



# NOTABLE PEOPLE

Identifying Your Community's  
Significant Historical Figures



**A Guide for Communities and  
Consultants**



## NOTABLE PEOPLE

### Identifying Your Community's Significant Historical Figures

## Introduction

A COMMUNITY'S HISTORICAL evolution is defined by a series of events—the arrival of the first settlers, the construction of the first store, the arrival of the railway, the development of an industry—and by the actions of the people living there. These activities, ranging from the humble day-to-day routines that define any life, to the inspiring and dramatic acts that altered or informed the course of history, are at the very core of a community's past and of its character.

The lives and stories of the hundreds, even thousands, of individuals that together define any community, are too complex to put into a meaningful and cogent story. For heritage purposes this kind of challenge is usually met by identifying a few key people that can be shown to sum up significant aspects of local history.

These people are the ones that can most effectively stand in for the others, whose lives and stories can be said to define important qualities and themes of the whole community. And these stories are never just the grand and memorable (important as they are); they are also the small and modest, the lives that often add the subtle colours and

fill in the gaps for a more complete expression of a community's past.

Developing this list of notable people starts with an inventory, which is then reduced to increasingly smaller numbers through analysis and assessment, until those with major historic significance have been identified.

The Notable People project has been developed to define and refine the concepts and processes required to identify and describe these special people. The following information has been the result of collaborations with the communities of Hartney, Argyle and Melita, and the Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism. The branch is confident that this work will lead any interested community to develop their own meaningful and interesting compilations of notable people.

The following seven sections present in detail the information and steps required in the development of the inventory, as well as the processes that are required to hone the list down to the significant few.



## Setting the Stage

### Sources

Nearly every Manitoba community has the key building blocks for this kind of endeavour – local history books. These kinds of compilations are the cornerstone of the Notable People initiative, which is essentially impossible without them. They provide the names, stories, claims, insights and intricate connections, as well as photographs, ensuring that a complete and comprehensive list can be created, and that information is generally accurate and reliable.

Some communities are doubly blessed, with two (even more) local histories, developed at slightly different periods and with slightly different aims. The first real local histories, mostly from the 1950s and 1960s, are very much focused on the first generation of a community, providing as many names as possible and assessing their significance, as well as providing interesting facts and characterizations. Some of these histories, often with literary aspirations, even include astute and telling descriptions of actions and physical qualities. For example, in Hazel McDonald Parkinson's *The Mere Living* from 1957 (about the town of Hartney) we are treated to this finely drawn character study: "Miss Playfair [the local newspaper publisher and editor], a grey-eyed woman of five feet seven inches, was to be seen in her office or on the street in a strictly tailored suit, a stiff-collared white shirtwaist and black tie that gave her the masculine

appearance that she thought necessary for a woman who had to meet businessmen on their own ground. Her hat was a plain straw or felt, although frequently when on the ordinary business of collecting news or soliciting advertising, she wore none. Her dark brown hair, plainly arranged, was inclined to escape from confining pins in soft tendrils about her face, but this she tried to prevent as giving her a less than business-like appearance. Her voice of low-pitched timbre had been trained for public speaking and had a depth of tone that the Hartney people at first found peculiar, but to which they became accustomed. Her tailored appearance and deep voice, as well as her business ability, aroused disquiet among those who disliked the unusual."

Later local histories, which gained popularity in the 1970s (at or near Canada's centennial in 1967) and which are still being produced to a similar model, have much broader mandates. These histories have lengthy sections on community landmarks like churches and schools, major sections on recreation (with scores of photographs of local sporting teams), features on commercial and industrial establishments and often excellent introductions to a community's overall history and social and political developments. These all can be useful resources for a Notable People project, but it is in the major part of such books—family histories—that the most valuable information is to be found. Often written by family members, these entries invariably provide a great deal of important data and information about all members of a local family. There are also in these sections often several archival portraits that are essential additions for a Notable People project.



