner and postmaster. He was Mayor of the Town of Saskatoon in 1905.

Although he was mayor for one term, his important contribution to the development of Saskatoon in the early years was as chairman of the Saskatoon Board of Trade from 1908-1914. The Board of Trade acted as a lobby group on behalf of Saskatoon and its business community, advertising the benefits of Saskatoon abroad, putting pressure on the railways to run lines through the city, helping job seekers find employment and various other activities.

Isbister was a member of the Board of Governors of Saskatoon City Hospital from 1906-1911, was president of the Saskatoon Curling Club and was a director of Canada National Fire Insurance Company. In later years the business became Isbister & Pretty, presumably a partnership with his son-in-law as his daughter was Mrs. J. Pretty. Isbister was a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He died of a kidney ailment in 1920 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Isbister Street in Grosvenor Park is named in his honour.

Jordan, Ed (1907)

Little is known about Ed Jordan, and his presence in the historical record is muddied by the fact that his name is sometimes spelled Jordan and sometimes Jordon. His signature on the Oath of Office he signed when he was elected alderman for 1907 is clearly Jordan.

He was a real estate man and a partner in Jordan Bros Real Estate with his brother , Matthew. He is not listed in the Saskatoon directories after 1907.

Junor, Donald (1968-1979)

Don Junor was born in Gainsborough, Saskatchewan, in 1915 and was raised in Manitoba. During the Second World War he enlisted in the RCAF and served as a mechanic in Calgary. After the war, he took a hotel administration course in Winnipeg and had his first hotel job at the Marlborough in Winnipeg. In 1948 he was transferred to Saskatoon to manage the Barry Hotel on 20th Street West, a job he held until the hotel was sold in 1979.

An ardent supporter of Riversdale, Junor was a founding member of the Riversdale Business Association and served as president of the Riversdale Business Improvement District (BID) for four years. He was a director of the Board of Trade and of the Downtown BID, (which later became the Partnership). He was an executive member of the Saskatoon Hotels Association and a director of the Hotels Association of Saskatchewan. Active in a wide variety of community endeavours, Junor was one of the original organizers of Pion-Era and chaired the event for five years. He was a Kinsman, coached pee-wee hockey, was a campaign worker for Community Chest and United Appeal for fifteen years and was business manager of the Nutana Legion for four years. He served on the Library Board for twelve years and was a member of the city Parks and Recreation Board's recreation committee.

Junor served on Council from 1968-1979. He died in 2005 at the age of 89. He was predeceased by his first wife, Jean and his second wife, Patricia. He is survived by his son, Don, and by his six step-children.

Kirkpatrick, Walter Percival (1923-1924)

Walter Percival Kirkpatrick had his own Insurance firm, W.P. Kirkpatrick Co. (Insurance), Ltd. with offices in the Drinkle Building at 133 21st Street East. He served two years on Council, from 1923-1924, and was a member of the Real Estate Committee. He and his wife, Anna L. Kirkpatrick, lived at 312 Saskatchewan Crescent. The Kirkpatricks appear to have left Saskatoon in 1925.

Kirkpatrick Court and Crescent in Dundonald are named in his honour.

Klaehn, Percy Carl
(1958-1964)

Percy Carl Klaehn was born in Valleyfield, Quebec, in 1896. He moved west with his family as a child. During the First World War he served with the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, was wounded at Vimy Ridge in 1917, and was eventually promoted to Lieutenant.

Between wars he taught at public and high schools in Saskatoon, North Battleford and Weyburn. When the Second World War broke out in 1939 he re-enlisted and went overseas as a Captain in the Saskatoon Light Infantry. He was appointed commander of the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa and was with the Canadian forces that landed on the beaches of Normandy on June 6, 1944. In the fall of 1944 he commanded the 8th Brigade along the Scheldt River in Belgium, when the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Infantry Divisions and the 4th Canadian Armoured Division attacked and defeated entrenched German forces holding the approaches to the port of Antwerp.

He was promoted to Colonel and sent to England to command the Canadian School of Infantry before returning to Saskatoon in the fall of 1945, where he was appointed regional administrator for the Veterans Department. In 1946 he was promoted to Brigadier and appointed to command of the 17th Infantry Brigade group and later the 21st Militia group out of Saskatoon. He retired in 1958 but was appointed Honourary Lieutenant Colonel of the North Saskatchewan Regiment in 1959. Klaehn was a long-time member of the Royal Canadian Legion.

He ran successfully in a by-election in April 1958, and served on City Council from 1958-1963. In November 1963, following the resignation of Mayor Buckwold, he was elected Mayor. As he had promised he would during the campaign, he resigned his post as Regional Administrator for the Department of Veterans Affairs before accepting the post. He was defeated by Ernie Cole in the mayoral election at the end of 1964.

After leaving municipal politics, Klaehn returned to full-time teaching. From 1965-1978 he was Principal at Biggar Composite School. He also taught in Rosetown and in Harris, Saskatchewan. He and his wife, Helen, returned to Saskatoon after his retirement.

Percy Klaehn died in Saskatoon on May 8, 1984, at the age of 88. Helen died in 1997. They are both buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. He was survived by a son, David, in Ontario, and daughters Carolyn, Laura and Valerie.

Koyl, Donald Herschel
(1962-64, 1967-1973)

Donald Herschel Koyl was born in Saskatoon in 1918. Raised in Nutana, he attended Victoria School and Nutana Collegiate. During the Second World War he served as a Squadron Leader with the RCAF. Returning to Saskatoon after the war, he joined the family business, Koyl Real Estate. Don Koyl served as President of the Saskatoon Real Estate Board and in 1958 was elected President of the Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards. Professionally he was an Accredited Appraiser (AACI) with the Appraisal Institute of Canada, a fellow of the Real Estate Institute of Canada and counselor of the American Society of Real Estate Counselors.

He served as an alderman from 1962-1964. He resigned his seat in the fall of 1964 to run for Mayor in the election that year, but was defeated by Ernie Cole. He was elected to Council again in the 1966 election, and served from 1967 - 1973, retiring from municipal politics thereafter. While at City Hall, Koyl chaired the committee that moved the CN station and yards out of downtown and was on the founding board of the Centennial Auditorium. He was also the founding chairman of the Mendel Art Gallery.

Koyl coached the Saskatoon Wesley's Jr. B hockey team in 1950-1951. He and his wife Doris were married for 58 years and raised two children. Don Koyl died on October 6, 1999 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Langford, Anita (1994-2000)

Anita Langford (née Sagal) was born and raised in Moose Jaw. She came to Saskatoon to attend the University of Saskatchewan, where she met her husband, Graham. After receiving a B.A. in History and Psychology, she moved with her husband to Edmonton for two years while he went to school. They returned to Saskatoon in 1973 and have lived in the Holiday Park neighbourhood since then. In addition to raising their four children, Langford worked in the family's steel fabricating business and as a library assistant at the U of S. She was very active in both her community and her children's activities. She was a founding member of the Holiday Park Community Association and has served for many years on its executive and on the executive of the St. John's Home and School Association.

Langford was elected to represent Ward 2 in 1994. She served two terms, stepping down from municipal politics in 2000. While on Council she served on the Police Commission, the Meewasin Valley Authority and the Race Relations Committee, and was Council's representative on the Child Hunger and Education Program board, among other committees. During her term she worked for the preservation of the Saskatoon Sanatorium site at the south end of Avenue K, for the development of Holiday Park and the development of seniors' housing on Avenue M.

In 2003, Langford was appointed as the City of Saskatoon's first Administrative Review Officer to serve as an ombudsman to review citizen complaints and certain city decisions. As of 2006 she continues to hold that post and to work at the family business.

Anita Langford was at one time choir director of both the children's and seniors' choirs at her church, St. John Bosco, and still leads the adult group. She enjoys music, cooking and sewing for her four grandchildren.

Langlois, Herve
(1994-1997)

Herve Langlois was born in Montmartre, Saskatchewan. He has a B.A., B.Ed. and M.Ed. from the University of Saskatchewan and a Ph.D. in Education from the University of Oregon. He and his wife, Ione, were married in 1964 and the couple lived in Regina, where Langlois was Assistant Executive Director of the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association. They have four children - Leslie, Laurier, Lynette and Liane - and four grandchildren. The family came to Saskatoon in 1976 when Langlois was hired as chief financial officer of the Saskatoon Public School Board, a post he held until he retired in 1993. He has also been a sessional lecturer and adjunct professor at the University of Saskatchewan and served on the Local Government Finance Commission, the School Finance and Governance Review and the Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency.

Langlois was elected to City Council in 1994 to represent Ward 1. He chaired the Budget and Policy Planning Committee, Personnel and Organization Committee, the board of trustees for the General Superannuation Plan and the Steering Committee on Reorganization. In 1997, he challenged incumbent Henry Dayday for the Mayor's chair but was defeated.

A management consultant in education, since leaving Council in 1997 Langlois has worked with ministries of education in the Caribbean in partnership with the International American Development Bank, specifically in the Bahamas, Jamaica and Guyana.

Langlois has been a member of U of S Senate, the Saskatoon Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, the Prairieland Exhibition Board and St. Anne's Parish Council. He and his wife enjoy a cabin at Waskesiu and he is very active in the Waskesiu Community Council, serving as vice chair and as coordinator of the "Save Our Spruce" campaign.

Latrace, Harold
(1964-1967)

Harold Latrace was born in the Tessier area, west of Saskatoon, in 1913. His entrepreneurial endeavours included a dairy farm north of Saskatoon, a gravel business, and real estate. Active as a 4H Leader in his early years, his dairy business led to his involvement with the Dairy Farmers of Canada. Latrace served as President of the Saskatoon Dairy Association and Vice President of the Dairy Pool.

He expanded into the gravel business in the 1930s. In 1942 he and two partners established Ready Mix Concrete Co. In 1944 Latrace's company had the first gravel crusher in Saskatoon, and in 1946 he made news by importing the first front-end loader west of Winnipeg. L & L Gravel & Ranching Company Ltd. made a name for itself building basements for the post-war housing boom. In 1956 he built the Deer Lodge Motel and Trailer Court on land in the north end of the city that was thought by many to be nothing more than a slough. It later became the Travelodge Hotel and in 1987 expanded to include the Travelodge in Regina. He was one of the founders of the North Saskatoon Business Association and in 1998 was inducted into the SABEX Hall of Fame.

In addition to serving as Alderman from 1964-1967, Harold Latrace was a member of numerous boards including the Saskatoon Co-operative Association, Oliver Lodge (which he chaired for 17 years), Salvation Army, Saskatoon Bible House, Pion-Era, the Western Development Museum and the Saskatoon Exhibition Board. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club for more than 40 years and was an honorary life member and Past-President of the Kiwanis for Western Canada.

A long-time member of the Parks & Recreation board, Latrace acted as guarantor for notes while money was being raised for a new arena on Fletcher Road. The fundraising campaign was successful and he never had to make good on the notes. In recognition of this support of the project, the rink was named Harold Latrace Arena. Latrace Road in Dundonald is also named in his honour.

Harold Latrace died in June 2000. He was survived by his wife Vilda and four daughters and was predeceased by an infant son.

Laycock, John (1916)

John Laycock served one year on Saskatoon City Council, in 1916. He was acclaimed to represent Ward 3 for one year and he did not seek re-election. He arrived in Saskatoon around 1912. He engaged in real estate with F.R. Bailey in the firm Laycock Bailey & Co., and later in resource speculation as John Laycock & Company, Mining Brokers & Financial Agents, with offices in the Canada Building.

He died on March 22, 1951. He and his wife had three daughters. He is buried in the family's plot at Woodlawn Cemetery with his wife, Lily, who died in 1972.

Le Valley, Loran Norris. (1911-1912)

Loran Le Valley (sometimes spelled "LeValley") was born in Iowa in 1872 and grew up in Nebraska, where he had a lumber business before immigrating to Canada in 1905. He married Edith McColm in Nebraska in 1893 and they had one daughter, Urdine. He was a real estate man in Saskatoon during the pre-First World War boom and was also listed as a Director of the Flax Fibre Company, Ltd.

Le Valley was dedicated to planning the future development of the city along lines that "combine efficiency with artistic symmetry". He was a member of the Parks Board, and Chairman of the Utilities Committee. He served on City Council in 1911 and 1912, but was not re-elected in the fall of 1912 and made no more attempts.

Le Valley enlisted in the CEF in October 1914 and served with the 28th Battalion. He was discharged in February 1918 due to sickness. After his discharge he returned to Saskatoon but went frequently to the Tisdale area where he farmed until his retirement in 1946. He was a member of the Canadian Legion and the Old Timers Association. Loran Le Valley died on January 10, 1952, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery beside his wife, who died in 1943.

Lennon, Thomas George
(1973-1976)

Tommy Lennon was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, in 1906. He came to Canada as a boy, eventually ending up in Winnipeg where he joined the Winnipeg Fire Department. He served with the RCAF during the Second World War. After being discharged in 1945, he returned to Winnipeg. In 1947 he accepted a position as Chief of the Saskatoon Fire Department, a post he held until his retirement in 1972. He served as First President of the Saskatchewan Fire Chiefs Association, President of the Canadian Fire Chiefs Association (1967) and was an honorary life member of the International Fire Chiefs Association.

One of very few civic staff to make the jump to Council, he defeated future Mayor Henry Dayday in 1973 to represent Ward 7. He served one term. He served on the Saskatoon Welfare Board, the board of directors of the Western Development Museum and the Prairieland Exhibition Board. He was a member of the Horse Racing Association, the Kiwanis and Cosmo Clubs and was awarded the Saskatoon Jaycees Civil Servant Award for dedicated community service.

Tommy and his wife, Myrtle, had three children, sons Gary and Brent and a daughter, Terry-Lyn. Known as the "Singing Fire Chief", Lennon was a founding member of the local chapter of SPEBSQSA, the "Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America". Lennon Crescent in Dundonald is named in his honour. Tommy Lennon died in 1986.

Lewin, Francis Gladstone
(1917-1920)

Frank Lewin was born in Newburgh, Ontario in 1860. He came west in 1881, first settling in West Lynn, Manitoba on the Red River, where he had a general store for two years. He then moved on to Moosomin, operating a general store until 1889 at which time he ventured into real estate. He was considered a leading resident of Moosomin for more than 20 years. He joined the General Trusts Corporation in 1905 and was appointed inspector for the Northwest Territories, headquartered in Moosomin. He served on the municipal council and was active in town affairs. In 1910 General Trusts promoted him to manager and transferred him to Saskatoon.

Lewin married Althea Adina Atkins in 1886. They had four children: Mollie, William (who was killed during the First World War), Harry and Margaret. Lewin was acclaimed to represent Ward 4 for 1917-1918 and again for 1919-1920. He was defeated in the 1920 election. While on Council he served for three years on the finance committee.

Lewin was a Mason and was active in the Saskatoon Club, the Canadian Club and the Kiwanis Club. He played golf at Riverside Golf and Country Club and Saskatoon Golf Club. The Lewins appear to have left Saskatoon around 1930.

Lorje, Pat
(1979-1991, 2006-present)

Pat Lorje was born in Eastend, Saskatchewan and went to school in Caron, west of Moose Jaw. She came to Saskatoon to attend the University of Saskatchewan where she was active on the student council. She received a B.A. in psychology and had begun graduate work but put school on hold when she and her first husband, Ted Lorje, went to live in his native Holland for three years. After they returned to Saskatoon in 1972,   Lorje earned her Masters degree and was hired as the first psychologist at the Saskatoon Mental Health Centre.

Lorje was active in politics for 24 years. First elected to represent Ward 2 in 1979, Lorje was a member of City Council for four terms, serving until 1991. She served on a broad range of committees and represented Council with many community organizations representing women, the elderly, health and social issues. She was the founding Chair of the Race Relations Committee and was a member of that committee until leaving City Council. It was during her time on Council that her husband died of cancer, in 1987. Lorje left municipal politics in 1991 to run provincially for the NDP. She was elected three times, served in Cabinet for several years, and was an MLA until retiring from provincial politics in 2003.

Beyond work at city hall and in the legislature, Lorje was a member of the Vesna Spring Festival board, the Saskatoon City Hospital board for ten years, spent ten years on the Saskatchewan Legal Aid Commission, and was a founding member of the 25th Street Theatre's Fringe Festival. An avid runner, she organized a fitness competition between Tartu, Estonia and Saskatoon.

In 2006, Lorje ran successfully in Ward 2, where she continues to serve.

Lynd, Thomas Andrew
(1917-1922)

Thomas Andrew Lynd was born in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on November 26, 1886. He studied at the University of Ireland at Galloway. He came to Saskatchewan with his parents in 1906, living for a time near Moosomin. He studied law with J.T. Brown (who later became a judge. He moved to Saskatoon in 1912, the year he was called to the bar, and went into partnership with Bence, Stevenson and Lynd. He changed partnerships several times in the late teens and early 1920s. He held offices in the prestigious Canada Building. Lynd was a member of the Canadian, Saskatchewan and Saskatoon Bar Associations.

Lynd married Jessie Agnes Merry in 1915 and they had a daughter, Lucille Esther Elizabeth. He served on Council from 1917-1922, and left municipal politics thereafter .

Lynd died on August 15, 1924, at just 37 years of age, reportedly of spinal meningitis and blood poisoning. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, near his wife who died in 1970.

MacDermid, John Edgar
(1935)

John Edgar "Jack" MacDermid, Q.C., was born in Mortintown, Ontario, in 1892.   He came to Saskatoon in 1910 to article at his brother's law firm. At the outbreak of the First World War, MacDermid, who was already serving in the militia, enlisted with the 11th Battalion in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as a Lieutenant and served in France. In recognition of having been wounded he is memorialized in the University's College Building (second floor, centre east) and must therefore have enrolled at the University of Saskatchewan prior to the war. He was admitted to the bar while overseas in 1916. He was discharged at the rank of Captain and returned to Saskatoon.

He worked for Toronto General Trust for two years and then in 1921 went into partnership with his brother and John Ferguson, forming Ferguson, MacDermid & MacDermid, a predecessor to the present-day firm of MacDermid Lamarsh LLP. During his career he was a member of Canadian and Saskatchewan Bar Associations. He retired from the firm in 1973.

He was a founder and director of the Saskatoon Mortgage & Loan Company Limited in 1929. He served one year on City Council, in 1935. He was defeated in the November, 1935, election and did not run again. He did, however, serve for many years on the Collegiate Board.

He was recalled to the Saskatoon Light Infantry in 1939. During the Second World War he served with the Judge Advocate Department as Deputy Assistant Provost Marshall until his discharge, as a Colonel, in 1945.

MacDermid married Marion Henn in 1916. He was secretary of the Canadian Club, a member of the Saskatoon Club and played golf at Riverside Golf & Country Club. He was active in his church, St. John's Anglican Cathedral. MacDermid Street in south Nutana is named for Jack and his brother Fred. Jack MacDermid died on November 17, 1975. He was predeceased by a son, Peter, in 1924. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery along with Marion, who died in 1983. He was survived by three other children, Edgar, Ruby and Jean.

MacDougall, Andrew
(1912-1914)

Andrew MacDougall was born in Glasgow, Scotland on March 14, 1882. He arrived in Saskatoon in 1902 and worked as a leather merchant. In partnership with Leonard M. Bidwell, he was President of MacDougall-Bidwell Co. Real Estate & Investments before the First World War. He was one of the developers of the western part of Buena Vista subdivision, along with F.E. Guppy and W.H. Coy. He was elected to City Council in Ward 5 for 1912 and 1913, and Ward 4 for 1914.

A member of the militia prior to the outbreak of the war, he enlisted with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in January 1915, with the rank of Lieutenant. His attestation papers give his occupation or calling as "Gentleman" and his next-of-kin as his wife, Francis MacDougall. MacDougall was killed at Sanctuary Wood in defense of the Ypres Salient on June 3, 1916. His body was never recovered. His name is listed on the Menin Gate (Ypres) in Belgium and there is a plaque in Woodlawn Cemetery's Memorial Boulevard dedicated to him by his children, Nellie and Jean. His name is listed on page 125 of the Book of Remembrance on Parliament Hill. MacDougall was 33 years old when he died. MacDougall Avenue in Buena Vista is named in his honour.

Maceachern, Stephen N. (1934-1943)

Steve MacEachern was born in Grand Mira, Nova Scotia, in 1894. He received his law degree from Dalhousie University before moving to Saskatoon in 1921 where he taught at Nutana Collegiate until 1940.

He served on City Council from 1934-1940 before being elected Mayor for three terms (1941-1943). In 1943 he resigned to become Commissioner of the Saskatoon Board of Trade. In 1946 he also became the manager of the Saskatoon Exhibition when those two positions merged (at the time both operated out of the same offices in the Bessborough Hotel). In 1959 the Exhibition offices moved to a new building at the Exhibition grounds. In February of that year MacEachern resigned his duties with the Board of Trade to work full time with the Saskatoon Exhibition.

MacEachern served on the University of Saskatchewan Board of Governors and the Saskatoon Separate School Board. He was also a member of the Kinsmen Club of Saskatoon.

Stephen N. MacEachern died on December 26, 1974, at the age of 80. He was survived by his wife, Ann, and their children: Sherry, Marcelin and Donald. In July 1975 the Saskachimo Exposition Administration Building was renamed the S.N. (Steve) MacEachern Building. MacEachern Avenue, not far from the Exhibition Grounds, is named in his honour.

Macinnes, Murdock Alexander (1912-1913)

Murdock Alexander MacInnes lived in Sutherland in 1909 and worked for R. B. Irvine & Co. He moved to Saskatoon and worked for the Saskatoon Foundry & Machine Co., and later the Dominion Land Office. He served on Council from 1912-1913, sitting on the Board of Works, the Railway, Commerce and Reception Committee, the Bylaws and Legislation Committee and the Protection of Life and Property Committee. He did not seek re-election after 1913.

MacInnes died on October 21, 1922, at the age of 50. He and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his wife, Jessie May, who was a teacher at Buena Vista School after her husband's death. She died in 1987, at the age of 98.

Mackenzie, Chalmers Jack, C.C.
(1929-1930)

Born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, on July 10, 1888, Jack MacKenzie studied civil engineering at Dalhousie University in Halifax and at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. He came to Saskatoon in 1910 and worked as a surveyor and building inspector before becoming a part-time professor at the University of Saskatchewan. He was wounded in France during the First World War and was awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service. In 1922 he was named the first Dean of the College of Engineering, a post he held until 1945.

MacKenzie was an Alderman in 1929 and 1930, and chaired the City Planning Commission and the City Hospital Board. He did not seek re-election. He is best remembered here for designing the Broadway Bridge, a federal government-sponsored Depression relief project. He also contributed to another make-work project, the CP bridge across the North Saskatchewan River at Borden.

In 1935 he was appointed to the National Research Council. He was made acting president in 1939. Under his direction, the NRC underwent huge expansions and was involved in top-secret weapons and defense research, including the study of atomic energy which contributed to the development of the atomic bomb. Mackenzie left Saskatoon after being appointed full president of the NRC. After the war, he worked closely with C.D. Howe on post-war science policy. He was President of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (1953-1954), President of the Atomic Energy Control Board (1948-1961) and helped develop federal responses to the Soviet weapons and space programs.

In the 1960s he was involved in the establishment of the Defense Research Board, the Medical Research Board and the expansion of the Canada Council grants system. He was Chancellor of Carleton University from 1954-1968.

Recipient of innumerable honours and honorary degrees, MacKenzie was one of the first to be made a Companion of the newly-established Order of Canada in 1967. He was a fellow of both the Royal Society of Canada and the Royal Society of London. The MacKenzie Engineering Building at Carleton University in Ottawa is named in his honour. Jack MacKenzie died in 1984 at the age of 90.

Macklem, John
(1925-1927; 1934)

John Macklem was born June 18, 1886, in Ringwood, Ontario. He came to Saskatchewan in 1906 and taught school for three years while also attending Normal School in Regina. He pursued a career in law and studied at Wetmore Hall in Regina. He served as a traveling magistrate for two years before settling in Saskatoon to establish his legal practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1914 but his legal career was put on hold with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. He enlisted with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1915 and served with that regiment overseas before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, serving in Egypt, Palestine and Afghanistan until the end of the war. He returned to Saskatoon and established his legal practice in the Metropolitan Building, partnering with Marcel Cuelenaere until his retirement in 1951. He married Margaret Snyder in 1921 and they had a son, Bob.

Macklem was Alderman for 1925-1927 but was defeated in his bid for re-election. He was later elected for a two-year term (1934-1935), but only served the first year, resigning at the end of 1934 to run unsuccessfully for Mayor. Macklem was also a trustee of the Collegiate Board and chairman of the Vocational Education Committee. He was a Mason and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan in the I.O.O.F. in 1946.

Macklem enjoyed the outdoors, especially gardening. He had a love of photography and a keen interest in the history of Saskatoon. In 1952 his extensive collection of photographs of Saskatoon's early days was put on display as part of the celebrations commemorating the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Saskatoon. Macklem had originally been a member of the planning committee for that event, but stepped down when he and his wife moved to Penticton in search of warmer winter weather. He donated his photograph collection to the Saskatchewan Archives. He died in Kelowna in 1964. Macklem Drive in Massey Place is named in his honour.

Maclean, Donald (1911-1913)

Judge, Chancellor, party leader, MLA and Alderman, Donald Maclean held many leadership roles in his lifetime. Born in 1877 in Forchu, Nova Scotia, Maclean studied law at Dalhousie University in Halifax. He came to Milestone, Saskatchewan in 1909 and practiced law there for a short time before moving on to Saskatoon.

In April of 1911 he was elected to City Council in a by-election held to replace resigning Ward 4 Alderman Eben M. Snell, who had been appointed City Commissioner. Maclean was re-elected for a two-year term at the end of 1911 and served until the end of 1913. He did not run municipally again, but turned his political energies to Regina. He was elected to represent Saskatoon in the provincial legislature in 1917 and served as leader of the Conservative Party until 1921.

He was appointed a judge of the Court of King's Bench in 1921. He served the University of Saskatchewan as solicitor and senator and member of the board of governors for many years, chairing the board from 1938 to 1945. In 1946 he was named Chancellor of university.

Maclean was a long-time ardent supporter of the Navy League and in February 1945 was given the Navy League Service Medal in recognition of his service as president of the northern Saskatchewan division. He was a member of the Saskatoon Club and was active in his church, St. Andrew's, and the YMCA directorate.

He was given an honorary doctor of laws from the University of Saskatchewan a month before his death. Maclean Crescent in Adelaide Park is named in his honour. Donald Maclean died in June 1947, survived by his widow, Ida, and stepson, Henry Rees. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

MacMillan, Frank Roland
(1914-1915; 1919)

Frank Roland MacMillan was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 15,1881 (or 1882 - accounts vary). He grew up in Toronto, Ontario, and married Clara McGrath of Toronto in 1905.

MacMillan worked for as a travelling salesman for John Macdonald & Co. in the Saskatoon area before starting a men's wear business in 1908. In 1911 he bought the business of Currie Bros., on 2nd Avenue. After the Drinkle #1 Building was destroyed by fire he bought the ruins and re-built it.

In 1927 he sold his department store business to Eaton's. At that time he had 106 employees working in his store. He then converted his building into offices and renamed it the Avenue Building.

MacMillan sat as an alderman on City Council from 1914-1915, and served one term as Mayor, in 1919. He ran unsuccessfully as a Conservative in the federal elections in 1925 and 1926 before being elected in 1930 as part of the government of R.B. Bennett. He is considered instrumental in getting funding from Ottawa for the 19th Street subway project and the Broadway Bridge construction, as well as for the C.P. Bridge at Borden.

F.R. MacMillan was active in many areas. He was President of the Saskatoon Club in 1944-1945, President of the Board of Trade, Kiwanis Club President, President of the Conservative Association of Saskatchewan, the Parks Association, the Boy Scouts Association, the Red Cross and the Navy League. He was an Honorary Life Member of the Saskatoon Golf and Country Club and Honorary Colonel of the Saskatoon Light Infantry.

> *"His opinions were always forcibly expressed, often to the dismay of those with whom he worked."* - (Star Phoenix, 8 April 1948)

Frank MacMillan died on April 7, 1948, during a trip to Vancouver. He is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

MacPherson, Angus Willsom
1944-1948

Angus MacPherson was born in Orangeville, Ontario, in 1888. He moved to Moose Jaw in 1912 to work as a bank clerk, and in 1931 moved to Saskatoon where he became manager of the Saskatoon Motor Club. He held that position until elected Mayor in November 1943.

MacPherson was only the second Mayor of Saskatoon Mayor since incorporation in 1906 to be elected without having served on City Council first (James Clinkskill was first. The only other one was Ernie Cole, in 1965-1966). He won his first election in a tough three-way fight against two previous Mayors, J.S. Mills and R.M. Pinder. His five consecutive terms as Mayor (1944 through 1948) were a record at that time. In the 1947 election he defeated Mills for the second time, this time campaigning in favour of Saskatoon's entry into the provincial government's proposed health regions scheme. (Interestingly, the voters supported MacPherson but voted down the health proposal).
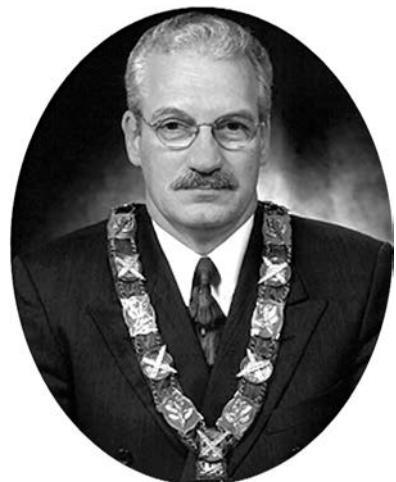
MacPherson lost the 1948 election. After working for various companies involved in Saskatchewan's oil industry, he accepted a position as chair of the provincial advisory board on the Securities Act, and moved to Regina. He was a member of the Rotary Club and Knox United Church, served on the executive of the Saskatchewan Musical Association and was first President of the Saskatchewan Medical Cooperative. He and his wife Charlotte had two children, Douglas and Catherine. Angus MacPherson died in Saskatoon on December 31, 1954, of a heart attack at the age of 66, while transacting business at the Royal Bank on 2nd Avenue. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, next to his wife who died in 1985.

Maddin, James A. (1997-2003)

Jim Maddin was born in Kerrobert, Saskatchewan. Growing up he lived in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. At the age of 16 he returned to Kerrobert from B.C. and graduated from high school there. He moved to Saskatoon in 1968 and worked for a lumber business.

Maddin first considered the police force when he was 14 years old, and still has the RCMP brochure given to him by an officer then. In 1972 he joined the Saskatoon Police Department. In addition to his job as a police officer, he received a Business Administration Certificate

from the University of Saskatchewan in 1988. He spent 25 years on the force, achieving the rank of superintendent as head of the human resources division, before retiring in 1997. That year he ran for City Council and was elected to represent Ward 1. As a Councillor, he served on the Board of Police Commissioners and advocated community policing.

In 2000, Maddin defeated incumbent Henry Dayday to become Mayor. He is only the second person to make the jump from city staff to Mayor (E.J. Cole was the first). He ran for re-election in 2003 but was defeated by Donald J. Atchison. After unsuccessfully seeking the NDP nomination in the riding of Saskatoon-Wanuskewin in 2004, he ran for that party in the 2006 federal election, and was defeated.

Maddin has two children, Melissa and Kelly. He plays the drums and during his time as Mayor made several special appearances backing up bands performing at elementary school functions. Jim Maddin lives in Saskatoon and works as a private investigator.

Mahoney, Denis
(1924-1925)

A descendent of Irish immigrants who fled the potato famine in the mid-19th century, Denis Mahoney was born in Rockland, Ontario in 1883 or 1884. He travelled extensively throughout the Canadian west, first arriving in Saskatoon in 1907 but not settling until 1916, when he brought his new wife, Anna, here on their honeymoon. Mahoney spent his professional life in the retail trade, first as a store manager until 1936 and then as manager of a bakery until retiring in 1952. He was treasurer of the Retail Merchants Association and president of United Commercial Travellers.

Mahoney served as Alderman in 1924 and 1925. He was also a member of the separate school board, a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and was decorated by Pope Pius XII for his work with his church. Mahoney died in 1967 shortly after his son, James Patrick, was named Bishop for the Archdiocese of Saskatoon. He was also survived by his daughters, Sister Margaret Ann and Margaret, and a son, John. Denis Mahoney is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

MAKAROFF, PETER GEORGE
(1939)

Born in Russia in 1895, Peter George Makaroff, Q.C., came to Canada as a child with the first wave of Doukhobor settlers in 1899. Finding the communal life oppressive, his father left the community to be an independent farmer near Prince Albert. Peter Makaroff was sent to school at Rosthern and was one of a group of Doukhobor children sent to school in Philadelphia. When he returned to Saskatchewan he studied at the University of Saskatchewan, graduating in law in 1918. He was the world's first Doukhobor lawyer. He married Helen Marshall in 1920 and they had a daughter, Barbara, and a son, Robert.

He was made a King's Counsel in 1932. His legal career included several high profile cases including his successful defense of Doukhobor leader Peter Verigin at his 1932 deportation hearings, as chief defence counsel at the Regina Riot trials in 1935 and in a $1 million suit against Doukhobors by US commission agents in 1937. He was also very interested in democracy and international law and later in his career chaired the local branch of the World Federalists, a peace organization. His estate left money to the university for an essay prize, called the World Federalist Prize, to be awarded to the best essay addressing the subject of achieving world peace through world law.

Provincially, he was a member of the Progressive Party in the 1920s and then the Farmer-Labour Party, running unsuccessfully as the candidate in the Shellbrook constituency in 1934. Her served on Saskatoon City Council in 1939. A founding member of the CCF, he ran unsuccessfully for that party in the 1940 and 1948 federal elections. Interested in social justice and peace issues, as a Doukhobor Makaroff was a pacifist and was for many years a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. His opposition to Canada's involvement in the Second World War caused the Royal Canadian Legion and the IODE to protest his appointment to the University of Saskatchewan Board of Governors in 1944. He served as chairman of the Saskatchewan Labour Relations Board from the early 1950s until the mid 1960s.

Makaroff appeared on CBC television's *Front Page Challenge,* stumping the panellists and using the public forum to make a clear distinction between the controversial Sons of Freedom and traditional Doukhobors. He died in 1970.

Mann, Owen Robert
(1969-1979; 1980-1994)

Owen Robert Mann was an engineer and professor at the University of Saskatchewan so not surprisingly took a particular interest in infrastructure in his time as Alderman. He helped to draw up plans for the sewage treatment plant while on Council. He served on Council from 1969 to 1979, when he was defeated. He returned in a by-election in 1980, and served until 1994. During this time he sat on innumerable civic committees and also spent several years as a Director with the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association.

Mann was born in Frances, Saskatchewan, in 1923. His family moved to Flin Flon, Manitoba, when he was a boy, and he worked for Hudson Bay Mining after completing high school. A manager at the mine saw promise in young Mann and put his name in for a scholarship offered by the company. Mann received the scholarship and came to Saskatoon to study mechanical engineering. He was the outstanding graduate in the class of 1945. He then went to the University of Iowa for his Master's Degree and returned to Saskatoon to begin a 42-year career as professor at the College of Engineering. He retired in 1994.

Mann and his wife, Colleen, were married in 1952. They raised three children: Jocelyn, Monte and Tracy. They have six grandchildren. Over the years Mann has enjoyed curling and playing hockey. A long time member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Mann was honoured with the Association's Gold Medal.

Manning, William George (1947-1951; 1954-57)

Bill Manning was born in Carnduff, Sask., on May 7, 1905. In 1909 his family moved to a homestead near Rosetown. His brother was Ernest Manning, one-time Premier of Alberta. In 1931 he received a B.Sc. (Honours) from Queen's University. He received a B.Ed. with Distinction from the University of Saskatchewan in 1939, and a Masters of Education in 1954. He and his wife Isabel were married in 1951.

Manning taught in various rural and town schools. From 1937-1958 he taught at Bedford Road Collegiate. He was the guidance counsellor at Aden Bowman Collegiate from 1958 until his retirement in 1967. He was an Alderman from 1947-1951. He ran for Mayor in the 1951

election but was defeated by J.S. Mills. He returned to City Hall when he won a by-election in June 1954, and remained on Council until stepping down in 1957. He was also a school board trustee, was on the executive of the urban section of the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association and was President of the Saskatchewan Comprehensive School Council. Manning was Director of the Saskatoon Collegiate Summer School and he lectured in guidance and psychology at the university.

Manning was on the boards of both Westminster and Grace-Westminster United Churches, the United Way and Special Needs Housing. In 1970-1971 he studied the longer term effects of typical academic high school programs versus vocational programs for the Trustees Association. He also worked to secure job placements for high school students with Canada Manpower.

Manning died in 1994. He was survived by his wife Isabel and his daughter Laura and was predeceased by two of his children, Donald and Joan. Manning Crescent and Lane in Dundonald are named in his honour. Bill Manning is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Martin, Herbert L.
(1917-1918)

Herbert L. was born in Stirling, Ontario, and came to Saskatoon in 1910, when he was about 23 years old. He originally worked for the Farmers' Lumber Co. before founding his own firm, H.L. Martin Lumber Company.

Martin served a year and a half on Council after running successfully in a by-election occasioned by the resignation of G.W.A. Potter in the summer of 1917. Martin represented Ward 5 for the remainder of 1917 and 1918, but did not seek re-election thereafter. At the time of his death he was a member of the Parks Board, was on the board of directors of the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, and was president of the Saskatoon Kennel Club. He was a past president of the Saskatoon Motor Club. Martin was a Mason and an active member of Christ Church, where he was people's warden.

In the spring of 1925, the *Saskatoon Daily Star* reported that Martin – who had seemed to be recovering well from an operation – had taken a dramatic and sudden turn for the worse and died. He left behind his wife, Katherine Louise Martin, and their two young sons, Allan and Ronald. Herbert L. Martin is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Massey, Henry Lorne
(1910-1911)

Lorne Massey was born near Warkworth, Ontario, around 1881. He married Bessie Elliott in 1902 in Ontario. The couple had three children: Elliott, Kenneth and Lorraine. He worked for a hardware firm and for the Canadian Pacific Railway before coming to Saskatoon around 1905. He first worked for Oliver and Kempthorne before opening his own hardware store near the corner of 20th Street and Avenue C.

Massey defeated incumbent A. H. Shannon to represent Ward 2 for 1910-1911. He did not seek re-election until 1912, when he was defeated by J. H. Anderson. While on Council, Massey was a member of the Public Utilities, Recreation, and Printing and Supplies committees, and took particular interest in the beautification of Saskatoon as a member of the Parks and Exhibition Grounds committee. As Chair of the Parks committee he worked to make Saskatoon one of the most beautiful cities in Canada. In honour of this work, Massey Park in Haultain was named after him.

Massey later left the hardware business and worked for the railway as a brakeman, a salesman and later a caretaker. He died in August 1952, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Matheson, Foster Martin
(1958-1960)

Foster Martin Matheson was born in 1904 in Prince Albert. His first job was as a ledger-keeper with the Union Bank of Canada in Prince Albert and Zealandia in the early 1920s. He was a clerk for the City of Prince Albert in the mid-1920s and was assistant manager of Prince Albert Creameries Ltd. from 1928 to 1940. He married Beatrice Sharpe in 1928 and they had three children: William, Donald and Joan.

Foster Matheson had a distinguished military career. He joined the reserve army in 1924 and when war broke out in September 1939, he recruited a company of the first battalion, Regina Rifle Regiment, in Prince Albert. A lieutenant-colonel, Matheson was the commander of the Regina Rifles and led the regiment on D-Day, June 6, 1944. He retired from the army in 1946 with the rank of full colonel. In recognition of his military service, Matheson was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, European Decoration and Coronation Decoration.

Matheson worked as assistant general manager of the Saskatoon Dairy and Poultry Pool from 1946 until 1954, when he became manager of Nesbitt, Thompson & Co. Ltd, an

investment firm. He established his own investment firm in 1958. Matheson was first elected to City Council in a by-election in April 1958, and served until 1960. He was appointed commissioner of the Board of Trade in 1960. His community service included leadership roles in a variety of organizations including Community Chest, the YMCA and the Kiwanis Club. He was vice president of Jubilee Residences for twelve years. He was active in the Chamber of Commerce locally, provincially and nationally, and was a director of both the Saskatoon Exhibition Board and the Canadian Automobile Association. Active in his church, he was on the board of stewards for Knox United.

He suffered a fatal heart attack while attending a Board of Trade conference in Regina in 1967. Matheson Drive and Place in the Massey Place neighbourhood of Saskatoon, and Matheson River, near Pelican Narrows, Saskatchewan, are named in his honour. There is a plaque dedicated to his memory on Memorial Boulevard in Woodlawn Cemetery, where he is buried.

McAskill, John
(1953-1958)

John D. McAskill was born in Marble Mountain on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, in 1908. He was the first Saskatoon mayor to be born in the 20th century. When he was 17, he came to Saskatchewan to work the harvest, and stayed. He attended the Saskatoon Normal School (teacher's college) and taught in Borden and Hanley before returning to Saskatoon in 1929 to accept a position as vice-principal at Princess Alexandra School.

While working as a teacher he also attended the U of S and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Economics. In the late 1940s, after a short stint as an insurance salesman, he opened McAskill's Men's Wear in the King George Hotel building (later moving to 110 2nd Avenue South).

McAskill's political career began in 1946 when he was elected to the Public School Board. He served as an alderman in 1953 and as Mayor from 1954-1958. He resigned as Mayor on March 4, 1958, to become City Commissioner, a post he filled until June 1966, when he resigned for health reasons. He later returned to teaching, serving as principal of Dundurn School from 1969 to 1973.

McAskill was a member of the Kinsmen Club and K-40, a Mason, member of the Wa Wa Shrine Temple, and a founding member of Jubilee Residences for senior citizens. He and his wife Lola had three children: Don, Sherrill and Elaine (also known as Lola). McAskill Crescent in Avalon is named in his honour. He died on July 25, 1994, at the age of 86, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

McBeth, William Henry (1905)

William Henry McBeth (also spelled "MacBeth") was a dry goods merchant who lived in Saskatoon during the early part of the 20th century. He was born in Staynor, Ontario, and died on August 11, 1951, at the age of 75.

He owned "McBeth's General Store" for a number of years and appears to have been partnered with a Mr. Lawson at one time. In 1906, he and Alexander E. Young built the Young and McBeth Block at 109 2nd Avenue South. He may have bought Mr. Young out at some point thereafter, as the building is referred to as the "McBeth Block" in later city directories. He sold "dry goods, clothing, furnishings, boots, shoes and groceries". Some time in 1911 it became the Helgerson Block, presumably because he sold it to Ole Helgerson, a real estate dealer in Saskatoon.

In the fall of 1911 the family moved from 504 Queen Street to a new house at 808 Broadway Avenue North (now University Drive). The city directory for that year shows him as managing "Robinson and Black" wholesale dry goods. Tragedy struck the family in December 1911 when his 7 year old daughter, Maxine Ethel, died. City directories for 1912 and 1913 give his occupation as "travelling salesman". After that he appears to have left Saskatoon.

At the time of his death he was living in West Vancouver. His wife, Jane Ethel, died the following spring. They are both buried next to their daughter in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

McCann, Peter (1982-1985; 1991-2003)

Peter McCann's studies in microbiology and biochemistry led him to the craft of beer making. Born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, McCann graduated with a bachelor of science in brewing from Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh. His work took him from the UK to Sweden and Malta before coming to Canada in 1972 to manage the Bennet Brewing Co. plant in St. John's, Newfoundland. Later he moved to Toronto to work for Carling O'Keefe, the company that sent him to Saskatchewan in 1979.

He spent three years in Calgary in the 1980s, followed by a brief stint with Prairie Malt Ltd. of Biggar, Sask. From there he became president of Great Western Brewing Co. in Saskatoon. In 1994 he moved from brewing to biotechnology, first as president of BioProducts Centre and later as president of Ag-West Biotech Inc.

McCann served one term at City Hall, from 1982 to 1985, before moving to Calgary. When he returned to Saskatoon he ran for Council again and served for four consecutive terms, from 1991 until 2003. During this time he served on a variety of civic boards and committees, including the board of Saskatchewan Place and the Mendel Art Gallery Board. In 1993 he ran unsuccessfully for the federal Progressive Conservatives.

Beyond career and civic commitments, over the years McCann has been active in his community association, the Chamber of Commerce, soccer and darts leagues and the Rotary Club. He was given the Rotary Golden Wheel Award for Commerce and Industry in 2001.

McCann retired from civic politics at the end of 2003. He and his wife, Faye, moved to southwestern Ontario to be closer to their children and grandchildren. Their original plan was to retire to their 12-acre fruit farm and tend their pear, apple and grape crops, but it wasn't long before McCann's assistance was sought by former colleagues in the biotechnology industry. McCann is president of Plant Inoculants Canada and is a consultant in the development of the bioeconomy, in particular the bioethanol and biodiesel industries. Though he lives in Ontario, thanks to satellite television Peter McCann still keeps close tabs on the happenings in Saskatoon.

McConnell, Howard
(1919-1923)

Howard McConnell, Q.C., was born in Springbrook, Ontario, on January 27, 1886. He taught school in Ontario before moving to Saskatoon in 1907 to join his parents, who had come west earlier. He graduated from the University of Saskatchewan (where he was the first student council president, 1911-1912) and went on to take his law degree at Osgoode Hall in Toronto. He was called to the Saskatchewan bar in 1916 and was made King's Counsel in 1929.

McConnell served on City Council from 1919-1921, and was elected as Mayor for two terms, in 1922 and 1923. In a by-election in 1927 he was elected to the provincial Legislature as a Conservative. He was re-elected in 1929 and served as Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Treasurer in the government of J.T.M. Anderson (1929-1934). McConnell was a University of Saskatchewan Senator from 1923 until 1946 and was made an honorary life member of the alumni association in 1956.