## Step 1

### First Review

The actual work required for the main part of a Notable People project is simple – just read and make notes. It's not actually much more complicated than that: a heritage consultant will read available local histories from cover to cover (especially focusing on the family history sections), identify all names and note key pieces of information. The following basic outline provides the suggested headings to group information:

#### Name

Biography:

Claims:

Probable Significance:

Source:

Images:

Content:

Certain of these entries have obvious content requirements:

Name will include the full name of the individual under review; where a few people of the same family are discussed, each should have their own separate entry. It is recommended that surnames be placed first so that an alphabetical organizing structure can be employed at the conclusion of this stage.

Biography should include any information that relates to this kind of data: arrival in the community, family relations, birthplace, birth dates and death dates, and other key dates that may be featured.

Source will feature the name of the local history, so that anyone else referring to these entries will be able to undertake double-checks if they need to. Page references will complete this entry.

Images will note for this record if there are any accompanying images, or if there are not – this latter fact will be noted with the abbreviation N/A (Not Available).

The other three entries require more explanation, with following examples providing additional clarification:

Claims will identify first the person's primary occupation or avocation, and then in succinct fashion any claims that can be added to the record. It is important to note that this entry does not require a complete recitation of information in the local history, only the highlights. The occupation or avocation is very important so that groupings in the next stage can be more easily accomplished.

Probable Significance will actually be left blank at this stage of the project, to be completed in the next step.

Content will note whether there is more information to be added at the next step of the project.

### Sample A – Minimal Information

#### Jenkins, Ray

Biography: Arrived 1892; joined in Jenkins and Peters Implements in 1895; died 1922

Claims: Implement dealer

Probable Significance:

Source: A Goodly Place/ 344

Images: N/A

Content: Some additional information



#### Sample B – Good Information

**Philips, Deirdre**

Biography: Arrived 1899; born in Kingston in 1877; Died in 1943; married here in 1899

Claims: Major volunteer for Methodist Church and active in choir; leader in raising funds for war memorial; taught violin for several years

Probable Significance:

Source: A Goodly Place/ 73-74

Images: As Above

Articles: Good additional information

The amount of work required at this stage of the project can often add up to several days, even a week, depending on the volume of information in a local history, and of course the number of histories that have to be consulted.

One final step at this stage is recommended: group people as much as possible by their occupations or avocations. On a computer this can easily be accomplished with the Cut and Paste function. Many local histories will often have grouped people this way anyway, so the need to categorize might already have mostly been accomplished by the simple entry of names and information via the first step above. It is also suggested that a review of lists to organize entries alphabetically also be undertaken at this point.

A concluding section of this guide, “List of Occupations and Avocations,” identifies nearly 120 occupations and avocations that defined community life in Manitoba around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Main categories are noted here:

- Pioneers
- Farmers
- Notable Families
- Merchants
- Services
- Industrial and Manufacturing People
- Professional Services
- Politicians
- Clergy
- Educational People
- Community Administration
- Community Services
- Recreational People
- Volunteers
- Famous Sons and Daughters





## Step 2

### Assessing Significance

A vital aspect of work on the inventory will focus on the entries for Claims and especially Probable Significance. As has been noted, the Probable Significance entry will have been left blank throughout early stages of inventory development. It will be at this point that the heritage consultant spends some time reviewing the data and information to provide a preliminary assessment of each individual's potential significance. Five options are noted here:

Probable Significance: Major High Medium Modest Minor

It is recommended that this standard text now be copied into each inventory entry and that the consultant delete whichever four words are not applicable. Thus, for example, if it is determined that the individual has Medium Significance, the other four words (Major, High and Modest and Minor) would be deleted, to leave only:

Probable Significance: Medium

Obviously, it will be important to have some direction for assessing and judging a person's historical significance. The following information is a guide:

#### Major Significance

People with claims for major significance will typically be key subjects for discussion

in a local history. There likely will be long passages (even pages) devoted to their activities. Of course not all major figures will be accorded this kind of treatment, so it will be important to review information to determine the real effect of their lives on the history of the community. Typical people noted in this kind of collection will be the first pioneers (that is, the very first, not just those who arrived early); people who either developed major or long-lived businesses and industries; and major community leaders – usually major politicians, clergy, educators, etc.

#### High Significance

People with claims for high significance will typically be subjects for slightly lesser discussion in a local history. A review of data and information will likely reveal a person who was well known in the community, but perhaps not in a leadership role. They will have been respected and looked to for their competence and influence in a certain field of endeavour. Typical people noted for this kind of categorization will be notable business people, lawyers, doctors, bankers, railway station agents, major volunteers, etc. These people will also have had long-standing residency in the community.

#### Medium Significance

People with claims for medium significance will typically be subjects for slightly lesser discussion in a local history. This category will often include those kinds of people noted above—notable business people, lawyers, doctors, bankers, railway station agents, major volunteers—whose activities will not have been as enduring.

The category will also usually include many other people whose contributions will have been to a smaller or temporal activity that had lesser lasting impact on the community,



but whose activities might have enriched or expressed some valued quality of the community. People in this category will include war heroes, poets, musicians, athletes, story tellers, characters, etc.

#### Modest Significance

People with claims for modest significance will typically have cursory entries in a local history, and a review of the information will reveal someone with only small claims to noteworthiness. Examples in this category will be people who might be fairly well known in a community—lawyer, barber, station ticket agent, clergy—but whose contributions are only through competence in their work. Many people will be noted for this level of significance.

#### Minor Significance

People with claims for minor significance will typically only be noted by name in a local history, without much additional information. Most people, even in the early years of a community's development, fit into this category.

Once this aspect of each entry has been dealt with, the consultant should undertake one final activity: a review of each section of the inventory (as noted above, grouped by general occupational headings) and then a determination of a priority listing of individuals where possible.

The completion of the Claims and Probable Significance entries for each individual in the catalogue will mark the end of the work on the inventory. It is likely that three weeks will have passed since the first local history was opened for review.

It is at this point that the inventory should be shared with key community members so that facts and assessments can be checked and confirmed. This is also an opportune time to ask if there are original photographs available (rather than the half-tones typical of a publication) or other pertinent images that should be included.

It is important that this community consultation process be respectful, but also that it be clear that there are time limits and larger expectations for the whole project. It will need to be decided if changes (if of a reasonable quantity) are made by the consultant or if someone else in the community is tasked with this work.



### Step 3

#### Developing the List of Significant People (The Long List)

With the basic inventory now complete, and especially with the completion of the entries for Claims and especially Probable Significance, it will now be possible for the consultant to develop a shorter document that contains only those individuals with good claims for heritage significance. It is recommended that consultants, working with community representatives, at this stage determine how many individuals are feasible to highlight for the final list. With at least two per occupation/avocation category, and more for categories like business and manufacturing operations, clergy and teachers, it is certainly feasible to aim for at least 50 notable people.

This kind of direction will also suggest where a cut-off might be made for the entry on Probable Significance – either at Medium Significance or at High Significance. It is important to keep in mind that many interesting people, with compelling stories, but without obvious significance, will be in the Medium category, and that a review should be sure to keep them in mind.

In practical terms the consultant will now digitally copy the full inventory document and rename it: List of Significant People. A culling process will remove those entries that have been determined not to have attained the level of potential significance for further review. This new shortened inventory is now ready for an additional review for information, presented in “Step 4, Adding the Details.”





## Step 4

### Adding the Details

The next step in a Notable People project focuses on the addition of data for two entries: Images and Content.

A new addition to Manitoba's digital archives, a website called *Manitobia*, will be a major boon to this aspect of a Notable People project. The *Manitobia* website (link below) contains a major section where nearly 200 local histories have been digitized; this is an ongoing project, and local histories are being added all the time.

All of the local histories featured on the *Manitobia* website have been scanned so that readers can copy and paste most of the content. This function will allow consultants working on this aspect of a Notable People project to save considerable time, as it will now be possible to just use the "Copy and Paste" function of a computer to input necessary text into a digital document.

*Manitobia* Website Link:

[http://www.manitobia.ca/content/en/books/local\\_histories](http://www.manitobia.ca/content/en/books/local_histories)

The samples following suggest the results of this approach.