He died on February 9, 1957, survived by his wife Valerie (née Thornicroft) and his twin brother, Douglas. McConnell was a Mason. The Avalon neighbourhood, which includes many streets named in honour of past mayors, includes McConnell Avenue. Howard McConnell is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

McCool, Charles W.
(1947-1948)

Charlie McCool, Q.C., was born in 1891 in Ontario and moved to Saskatoon in 1914, where he worked as a reporter – and later as City Editor – for the Saskatoon *Phoenix* (predecessor of the present-day *Star Phoenix* newspaper). In 1915 he joined the army and was sent overseas. He received his commission after the Battle of Vimy Ridge and was on active duty until the fall of 1918, when he lost his right arm just six weeks before the armistice was signed. He was awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service.

McCool returned to Canada and went to school, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Manitoba and studying law at Osgoode Hall in Toronto and at the University of Saskatchewan. He devoted much of his legal career to supporting young offenders, often working to secure alternatives to jail sentences and guiding young men into sports teams. He also worked to provide legal representation for those who could not afford it.

McCool was an active member of his church, St. Thomas Wesley, where he served as Sunday School Superintendent for 22 years. A leader of the athletic programs for youth at the church, he founded the Wesley Hockey Club in 1924, personally financing it over many years. Various incarnations of the team won several championships. He was also a president of the Hilltop Rugby Club and served for many years on the executive of the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association. He was inducted into both the Saskatchewan and Saskatoon Sports Halls of Fame for his contributions to the development of sports in Saskatoon.

McCool spent two years at City Hall, in 1947-1948. He ran unsuccessfully as a Liberal in the federal elections of 1949 and 1953. He served on the high school board for sixteen years, was president of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association (1944-1945) and was a member of the University of Saskatchewan Senate. He was a founder of Oliver Lodge residence for senior citizens.

Charlie McCool died suddenly at the age of 68 in November 1959 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. McCool Avenue in Holliston is named in his honour.

McDougal, John
(1929-1933)

John McDougal was an insurance man. He was first listed in city directories as the President of Adanac Agencies in 1911. By 1924 he was working as Manager of the Holland Canada Mortgage Company. He was a member of the Board of Trade.

He served on Council from 1929 until 1933, sitting on the Assessment Board, Real Estate, Finance & General Committee, and the Public Works Committee. While on Council he lived at McDougal Apartments, at 844 Saskatchewan Crescent East.

John McDougal and his wife, Margaret, appear to have left Saskatoon around 1934.

McIntosh, Anna B.
(1956-1959)

Anna McIntosh (née Whelan) was born on April 18, 1891, in Avonhurst, Saskatchewan. She studied art and trained to be a teacher at St. Mary's Academy in Winnipeg. She married Angus McIntosh, a CPR brakeman, and they moved to the village of Sutherland in 1919.

In addition to raising her four children, McIntosh was very active in her community. She was involved in planning for a new Roman Catholic Church in Sutherland and organized the Women's Voluntary Services for the Red Cross during the Second World War. She was on the executive of the Cancer Society, President of St. Paul's Hospital Auxiliary, and active in the Catholic Women's League. She also was active on the Catholic Welfare Board, the St. Thomas More Guild and the Soroptomist Club.

It was her work lobbying for a community hall in Sutherland that prompted her to run for public office. She served on the Sutherland town council from 1948-1955 before amalgamation with Saskatoon on January 1, 1956, which she supported. She ran successfully in the November 1955 Saskatoon elections, becoming the fourth woman to sit on City Council. She served two terms, from 1956-1959. During her time on Council she was a member of the Transit Board, the YMCA, Red Cross and Playground Committees, and was Deputy Mayor twice.

A trained painter, McIntosh had at least one solo exhibition, at the St. Thomas More Gallery. She was honoured by both her church and her city. In 1967 she received a pontifical decoration from Pope Paul VI for her work with the Catholic Church, and in 1982 was one of 100 Saskatonians honoured at a Century Saskatoon Award Appreciation Banquet for her service to the community. Anna McIntosh Park in Sutherland is named after her.

Anna McIntosh died on August 19, 1986, at the age of 95. She is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to her husband, who died in 1958.

McIntosh, Robert (1903-1904; 1907; 1909-1910)

Robert McIntosh was a member of the first Saskatoon Town Council in 1903-1904. He ran successfully in the election at the end of 1906, but served for only four months before resigning. His seat on Council was taken by Leonard Calder in late April of 1907. McIntosh later returned to politics and again represented Ward 1 in 1909-1910, sitting on the Finance and Assessment, Board of Works, Market, and City Hall committees. He then set his sights on the Mayor's chair, running unsuccessfully against James Clinkskill in 1910 and against F. E. Harrison in 1912.

According to city directories he lived at 709 Melrose Avenue and operated the McIntosh & Vick Auto Co. His wife, Maud, was a well-known artist in her day. The McIntoshes are not listed in Saskatoon directories after 1913.

(Image LH 2948 courtesy of Saskatoon Public Library – Local History Room)

Mills, John Sproule (1925-1928; 1930-1931; 1933-1934; 1936-1938, 1946-1947; 1949-1953)

John Sproule Mills was born in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, in 1887. He received undergraduate degrees in economics and classics from the National University of Ireland and from the University of London, and a Master of Arts from Columbia University in New York. He also attended McMaster University. He taught in Montreal for four years before moving to Saskatoon, where he was Principal of King Edward School for 8 years and the Saskatoon Normal School (teacher's college) for 11 years. He was president of the Saskatoon Boys Band in the 1930s. In 1940 he moved to Moose Jaw to teach at the Moose Jaw Normal School but eventually returned to Saskatoon.

Mills served as an Alderman in 1925-1928, 1930-1931, 1936-1938 and finally in 1946-1947. He ran for Mayor several times and was elected to serve in 1933-1934 and again (after several unsuccessful attempts) from 1949-1953. His total of seven years in the Mayor's seat was at that time a record. He believed in a fiscally conservative spending regime and that the City should always operate on a "pay as you can" basis. Saskatoon's first traffic lights were introduced during his time in the Mayor's seat.

Mills and his wife, Ethel, raised five children: Denis, Brian, Jessie, Eithne and Deirdre. He enjoyed photography and produced both stills and films. He and his wife enjoyed travelling and were said to travel 10,000 miles annually in later years. He retired in 1953 after losing the mayoralty to J.D. McAskill. He died on October 28, 1972, at the age of 85. Mills Crescent in Avalon is named in his honour. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Milne, William Albert (1966-1969)

Bill Milne was born and raised in Saskatoon, attending Albert public school and City Park Collegiate. He received a bachelor's degree in pharmacy from the University of Saskatchewan in 1939 and worked as a manager for Pinder's Drugs. In 1946 he opened his own drug store, Milne's Drugs, which he operated until 1966. He served on Council from 1966-1969. He resigned from Council in 1969 to devote more time to other community work.

A leader in the development of community services in Saskatoon, Bill Milne was the executive director of United Appeal, the predecessor of United Way of Saskatoon. That organization's highest honour for volunteer service,

the W.A. Milne Award, is named after him. He was also the campaign chair of the YMCA building fund. Professionally, he was a director of National Drugs Ltd., president of the Pharmacy Association and a member of the Board of Trade. He was a mason, a president of the Saskatoon Club and served on the 1971 Canada Winter Games Committee.

Milne married Audrey Real in 1940. They had four children: Kirk, Rod, Dennis and Laura. Bill Milne died at the age of 58, in May 1973. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Moore, Robinson James
(1919-1928)

Newspaperman Robinson James Moore worked for the Star Phoenix (in all its various incarnations) from 1909 until his sudden death in 1933. Born in Kingston, Ontario, on March 1, 1876, Moore worked in printing from an early age. He published newspapers in Fenelon Falls and Lindsay , Ontario, before coming west to be a writer with the Saskatoon Phoenix.

He first joined City Council as a Trades and Labour candidate for Ward 5 in 1919, and served until resigning in January, 1928. During his time on Council he was also on the Board of Governors of City Hospital. He played a key role in the building of Saskatoon's first municipal swimming pool, the Avenue H (now Riversdale) pool.

Moore attended St. Thomas-Wesley United Church, was a member of the Loyal Orange Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was chaplain of the Saskatoon court of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

He suffered a heart attack while at work, and died on December 12, 1933. He was survived by his wife, Eliza, son R.J. Moore Jr., daughter Edith and three stepchildren. Moore lived at 111 Avenue I South for all of the 24 years he spent in Saskatoon. He is buried in the family's plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mostoway, Paul
(1988-1994)

Paul Mostoway was born in Mayfair, Sask., in 1929 and grew up in Guernsey and Saskatoon, where he attended St. Paul's School and City Park Collegiate. After high school he worked as a miner, a sailor and a construction worker. He attended the University of Saskatchewan in the early 1950s and received Bachelor's degrees in both Arts and Education. He was also a member of the Canadian Officer Training Corps (COTC) and was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps. He started work as a teacher in 1956 and taught in Allan and Clavet. He retired in 1988.

Mostoway was an NDP MLA from 1971 until 1982. He served as Legislative Whip and chaired a special government committee on welfare and social services. First elected to City Council in 1988, Mostoway served two terms, stepping down in 1994. He was also a trustee with the Catholic School Board for nine years, 1985-1994.

Mostoway has been involved in many organizations, including the Boy Scouts, the Association for the Mentally Retarded (now the Saskatchewan Association for Community Living), the Canadian Paraplegic Association, the Community Health Clinic, Royal University Hospital and the Knights of Columbus. He also served on the senate of the University of Saskatchewan.

A history buff, Mostoway enjoyed reading and collecting aboriginal artifacts and was a member of the Archaeological Society. He and his wife, Victoria, raised four children; their son Allen died in 1992.

Paul Mostoway died on March 19, 2012.

Munroe, George Albert (1909-1911)

Dr. George A. Munroe was one of two dental surgeons on Saskatoon City Council in 1909-1911 (the other was Dr. George Holmes). He was born in St. Elmo, Ontario, and graduated from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in 1903. In 1904 he married Catherine Aird. They had one daughter, Gladys.

In 1904 he moved to Saskatoon where his brother (who also served as an alderman) lived. Over the years he built an esteemed dentistry practice. He served on City Council from 1909 to 1911, during which time he sat on a number of committees including the Board of Works; Health and Relief; Protection of Life and Property; Trades, Industry and Printing; and Railway, Transportation and Publicity. In 1915 he enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and served overseas with the 10th Canadian Field Ambulance.

George Munroe died in March 1944 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Although there is a Munroe Avenue in Saskatoon, it is named for his brother, Edwin (see below).

Munroe, Hugh Edwin (1906-1908)

Dr. Hugh Edwin Munroe was born in 1878, in St. Elmo, Ontario. He studied at McGill University and in London and Edinburgh, graduating as a medical doctor in 1903. He came west in 1904 and married Myrtle Braun in 1905. He sat on Saskatoon's last Town Council and first City Council, in 1906. One of the organizers of Saskatoon's City Hospital, he stepped down from City Council in 1908 to be Chairman of the Hospital Board. He made two unsuccessful bids for provincial office: in 1905 as a Provincial Rights party candidate and in 1912 as a Conservative candidate.

When war broke out in 1914 he enlisted with the 105th Fusiliers. He served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in France and Greece, then was brought back to Saskatoon to head the Saskatchewan Hospital Unit. He commanded this unit in England and France and was awarded the Order of the British Empire for distinguished service. After the war he returned to Saskatoon and resumed his medical practice. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan in 1930 and held the post until 1936.

Later in their lives, Dr. and Mrs. Munroe spent many winters in California and Florida, where Dr. Munroe died, in March 1947. He was survived by his wife, a son and a daughter. Munroe Avenue in the university area is named in his honour. Dr. H. Edwin Munroe is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

(Image PH 92-251-19 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library - Local History Room.)

Murray, George (1928-1929)

George Murray, Q.C., had a legal career that spanned two continents and a remarkable sixty-five years. Born in Montrose, Scotland, in 1872, Murray was educated at Montrose Academy and Edinburgh University. He was admitted as a solicitor in Scotland in 1894 and practiced law for twelve years before coming to Canada. He first settled in Winnipeg. On May 1, 1911, he arrived in Saskatoon and established his legal practice in partnership with another Scot, John Munro. The two worked together until Munro enlisted in the army in 1914. Although Munro was killed at Vimy Ridge in 1917, Murray kept his name in the firm, which with the addition of J. H. Warren, Q.C., in the 1920s later became Murray, Munro and Warren.

Murray was an alderman from 1928-1929. He was also chairman of the Lieutenant-Governor's relief fund and a member of the Police Commission. An active member of Knox Presbyterian Church, he oversaw the legal details for the church when it became Knox United. Murray and his wife were married in 1909. They had three children: Isobel, Mary and Munro. Murray Crescent in Dundonald is named in his honour. George Murray died in November 1959, nine months after retiring from his legal practice.

Nash, Charles (1932-1934; 1936-1937)

Charles Nash was born in Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, England, on December 27, 1875. He learned the bakery business as a young man and immigrated to Saskatoon in 1912. He served with the Fourth Field Bakery unit during the First World War. After the war he had a bakery on Broadway Avenue called Nash & Ross. He sold this bakery to McGavin's around 1928.

Nash was concerned about both veterans and the unemployed. He was very active in the Legion, serving as president of the Saskatoon branch. He also served three years on the Clothing Relief Board during the Great Depression of the 1930s. He also chaired the Saskatoon City Hospital Board. He was an alderman from 1932-1934, ran unsuccessfully for Mayor in the 1934 election and returned as an alderman in 1936-1937. Nash died of pneumonia while in office in July, 1937. He was survived by his wife, Hannah, and their four children, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Nash Place, in Fairhaven, is named in his honour

Neault, Maurice
2003-2011

Maurice "Moe" Neault was born and raised in Saskatoon. His family lived downtown, close to where his father worked at the Bess-borough Hotel. He attended St. Paul's School at 22nd Street and 4th Avenue (site of the present-day Federated Co-operatives Ltd.) Later, the family moved to Caswell Hill and Neault graduated from E.D. Feehan High School.

From the time he was eight years old, Neault was active in the Navy League and Sea Cadets. This led him to join the Naval Reserve of the HMCS Unicorn which gave him the opportunity to travel while on training cruises. In 1972 he married his high school sweetheart, Sandra McDonald. They first lived in Caswell Hill before moving to the west end of the growing city in 1979. He and Sandra have two children, Nicole and Aaron, and four grandchildren.

Neault continued his involvement with the Navy League, serving as an officer for three years. He was later appointed Manager of the newly-built Harold Latrace Arena – a natural fit for the sports fan who had played baseball and later coached hockey, hardball and softball when his children were growing up. He was on the Board of Directors of the Saskatoon Minor Hockey Association in the 1980s and was also Commissioner for Junior and Senior Rec Leagues. He was a founding member of the Meadowgreen Community Association. He was the Special Events Division Chair for several United Way of Saskatoon campaigns and was a member of the Parkridge Centre Foundation Steering Committee. In 2011, he retired from Saskatoon's Praireland Park Exhibition, after having served for many years in a variety of capacities, including manager.

Moe Neault was elected to represent Ward 3 in 2003. He passed away suddenly in the early hours of July 13, 2011, at the age of 59; one of only a handful of Saskatoon's city councillors to die in office. Moe Neault is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

Needham, Charles Austin
(1928-1929)

Charles Austin Needham was born in London, Ontario, in 1886. He worked as a bookkeeper and stenographer for a real estate firm and with his father's business before coming west in 1906. Needham had a varied career, including involvement in a flour and feed business, partnership in the Saskatoon Bread Company (with John C. Thompson, an alderman from 1919-1921), real estate speculation in the pre-First World War land boom (he lost everything), oil and mineral speculation, buying and selling farm lands, and the civil service.

While a partner in the Saskatoon Bread Co., Needham was President of the Master Bakers Association. Business boomed during the war. The company doubled in capacity after being awarded a contract to provide bread for the troop trains and army camps. In 1918 they baked over 2.2 million loaves of bread. Saskatoon Bread Co. was sold in the mid 1920s.

Needham was President of the Board of Trade in 1926. He served on City Council from 1928-1929 but was defeated in his re-election attempt. He did not return to Council. In the 1930s he served on the Provincial Debt Adjustment Board and on the Federal Farm Debt Adjustment Board. He managed the Co-op Flour Mill in Outlook before being drafted in 1939 as Rentals Officer for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This job took Needham to Prince Albert, where he lived until 1947. From the late 1940s until the late 1950s he worked as Rentals Officer of Saskatchewan and as the official representative of the Provincial Mediation Board. He retired in 1957 and returned to real estate until 1964.

Needham was a Rotarian from 1917 to 1926, an active member of the Masonic Order and was a member of the Saskatoon Shrine Club, serving as Potentate of the Wa Wa Temple. He was also active on the Shrine Hospital Committee. He and his wife, Jennie May, were married in 1909 and had five children: Edith, Alice, Maxine, Shirley and Leonard. Jennie May died in 1963. Needham Crescent and Way in Parkridge are named in his honour. Charles Needham died in 1984, in his 98th year.

Nelson, G. Blair
(1958-1965)

Growing up in Sebeka, Minnesota, Blair Nelson probably never heard of Saskatoon, much less had any notion that he would become one of its most prominent citizens. As a college student at the University of Minnesota, Nelson met Mary Murphy, a Canadian girl from Saskatoon. They were married in 1941. After graduating with a Bachelor of Business Administration in 1940, Nelson spent the Second World War serving with the United States Marine Corps, including three years in the South Pacific. His wife's father was A.A. Murphy, owner of CFQC radio, and after the war his father-in-law offered him a job in commercial sales. When CFQC pioneered television in Saskatoon, in the 1950s, Nelson was the station's first general manager.

Nelson eventually became President of CFQC television and, later, of Russwood Broadcasting, which operated CTV affiliates in Saskatoon, Regina, Yorkton and Prince Albert. From 1958 to 1968 he served as President of the Western Association of Broadcasting and he was a Director of the Western and the Canadian Association of Broadcasters. In 1988 he was named Western Association Broadcaster of the Year and was inducted into the Canadian Association of Broadcasters Hall of Fame.

Nelson entered politics in 1958 and topped the polls in the aldermanic race that year. He was re-elected several times, stepping down from Council in 1965. He was the chairman of the Centennial Auditorium committee and was particularly proud of the development of the Holiday Park Golf Course during his time on Council.

Blair and Mary Nelson had six children. Mary Nelson was an accomplished painter and a patron of the arts. She died in 2003. Nelson has long been passionate about the game of golf and was a long time member of the Riverside Golf and Country Club. In the 1940s he sold $150 shares in the club. Nelson was involved in many organizations when he lived in Saskatoon, including the Saskatchewan Arts Board, St. John's Cathedral and the Y-Optimist swimming and diving clubs. There is a Nelson Road in Forest Grove which may be named for him (sources disagree). He now lives in Delta, BC, and spends his winters in Palm Springs, California.

Nesbitt, William George (1948-1957)

William George Nesbitt was born in Manitoba in 1896. He was a farmer near Oak River before enlisting with the army during the First World War. He came to Saskatoon in 1921. Over the years he worked for the Saskatoon Municipal Railway (forerunner of the transit system) as a trolley driver, worked in the oil industry and owned a service station. From 1935-1955 he and his brother owned and operated the Grey Cab Company.

He was very interested in sports and owned and managed the Grey Cab Ramblers girls' softball team from 1937 until the early 1950s. The Ramblers won many provincial championships and several national titles. He also coached hockey, basketball and curling. He curled at the Nutana and Granite Curling Clubs and was a founding member of the Hub City Curling Club. In fact, Nesbitt bought the property for the club, for $1,000. Hub City honoured him with a Lifetime Membership in 1966.

Nesbitt ran for Council five times before being elected for 1948. He served as and alderman until 1957. He was a member of the Exhibition Board for thirty years, often in charge of the food service business at the fair. He died in 1983 and was survived by his wife, Erna. William George Nesbitt is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Nesbitt Crescent, Lane and Way in Dundonald are named in his honour.

Niderost, Carl (1935-1940)

Carl Niderost, Q.C., was born in 1898 in Birmingham, England. He immigrated to Saskatoon with his family in 1910, attending King Edward School and the University of Saskatchewan, from which he graduated in 1918 with a degree in Law. He was called to the bar in Saskatchewan in 1921.

He served on City Council from 1935-1938 and was Mayor of Saskatoon in 1939-1940. One of the highlights of his time as mayor was the visit by King George VI and his wife, Queen Elizabeth, in 1939. 100,000 people descended on the city from across the province to see the royal couple; thousands of youngsters dressed in red, white and blue formed a giant Union Jack to serve as a background for the welcoming ceremonies.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, Niderost presided over a city increasingly affected by the bitter business of war, including the first troop mobilizations by the Saskatoon Light Infantry in September 1939. The weir across the river near 33rd Street was built during his term as mayor of Saskatoon. In 1943 he was appointed Director of Personnel and Public Relations for the Canadian Pacific Railway and moved to Montreal.

While in Saskatoon he was the organist and choirmaster with St. Paul's Cathedral. He was also a member of the Saskatoon Little Theatre and sat on the executive of the Saskatoon Music Festival Association. He was the business manager for the Dominion Drama Festival, which was held in Saskatoon in 1933. He was a member of the Saskatchewan Bar Association and the Saskatchewan Educational Council. Niderost was a Kiwanian for more than fifty years, serving as president of the Saskatoon club in 1926. One of his hobbies was painting and he was a long time member of the Pen & Pencil Club, an artists' group in Montreal. He died in 1973 and was survived by his widow, Lillian, and their son Adrian. Niderost Crescent in Avalon is named in his honour.

Nixon, Howard, O.C. (1982-1985)

Born and raised in Saskatoon, Howard Nixon has a long legacy of important community development projects. He has coached a variety of sports, at the community, high school and university levels, and has played an integral role in the development of a wide range of educational and fitness initiatives.

Nixon attended Bedford Road Collegiate, where he was a skilled football player and wrestler. He received a football scholarship to the University of British Columbia. While there he was also on the wrestling, swimming and gymnastics teams, and coached high school football.

After a stint in Wetaskiwin, Alberta, he received graduate degrees in physical education from the University of Indiana. He was hired as a physical education instructor at the U of S in 1952. In 1953, as head coach of the Huskies, he spear-headed the revival of the U of S football program. He was later appointed Director of the School of Physical Education and was its first Dean in 1973, when it became the College of Physical Education. He was later Head of the Student Affairs and Services Division before retiring in 1991.

Nixon was a Vice President of both the 1971 Canada Winter Games and of "ParticipAction", a nation-wide fitness program. He co-chaired the committee that established the Katimavik youth program and was Vice President of the 1979 Western Canada Summer Games.
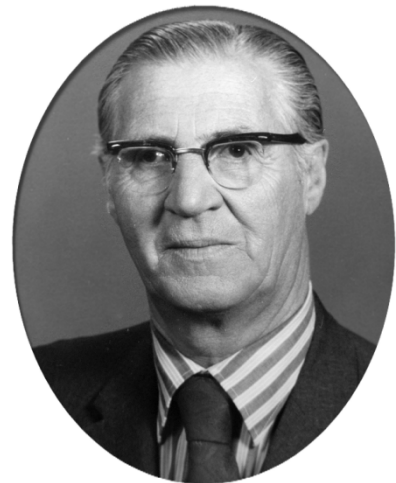
Nixon represented Ward 9 from 1982-1985. During this time the Lakeview and Lawson Civic Centres were constructed and the groundwork laid for the building of Sask Place Arena (now the Credit Union Centre).