### Sample B – Modest Information

#### **Duchesneau, Victor**

Biography: Arrived 1901

Claims: Blacksmith; also carriages and wagons

Probable Significance: High

Source: The Mere Living/73-74

Images: N/A

Content: See below

Victor Duchesneau arrived in Hartney about 1901 and set up a third blacksmith business. He enlarged his building in 1904 and started a carriage and wagon factory. His advertisements at the time announced that he had "a new eight-horsepower engine, modern band-saw, a joiner, a fine rip saw, a hawk-eye trip hammer, a fan blower and a fine grade emery polishing machine," and that he could turn out "buggies, wagons, carriages and all fine lumber work with city style and finish." The Duchesneau blacksmith shop shared with that of Alex Rogers the interest of the school children, for it was situated on the corner of Ash and Spencer streets, directly facing the school. A large square red building, it still stands, owned by Merrill Duchesneau who carries on as blacksmith and mechanic, the business his father began, one of the few business enterprises of Hartney still in the family of its founder.

The actual photographic scans that are produced at this stage of the project will be saved digitally in the consultant's computer, and eventually put together with all the text materials on a CD for final presentation. While the texts with embedded images will all be together in one Word document, called [Community Name] Notable People (thus, for example, Hartney Notable People), all the images will need to be additionally saved as individual photo files in a separate folder, called Photographs; within this folder it is recommended that images of a similar nature be grouped under a subfolder (thus, for example, Commercial) and be given distinct file names to easily distinguish them (thus, for example, Mr. Jenkins General Merchant, or Miss Storie 1915).



#### Sample C – Medium Information

##### **Hornibrook, Ed**

Biography: Likely early 1890s

Claims: Implement dealer; noted for early attention to ice making

Probable Significance: Medium

Book: The Mere Living/213

Images: N/A

Content: See below

In the winter of 1895, Ed. Hornibrook, an implement dealer, cleared the snow from a space west of the C.P.R. station and flooded a sheet of ice one hundred and fifty feet long, and fifty feet wide for a skating rink, enclosed it with a board fence and built a small waiting room in which skaters might put on their skates. Before that winter was over the men agitated for a curling rink and Mr. Hornibrook flooded one sheet of ice for curling and covered it with a temporary shed. Interest in curling was so lively that the games were played in the afternoons as well as the evenings. The stores sometimes closed in the afternoons so that proprietors and clerks could watch or take part in a keenly contested game.

In 1897 Mr. Hornibrook provided two sheets of curling ice as well as a skating rink. His waiting room was larger and accommodated curlers, skaters and the brass band which provided music for skating two nights a week. Skating parties with sleigh loads of young people from the country districts were held frequently and one or more skating carnivals were held each winter with prizes for representative, fancy and comic costumes. Each spring the temporary building was torn down and each fall it was rebuilt with improvements over the year before, until the permanent rink and agricultural building was erected in 1902.

The new rink had two curling sheets and a large room for curling equipment, through the windows of which the curling games could be watched. The skating rink had, besides the skating ice, separate cloak rooms for men and women above which was room for the band. For many years James Callander was the rink manager and was associated in the minds of the skaters with the pleasures of the rink.

#### Sample D – Major Information

##### **John M. Fee**

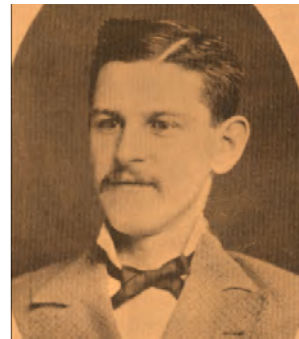
Biography: 1881 arrival (first settler)

Claims: First Settler, with Samuel Long

Probable Significance: High

Book: The Mere Living/117

Images: See below (book frontispiece)



Content: See below

In June 1881, John M. Fee and Samuel F. Long, two young men from Georgetown, Ontario, arrived in Portage la Prairie over the newly laid C.P.R. line in search of land. They traveled by boat up the Assiniboine River from Portage to the mouth of the Souris. There, at Millford, they hired a team and buckboard and set out, following the Souris from its mouth along the old Turtle Mountain Trail of the fur traders, that still was visible across the prairie. Twenty miles above its mouth the course of the Souris turns sharply north-westward, and there the travelers left the Turtle Mountain Trail and drove directly west, following the surveyor's stakes that marked the lines of the sections.