Howard Nixon and his wife, Elva, raised five daughters: Nancy, Susan, Cathy, Patti and Rhonda. Nixon has received many honours and distinctions. He was given the B'Nai Brith "Proud of You" award in 1992, is an honorary member of Golden Key National Honour Society and was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in 2000. The "Triumph of Youth" sculpture in Place Riel by Bill Epp was erected in his honour, and he has been inducted into both the Saskatoon and Saskatchewan Sports Halls of Fame. Nixon Crescent in Dundonald is named for him.

Nordstrum, Hilmer (1972-1973)

Hilmer Nordstrum was born at Malmo, Sweden, in 1906 and came with his parents to the town of Bog End, Saskatchewan (in the LeRoy district) in 1912. He moved to Lanigan in 1922 and worked in a creamery, becoming a prize-winning butter maker. But the cold and damp conditions were affecting his health, so on the recommendation of his doctor he left the dairy business. He worked in lumber camps in British Columbia and Saskatchewan for a couple of years then came to Saskatoon in 1926 and joined the Saskatoon Police Department in 1928. A member of the force for more than 40 years, Nordstrum retired with the rank of Inspector.

Nordstrom was involved in many community organizations. He helped establish "Com-Homes", a self-help group for ex-convicts, was on the local and national boards of directors of the Canadian Paraplegic Association, worked with the Alcoholics Anonymous Referral Centre, and counselled on alcoholism and juvenile delinquency. He was an Elk, a Mason and a member of the Saskatoon Shrine Club. In 1947 he founded the Boy's Rifle Club, a group for boys to learn safe gun handling practices. In 1953 he was the main character in a movie made about the club, "The Sergeant Sees It Through", which premiered at the Bessborough in September 1953. He was involved with the Police Pipe Band and was on the Senior Citizen's Committee of the Cosmopolitan Club. He was an honourary member of the Cosmopolitan and Optimist Clubs and the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation. He served on the Social Services Appeal Board and in 1971 was appointed as a part-time interviewer for the legal aid department. He was the CFQC Citizen of the Year in 1971.

After retiring from the Police Department, Nordstrum ran for City Council. He served as an Alderman in 1972 and 1973. Nordstrum Road and Court in Silverwood are named in his honour. Hilmer Nordstrum died in 1985, survived by his wife Freda and son Aileigh. He is buried in Hillcrest Memorial Gardens.

Norman, George Wesley (1917-1929)

George Wesley "Wes" Norman was born in Alliston, Ontario, in 1883 (where he knew Frederick Banting, the man who discovered insulin). In 1902 he moved to Saskatoon where he and his brother, Leonard, founded the "Phenix", predecessor to the present-day *Star Phoenix* newspaper. He married a local girl, Lottie Wells, in 1907 and continued to run a commercial printing establishment until 1938. George and Lottie had two daughters.

He sat on City Council from 1917-1926 and served as Mayor from 1927-1929. During this period the City sold its power station to the provincial power company (now SaskPower) and negotiated the power distribution agreement with the province that forms the basis of the system we use today.

In 1934 Norman was elected to the provincial legislature, sitting as the Liberal MLA for one term. Beginning in 1938, he worked in old age pensions and child welfare with the provincial government. He was appointed Child Welfare Officer in 1942. He retired in 1947 and moved to Vancouver, BC, where he died on November 12, 1970, at the age of 87. He is buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery in Burnaby, BC. Norman Crescent, in Saskatoon's Avalon neighbourhood, is named in his honour.

Olmstead, Joseph Jeffrey (1930-1931; 1943-1944)

Joe Olmstead was a pioneer in the car business in Saskatoon. Born in Bondfield, Ontario, in the early 1880s, Olmstead lived with his family on a farm in Manitoba. He worked as a farm labourer in North Dakota and in 1905 started shipping horses to western Canada. He came to Saskatoon in 1906 and learned to drive his employer's car, which led to a life-long interest in automobiles. He won one of the first car races ever held in the area when he accepted a challenge from another driver at the Dominion Day celebrations in Outlook in 1910. He got his car up to 35 miles per hour and won a suit of clothes for his victory.

He worked for the Wilson brothers in the McLaughlin Carriage agency and helped to unload the first cars to arrive in Saskatoon, two-cylinder Buicks. Olmstead rented a garage in 1914 and installed the first outdoor gasoline pump in Saskatoon. In 1922 Olmstead and John

Morrison established the Automobile Clearing House at 19th Street and Second Avenue. Now known as Auto Clearing and located on Circle Drive, the dealership is still in business today.

Olmstead was elected to Council in November, 1930, serving for "the balance of 1930 and for the year 1931". He ran again in 1932 and was defeated. He ran one more time, in the 1942 elections, and was successful, serving for 1943 and 1944.

Olmstead was president of the Saskatchewan Auto Dealers' Association and a director of the Saskatoon Motor Club. He was a Kiwanian and a supporter of the Boy Scouts and of Community Chest. He served as president of the Riverside Country Club, chaired the board of management of Knox United Church and was a director of the Saskatoon Exhibition Board. He enjoyed golf and gardening. Olmstead Road in Fairhaven is named in his honour. He died in 1952 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his wife, Minnie, who died in 1984.

O'Regan, Walter Bennett (1931-1934)

Walter Bennett O'Regan came west from New Brunswick, where he had received a Bachelor's degree from the Collège Saint-Joseph, (predecessor of the University of Moncton) in 1908. According to their records he appears to have also received a Master's Degree in 1932.

While it is not known where he received his law degree, O'Regan first practiced law in Saskatoon in 1928 in the firm of O'Regan and Rees. The following year the firm expanded to become O'Regan, Rees and Mugleston, with offices in the Grain Building. O'Regan served on City Council from 1931-1934 and was a member of Real Estate and Finance Committees and the Parks Board.

He and his wife, Martha, lived at 1308 Melrose Avenue. They appear to have left Saskatoon after 1934. O'Regan Court and Crescent in Dundonald are named for him.

Paul, John Edwin (1913-1915)

John Edwin Paul was born in Listowel, Ontario on December 7, 1874. His family moved to Virden, then to Griswold, Manitoba. Paul married Ann Jane Speers of Griswold in 1899. After reading about the Barr Colonists, the couple came to Saskatoon in 1903 where he established Speers & Paul, General Merchants. In 1908 he was a partner in the Saskatoon Trading Company and later was a manager with F.R. MacMillan's store. He was on the public school board for several years before he ran for Council and was chair of the board when the city was in need of a new City Hall in 1912.

The public school board deeded King Edward School to the City for this purpose. In 1953, when the city was ready to build a new City Hall, Paul was on hand to turn the first sod.

Paul was an alderman for the years 1913-1915. He was active in his church and was Sunday School superintendent at Wesley Methodist and later was financial secretary of Grace Church. An enthusiastic sportsman, Paul enjoyed curling and baseball. John Paul had the distinction of being a passenger on the first and last runs of the Saskatoon Municipal Railway streetcars in 1913 and 1951, respectively. Paul Crescent in Avalon is named in his honour.

Paul died at the age of 83, in 1960. He was predeceased by wife and their son, Alexander, and was survived by three children: Lois, Clara and J. Edwin. John Paul is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Paulsen, Tiffany
(2000-Present)

At the age of 27, Tiffany Paulsen made history as the youngest person ever elected to Saskatoon City Council. Paulsen spent most of her childhood in Edmonton before moving to Saskatoon as a teenager. She graduated from Aden Bowman Collegiate and attended the University of Saskatchewan. She holds three degrees from the U of S: Bachelor's degrees in French and Psychology, and a law degree. Active in student politics, Paulsen was Internal Vice President of the University of Saskatchewan Students' Union and was President of the Law Students' Association. She was called to the bar in 1999.

First elected to represent Ward 9 in a 15-way race in 2000, Paulsen was re-elected by acclamation in 2003. She has served on the Planning and Operations Committee, Administration and Finance Committee, the Board of Police Commissioners, the Saskatchewan Place Board of Directors, the Broadway Business Improvement District, Saskatoon Women's Advisory Committee, the Saskatoon Environmental Advisory Committee, the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA) and the Saskatoon Regional Economic Development Authority (SREDA).

A member of Robertson Stromberg Pedersen LLP, specializing in family law, civil litigation, and immigration and refugee law, Paulsen is a certified collaborative lawyer. She is an active member of the local, provincial and national Bar Associations and has held a number of positions with all three levels of her professional association, including a term as provincial president and serving as Vice President of the Saskatoon Bar Association.

Before being elected, Paulsen served on the City of Saskatoon Board of Revision. She ran unsuccessfully as the Liberal candidate in the Blackstrap riding in the 2004 federal election. She is a director of the University of Saskatchewan Alumni Association and with the Lakeshore Condominium Association. Paulsen volunteers with the Public Legal Education Association and donates time providing legal expertise to community and charitable organizations.

Penner, Glen
(1972-1976; 1979-1982; 1988-1994; 2000-2012)

Glen Penner was born in Dodsland, Sask., in 1940. He moved to Saskatoon with his family in 1948, where he attended Wilson Elementary School and City Park Collegiate. He holds two degrees from the University of Saskatchewan, a B.Ed. (1960) and a M.Ed. (1972).

Penner's career spanned 38 years and many levels of education; classroom teacher, principal, Director of Education, Regional Director, and Associate Deputy minister. He retired from education in the mid 1990s.

Penner was first elected to Council in January 1972 and served until 1976. He stepped into provincial politics and served as MLA for Saskatoon Eastview from 1976 until 1979. He returned to Council from 1979 to 1982. His position as Associate Deputy Minister of education took him to Regina for two years, but the Penners returned to Saskatoon and he served on Council again from 1988-1994. Penner was re-elected in 2000 and again in 2003. In his years on Council he has served on the Administration and Finance Committee, the District Planning Commission, Land Bank Committee, Albert Community Centre Advisory Board, and the Traffic Safety Committee, the City Hospital Board of Governors and the Meewasin Valley Authority, to name a few.

Penner married Wilma in 1962. They raised two children and have four grandchildren. He has been involved in many community organizations over the years, including United Way of Saskatoon, the Salvation Army Red Shield Appeal and ParticipAction, as well as involvement as supporter and coach with his children's minor sports activities. He cheers passionately for the Maple Leafs and Blue Jays and is an avid golfer.

In the spring of 2012 he announced that he would not seek re-election in the fall. He will be just 6 weeks shy of John Cairns' record of 9,474 days on Council.

Pinder, Robert Mitford
(1928-1933; 1935-1938)

Robert Mitford Pinder, founder of the Pinder's Drugs chain, was born in 1891 and attended both the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Manitoba. He worked in a drugstore in Elgin, Manitoba, in 1909, before coming to Saskatoon in 1912 and taking a job at the Saskatoon Drug and Stationery Company Ltd. In 1914 he purchased one of the stores in that chain and by 1920 had taken over completely. By the time of his death in 1946, there were three stores in the Pinder's chain. (His sons later expanded the chain before selling it to Shoppers Drug Mart in the 1990s.)

Pinder served as an alderman in Saskatoon from 1928-1933. He served as Mayor from 1935 until 1938, when he was elected as a Liberal to the provincial legislature.

He was an ardent sportsman and had been president of the Saskatoon Quaker's hockey team in 1938. A member of both Riverside and Saskatoon golf clubs, he had played a round of golf the day before his death and had arranged to go out again the day he died. He and his wife, Helen, had four children: Ross, Herb, Phyllis and Muriel. Pinder Crescent in Avalon is named in his honour. Robert Pinder died on August 1, 1946, at the age of 55. He is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

Postlethwaite, Jill
(1994 – 1997)

Jill Postlethwaite (née Davis) is from northern England. Interested in science and art, she studied biochemistry with an eye to working in textiles. She met her husband, John Postlethwaite, while at university. She worked as a technical assistant in the textile industry, for a government chemist in London, and for the Royal Textile Institute (the governing body for the textile industry in Britain) based in Lancashire. In 1970 her husband, an engineering professor, got a job at the University of Regina and the couple came to Saskatchewan.

By the early 1970s Postlethwaite was busy at home with three young children. In 1973 her husband joined the faculty at the College of Engineering at the University of Saskatchewan so the family moved to Saskatoon. While their children were growing up

Postlethwaite was a pioneer of organized soccer in Saskatoon. There was a paucity of facilities for soccer at the time. Headquartered in the Postlethwaite basement, she worked to establish girl's soccer leagues, organized annual tournaments and helped bring indoor soccer to Saskatoon. She wrote a weekly soccer column for "The Mirror" newspaper in the early 1990s, and co-wrote a history of soccer in Saskatoon.

Postlethwaite made two bids for City Council before being elected to represent Ward 8 in 1994. She was a member of several committees, notably the Environmental Advisory and Special Needs Transportation committee. It was as Council's representative that she first became involved with the North Saskatchewan Independent Living Centre. Over the years she has served on its executive and helps to organize Saskatoon Access Awareness Week Fun Day in the Park.

Postlethwaite ran unsuccessfully for re-election in 1997. After the election, the Postlethwaites spent two years in Australia while John was on sabbatical. Since leaving Council she has remained very interested in politics and has worked as a constituency assistant. At one time a competitive swimmer, she enjoys swimming, traveling and spending time with her two grandchildren.

Potter, George William Ambrose
(1914-1917; 1925-1926)

Originally from Wellington County, Ontario, George William Ambrose Potter, age nine, made a perilous journey through an early spring snowstorm from Moose Jaw to Saskatoon with his grandparents, an uncle and an aunt in 1889. He attended Saskatoon's first school, the Little Stone School, then on Broadway Avenue. The young Potter lived with his family in the little settlement until he was 15, when he left to be a range cowboy for the Wilsons in the Hanley-Dundurn area. He returned to Saskatoon about 1899 and worked for his uncle's livery and stage business, driving the stage back and forth on the Battleford Trail. He met Sarah Jane MacDougall while she was working in the dining room at the Windsor Hotel. The couple were married on December 26, 1903. They had eleven children.

He operated the Saskatoon Cartage and Warehouse Company and was the first Saskatoon agent for Imperial Oil before selling his business in 1907 and going to farm in the Hoey district, north of Saskatoon. He later returned to Saskatoon and established another carting firm, General Cartage Company. This business was destroyed by fire in 1926, after which Potter turned to real estate. He also worked for a time for the street railway.

A true pioneer, G.W.A. Potter was involved in the development of Saskatoon's earliest business institutions. He was an original member of the Board of Trade in 1903 and sat on both the Exhibition Board and the Hospital Board.   He was a member of City Council for Ward 5 from 1914 until resigning in 1917, and then again in 1925 and 1926. He served as President of the Old Timers Association and spearheaded the building of a cairn near the site of John Lake's first camp, to commemorate the earliest pioneers. The cairn is located on the downstream side at the top of the Broadway Bridge but was not completed before he died. Potter Crescent in Brevoort Park is named in his honour. Mrs. Potter was also quite renowned as a pioneer and her history is well recorded. G.W.A. Potter died in 1951 at the age of 71. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Preston, Richard Freeman (1909)

Richard Freeman Preston came to Saskatoon from Manitoba around 1906. A butcher by trade, he opened a small meat store on 20th Street that year. In 1907 he moved his business to 261 2nd Avenue and by 1911 he had branches on Broadway Avenue and on 20th Street West, and a slaughterhouse in the south end of the city.

Preston's shops offered a full range of meats and even brought in fish and shellfish from the coast. He was known as a supporter of local industry and stocked locally produced eggs, butter and produce.

Preston served one of the shortest terms of any alderman on Saskatoon City Council, from July to December, 1909. He ran for re-election at the end of 1909 but was defeated by newcomer Alex Smith.

Richard F. Preston died in 1915 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. His widow, Emma Jane, died in 1948 and is buried next to him, along with Myrtle Margaret and Nina Beatrice Preston, who may have been their daughters.

Priel, James (1922-1928)

James Priel was in Saskatoon as early as 1908 and worked as a bricklayer. He moved up in his trade to be a general contractor and built the Priel Block at 214 - 21st Street East in the late 1920s. He was an alderman from 1922-1928. He ran for Mayor in 1929 but was defeated by J. W. Hair.

His wife's name was Sarah and they may have had a daughter named Myrtle. The family was Roman Catholic. They appear to have left Saskatoon around 1938.

Priel Crescent, Court, Place and Way in Fairhaven may be named for James Priel. However, some sources give Pat Priel, who farmed west of the city near present-day Fairhaven, as the source of the name.

Quigley, Thomas John (1957-1976)

Born around 1912, Thomas John Quigley lived his entire life in Sutherland. Like many Sutherlanders, he worked for the CPR (as a yard master). He served in the army during the Second World War. He was first elected to the Sutherland Town Council in 1951, and was Mayor in 1952 and 1953. He was defeated in his re-election bid in 1954 but returned in 1955 and was Mayor of Sutherland at the time of amalgamation with the City of Saskatoon, on January 1, 1956. He ran for Saskatoon City Council and served twenty years, from 1957-1976, before stepping down.

Quigley spent many years on the Parks and Recreation committee, twelve years as Chair, and was most proud of the development of recreational facilities in the city. He was given a life membership by the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association in recognition of his contribution to his community. In 1977 Thomas J. Quigley Park in Sutherland was named in his honour.

Quigley was a founding and life member of the Saskatoon and District Safety Council. He was also a member of the College of Medicine's advisory committee and admissions committee. He was the recipient of the Queen's Jubilee Medal and the Queen's Coronation Medal. He and his wife Elsie raised a son, name Garnet. Quigley died on June 27, 1978, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Robertson, Patrick Alan (1985-1991)

Pat Robertson was born in Vancouver in 1953. His family was originally from Saskatchewan and returned to the Denzil area when he was a child. After graduating from high school in Denzil, Robertson joined the RCMP. He was on the force for 12 years, stationed in many towns throughout Saskatchewan and in Edmonton with the security service division. He left the RCMP to return to school and was working part-time for Corman Park Police while attending the University of Saskatchewan. He was offered the job of Chief, so left his studies and headed up the Corman Park police for five years. In 1988 he was named Director of Investigations for the Saskatchewan Faming Commission.

First elected to Council in 1985, Robertson was an alderman until 1991. He was particularly interested in planning and was a member of the building committee for Saskatchewan Place and Wanuskewin Heritage Park. Robertson and his wife, Della, have three children: Heather, Robin and Holly. The family moved to Cochrane, Alberta, in 1992 when Robertson took a job as Director of Loss Prevention for Westfair Foods. He remains interested in municipal planning and is involved with the development of the Spray Lake Family Recreation Centre.

Robinson, Gladys (1965)

Gladys Robinson (née Mahood) was born in Toronto in 1900 and came to Saskatoon in 1913. As a girl she attended Princess Alexandra School. Her first husband, Dr. Herd (Curly) Herrington, died suddenly in 1938, leaving her with four children (Robert, Melvin, Clyde and Betty) and the family business, Herrington Business Services, which she took over and ran. She later married Allen Robinson, who died in 1967.

Gladys Robinson spent one year on Council, in 1965. She was the only woman elected for that year and only the fifth woman ever elected to City Council. For many years she was active in the Quota Club, serving as President and District Governor locally, and as President of Quota International Inc. She was the first Canadian ever elected to that post. Robinson was the convener of the club's children's play committee and promoted children's theatre in Saskatoon.

Robinson Crescent in Dundonald is named in her honour. Gladys Robinson died on September 30, 1986, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Roe, Patricia
(1994-2003)

Patricia Roe (née Hanley) was born and raised in Regina and came to Saskatoon to attend the University of Saskatchewan. She and her husband, Bill, moved here permanently in 1971. They raised their two sons, Adam and Benjamin, in Saskatoon. Tragedy struck the family in 1994 when Adam died at the age of 20.

Roe worked for Home Care for ten years before joining the Sherbrooke Community Centre in 1980 where she is now head of Development and Public Relations. Roe's interest in the arts also led to her partnership with her nephew in a filmmaking, writing and music company. She also operates One Sky Immigration, which offers job finding and settlement services to new Canadians.

Roe was first elected to represent Ward 7 in 1994 and was re-elected twice (by acclamation in 2000). She was defeated in the 2003 election. While on Council, Roe was a member and chair of many committees and boards, notably the Mendel Art Gallery, Race Relations, Budget, Planning and Operations, Special Needs Transportation, the Board of Police Commissioners, and the Social Policy Development Round Table.

Roe was administrative assistant for the Jeux Canada Games held in Saskatoon in 1989. A member of the national board of Special Olympics, her Canada Games experience led her to volunteer as president when Saskatoon hosted the Canada Special Olympics Winter Games in 1992. She has also been president of the Nutana Community Association and coordinated the Fringe Festival in its early days. Currently she co-chairs the Marketing and Communications sub-committee of the Saskatoon Citizens' Centennial Committee, serves as the public representative on the League of Education Administrators, Directors and Superintendents of Saskatchewan (LEADS), is a senior member of the Meewasin Valley Authority's Riverfront Campaign fundraising drive, and sits on the board of directors for the Saskatchewan Communications Network and the YWCA. She remains active in civic affairs. Patricia Roe received the Governor General's 125 Medal for service to her community in 1992.

Sears, Herbert S. (1951-1958, 1964-1976)

Bert Sears spent twenty one years on Saskatoon City Council. Born in Kent, England, in 1907, Sears arrived in Saskatoon with his mother on Christmas Day 1917.   His father had heard about Saskatoon from a man he had served with during the Boer War and had come here in 1910, leaving his family behind in England. While in Saskatoon he ran a fish and chip shop at Five Corners on Broadway. When the First World War broke out he went overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. In 1917 he sent his wife and children to Saskatoon to await his return.

As a young man working at McGavin's Bakery, Bert Sears joined his first union.   This led to a long-term involvement in the labour movement in Saskatoon.   In 1944 he joined Federated Co-op and became Regional Warehouse Manager in 1949. He was an active member of the Labour Council and served as 2nd President of the Saskatoon Board of CCL-CIO, the predecessor to the Canadian Labour Congress. He retired from Federated Co-op in 1967.

Sears first served on City Council from 1951-1958 and then again from 1964-1971. He served as Mayor from 1972-1976. While on Council he served on most of the various boards and committees, notably transit, parks, engineering, planning, and the Board of Trade. He was Mayor when the ward system of elections was reintroduced in the 1970s.

Sears was very active in the community, lending his help to the Kiwanis Club, Safety Council, Community Chest, United Appeal and the Salvation Army Red Shield Appeal. He received the Centennial Medal in 1967 for his service to the community. He married Mary Dubets in 1927 and they raised four sons: Brian, Sidney, Lionel and Gordon. After the death of his first wife, Sears remarried and had five stepchildren from his wife Phyllis' previous marriage.

Sears Bay, Crescent and Place in Arbor Creek are named in his honour, as is a park in Fairhaven.   Bert Sears died on December 23, 1993,   and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Shannon, Austin H. (1909)

Austin H. Shannon was a real estate man and a partner - with William Jeffery - in Shannon & Jeffery Real Estate. He lived at 437 Avenue H South, represented Ward 2 in 1909 and served on the License & Police and the Parks & Cemeteries committees. During the election campaign in the fall of 1909, Shannon was criticized by his opponent, H. L. Massey, over the state of the sidewalks in Ward 2. Shannon was defeated in that election and did not run again.

The March 23, 1912 edition of the *Saskatoon Daily Star* featured a photo of A.H. Shannon in his new "Rambler", an automobile purchased from local dealer, B. Hope Johnson. Shannon's name appears in the 1914 Saskatoon Henderson directory, but not thereafter. The 1920 Voters' List shows him as a non-resident. There is no record of him thereafter. However, an Austin Henry Shannon is listed by BC Vital Statistics as having died at the age of 83 in Vancouver. This may be him.

Smith, Alexander (1908; 1910-1911; 1914-1915)

Alexander Smith was born on January 16, 1851, on the island of Isley off the western coast of Scotland. When he was two years old his family came to Canada and settled in Wellington County, Ontario. Smith worked as a clerk in a general store and was a partner in E. Barwick & Co. in Shelburne, Ontario, from 1873 to 1907. He married Elizabeth Sutherland in 1899 and they had two sons and a daughter. In 1907 the family moved to Saskatoon where Smith bought an interest in the Saskatchewan Piano & Organ Co. He worked as general manager of the company for two years before retiring in 1909.

Smith's civic involvement began in Ontario, where he was a Shelburne Town Councillor (1899-1907) and member and chairman of the Shelburne School (1895-1905). He joined Saskatoon City Council within a year of moving here, serving his first term in 1908. He served again from 1910-1911 and again in 1914-1915. While on Council he chaired the Finance Committee and was Secretary of the Saskatoon City Hospital Board of Governors.

He was also involved with the Central Saskatchewan Fair Association, the Children's Aid Society and was President of the Social and Moral Reform League.   He was a Presbyterian and enjoyed baseball. Alex Smith died on October 7, 1924, and is buried next to his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Smith, John Archibald (1903-1904)

John Archibald Smith served on Saskatoon Town Council in 1903-1904. We know very little about him, owing to the lack of records from that time and his extremely common first and last names. The 1908 Henderson's directory lists a John A. Smith who owned a livery stable and feed store on Eastlake between Main and Ninth Streets. Voter's Lists in 1909 and 1910 include a J. Archie Smith in Ward 2. He appears to have left Saskatoon at some point, for there is no further record of him here.

Vital Statistics records for the province of British Columbia list a John Archibald Smith who died in Vancouver in 1967, at the age of 90. Unfortunately we have no way of knowing if this is the same person.

Smith, Rnold H. (1960-1963)

Rnold Smith was born and raised on a farm near Allan, Sask. He attended Bedford Road Collegiate, finishing high school when he was only fifteen. After graduation, he followed his father's advice and renovated a building on his father's property, opening a general store, including oil and gas sales and a Massey Harris dealership. Smith was an original member and vice president of the Saskatchewan chapter of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, which was established in 1949.

Smith moved into Saskatoon in 1951 and worked at a variety of jobs. He helped build a number of homes in Saskatoon, was one half of the insurance firm of Gooding-Smith Agencies, and a partner in Moore, Smith & Co, an appliance and heating company. It was here that he made his first foray into furniture sales, when they added furniture to the store's offerings.

In 1962, Smith and partners purchased Kanigan Home Furnishings, which he operated until 1967. He eventually partnered with Bill Kanigan to establish Buy-Rite Furniture. Over the years the store grew to a chain of eight province-wide. Smith retired from Buy-Rite in 1985.

Smith has been very active in community organizations in Saskatoon. A long time member of the local Cosmo Club, in 1984-1985 he served as International President of Cosmopolitan Clubs. He served on the Board of Jubilee Residences, was the first President of Elmwood Lodge, was President of the United Appeal (later United Way of Saskatoon), was campaign chairman for the new City Hospital Foundation Building Fund and volunteered with the YWCA capital campaign in 1984. As well, he served as President of the Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce and as President of the Saskatoon Board of Trade and of the Saskatoon Club (of which he remains an active member). Smith served two terms on City Council, from 1960 to 1963, and was defeated in the 1963 election.

In 2000 Rnold Smith was inducted into the SABEX Hall of Fame for his contributions to Saskatoon. He and his wife, Phyllis, were married in 1956 and had seven children: Kenneth, Fred, Carol, Maureen, Margaret, and twins Phyllis and Phillip.

Rnold Smith died on August 22, 2008 and is buried in Saskatoon's Hillcrest cemetery.

Snell, Eben M. (1911)

Eben M. Snell was born in Maine. As a young man he lived in Grand Forks, Montana, and worked as a traveling superintendent and auditor for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company and as a bank president. He came to Canada in 1907 and was elected to Saskatoon's City Council in Ward Four on December 10, 1910. He resigned after only four months to become City Commissioner, replacing Charles Curtiss, who had resigned because of friction between himself and Council. In doing so he ties Benjamin Brainerd (January-April, 1909) for the record of shortest time on Council. His seat was filled by Don MacLean in a by-election held on April 24.

On April 29, 1912, City Council moved that Snell be asked to tender his resignation, owing to the fact that authority over roads and streets had been taken over by the City Engineer and that "the engineer has been supplied with a car". He sent in a letter of resignation on May 14 "to take effect August 31". It was accepted by Council at a meeting the same day, and took effect immediately, with wages paid up to August 31st.

According to the Henderson Directories, he was involved in the real estate business in Saskatoon and was later a farmer. Eben Snell appears to have left Saskatoon after 1912.

Sommerfeld, Paul Ludwig (1912-1913)

Paul Ludwig Sommerfeld and his family were part of the mass influx of immigrants from the United States to Western Canada at the turn of the twentieth century. The son of German immigrants, Sommerfeld was born in 1864. Paul and Louisa and their six children, Ella, Myrtle, Herbert, Edwin, Wilbur and Lester, arrived in Saskatoon from Wisconsin in 1902. Sommerfeld started out as a farmer but became quite successful in construction and real estate, owning Sommerfeld & Co. Ltd. and a lumberyard just off Broadway. His legacy, the Sommerfeld Block, still stands on Broadway Avenue and is home to the Saskatchewan Craft Council and to the popular "Bud's on Broadway" night club.

Sommerfeld was acclaimed to City Council to represent Ward 1 for 1912 and 1913 but was defeated in his re-election attempt. He was a Conservative candidate for the provincial legislature in 1913 but was defeated by a narrow margin. While on Council he was a member of the Protection of Life and Property, Parks and Exhibition Grounds and Railways, Commerce and Reception committees and represented Council at the Board of Trade and the Parks Board.

Sommerfeld Avenue in the Holliston area, where the family originally farmed, is named in his honour. Paul Sommerfeld died in 1944 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Stacey, Charles Tom
(1915-1916)

Charles Tom Stacey was a hotel man, managing the Western Hotel from at least 1909 until the 1920s, when he managed the King George Hotel. He served on both the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce. He was elected to represent Ward 4 for a two-year term, 1915-1916, and was a member of the Legislation and Bylaws Committee and the Finance Committee. He and his wife Violet May ("Bessie") Stacey lived at 716 King Street and had two children, C. Randall and A.E. Innes Stacey.

Charles Stacey died on January 20, 1930 at the age of 49. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

(Image B 9005 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library - Local History Room.)

Stacey, Frances Lillian
(1954-1956)

The second woman to be elected to Saskatoon City Council, Frances L. Stacey (née Potter) was born in Saskatoon August 13, 1904. Her father was G.W.A. Potter, himself an alderman and pioneer businessman. Growing up in Saskatoon, she attended King Edward and Caswell Schools and Nutana Collegiate. She dreamed of attending the University of Saskatchewan but family circumstances would not allow it. She worked in the offices of City Hospital before her marriage to Harry Stacey. The Staceys raised two children, Beverley and Bob, and operated a jewellery store for more than fifty years. Once her children were old enough, Stacey pursued her dream and enrolled in humanities and business administration classes at the university.

A member of the Saskatoon Writer's Guild, Stacey wrote two novels and many short stories. Though never published, the projects taught her perseverance which no doubt assisted her in her foray into politics. Politically aware since she was a young woman, Stacey was president of the Young Women's Conservative Association at one time and during the Second World War was secretary of the Women's Conservative Association. Stacey strongly believed that women needed adequate representation in all levels of

government and preferred to be called "alderwoman" rather than "alderman". She was a member of City Council 1954-1956 but was defeated in the elections held in 1956 and 1957.

Stacey was also a supporter of the Save the Children Fund. She retired to Vancouver in the 1970s where she died on April 16, 1988. Stacey Court and Crescent in Dundonald are named in her honour. Frances Stacey is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

Steernberg, Rik
(1994-2003)

Rik Steernberg was born in Vancouver and spent his childhood in British Columbia, Mexico and Edmonton. He graduated from the Electronic Engineering Technologist program at STI in Moose Jaw and on a cross-Canada trip in 1978 decided to stay in Saskatoon.

Steernberg has been an active member of the Parkridge Community Association (serving as president) and the Confederation Suburban Board, and was the inaugural chair of the city's Leisure Services Advisory Board. He was also a member of the Heritage Festival Committee and the Meewasin Valley Authority 2010 Committee before being elected to City Council in 1994. He represented Ward 3 for three terms, stepping down from Council in 2003.

Also interested in provincial and federal politics, in 1999 he sought the provincial NDP nomination for Saskatoon Fairview. He ran unsuccessfully as a Liberal candidate in a 2003 by-election, in the 2004 general election, and in the 2011 Ward Three by-election.

Steernberg has three children: Phillip, Trudi and Nicole. He is a sports fan, has been involved with scouting and sat on the Council of Voice for People With Disabilities. He works in the computer industry.

Stepney, William Eugene
(1916)

William Eugene Stepney came west – likely from Ontario - around 1901, settling first in Winnipeg before moving on to Saskatoon in about 1911. A real estate man, he established the Stepney Realty Co. in Saskatoon at the height of the pre-First World War development boom and was a member of the Saskatoon Real Estate Board. In 1916 he and F.H. Stepney established Stepney Securities Ltd., a finance and real estate firm. He served on City Council that year as the Alderman for Ward 4, and was a member of the Legislation and Bylaws Committee.

Stepney only served one year of his two year term. The 1917 Saskatoon directory lists him as "City Manager" for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. He appears to have left Saskatoon around that time.

Stewart, Samuel Edgar
(1909-1910)

Edgar Stewart was born in Saint John, New Brunswick, in about 1881. His family moved west in 1883, homesteading near Pense, Sask., before coming to Saskatoon in 1886. His father operated the ferry between Saskatoon and Nutana, and young Stewart herded cattle on both sides of the river. At just nine years old, Stewart drove a team of oxen with a load of freight all the way to Moose Jaw.

He was an accountant and bookkeeper for almost sixty years, working for many different firms, notably Lehrer's Department store from 1942 until 1956. He was half of the farm implement firm of Stewart & Dickie for a time and also farmed just outside of Saskatoon. He was elected to City Council in May 1909 and served until the end of 1910. He was a member of the Board of Works and the Public Utilities Committee.

In 1902 he organized the first band in Saskatoon, a 14-member group that remained active for a number of years. He was a member of the Old Timers' Association and was one of the original members of St. Thomas Presbyterian Church. Edgar Stewart died on February 20, 1963. He and his wife, Amelia, had three daughters. At the time of his death it was reported that he had lived in Saskatoon longer than anyone else then alive. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his wife, who died in 1972.

Stewart, William Neil (1941-1947)

William Neil Stewart, K.C., was a lawyer who is first listed in city directories as a student at the firm of Borland, McIntyre & Co. in 1916. Unfortunately we have few details about him, although we know he studied also law with the firms of Gilchrist & Hogarth, and Bence, Stevenson & McLorg. He opened his own practice in 1920 and in 1922 partnered with Carl Niderost in Stewart & Niderost.

He served on Council from 1941-1947, when he was defeated in a bid for re-election. He was Council's representative on the Board of Trade for a time. In August 1946 he announced he would run for mayor in the elections to be held that fall. He must have pulled out of the race, however, as A.W. MacPherson won that year by acclamation.

Neither Stewart nor his wife, Hattie, are listed in city directories after 1948.

Sumner, Alfred James Edmond (1943-1945)

Alfred James Edmond "Bert" Sumner was born in London, England, in 1882. He came to Canada in 1902, first to Manitoba then to Saskatoon. He studied law briefly before entering the real estate business with Dr. J.H.C. Willoughby (also an alderman, 1907-1908, 1910-1911). Their partnership grew to be one of the most prominent real estate firms in the city. Sumner was City Assessor in 1908. He returned to England in 1913 to set up a Willoughby & Sumner office there, so was close to the action when the First World War broke out the following year. He joined the Canadian Army but was soon transferred to the Royal Air Force. He was discharged in 1919 as a Lieutenant and returned to Saskatoon.

Sumner continued to be successful in real estate, later operating as A.J.E. Sumner Co. He was first elected to City Council for 1943 and served three years before being defeated in both the 1945 and 1946 elections. A long-time member of the Board of Trade, while alderman he was Council's representative on the board and was elected Board of Trade President in 1950

Bert Sumner was active in the community, serving as secretary of the Military Institute, director of the Little Theatre Club, vice president of both the Saskatoon Legion and Blue Cross, president of the Old Boys' Club, and as a member of the Shrine Club. His

experience as a wartime aviator led to his long-term involvement with the Saskatoon Flying Club, which he served as President in 1949. He was also a national director of the Royal Canadian Flying Clubs Association.

Sumner Crescent, Lane and Place in Dundonald are named after him. Predeceased by his wife, Margaret, Bert Sumner died on April 23, 1963, survived by his three daughters. He is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

Sutherland, William Charles (1904-1906)

William Charles Sutherland was born in Embro, Ontario, on June 7, 1865. He studied natural sciences at McGill University in Montreal and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895. Upon graduating, he taught school in Ontario before coming west and becoming a lawyer in Carmen, Manitoba. Although not one of the colonists himself, Sutherland arrived in Saskatoon in 1903 aboard a Barr Colonists' train. He was admitted to the NWT bar in 1903. He farmed in the Goose Lake district west of Saskatoon and is largely responsible for colonizing that area. He married Alice Mary Walker in 1904 and they raised four children: Jack, Douglas, Jean and Eileen.

Sutherland was the first secretary-treasurer of Saskatoon, in 1903, and undertook its first tax assessment. He was a Town Councillor from 1904-1906. He resigned in February, 1906, having won a seat for the Liberals in the 1905 provincial election. He was Deputy Speaker during his first term and lobbied hard (and unsuccessfully) for Saskatoon to be named capital of the new province of Saskatchewan. He did help secure the University of Saskatchewan for Saskatoon, however. After his re-election in 1908 he served as Speaker of the legislature until 1912, and presided over the first sitting of the Legislature in the new Legislative Building. He was elected for a third term in 1912 and served as an MLA until 1917. He supported the bylaw to invest in Nutana Collegiate and was a member of the committee that founded St. Andrew's College. He chaired the Board of Management for St. Andrew's until from 1912-1918.

From about 1908 until 1917 the Sutherlands owned the Dunrobin Stock Farm east of Saskatoon, near the town of Sutherland (which was named in his honour). He travelled to Ontario and Scotland to acquire breeding stock, and bred Clydesdales and also specialized in Yorkshire hogs, shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. He was the director of the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition and was a director on several stock breeding organizations. His animals and poultry won several awards at fairs in Western Canada. In the Sutherlands moved back to Ontario for health reasons, selling the farm to the Kernan family (who donated it to the university in 1977). After returning for a visit in 1921, the Sutherlands decided to return to Saskatoon for good.

W.C. Sutherland was an elder of Knox Presbyterian Church and supported the move to the United Church. He was one of ten businessmen who signed for the loan to buy the

land and build the church. He enjoyed curling, was a Mason, and a founding member of the Saskatoon Club. He died on March 2, 1940, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his widow, Alice, and daughters Jean and Eileen.

Swystun, Lenore
(2000-2003)

Lenore Swystun was raised in the Redberry Lake area northwest of Saskatoon. She holds a Bachelor's and a Master's degree in sociology from the University of Saskatchewan and has published works on the social economics of family farms and agricultural sustainability in Saskatchewan. She and partner Kelley Moore live in Saskatoon.

Swystun was the first director of the Core Neighbourhood Youth Co-op and has worked in marketing and public relations in the arts community. She served one term at City Hall, as Councillor for Ward 1 from 2000 until 2003, and was defeated in her re-election attempt that year. While on Council she was a member of the Mendel Art Gallery Board of Directors.

She is a member of the executive of the Caswell Hill Community Association, the Saskatoon Heritage Society, the North Saskatchewan Independent Living Centre, and the Friends of the Forestry Farm House. She played a key role in the Gathercole Initiative Group, which lobbied unsuccessfully to preserve the Saskatoon Technical Collegiate as part of the development of the south downtown. As a representative of beautification organization Saskatoon Communities in Bloom, Swystun is on the Citizens' Centennial Committee for Saskatoon's 100th birthday in 2006.   In 2005 Swystun was awarded a Saskatchewan Centennial Medal in recognition of her volunteer work.

Taylor, David Squire
(1918-1919)

David S. Taylor is first listed in the 1911 city directory. He worked for The Tractor Company and lived with his wife, Mrs. E.M.S Taylor, and at least one child (J.N.C. Taylor, a student is listed in the 1918 Henderson directory) at 220 Saskatchewan Crescent.

Taylor was elected to represent Ward 1 for two years, 1918-1919. He was a member of Assessment Board, the Board of Trade and the Legislation and Bylaws Committee. He resigned his seat on Council in the spring of 1919, announcing that he was moving to Vancouver. C.W. Bolton was elected to replace him in a by-election in April 1919.

Taylor, George J.D.
(1966-1982)

Geeorge Taylor was born on June 13, 1915 in Blackwood, Wales, the eldest of three sons. The family moved to Canada in 1929. His father, William, a miner, and mother Rosina were Communists. George followed in their political footsteps and went to Spain in 1937 as a member of Canada's Mackenzie Papineau Brigade, one of the "international" brigades which fought (unsuccessfully) in the Spanish Civil War to defend the Socialist government against General Francisco Franco and his Fascists.

Returning to Canada in 1939 because of illness, Taylor remained politically active despite the fact that the Communist Party of Canada had been declared illegal (and his father interned). During a public meeting he met his future wife, Tillie Goldenberg. They were married in 1941. They raised two daughters, Barbara and Lise.

The illness he contracted in Spain continued to dog Taylor, keeping him from enlisting during the Second World War. He attended the University of Saskatchewan and graduated from the College of Law. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1961, and specialized in labour law. He taught at the College of Law and was President of the Saskatoon Bar Association. In the 1960s, Taylor was a key member of the Medical Care Commission.

Although Taylor left the Communist Party in 1942 he remained a committed socialist and was politically active both provincially and municipally. He was a well-known figure in the NDP party during the 1960s and 1970s, and served as an alderman on Saskatoon City Council from 1966-1982. During his many years on Council he served on a variety of civic committees, chairing the Transit and Transportation Planning Committees and serving with the City Hospital Board of Governors, the Centennial Auditorium board, and committees on housing and civic organization. He was committed to making civic governance accessible to the people and considered live television and radio broadcasts of council meetings his greatest accomplishment at City Hall. He ran unsuccessfully for the NDP in Saskatoon-Humboldt in 1968 and 1972, and contested the party leadership against Allan Blakeney in 1970.

Mr. Taylor passed away in Saskatoon on September 9, 2003. He and his wife are buried together in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Thomas, Durward Granger (1937-1940)

Durward Granger Thomas was born in 1901 and was raised in the Gull Lake District. He attended Mount Royal College in Calgary and received a B.A. from the University of California and an LL.B. from the University of Saskatchewan. He was admitted to the Saskatchewan bar in 1931. He married Johanne Marie and they raised four children: Durward, Philip, Joan and Owen. In addition to his law practice, Thomas was a member of City Council from 1937 until 1940. He served with the Saskatoon Light Infantry during the Second World War.

Thomas was registrar at the Court of Queen's Bench from 1940 until 1965 when he was appointed to the bench. He was appointed to the University Senate in 1947, lectured at the College of Law and was active in the U of S Alumni Association. He was president of the Saskatoon branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, president of St. John's Ambulance Association, treasurer of the Hilltop Football Club and president of Albert Recreation Centre. In 1935 he was president of the Saskatoon Council of Agencies, which later evolved into Community Chest and the United Way of today. In 1937 he lobbied government to institute a Credit Union Act. He was the honorary secretary-treasurer of the English-Speaking Union. In recognition of his many years of service to the courts in Saskatoon, in 1972 the Saskatoon Bar Association dedicated their lounge at the courthouse to his memory.

Thomas died suddenly while in Victoria, BC, on August 25, 1968. Thomas Crescent and Way in Fairhaven are named in his honour. Judge Durward Thomas is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Thompson, John C. (1919-1921)

John C. Thompson was born in Wellington County, Ontario. He came to Saskatchewan in 1904. He was a partner in the Saskatoon Bread Company (with fellow alderman C.A. Needham, who served on Council in 1928-1929) and was its President for several years before it was sold to the Lake of the Woods Milling Company in 1925. He and Needham also dealt in real estate during the 1909-1913 land boom, but, like many, left the real estate business during the First World War. In the mid-1930s he was the proprietor of Thompson's Bottle Exchange. He also had a farm west of Saskatoon.

Thompson served three years on City Council, from 1919-1921, during which time he sat on the Finance Committee and the Assessment Board. He was an original member of Third Avenue United Church. His wife's name was Blanche and the couple had four children: Gerald, Delisle, Harry and Margaret. John Thompson died on November 18, 1963, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Thompson, Mark (1985-1994)

Mark Thompson grew up on a farm near Naicam, southeast of Saskatoon. He came to Saskatoon to attend the University of Saskatchewan. He graduated with a Bachelor of Pharmacy degree in 1973 and worked for Shoppers Drug Mart in Moose Jaw and North Battleford before opening an outlet in Saskatoon in 1977. In addition to his work, Thompson returned to the U of S and earned a Master's degree in Business Administration in 1981. He sold the drugstore franchise in 1993 and started his own computer company, Compulogic Management Information Systems Inc. He served twelve years on the Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency, including several years as Chair, before stepping down in 2001.

Thompson was president of the Wildwood Community Association before running for Council. First elected in 1985, he served three terms, during which time he served on many administrative committees and boards and was vice president of the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association. He ran unsuccessfully for Mayor in 1994 and for Council in 2000, joining in the 15-way contest for the seat in Ward 9 that year.

Thompson has been a member of the University of Saskatchewan Senate, served on the executive of the POW City Kinsmen Club, was co-chair of PRIDE Saskatoon and served on the board of Tourism Saskatoon. He and his wife Patti have four children: Keri, Cole, Chris and Kelly. The Thompsons moved to British Columbia in 2003 and now live in Kelowna where, he is a pharmacist in addition to operating a Saskatoon-based software development company.

Thomson, James H.
1906

James H. Thomson sat on Saskatoon's first City Council, in 1906. The Henderson directory for that year lists a James H. Thomson of the firm of Hoge and Thomson, Contractors and Builders. There is no James Thomson listed in the 1908 directory, suggesting that he may have left Saskatoon by then.

Tucker, James (1927-1934)

James Tucker was one of Saskatoon's first dry cleaners. He is first listed in city directories in 1912 as a cleaner and presser. The next year he was operating in a partnership (Bain & Tucker), and in 1915 with Joseph Bate is listed as the proprietor of the Saskatoon Pantorium at 325 Avenue B South.

Tucker served on Council from 1927-1934. He was a member of the Real Estate Committee, represented Council on the YMCA Board and spent several years on both the Public Works Committee and Parks Board, which he chaired at one time. He left municipal politics in 1934 and retired from the dry-cleaning business, by then known as Tucker & Bate, in 1945.

Tucker is last listed in city directories in 1947. He and his wife Minnie last lived at 319 Poplar Crescent.

Turner, Harris (1929-1930)

Harris Turner was born in Markdale, Ontario on October 3, 1888. He studied liberal arts at the University of Toronto and had his first newspaper job in New Westminster, British Columbia. He arrived in Saskatoon in 1904 and worked in a bank. In 1913 he began writing a regular humour column called "Star Beams" for the Saskatoon Star newspaper.

Engaged to be married to Alice Moyer, Turner enlisted in the army in 1915 and served overseas. An injury at the Battle of the Somme in July 1916 left him permanently blinded.

Turner was undeterred by his disability. Upon his return home he was elected to the legislature to represent men overseas. He served as the soldier representative until 1921, and then as an independent from 1921 to 1924. He was elected Leader of the Opposition by a unanimous vote in 1924, and held that post until leaving provincial politics in 1925. He was elected to Saskatoon City Council in a by-election held in the fall of 1929. He was elected again for the 1930-1931 term. Council granted him a three month leave of absence in April 1930, extending it for a further three months in July. In October he resigned due to ill health.

Turner married Alice Moyer in 1919. Her support was instrumental in his success. The couple raised two sons, Harris and Thomas. Turner remained active with fellow veterans

and served on the executive of the Great War Veterans Association (Saskatchewan) as well as other service clubs.

In 1918, Turner and another returned soldier, A. P. Waldron, established "Turners Weekly", a newspaper that focused on issues important to veterans. While popular, it was not financially viable, so in 1923 they started "The Progressive", the official newspaper of the Prairie Wheat Pools. A year later the name was changed to the "Western Producer" and it remains the most widely read agricultural weekly in Canada. Turner was editor and a contributor to the *Producer* until stepping down for health reasons in 1931, when the family moved to Vancouver. He continued to freelance and was a regular columnist, writing a column called "Southeast Corner" until the late 1950s.

He worked for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind for ten years, retiring in 1945 and moving to Victoria. He made news by golfing in a blind veterans' tournament in Toronto in 1947. In 1969 the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*, based on a tip from a family friend, mistakenly reported that Harris Turner had died. He was, in fact, alive and well and lived for another three years. He died in Saanich, British Columbia, in August 1972.

Underwood, Joseph Edwin
(1927-1932; 1934-35)

Joseph Edwin Underwood was born in Wroxeter, Ontario, on November 3, 1882. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1909 with a degree in Civil Engineering. After working briefly as a surveyor for the federal government he took a position with the firm of McArthur and Murphy in Saskatoon in 1911. That same year he married Lina Florence Case, of Toronto. Lina died in 1931.

He worked on a variety of municipal engineering projects across Saskatchewan including designing the sewer and water system for Sutherland in 1913. Eventually he became senior member of the firm of Underwood, McLellan and Associates. He retired from the firm in 1957. Over the years he was a member of innumerable planning and engineering professional associations.

Underwood served on City Council in 1927-1931, and again in 1934-1935. He served one term as Mayor, in 1932, during which time the Broadway Bridge was completed. He was a member of the Board of Trade and the Exhibition Board. Underwood was a life member of the Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Association and served on its executive. He was on the executive of the Nutana Curling Club and served on the building committee of the Hub City Curling Club. He was a Mason and an elder of Westminster United Church.

Underwood Avenue in Avalon bears his name. He died April 7, 1960, aged 77. He was survived by his second wife, Ethel (who passed away in 1983) and by his son J. Bruce and daughters Edith and Elizabeth. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

WALKER, ALBERT STEPHEN (1924-1927)

Albert Stephen Walker was an auctioneer who first plied his trade in Saskatoon in 1912 at the city market. He and his wife Elsie lived at 821 13th Street for almost thirty years. At one time he was the owner of Palace Auction Rooms. He was an alderman for four years, from 1924-1927, and was a member of the City Hospital Board each of those years. In his last year he was also a member of the Exhibition Board.

Walker died on February 2, 1940, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery next to his wife.

WALKER, MARJORIE (1948-1955)

Marjorie Walker was the first woman elected to Saskatoon City Council. She was elected to the Public School Board for the 1947-1948 term, then ran successfully for City Council the following year, placing second behind Council veteran R.H. Hunter. In 1948 she served on both the School Board and Council. In the civic elections in 1949, 1951 and 1953 she topped the polls, beating the next closest contender by huge margins.

Walker had wanted to be a nurse, but since her mother was a teacher, chose that route instead. She left teaching to have her family, but was active in Home and School locally and provincially. While on the school board she was President of the Canadian Trustees Council. As a trustee, she pushed to bring kindergarten into schools.

Walker's first campaign platform was simple; she thought that a woman's viewpoint and opinion should be emphasized on City Council and might be of value in deliberations. She served on the Transit Board, the Playground Association, the Parks Board, the Saskatoon-Sutherland amalgamation committee, the City Hospital Board, the YMCA and St. John's Ambulance Council. She worked with the Board of Health, overseeing a

tuberculosis survey and working for water fluoridation and standards in restaurants and meat markets. She also served as Deputy Mayor.

Walker worked as a volunteer with the Saskatoon Council of Women and also with her church, St. Mark's Anglican. In 1953, while still an alderman, she returned to the classroom and taught at Princess Alexandra and Wilson Schools. She was one of the original staff members of the newly opened North Park School. She stepped down from Council in 1955. Walker Crescent in Westview Heights is named in her honour. She died on February 11, 1976 at the age of 74, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Ward, George (1968-1970)

George Ward, known as "Mr. Recreation", was a leader in the development of sport and recreation in Saskatoon. He was born in Malta in 1900 but came to Saskatoon from Victoria in 1927 to teach at the Normal School. He was Director of the Saskatoon Playgrounds Association from 1930 until 1941, when he enlisted with the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Second World War. After the war he was director of the Parks and Recreation Department, retiring in 1967. As the leader of these departments he played an integral role in the planning of green spaces and recreational facilities in Saskatoon. After retirement he ran for Council and served from 1968-1970. He did not seek re-election in 1970.

Ward was a coach, official and organizer in many amateur sports, including swimming, track and field, speed skating, hockey, softball and diving. He founded both the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association, serving as its President, and the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association. He was honoured with life memberships in both organizations. In 1970 he was invited by the President of the United States to served on the Presidential Council on Youth. He helped bring the 1971 Canada Winter Games to Saskatoon.

George Ward Pool in Holliston, and Ward Court and Road in Dundonald, are named in his honour. He was inducted into the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame in 1979. He and his wife, Kitty, raised two children: Wendy and Clinton. The Wards moved to Victoria after retiring, then later to Calgary. George Ward died in 1978.

Waygood, Kathryn (1979-2003)

K ate Waygood (née Lofft) was born in Winnipeg but spent most of her childhood in Ontario. She studied geography at the University of Toronto, where she met her husband, Bruce Waygood. She taught geography in Mississauga and Toronto high schools for ten years and spent four years living in Baltimore while her husband completed his post-doctorate work in biochemistry at Johns Hopkins University. In 1977 the Waygoods, now a family of four with children Emily and Owen, moved to Saskatoon. A third child, Jennifer, was born here.

Keenly interested in urban planning, Waygood was one of the founders of the Nutana Residents' Association, which addressed zoning issues in core neighbourhoods and the Nutana Indoor Playground. First elected to City Council in 1979, she was re-elected seven times before stepping down in 2003. Over the years she was a member of innumerable committees, notably the Planning Committee (which she chaired), the Social Housing Advisory Committee, Meewasin Valley Authority, Broadway Business Improvement District, Albert Community Centre, Child Hunger and Education Program, among others.

Active in the local heritage community, she has served on the Broadway Theatre board of directors, was the national chair of Heritage Canada in the mid-1990s, and chaired the board of directors of the Western Development Museum. She served on the Saskatchewan Judicial Council and has also served on the boards of the YWCA and the Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership.

Waygood was given the YWCA's Rosalie Early Award in Heritage and Culture in 1984, and the Distinguished Contribution Planning Award from the Association of Professional Community Planners in 1995. In recognition of her contributions to the development of the Saskatoon Community Service Village (SCSV), Waygood was made the first SCSV "Honorary Villager" in 2003. She received the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal in 2005 for service to the community.

Kate Waygood has worked for several years in community development with the Saskatoon Health Region, retiring in June 2006, and is a co-director of the Community University Institute for Social Research.

Wedge, James Balfour, C.M. (1961-1968; 1971-1972)

James Balfour Wedge, C.M., Q.C., was born in 1922 and lived in Saskatoon his whole life. He graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Science in Accounting, and a Bachelor of Laws in 1948. He was a partner in the law firm of Wedge, McKercher, McKercher and Stack until his retirement in 1973. He was President of the Saskatoon Bar Association in 1958 and was made Queen's Counsel in 1960.

Wedge was an alderman from 1961-1968, and from 1971-1972. He was a member of the transit, police and arena committees, the Saskatoon Industrial Development Board, sat on the Board of Trade and chaired the low rent housing committee. He resigned from Council in 1972 due to ill health.

Wedge was involved in a wide variety of community groups. He served as President of the Saskatchewan Heart Foundation and the Canadian Heart Foundation. He was on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Heart Foundation (predecessor to the Heart and Stroke Foundation) for nine years, including two years as treasurer. Wedge volunteered for St. Paul's Hospital, the YMCA Community Chest, the Royal Canadian Legion, the John Howard Society, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and HMCS Unicorn Boat Club.

He and his wife, Judge Mary Wedge (Emmett Hall's daughter) raised five children: John, David, Brenda, Catherine and Charlotte. Wedge Road in Dundonald is named in his honour. He was appointed a Member of the Order of Canada in 1973. James Wedge died in 1976 at the age of 53 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Whalley, David (1979-1982)

Born in a Canadian military hospital in Nottingham England on October 18, 1944, Dave Whalley came to Canada at the age of three months. He was raised on the family farm in the Eagle Hills area, south of the Battlefords. His early education was at Bjelde Creek School, a one-room country school. He attended high school at North Battleford Collegiate. In 1967 he started work with the City of Saskatoon Engineering Department, in the surveys branch. He left the City in 1971 and worked for the Canadian Union of Public Employees until 1989.

He sat on Saskatoon City Council from 1979 (when he

won his seat by a single vote) to 1982, resigning at the end of the term to move to a farm near Pike Lake. He returned to Saskatoon briefly before moving to Shell Lake to open a hardware store and lumberyard. He was later ordained a lay minister, and as of March, 2009, resides in Eatonia, Sask.

WHEATON, CECIL A.
(1958-1967)

Cecil Wheaton was born in Winnipeg in 1909. His family came to Saskatoon when he was two years old. He attended Princess Alexandra School and Bedford Road Collegiate. After graduation, he helped in his father's and uncle's electrical shop, Wheaton Electric. He received a teaching certificate from Saskatoon Normal School in 1934 and obtained his electrician's license while studying at the University of Saskatchewan.

He taught school in Landis, Saskatchewan, and at Saskatoon's Haultain School until 1941. During the Second World War, Wheaton did war work in Ajax, Ontario. He returned to Saskatoon in 1946, joining the family business which he ran until he retired in 1965. He came out of retirement to work as a program promoter for three years at Kelsey Institute, leaving in 1974. He then made another career change and was high school liaison officer at the University of Saskatchewan until 1977, visiting almost every high school in the province and working with businesses to secure jobs for U of S graduates. The following year Wheaton was hired as manager of the Saskatoon Symphony Society.

Wheaton served on Council from 1958-1967. He was defeated in the 1967 election and did not run again. He considered the revitalization of the downtown with the construction of the Centennial Auditorium to be the greatest accomplishment of his time at City Hall.

An active volunteer, Wheaton was a member of the Shrine, Rotary, Kinsmen and K-40 clubs and the Board of Trade. He played a leadership role with many organizations, including the City Hospital Board of Governors, the Exhibition Board, the Saskatoon Construction Association, the Saskatoon Arts Centre (now the Mendel Art Gallery), the Western Development Museum, the Canadian Automobile Association, Knox United Church Board of Managers and St. Andrew's College Board of Regents. He was a world traveller and an antique car buff, the proud owner and restorer of an extremely rare 1949 Rolls Royce, and liked to restore old and rare books. Cecil Wheaton died in 2005 at the age of 96. He was survived by his wife, Eileen, and daughters Kathryn and Nancy.

Willis, Walter R. C. (1903-1904)

Walter R. C. Willis was an accountant who lived in Saskatoon from as early as 1903 until at least 1912. He sat on Saskatoon's first Town Council, in 1903, and again in 1904. Prior to that he appears to have been in Battleford, where he signed a one-year contract with the public school board there in 1899 (and where he would have known James Clinkskill).

The 1904-1907 Henderson Directories list Walter R.C. Willis as being an accountant for Clinkskill. The 1910 directory lists him as an accountant for the firm of Gordon & Sparling, living at 406 1st Avenue South. He last appears in the 1912 edition, which lists him as a bookkeeper in the City Treasurer's Department. Thereafter, he appears to have moved to Regina to work for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Pool.

(Image LH 2949 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library, Local History Room.)

Willoughby, John Henry Charles (1907-1908; 1910-1911)

Dr. J.H.C. Willoughby was Saskatoon's first physician, first postmaster and first store-keeper. Born in 1860 in Cobourg, Ontario, he was educated at Kingston and at the University of Toronto before coming to Saskatoon with the first group of settlers in 1883.

During the 1885 Northwest Resistance he was appointed Deputy Purveyor General of the field hospital corps, and cared for wounded soldiers at the battles of Batoche and Fish Creek. General Middleton ordered Willoughby to open the base hospital in Saskatoon, and put him in charge of the transfer of casualties to Winnipeg. Willoughby also testified for the crown at Louis Riel's trial in 1885.

Willoughby then went to England to do post-graduate work. When he returned to Canada in 1887 he moved to Regina, where he was on the Town Council and also served as mayor. In 1893 he married Helen Gertrude Hilliard of Peterborough, Ontario. They had five children: Hilliard, Adelaide, Amelia, Clarice and George.

He returned to Saskatoon in 1897 and homesteaded a quarter section in present-day Pleasant Hill. The Willoughby house later became St. Paul's Hospital. Willoughby left medicine in favour of real estate and was a member of Willoughby, Butler & Richardson (later Butler Byers, which still exists today). In 1903 he developed the land that later became Riversdale.

Willoughby was first elected to City Council for 1907 and 1908, was defeated in the mayoral election in the fall of 1908, then returned as alderman for Ward 4 for 1910 and 1911. He was defeated in the next two elections. Among other things he was the owner of the *Phenix* newspaper (predecessor of today's "Star Phoenix") owned Saskatoon's first telephone company and was on the building committee for the first Anglican church in the city. He was a member of the Board of Trade and of the first school board.

He retired around 1912 and moved back to Ontario. He died in May 1940, at the age of 80, and is buried in Dundas, Ontario. Willoughby Crescent in Wildwood was named in his honour. In addition, Hilliard, Adelaide and Isabella streets may have been named after three of his children (Isabel was Adelaide Willoughby's middle name).

(Image LH 3701 courtesy of the Saskatoon Public Library, Local History Room.)

Wilson, James Robert
(1903-1904; 1907-1908)

James Robert Wilson was born on September 16, 1866, near Almonte, Ontario. In 1883 he moved to the Dundurn district, settling with his father and three brothers along Beaver Creek, near Hanley. Their sod cabin was a landmark along the Moose Jaw - Saskatoon trail that was the main route for settlers arriving before 1890.

In 1884 he moved to Moose Jaw to work. During the 1885 Northwest Resistance he guided the first medical corps to Saskatoon from the railhead at Moose Jaw. Later he farmed in various places and worked as a contractor doing railway construction. In 1896 he moved to Saskatoon and opened a general store with fellow pioneer James Leslie. They sold it James Clinkskill in 1899. Over the next few years, Wilson operated a variety of businesses in Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, returning to Saskatoon for good in 1902 and (again with Leslie) opening a flour milling and grain company.

In January 1903 he was elected Overseer for the village of Saskatoon. Saskatoon was incorporated as a town on July 1 of that year and Wilson became its first Mayor, on July 10. He served the Town for two years as Mayor (1903-1904), then as a Councillor in the last Town Council (January-June, 1906) and finally again as Mayor of the City of Saskatoon in 1907-1908.

One of his more interesting accomplishments while Mayor was when he bailed the City out of a financial crisis by personally guaranteeing a bank loan for funds necessary to complete sewer, water and electrical works. During his first term he also oversaw the purchase of what is now Kinsmen Park.

He dabbled in provincial and federal politics as well. He ran unsuccessfully as the Conservative candidate in the 1908 provincial election. In 1917 he was elected federally as a Unionist candidate and served four years before being defeated in 1921. He was also chair of the Dominion Farm Loans Board for a number of years and served as President of the Exhibition Board from 1909 until 1917. Wilson moved to Regina in 1930 when he was appointed to the Local Government Board, returning to Saskatoon three years later.

In 1906 he married Lena Code of Winnipeg. Mrs. Wilson was one of the founders of the YWCA in Saskatoon. In his later years, Wilson served as budget director for the Community Chest. He was a long time active member of Knox Church and was an honourary member of the Kiwanis Club. James Robert Wilson died on April 3, 1941, at the age of 74. He is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

Wilson, James W. (1914-1919)

James W. Wilson was the manager of the Saskatoon Brick and Supply Company when he came here from Harriston, Ontario, in 1910. He had married Janet Blackwood in 1897 and the couple came west with their three children, Marjorie, Ross and Isabell.   (He is not related to the pioneering Wilson brothers of Beaver Creek, who also sat on City Council at various times in Saskatoon's early years.)

Saskatoon Brick and Supply provided the materials for innumerable schools, churches and commercial buildings built during Saskatoon's great pre-war real estate boom. But like the real estate market, it suffered during the First World War. It was during this difficult time in the young city that James W. Wilson was a member of City Council. He was acclaimed to represent Ward 2 in three straight elections and served from 1914 until 1919. Changes in construction methods and materials after the war led to the decision to close the brick plant and sell the property and buildings to the Quaker Oats Company. Wilson continued to live in Saskatoon while remotely managing brick plants in Calgary and Edmonton.

Wilson was a member of the original board of Wesley Methodist Church from its construction until it united with St. Thomas Church. The whole Wilson family was very active in St. Thomas Wesley Church, particularly in working with Chinese immigrants to help them learn English and adjust to life in Canada. Wilson was an enthusiastic and skilled curler, known for his draw shot on keen ice. After his retirement he coached boys' rinks at the Granite Curling Club. In 1937 he was honoured with a life membership in the Saskatchewan Curling Association. He was also a member of the Saskatoon City Hospital Board of Directors.
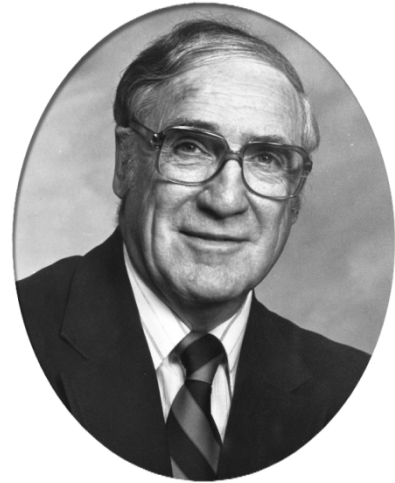
Wilson died on June 21, 1941, at the age of 73. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, next to his wife, who died in 1959.

Wilson, Oren
(1976-1982)

Oren Wilson was born in Rossburn, Manitoba, in 1919. His family moved to Saskatoon in 1929. He attended Westmount and Albert Schools, and Nutana Collegiate. He studied auto mechanics at the Technical Collegiate and his first job was with Bowman Brothers.

A fiddle and saxophone player, Wilson and his band had regular dance hall gigs and performances across Western Canada, as well as monthly performances on CFQC radio before the Second World War.

During the war he played saxophone in the navy band, which led parades and sent off the troops. Well into the 21st century, "Oren Wilson and His Orchestra", were playing at Pion-Era and at the Canada Remembers Air Show in Saskatoon.

After the war, Wilson became an automotive parts salesman. In 1948 he established Wilson Automotive Supplies Ltd. which he ran for 40 years. He served on City Council for two terms, 1976-1982. He was a member of the public works and utility committee and of the advisory board that recommended the construction of the Circle Drive bridge. In 1982 he chaired the Celebrate Saskatchewan committee and was vice-chair of Century Saskatoon, which marked the 100th anniversary of the original Temperance Colony settlement in 1882. He was also involved with the Meewasin Valley Authority and was an executive member of the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association.

In 1982 Wilson left Council and was appointed Chairman of the Local Government Board, the body which controls borrowing for provincial capital projects and reviews appeals on education, liquor and oil well taxes. He left the Board in 1989. Until 2005 he worked as a part-time driver for Saskatoon Funeral Home.

Wilson played junior and semi-pro hockey, was pitcher for a powerhouse navy softball team and played baseball. A curler for almost half a century at the Granite and Nutana clubs, he was on the provincial seniors' championship rink in 1973. He was involved with the Nutana Legion, the Golden K's seniors' group of the Kiwanis Club, the Meewasin Valley Authority, the Exhibition Board and the Association of Canadian Travellers.

He and his wife, Audrey, were married for 32 years before her death in 1973. They raised two sons, Donald and Bob. Oren Wilson passed away on July 18, 2008. In his obituary it says, "He loved Saskatoon."

Wilson, Russell (1923-1926)

Russell Wilson was the eldest of the four pioneering Wilson brothers who homesteaded with their parents, Robert and Jane, on Beaver Creek, near Hanley in the Dundurn district, in 1883. They moved to Saskatchewan from Almonte, Ontario, near Ottawa. Like his brother James, Russell Wilson worked for a time in Moose Jaw, acted as a guide during the 1885 Northwest Resistance, and as a contractor working on railway construction before returning to work the homestead in 1896. In 1899 his parents left the farm and moved to Saskatoon. Russell and his brothers worked it until 1903 when they sold out. Russell and Archie moved to Saskatoon and opened a livery business, later expanding into carriages, harness and ultimately automobiles. He was also involved in a number of other business ventures in Saskatoon over the years, including the Saskatoon Milling Company which was sold to Quaker Oats in 1912. He was a director of the Northwestern Telephone Company and in 1919 served on the Soldier Land Settlement Board. He married Ida Dunham of Brockville, Ontario in 1908.

In 1906 he was elected to the Saskatoon Public School Board and served as trustee until 1910. He was involved in securing the University of Saskatchewan for Saskatoon in 1907, and was named to the University Senate in 1914. He served on Council from 1923-1925 and was acclaimed to the position of Mayor in the November 1925 elections. While in office he suffered two severe strokes. He was granted a leave of absence by Council in September. He did not return to Council, making him the shortest-serving Mayor in Saskatoon's history. In the fall of 1936 he suffered yet another stroke. He died in his home three weeks later, on Friday November 13, at the age of 72. He is buried in Saskatoon's Woodlawn Cemetery.

Wood, Walter Aurthur (1922-1924)

Walter A. Wood is first listed in city directories as a clerk for J.F. Cairns department store in 1912. He worked for Cairns as a clerk and window dresser until about 1919, when he became ad manager for McGowan & Co. He ran unsuccessfully for Council that year, but succeeded in the 1921 election, and served for three years, from 1922-1924, during which time he was also on the Library Board.

He left Saskatoon in 1940 or '41 and moved to Burnaby, BC. He died there on November 26, 1941, at the age of 64. He was survived by his wife, Winnifred, and three sons: Harold, Victor and Reg.

Wright, Clifford Emerson, O.C. (1967-1988)

Born in 1927, Cliff Wright was the first native Saskatonian to sit in the Mayor's chair. He studied engineering at the U of S before joining Smith Brothers and Wilson Construction as a carpenter's apprentice. He eventually became president and owner of the company, now known as Wright Construction.

He ran unsuccessfully for City Council in 1965. He ran again in the 1966 election, and spent the next twenty-two years on Council, as Alderman from 1967 to 1976, and then as Mayor from 1976-1988, when he retired from politics. He played a key role in such projects as the creation of Wanuskewin Heritage Park and the Meewasin Valley Authority, the Circle Drive Bridge, and sports facilities like the Field House, Harry Bailey Aquatic Centre and Saskatchewan Place (now Credit Union Centre). While on Council he was appointed Chairman of the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, in 1983, and was President of the Future Corporation in 1988 (which organized the province's 85th birthday celebrations).

Wright continued to play a role in community affairs after leaving City Hall. He served as Treaty Commissioner for the federal government from 1989-1993, during which the historic Treaty Land Entitlement Agreement was signed. Long interested in health care issues, Wright had been a member of the boards of both City Hospital and Royal University Hospital. In 1992 he was the first chair of the Saskatoon District Health Board, serving until 1995.

Wright has also been involved with many human service agencies over the years, in particular agencies that assist children, seniors and address housing issues, including Saskatchewan Abilities Council, Parenting Incorporated, Cosmopolitan Industries, the United Way, YMCA and YWCA, Big Brothers, and Big Sisters, and more. The Wrights were the 2002 honourees of United Way's Dinner Date in recognition of their contributions to United Way and to the community at large.

Cliff and Betty Wright had four children: Lorne, Jack, Don and Nancy. They also have six grandchildren. Among Wright's many honours, he was made CFQC Citizen of the Year in 1988, the same year he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Saskatchewan. He received the Canada 125 Medal in 1992, was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1998, was awarded the Saskatchewan Order of Merit in 1999 and the Saskatchewan Centennial Medal in 2005. Cliff Wright passed away on December 9, 2014.

Wyant, Gordon (2003-2010)

Gordon Wyant was born and raised in Saskatoon. He attended Grosvenor Park Elementary School and graduated from Evan Hardy Collegiate. He received a B.A. (with Distinction) from the University of Saskatchewan in 1985, and graduated from the College of Law in 1986. He was admitted to the Saskatchewan Bar in 1987 and received an award for the highest standing at the admission course that year.

Wyant joined the law firm of McKercher McKercher & Whitmore, and is currently practicing as a partner with that firm. He is also CEO and Director of Prime West Mortgage Insurance Company. He has served the community in a number of capacities including the Saskatoon Chamber of Commerce, Past President of the United Way of Saskatoon, founding director of the Children's Health Foundation of Saskatchewan, and Director of Care & Share. He was elected as a Trustee of the Saskatoon Public School Division in 2000, and served as Chairman of that Board from October 2001 to October 2003. That year Wyant turned his political attention to City Hall and was elected to represent Ward 5 as City Councillor. In addition to his committee work on Council, Wyant is a member of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' Standing Committee on International Relations and the Standing Committee on Community Safety and Crime Prevention.

In 2010, Wyant resigned his Council seat to run successfully in the provincial by-election for Saskatoon North West in Wyant is married to Christine Hrudka and has two children, Allison, Stephen, Jeremy and Kayla. He enjoys skiing, motorcycling and writing, and was honoured with the Sterling Writing Award for Non-Fiction in 1999.

Young, Alexander MacGillivray (1913-1914; 1916-1918; 1920-1921)

Dr. Alexander MacGillivray Young was born in Nova Scotia in 1879 and came to Saskatoon in 1906 or 1907, shortly after graduating from McGill University in Montreal as a medical doctor. He ran for Mayor in eight successive elections and served five terms. Unlike other early mayors, he viewed the job as a full-time occupation. One of his running fights with the City was to secure sufficient compensation and perquisites (including use of the city car) to reflect this commitment.

Young served as an alderman for two years, 1913-1914. In the fall of 1913, when the great building boom was

waning and money was getting tight, the owners of many of the large, new office buildings along 3rd Avenue downtown approached Council asking that their buildings be exempted from plumbing regulations so that they could rent the offices out as apartments. It was either that, they suggested, or they would be forced to close the buildings. Young objected strongly, stating that, "The idea of one bath and toilet in a block for half a dozen families is wrong." Despite his objections the exemptions were granted.

As mayor he was noted for his handling of Saskatoon's difficult economy during the war years and the depression that followed, as well as for his occasionally public battles with then-Commissioner Yorath (one over who got to use the city car).

He was elected to the House of Commons in 1925 and 1926, and again in 1935. He was a strong advocate of western Canadian interests, in particular lower import tariffs to benefit farmers and other primary producers.

Dr. Young died on July 9, 1939, following surgery to remove a brain tumour. He was survived by his wife and their sons, Reginald and Roderic Alistair, and daughter Phyllis. Young Crescent in Avalon is named in his honour. Young was a member of the Saskatoon Flying Club and a representative of the club dropped a wreath from his plane during the graveside ceremony at Young's interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Zakreski, Peter, C.M. (1974-1979)

Peter Zakreski has long been involved in the development of sports and recreation in Saskatoon and has been a leader in securing high profile sporting events for the city. Born and raised in Alvena, Saskatchewan, Zakreski took his last two years of high school at Bedford Road and St. Paul's Collegiates. He attended the U of S, working in the summers for Asphalt Services. He was considering staying on with them after graduation when he saw an ad in the campus newspaper for a position as personnel officer with Federated Cooperatives Ltd. He got the job and has been there ever since, now Vice President of Human Resources.

Zakreski's civic involvement began as an organizer of the River Heights Community Association. His experiences inspired him to run for City Council. He was elected on his second try, in 1973, and served until stepping down in 1979. He ran unsuccessfully for Mayor in 2003.

Zakreski is best known in Saskatoon for his volunteer work. He volunteered with the 1979 Western Canada Summer Games and the 1982 "Century Saskatoon" celebration. He was Vice President in charge of facilities for the 1989 Jeux Canada Games in

Saskatoon.   Two years later he was President of the 1991 World Junior Hockey Championship. He was vice president of the 2002 World Women's Softball Championships held in Saskatoon and chaired the bid committee for the 2007 World University Games.

Zakreski and his wife, Elaine, were married in 1961. They have four children: Michael, Terry, Laurie and Lynn. While his children were growing up he coached minor hockey and helped with cubs and scouts, serving as camp cook on a number of occasions. Zakreski has been active in St. Paul's Catholic Church, serving on the parish council. He chairs the advisory board of the James P. Mahoney Institute of the Family. Among many honours over the years, he was named the CFQC Citizen of the Year in 1991, was made a Member of the Order of Canada in 2002, received the University of Saskatchewan Alumni Humanitarian Award in 2003 and in 2005 was inducted into the Saskatoon Sports Hall of Fame and received a Saskatchewan Centennial Medal for service to the community.

Appendices

Mayors of Saskatoon

Donald Garrison (Village of Saskatoon Overseer, 1901-1902)
James R. Wilson (Overseer, Jan. 1903; Mayor, July 10, 1903-1904; 1907-1908)
Malcolm Isbister (1905)
James Clinkskill (1906; 1911-1912)
William Hopkins (1909-1910)
Frederick E. Harrison (1913-1915)
Alexander M. Young (1916-1918; 1920-1921)
Frank R. MacMillan (1919)
Howard McConnell (1922-1923)
William H. Clare (1924-1925)
Russell Wilson (1926)
G.W. Norman (1927-1929)
John W. Hair (1930-1931)
Joseph Edwin Underwood (1932)
John Sproule Mills (1933-1934; 1949-1953)
Robert M. Pinder (1935-1938)
Carl Niderost (1939-1940)
Stephen N. "Steve" MacEachern (1941-1943)
Angus W. MacPherson (1944-1948)
John D. McAskill (1954-1958)
Sidney L. Buckwold, O.C. (1958-1963; 1967-1971)
Percy C. Klaehn (1964)
Ernie J. Cole (1965-1966)
Herbert S. "Bert" Sears (1972-1976)
Cliff E. Wright, O.C. (1976-1988)
Henry Dayday (1988-2000)
James Maddin (2000-2003)
Donald J. Atchison (2003-)

Members of Council

Alexander, George A. (1908-1909)
Alm, Terry (2003-2006)
Anderson, John Hawkins (1911-1914)
Anderson, William (1922-1924)
Archibald, Jacob L. (1908)
Ashworth, John (1906, 1910)
Atchison, Donald J. (1994-2003)*
Baillie, Hugh J. (1915-1916)
Baker, Henry (1905-1906)**
Bell, William J. (1906-1907)
Bence, Alfred E. (1916-1918)
Bence, Alfred H. (1939-1940, 1947-1952)
Birkmaier, Donna L. (1976-1979, 1982-1988, 1991-2000, 2003-2006)
Blackstock, John F. (1912)
Blain, Edward S. (1908-1910)

Blain, F. Austin (1906, 1921-1942)
Bolton, Collins W. (1919-1923)
Borlase, William C. (1917)
Bowerman, Allan (1903-1905)**
Bowman, Aden (1941-1952)
Bowman, Lillie F. (1955-1964)
Brainerd, Benjamin (1909)
Brockelbank, John E. (1982-1985)
Buckwold, Sidney L., O.C. (1953-1958)*
Bushe, Seymour E. "Bally" (1938-1951)
Cairns, John (1927-1931, 1933-1936, 1948-1961, 1964-1966)
Calder, Leonard G. (1907)
Cameron, John H. (1931-1938)
Carrothers, William A. (1930)
Caswell, Robert W. (1908-1909, 1911-1912, 1916)
Caswell, Walter B. (1935-1946)
Cavers, A. Douglas (1939-1940)
Charlebois, Jeffrey J. (1965-1966)
Cherneskey, Morris T. (1970-1994)
Chubb, Benjamin (1905)**
Clare, George H. (1907-1908, 1911-1914)
Clare, William H. (1917-1922)*
Clark, Charlie (2006-)***
Clark, Septimus Alfred (1905-1906)**
Clarke, Nelson (1942)
Copland, Thomas (1903-1904; 1906)**
Cornish, Frank E. (1920-1921)
Coy, William H. (1906)
Crimp, Edward H. (1930-1933)
Cronkite, Frederick C. (1941-1946, 1949-1952)
Currie, Peter H. (1906)**
Dayday, Henry (1976-1988)*
Davies, Troy (2012-) ***
Dickson, Alexander Forest (1919-1923)
Donauer, Randy (2010-)***
Drinkle, John C. (1907-1908)
Dubois, Bev (2003-2012)
Dulmage, Robert W. (1903)**
Dyck, Bev (1985-1994)
Dyck, George G. (1974-1979)
Early, Spencer A. (1916-1917, 1934-1947)
Eddy, Alexander M. (1928-1938, 1941-1946)
Edwards, Evelyn G. (1967-1971)
Fawcett, T. Wesley (1913-1916)
Ferguson, John D. (1908-1909)
Flavelle, W.T.A. "Ab" (1953-1954, 1961-1966)
Forrester, George A. (1940-1941)
Fortosky, Owen (2000-2006)
Freeland, Robert H. (1952-1954)
Galloway, John (1918)

Gordon, Elliott (1913)
Gougeon, Xavier (1903-1904)**
Gray, William E. (1945-1960)
Guppy, Frederick E. (1909-1910, 1926-1927)
Hair, John W. (1926, 1928-1929, 1932-1933)*
Harding, Howard (1997-2000)
Harrison, Frederick E. (1911-1912)*
Hawthorne, Marshall (1979-1994)
Heggie, Robert A. (1954-1963)
Heidt, Myles (1994-2012)
Hettle, John O. (1915)
Hill, Darren (2006-)***
Hnatyshyn, Elaine (2003-2006)
Holmes, G. Ernest (1909-1911)
Hopkins, William (1906-1908)*
Hughes, Helen, *C.M.* (1976-1980)
Hunt, George L. (1952-1954)
Hunter, Robert H. (1934-1951)
Irvine, Robert B. (1906, 1915-1918)
Iwanchuk, Ann (2011-)***
Jeffries, Zach (2012-)***
Jordan, Ed (1907)
Junor, Donald (1968-1979)
Kirkpatrick, Walter P. (1923-1924)
Klaehn, Percy C. (1958-1963)*
Koyl, Donald H. (1962-1964, 1967-1973)
Langford, Anita (1994-2000)
Langlois, Herve (1994-1997)
Latrace, Harold (1964-1967)
Laycock, John (1916)
Lennon, Thomas George (1973-1976)
LeValley, Loran N. (1911-1912)
Lewin, Francis G. "Frank" (1917-1920)
Loewen, Mairin (2011-)***
Lorje, Pat (1979-1991, 2006-)
Lynd, Thomas A. (1917-1922)
MacDermid, John E. "Jack" (1935)
MacDougall, Andrew (1912-1914)
MacEachern, Stephen N. "Steve" (1934-1940)*
MacInnes, Murdock A. (1912-1913)
Mackenzie, Chalmers Jack, C.C. (1929-1930)
Macklem, John (1925-1927, 1934)
Maclean, Donald (1911-1913)
MacMillan, Frank Roland (1914-1915)*
Maddin, James (1997-2000)*
Mahoney, Denis (1924-1925)
Makaroff, Peter G. (1939)
Mann, Owen R. (1969-1979, 1980-1994)
Manning, William "Bill" George (1947-1951, 1954-1957)

Martin, Herbert L. (1917-1918)
Massey, H. Lorne (1910-1911)
Matheson, Foster M. (1958-1960)
McAskill, John D. (1953)*
McBeth, William Henry (1905)**
McCann, Peter (1982-1985, 1991-2003)
McConnell, Howard (1919-1921)*
McCool, C.W. "Charlie" (1947-1948)
McDougal, John (1929-1933)
McIntosh, Anna B. (1956-1959)
McIntosh, Robert (1903-1904, 1907, 1909-1910)
Mills, John Sproule (1925-1928, 1930-1931, 1936-1938, 1946-1947)*
Milne, W.A. "Bill" (1966-1969)
Moore, Robinson James (1919-1928)
Mostoway, Paul (1988-1994)
Munroe, George A. (1909-1911)
Munroe, H. Edwin (1906-1908)
Murray, George (1928-1929)
Nash, Charles (1932-1934, 1936-1937)
Neault, Maurice (2003-2011)
Needham, Charles Austin (1928-1929)
Nelson, G. Blair (1958-1965)
Nesbitt, William George (1948-1957)
Niderost, Carl (1935-1938)*
Nixon, Howard, O.C. (1982-1985)
Nordstrum, Hilmer (1972-1973)
Norman, George Wesley (1917-1926)*
Olauson, Eric (2012-)***
Olmstead, J.J. "Joe" (1930-1931, 1943-1944)
O'Regan, Walter Bennett (1931-1934)
Paul, John Edwin (1913-1915)
Paulsen, Tiffany (2000-)
Penner, Glen H. (1972-1976, 1979-1982, 1988-1994, 2000-2012)
*Pinder, Robert M. (1928-1933)
Postlethwaite, Jill (1994 -1997)
Potter, George William Ambrose (1914-1917, 1925-1926)
Preston, Richard F. (1909)
Priel, James (1922-1928)
Pringle, Bob (2006-2010)***
Quigley, Thomas John (1957-1976)
Robertson, Patrick (1985-1991)
Robinson, Gladys (1965)
Roe, Patricia (1994-2003)
Sears, H.S. "Bert" (1951-1958, 1964-1971)*
Shannon, Austin H. (1909)
Smith, Alex (1908, 1910-1911, 1914-1915)
Smith, John Archibald (1903-1904)**
Smith, Rnold H. (1960-1963)
Snell, Eben M. (1911)
Sommerfeld, Paul Ludwig (1912-1913)

Stacey, Charles Tom (1915-1916)
Stacey, Francis L. (1954-1956)
Steernberg, Rik (1994-2003)
Stepney, William E. (1916)
Stewart, S. Edgar (1909-1910)
Steward, William Neil (1941-1947)
Summer, A.J.E. "Bert" (1943-1945)
Sutherland, William Charles (1904-1906)**
Swystun, Lenore (2000-2003)
Taylor, David Squire (1918-1919)
Taylor, George J.D. (1966-1982)
Thomas, Durward (1937-1940)
Thompson, John C. (1919-1921)
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Thomson, James H. (1906)
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Turner, Harris (1929-1930)
Underwood, Joseph Edwin (1927-1931, 1934-1935)*
Walker, Albert Stephen (1924-1927)
Walker, Marjorie (1948-1955)
Ward, George (1968-1970)
Waygood, Kathryn (1979-2003)
Wedge, James Balfour, C.M. (1961-1968, 1971-1972)
Whalley, Dave (1979-1982)
Wheaton, Cecil A. (1958-1967)
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Wilson, James William (1914-1919)
Wilson, Oren (1976-1982)
Wilson, Russell (1923-1925)*
Wood, Walter Aurthur (1922-1924)
Wright, Clifford E., O.C. (1967-1976)*
Wyant, Gordon (2003-2010)
Young, Alexander MacGillivray (1913-1914)*
Zakreski, Peter, C.M. (1974-1979)

 *Also served as Mayor.
 ** Served on Town of Saskatoon Council only.
 *** New since June, 2006. Biography not yet added (April 23, 2014)

NOTE: Letter designations after names are for Members of the Order of Canada (C.M.);
Companions of the Order of Canada (C.C.); and Officers of the Order of Canada (O.C.).

A History of Saskatoon
to 1914

Jeff O'Brien
City Archivist

I. Introduction:

Saskatoon owes its existence to geographical and climactic factors relating to its suitability as an agricultural region, and to 19th century political and economic issues having to do with the decline of the fur trade, Canadian nationalism, fear of American expansion into the northern prairies, and the development of the industrial economy of Central Canada, as well as technological advancements which made it practical to build and operate transcontinental railways.

Social reform movements popular in the late 19th century which prompted groups of people to emigrate westward in order to establish new communities based on utopian social ideals, also played a role. As the populations of central and northern Saskatchewan increased so, too, did the importance of Saskatoon as a supply and service centre to its regional hinterland as well as a trans-shipment point in the flow of goods and services to and from northern Saskatchewan.

II. Geology and History to 1670:

That part of the earth where Saskatoon now stands has been covered by mountains, by oceans (four times) and by great fern forests. For most of the last million years it has been covered by glaciers. At least four separate periods of glaciation have been recorded, the last of which began its retreat 20,000 years ago and which formed the South Saskatchewan River. By about 8,000 years ago the geography of the Saskatoon area was much as we know it today.[1]

Human habitation of this area began at least 8,000 years ago and may go back as far 15,000 years. The earliest aboriginal inhabitants were related to historic Algonkian-speaking groups such as the Blackfoot, Peigan and Gros Ventre. Beginning about 3,000 years ago Ojibwa- and Cree-speaking groups from the eastern woodlands began moving out onto the prairies, gradually displacing the older inhabitants westward. This process accelerated after about 1000 AD and later as European settlement initiated a general progression of peoples westwards. During historic times and especially following American expansion during the middle of the 19th century Assiniboine and Dakota peoples began moving northward into what would become the Canadian Prairies including the area around Saskatoon.[2]

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[1] Raymond Moriyama, <u>The Meewasin Valley Project</u>, (Toronto: Raymond Moriyama Architects and Planners, 1979), pp. 13-17.

[2] See www.mcgrawhill.ca/school/schoolGraphics/defining_u1_ch02.pdf for related information.

III. Rupert's Land – 1670-1870:

From 1670-1870 most of Saskatchewan was part of Rupert's Land, a huge territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by King Charles II for the purpose of carrying out the fur trade. The first European to set foot on the Northern Prairies was Henry Kelsey, and explorer and fur trader who arrived in 1690. In 1754 Anthony Henday became the first European to known to have travelled through the Saskatoon area, followed by Matthew Cocking – who wintered near Saskatoon in 1772-1773 - and Peter Fidler, who followed the South Saskatchewan River as far as the Red Deer River in 1800, and returned to explore Beaver Creek in 1801. At the time the area was unpopulated, a circumstance which he ascribed to the danger of raids by parties of Gros Ventres, Piegans and Bloods from the south and west. One consequence of this was that wildlife was very plentiful in the area.[3] Early settlements in the area included Metis hunting camps at Moose Woods and Round Prairie, south of Saskatoon, in the 1850s and '60s.

 In 1857 an expedition under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, led by John Palliser, set out to explore the southern prairies west of the Red River Colony (present-day Winnipeg) and the southern passes through the Rocky Mountains, in the process making a record of the geology, geography, climate, inhabitants and natural resources of the area with an eye to future exploitation. Palliser passed about 20 miles to the west of Saskatoon on the way to Fort Carlton in October, 1857. Describing the "fertile belt" of the northern prairies (of which Saskatoon is near the southern border) he reported that it had natural pasture for cattle, an abundance of fish for food, timber for houses and fuel, and land cleared by fires ready for the plow.

The following year an expedition under Henry Youle Hind (a geology and chemistry professor at Trinity College in Toronto) travelled by canoe down the South Saskatchewan River. Of the prairies west of Red River he waxed poetic:

> The vast ocean of level prairie which lies to the west of Red River must
> be seen in its extraordinary aspects, before it can be rightly valued
> and understood in reference to its future occupation by an energetic
> and civilised race, able to improve its vast capabilities and appreciate
> its marvellous beauties[4]

The expedition passed the spot where Saskatoon now stands on the afternoon of September 2nd, 1858. Stopping to survey the land he reported "Nothing but a treeless, slightly undulating prairie was visible".

Neither expedition provided what could be called "glowing" reports of the conditions on the western prairies, particularly in the south west (what we now call the Palliser Triangle), which was undergoing a period of drought in the late 1850's and early 1860's. Palliser's adverse report on that area helped discourage

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[3] John Duerkop, Saskatoon's History in Street Names, (Saskatoon: Purich Press, 2000), pp. 13-14.
[4] Henry Youle Hind, Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the
  Assinniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858, (London, 1860).

immigration for many years until more desirable land elsewhere was filled, particularly in the USA. Nevertheless, in 1870 the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered ownership of Rupert's Land and the stage was set for European settlement of the Canadian prairies.

IV. Colonization and Settlement: 1870-1884

In 1872 the federal government passed the Dominion Lands Act, which set up the square township system of survey for the new territories in the west and offered free homestead lands to prospective settlers. The first treaties were signed with the aboriginal inhabitants of Saskatchewan and a transcontinental railway was started. Despite these measures the rate of western settlement remained disappointingly low. In 1881 the government began selling blocks of land to colonization companies, one of which was the Toronto-based Temperance Colonization Society.[5]

The Society was an outgrowth of the Temperance Movement that had been growing in urban centres across Canada and the US through the latter half of the 19th Century. It was one of many utopian visions that was explored by colonizing groups determined to make new lives for themselves on the Canadian prairies. Reformers of the day saw alcohol and urban living as the twin evils upon which all vice flourished. The new colony would suffer from neither: it would be both rural in nature and free from the ravages of drink. As one speaker exhorted:

> All believe that drunkenness, and the drinking habits that lead to it, are bad for the individual and bad for the country... Keep strong drink then out of as wide a section as possible of the North West which is to be the home of our children.[6]

In April, 1882, the Society was granted 21 sections of land in a block extending from Warman to Dundurn, straddling the South Saskatchewan River. That summer a party under John Lake headed west to inspect the land grant and to choose a site for a new town. It was an arduous journey: two weeks by rail from Toronto to the end of the line at Moosomin and then a three week cart-trek to their destination.

On July 28, 1882 the party arrived at Clark's Crossing, at the northern edge of the grant area. For the next two weeks they surveyed the river south to Moose Woods. On August 18 they camped on the east side of the river near where the CPR Bridge now crosses at 33rd Street. Examining the riverbanks they agreed that this would form the northern boundary of the new settlement. The next day – John Lake's birthday - they camped at what is today Idylwyld, on the east side of the river in the extreme south east corner of Section 29, Township 36 Range 5 West of the 3rd Meridian. "Minnetonka is the name of our Camping Place", Lake wrote in his diary, "the finest we ever had."[7]

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[5]Sally Potter Club, <u>Saskatoon: the Serenity and the Surge</u> (Saskatoon: City of Saskatoon, 1966), p. 7.

[6] Stan Hanson and Don Kerr, <u>Saskatoon, the First Half Century</u>, (Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1982), p. 1.

[7] Ibid., pp 3-4.

Lake and his party spent a two more weeks surveying the area. Before leaving the area he consulted with Chief Whitecap of Moose Woods (now the Whitecap First Nation), who agreed that the site they had chosen – present day Nutana – was the one place along the river where it was easiest to cross, and thus the most suitable spot for a town. Saskatoon had been found.

Lake returned to Saskatoon the following spring, leading a group of settlers. By then the railway had made it as far as Moose Jaw, a mere 150 miles from the new settlement. Nevertheless, that first group of settlers - hindered by the weather and with few marked trails to follow - took nearly a month to reach the town site (later parties were to make the same trip in 4-8 days). On August 18 the townsite survey was completed and Saskatoon was born.

Some confusion exists over the naming of Saskatoon. The traditional story is that "Saskatoon" is an anglicization of a Cree word for the small, red berries that grow in such profusion in these parts. There is even an almost-certainly-apocryphal story to the effect that John Lake, upon being given a handful of these berries and told their name, immediately cried "Arise, Saskatoon – Queen of the North!" The truth appears to be somewhat less dramatic. The area was long-known to the local Cree as a good place to stock up on willow wands for arrow shafts. Thus the name of the place was "Sask-kwa-tan" – roughly, "the place where willows are cut".[8]

The new settlement grew slowly at first; at the end of the first year there were only 80 people living here. But the numbers were increasing. The Temperance Colonization Society, however, found itself in a crisis. The government had only allowed it to claim every second section of land rather than a contiguous block of territory. Government-owned land was being sold at $10.00 for a quarter section. The TCS was trying to sell its land for $2 per acre, or 320.00 per quarter section. It was a recipe for disaster in more ways than one: anyone could file for a homestead within the TCS land grant area including those not willing to renounce the drink! As well, the railways were passing far to the south of Saskatoon and the river turned out to be almost completely un-navigable, making it difficult to bring people and goods into and out of the area.[9] The Temperance Colony experiment was doomed to failure and oblivion, but would the settlement itself follow?

V. The Pioneer Years: 1884-1890

In 1884 Saskatoon consisted of six houses, a store, a sawmill, and some 80 optimistic souls. The first homesteaders took land on the west side of the river that year (in what are now the southern part of the Caswell Hill and Westmount neighbourhoods) and settlement received a slight boost when ferry service was established across the river, making Saskatoon the crossing point for the busy Regina – Battleford Trail.[10] Saskatoon may not have been the Mecca of the West that Temperance Colonization Society Boosters claimed it to be, but it was flourishing.

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[8] Duerkop, p. 16. A number of variations of this word are cited as the source of the name Saskatoon.

[9] Hanson and Kerr, pp. 9-10.

[10] Ibid., p. 12

1885, however, began with high hopes but ended badly. That was the year of the Northwest Resistance, which - while the dangers it brought to the settlement were temporary (and for the most part non-existent) - served to dampen enthusiasm back East for settlement in the area. Partly as a result, less than a dozen new settlers per year arrived in the district over the next five years. This slowdown helped put the final nails in the TCS coffin. Unable to meet shareholder expectations, wracked by internal squabbles and lawsuits, the Society finally folded in 1891 after having dropped from 1,000 shareholders to just 25.[11]

The years 1885-1890 were also years of drought and early frost. However, local foodstuffs were plentiful – one settler recalls shooting prairie chickens off the back fence for supper, and of course berries grew everywhere - and for the most part the settlement was self-sufficient. Even if there had been much in the way of agricultural production, without a rail link to the rest of the world there was no practical means of getting it to external markets. Thus before 1890 the local economy was strictly one of subsistence.

VI. Settlement to City: 1890-1906

In 1890 one of the most important events in Saskatoon's history occurred: the Qu'Appelle, Long Land and Saskatchewan railway arrived, saving the settlement from extinction and setting the stage for the physical outline of the City we know today.   The QLLS connected Regina and Prince Albert, crossing the South Saskatchewan river where the Idylwyld Freeway bridge is today. At that time the settlement was concentrated on the east side of the river, clustered around the intersection of Broadway and Main. The railway, however, set up its roundhouse and pumping station on the west side of the river where the banks were much lower (thus making it easier to pump water for the locomotives). Streets were laid out for a new subdivision, a station was built at what is now 1st Avenue and 20th Street, and soon businesses began to spring up around it. Gradually the west bank settlement usurped the role as business centre to the community. It would eventually become Saskatoon's downtown core.

On November 16, 1901, with 26 houses and a population of 113, the new settlement on the west bank was incorporated as a village. To the chagrin of those across the river, it took for itself the name "Saskatoon"! East side residents adopted the name "Nutana" – a scrambled inversion of "Saskatoon" - for their settlement.[12]

Changes came thick and fast thereafter. On July 1, 1903, Saskatoon was incorporated as a town. Later that year Nutana was incorporated as a village and Riversdale was established as a separate community. Riversdale itself was incorporated as a village

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[11] Ibid., pp. 21-23. The troubles of 1885, it should be noted, were also a boon for Saskatoon, providing employment for many - as teamsters, scouts, stretcher bearers, etc - and a lucrative market for surplus agricultural products. It may also be that many of those who would later settle in the West got their first taste of this little-known land while marching with Middleton's army.

[12] Scrambled, no doubt, because of the small likelihood that anyone would ever want to live in a place called "Nootaksis".

in 1905. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway had deflected its survey northward so as to go through Saskatoon (rather than Hanley) and both the CNR and CPR had promised to divert rail lines through the town. Prosperity was on the horizon; that year the three communities began to consider the possibility of combining their resources and incorporating as a city.

The little settlement was at a critical juncture and this would be an important step. A village may only borrow up to 5% of its total assessment while a town can borrow 10% and a city up to 20%. This money would be needed if the settlement was to provide the kinds of services needed to turn it from a sleepy agricultural backwater to a modern industrial city. As population densities increased – there were around 4,500 people in the three settlements by 1906 – the need for infrastructural improvements became more and more pressing. The advantages of amalgamation were that sufficient money would finally be available to provide an electrical system, build a water works and put in a sewerage system. This would in turn make the city more attractive to business and industry which in its turn would draw more people to Saskatoon. In early Saskatoon, therefore, growth and development was both the cause and the effect of growth and development.

In addition, there was talk of a new University to be created in Saskatchewan somewhere. A number of communities were in the running for it, including Saskatoon. Finally, the location of the provincial capital (Saskatchewan was formed in 1905) was up for grabs, and Saskatoon's boosters felt that with all its advantages, and were it to have city status, Saskatoon had a very good chance at it.[13]

Despite the obvious advantages, Nutana balked at the prospect of amalgamation. The only link between it and its upstart neighbour was the ferry – which ran infrequently when it ran at all – and across the railway bridge. This made the movement of goods and people across the river expensive, difficult and occasionally dangerous (for those walking across the railway bridge). People had been talking about the need for a new bridge as early as 1901 and the Territorial government had budgeted $60,000 to help build one in 1904, but a promise is not the kind of thing you can drive across and in a December 1905 meeting of the Nutana ratepayers it was decided that without a firm commitment there would be no amalgamation.

In 1906 the province promised funding for a new bridge. Plans were drawn up and contracts worth $105,000 were let for the construction. With that the Nutana ratepayers came on side and the new City Charter was passed by Council in March.[14] It was assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on May 26. The first City Council was elected by acclamation on June 21. Council held its inaugural meeting on June 26 and on July 1, 1906, the City of Saskatoon threw a party to celebrate. Saskatoon was officially a "city".

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[13] On May 23, 1906, three days before incorporation, it was announced that Regina had been chosen to be provincial capital. Saskatoon did, however, get the University.

[14] Pouring of the concrete piers for the new bridge began in the fall of 1906. The steelwork and roadway were built the following summer and the Traffic Bridge was officially opened on Oct 10, 1907.

VII. Boom and Bust: 1906-1913

From 1906 to 1912 Saskatoon grew prodigiously. The civic assessment in 1906 was 2.5 million dollars . It had more than doubled to $6,621,327 in 1907. and 1912 the civic assessment had leaped to 40 million dollars. [15] Building permits taken out that year totalled $7,640,530 – a figure not to be exceeded until 1952.[16] Land values rose steadily from 1906-1909. Caswell Hill – the City's first suburb – had gone on the market in 1905, had sold out by 1906 and was rapidly being followed by new subdivisions on the west side. Downtown, land values were rising in 1906-1907 and as they went up so did Saskatoon's first truly permanent buildings along 1st and 2nd Avenues, centred on 21st Street.

New rail lines into and out of the City were also being built. The CPR was building in from the east (establishing the village of Sutherland in the process), crossing the river on a brand new bridge at 33rd Street. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway line cut across the City's southwest corner where it, too, was busy building a bridge across the river and the CNR was adding a new line from its downtown yards southwest out of the city to the tap into the newly settled areas past Delisle in the Goose Lake country before heading off to Calgary. Prosperity was in the air and the river seemed to run with gold.

A poor harvest in 1907 and a general economic downturn put an end to this first boom. Credit dried up and the City – with a number of large projects only half completed – faced bankruptcy. It was only through decisive action by local business and political leaders and – ultimately – their willingness to risk their own money to prop up civic finances that the situation was saved from disaster. By 1909 the worst was over and in 1910 Saskatoon entered a period of financial optimism that was to last for three delirious years before crashing to a halt in the fall of 1912.

One of the most noteworthy events of this period was the establishment in Saskatoon of the provincial University, a result of intense lobbying on the part of Saskatoon's political and business elite and the provincial government's policy of decentralizing services where possible.[17]

The years 1910-1912 were a speculator's dream. Land values skyrocketed. A 35 foot lot on 2nd Avenue north of 21st Street that cost $300 in 1903 sold for a whopping $1,957 per frontage foot (almost $70,000 in total) in the summer of 1912. Almost the whole of 3rd Avenue was transformed in one grand developmental splurge between the summers of 1912 and 1913. The developer, 30 year-old Otto Helgerson, estimated that he had earned a net profit on real estate of $530.95 / day for 449 consecutive days for a total of $238,396.55 in only 15 months.[18] There were 267 real estate firms operating in Saskatoon that year, up from 28 in 1908. New subdivisions were being planned and marketed miles away from the city's built up area and in many cases far outside the then-city limits. Fairhaven – a half-section of barren

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[15] Saskatoon Henderson Directory, (Saskatoon: Henderson Directories Ltd., 1909), p. 55.

[16] Hanson and Kerr, p. 69.

[17] Ibid., p. 83-85.

[18] Ibid., p. 112.

prairie west of Avenue W went on the market in 1910 and was completely sold by October, 1911. By May of 1912 the price of a lot in this distant "subdivision" had hit $350 per frontage foot. Everyone, it seemed, was buying and selling land at a frantic pace.

Population figures from this time are a bit tricky. In 1906 Saskatoon qualified as a city with 4,500 people living in the three settlements. In 1911 the federal census gave Saskatoon 12,004 and by 1916 it was 21,054.[19] Local estimates, however, were much higher. Hanson and Kerr use the figure of 28,000 persons for 1912 (based on a City of Saskatoon census), and note that total estimates tended to vary depending on the needs of the group doing the counting.[20]

No matter what figures one uses, it is apparent that the City had doubled or tripled in size very shortly after being incorporated. For local boosters there was no end in sight. A new power plant was built in 1911 at 19th Street and Avenue A (to replace the smaller one farther upstream at 11th Street), streets were paved, and miles of sewer and water pipes were being laid. On January 1, 1913 the city's first public transit system – the Saskatoon Municipal Railway – opened and by 1914 the line ran all the way out to the Town of Sutherland, two miles past the city limits. By the time the boom peaked in 1912 growth figures 50,000 by 1915 and 100,000 by 1920 were being widely predicted. The President of the University, Walter Murray, predicted that the population would reach two million by 1931.[21]

One of the most interesting things to come out of the pre-war boom was Factoria – "the Magic City". Factoria was the brainchild of an entrepreneur from Chicago named R.E. Glass. Founded in November, 1912, it was located on land owned by local farmer and horse breeder Billy Silverwood, two miles north of the city in the area now known as "Silverwood". Billy Silverwood had been bottling water from springs on the riverbank just below his farmstead at what is now the east end of Adilman Drive. Glass' plan was to extend a railway siding in from the line at what is now Warman Road and build a series of factories - a brick plant, a brewery, an expanded bottling works, a flour mill and other ventures. An entire town was planned based around the needs of the industries to be located there with houses for the workers, stores, schools, hotels, a post office and all other amenities to be developed. Boosters confidently predicted a population of 2,000 within the first year.[22]

The rail line was built and by 1913 several firms had located in Factoria. A hotel had been built along the railway and a half dozen or so houses were put up. The problem lay in getting a power line built out from Saskatoon to the new development. City Council wrestled with several competing industrial options and the debate was still

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[19] City of Saskatoon Municipal Manual. (Saskatoon: City of Saskatoon Office of the City Clerk, 2000), p. 79.

[20] Hanson and Kerr, pp. 78, 114-115.

[21] Ibid., p. 104.

[22] John H. Archer and J.C. Bates, Historic Saskatoon: 1882 – 1947, (Saskatoon: Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1948), p. 77.

going on even as Saskatoon's boom fell apart. A number of the businesses established there continued to operate for some time. The Northlands Flour Mill, which was bought out by Robin Hood in 1926 was there as late as the Second World War, and the Factoria Hotel may have been used briefly as a school in 1931 after the old Brownell School burned down.[23] A power was built out to there – in 1918, paid for the company that owned the flour mill. But it was too late for Glass' vision of an industrial metropolis on the outskirts of Saskatoon. By 1914 the dream of Factoria, like the rest of the grandiose dreams of Saskatoon's boom-era developers, was dead.[24]

The prewar boom was fuelled by outside capital (mostly from Britain), an influx of new immigrants, and a wild, self-perpetuating optimism. The banks, eager to cash in on this entrepreneurial spirit were alarmingly generous with their credit. "Saskatoon's growth and progress cannot be checked, and in her onward and ever-forward course she will scatter wealth and plenty among a worthy and deserving populace" one writer gushed.[25] But the future did not appear so bright to everyone. One writer commented that land speculation was "a radical evil...which, as sure as night follows day, we will later regret in sackcloth and ashes."[26] But during this time of boundless growth such warnings were generally ignored (regrettably, as it turned out).

It couldn't last, and it didn't. Things started to give way near the end of 1912 and while people remained confident well into 1914 that the setback was temporary (as the collapse following the 1906-1907 boom had been) the coming of war that summer put the final nail in the coffin. The boom was over. Most of those who owned property in the distant subdivisions just walked away from it. Some who had bought land closer in held on to it for years – even decades - hoping to someday realize a profit from it. Very few did. Most lost their land through non-payment of taxes or finally sold it off at a loss. Fortunes had been made by those few who got in early and got out in time; the rest lost everything.

Why the sudden bust? The factors appear to have been external. Early in 1913 the supply of money from Britain suddenly dried up. The political situation in Europe was starting to deteriorate; there was war in the Balkans and a general re-arming in Europe. Development in other places was also draining new money away from

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[23] Joan Champ, <u>Factorial Archaeological Review</u>, (Saskatoon: Stantec Consulting Ltd., 1998), p. 22.

[24] Hanson and Kerr, pp. 140-143. The Silver Springs Bottling works did not survive either, partly as a result of contamination of the springs from the run-off from Silverwood's huge horse barn up the hill. In 1951 the horse barn – a riverbank landmark since 1911 – burned down after being struck by lightning. A low stone wall and the asphalt floor are all that remain, halfway down the hill. Area teenagers use it as a "hangout" on warm summer nights. The house is also long gone. All that remains are the graffiti-covered back steps, surrounded by weeds in the empty lot at the food of Adilman Drive. In the long grass and bush along the river bank can still be found the remains of the bottling works building and various outbuildings dating from the days of Factoria's glory.

[25] B.E. Dutcher, quoted in <u>Saskatoon Star Phoenix</u>, July 18, 1912. From Hanson and Kerr, p. 106.

[26] Anonymous writer quoted in <u>Saskatoon Star Phoenix</u>, 17 December 1910. From Hanson and Kerr, p. 106.

Saskatoon. The banks in Saskatoon responded by cutting off credit and calling in loans. The price of wheat had also dropped in the fall of 1912, which further reduced the capital available locally. With the war came a complete freeze on credit and the final end of Saskatoon's great boom. Never was the city to experience such a period of unimaginable growth again. The events of 1906-1914 were to shape the way the city would develop thereafter:

> The city of the Teens and Twenties, full of open fields and empty lots, was great for children to grow up in, but their games were often played on the open spaces were investors had lost their fortunes. Saskatoon became a city of deferred economic hopes and its future, in keeping with its origins, would be more sober. It had experienced its one great spree.[27]

VIII. Conclusion

Saskatoon had made huge strides since the hardscrabble days of the 1880s. By 1914 where once had stood open prairie now stood the beginnings of a beautiful modern metropolis. Still, difficult times were in store for the Wonder City: the First World War and the dark days of the 1918 Influenza Epidemic, the Great Depression of the 1930s and then yet another war, before prosperity was finally to return.

With its dependence on agriculture, Saskatoon has experienced many "booms and busts" in its short history. The expansion of the mining industry in the 1970s and 1980s reduced this to some extent, and the future promises continued diversification through the emergence of more advanced technology industries and an increase in manufacturing, primarily to service the resource sector.

Through the good times and the bad the people of Saskatoon held their heads high, certain that with a little luck and a healthy dollop of hard work it would all come out right in the end. And it did.

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[27] Hanson and Kerr, p. 145.

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Revision Notes

As often happens in a work such as this, errors in the original text (published in 2006) have turned up from time to time. We apologize for this, and have made every attempt to fix them as they are discovered. We thank those sharp-eyed students of history who have spotted these mistakes and reported them to us! The on-line version of this is also a living document, and we have tried to update the significant changes to the biographies of more recent councillors since 2006 as well as to add information about older councillors that was missed before.

This section contains a list of biographies which have been revised and other changes made, with revision dates.

March, 2009:

- Revision Notes section added
- Website bibliography deleted
- John Frederick Cairns – name changed to John Cairns
- George Sylvester Alexander – changed to George Albert Alexander, details fixed.
- Dave Whalley – 2008 changes added.
- John Ashworth – wife's name and date of death added
- Allan Bowerman – details regarding sale of hunting lodge changed

April 2010:

- Russell Wilson's wife was Lena CODE, not Cole
- Howard Harding was born and raised in Cheshire, England
- R.W. Caswell – it was Frankie's brother who objected to the marriage.
- William Anderson's wife, Margaret J., noted
- Walter A. Wood bio updated
- Dr. Willoughby – retirement date and location of burial added

April, 2012

- Terry Alm – updated dates of service and electoral history
- Donna Birkmaier – updated dates of service
- Edward Stanley Blain – birthdate, origin, life after leaving Saskatoon, family, date left Saskatoon (1919, not 1912)
- Bev Dubois – updated dates of service
- Owen Fortoskey – updated dates of service
- Myles Heidt – updated dates of service and announced resignation
- Elaine Hnatyshyn – updated dates of service and current activities
- Pat Lorje – updated dates of service

- Paul Mostoway – details from his March 23, 2012, obituary.
- Glen Penner – updated dates of service, announced retirement
- Rnold Smith – details from his August, 2008 obituary
- Rik Steernberg – updated electoral history
- Oren Wilson - details from his July, 2008 obituary

May, 2012

- Chalmers Jack MacKenzie – fixed Order of Canada reference

June, 2012

- Nelson Clarke – added information about political activity, birth and death.

August, 2012

- Beverly Dyck – added death date and updated details from article in Aug. 16 Star Phoenix.

April, 2014

- Beverly Dyck – added death date and next of kin for his wife, Loretta.
- Dates of Service amended to reflect 2012 election.
- Beverly Dubois – noted defeat in 2012.
- R.C. Willis – noted that left Saskatoon for Regina after 1912.
- Thos. Copland – changed 1881 arrival date to 1883.
- E.J. Cole – fixed details of admin staff who served on Council
- All "C" – added birth and death dates, if known.

Feb, 2015

- Added details to W.C. Sutherland as per grandson.
- Added death date for Mayor Cliff Wright.

Oct, 2015

- Revised dates of service for Village Overseer
- Revised dates of service for Maurice Neault, Tiffany Paulsen, Don Atchison and Pat Lorje