They passed over gently rolling prairie land dotted with clumps of willow and poplar that indicated the sloughs, not yet dry, from the high water of the springtime, until they came within sight of the line of woods that outlined the course of the Souris, as it ran north-eastward from its entry into Manitoba toward Plum Creek. They found a well-treed ravine that ran through deep sandy loam and drained the surrounding acres toward the river. It was pleasant to the eye and offered what every settler sought, easily accessible wood and water and a deep loam soil not too heavy for easy cultivation.

Continued





## Sample D Continued

Fee and Long each chose the quarter of the section he wished to homestead and the quarter he wished to reserve for a pre-emption. They knew that the township in which their chosen lands were situated was not as yet open for homestead, but they decided to "squat" and await a chance to register their quarter sections. The practice of squatting was merely the taking possession of the land and relying on the fact of their residence to keep prospective homesteaders from acquiring it.

Fee and Long returned to Portage la Prairie, purchased a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a plough, a tent, and other supplies, and began the slow journey from Portage along the trail the Plum Creek settlers had traveled earlier that spring.

On the first day of their journey they had to unload their wagon twice in order to get out of mud holes and it was after ten o'clock that night before they found a suitable place to camp. After several equally uncomfortable days they reached the mouth of the Souris, where it was necessary to take their wagon apart and row it and their supplies across the river, while the oxen swam behind the boat. Another fifty miles of uneventful travel brought them to their chosen land.

There they watered their oxen at the ravine, tethered them where they could eat the prairie hay, and turned their attention to pitching their tent and unloading their supplies. After a meal cooked over their campfire they lay down to spend their first night on the land that was to be their Manitoba home, their thoughts divided between plans for the future and memories of the homes they had left behind them at Georgetown.

John Fee had learned the miller's trade, and had, as well, a diploma from a Belleville business college. He was married and had one small son, Fred. His milling business was prospering when he developed asthma and was advised to leave the mill and secure work in the open air. The eastern newspapers had much to say of farming possibilities in Manitoba and John Fee became interested. He discussed the matter with his wife and with his friend Sam Long, who had just returned to Georgetown from the school he taught at Richmond Hill. Fee and Long decided to come west and their homestead on 32-5-23 was the result of that decision.

As they lay down to sleep on their new land that first night, John M. Fee thought of his wife and son at home, and Sam Long

of the young Lucy Powell he had left at Richmond Hill, but it was not long before they were both asleep after their rigorous journey.

They began at once to break the prairie sod in preparation for the next spring's planting. Their ox-team was not well broken, the mosquitoes were bad and their patience was sadly strained. Their food was monotonous: pancakes, fried or boiled salt pork, rice, dried apples and tea with sugar, day after day. Unfortunately they had not included a gun in their equipment and were unable to secure fresh game, although it was plentiful.

As they worked on their land that summer, they were frequently visited by other land-seekers who had been told at Millford that Fee and Long had taken land in township 5, range 23. The marks left by one buckboard were followed by another, until a trail was worn past the tent at the ravine. The owners of the buckboards discussed the new country with Fee and Long and brought them news of the outside world. The travelers carried letters to and from Millford, the nearest post office, thirty miles distant, but many letters were forgotten, or lost.

It was two months from the time of his arrival before John Fee received a letter from Mrs. Fee. His reply and his subsequent letters to her were carefully treasured by Mrs. Fee. They are now in the possession of their daughter, Mrs. Chas. Moodie of Cloverdale, B.C., and have provided the details of this account of their homestead experience. When in the autumn of 1881 the railway reached Brandon, mail arrived more frequently and even a few newspapers reached the settlers.

Several travelers seeking land in the late summer, and autumn of 1881 selected their homesteads and planned to occupy them the following spring. W. J. Higgins, from Carleton County, Ontario, chose 36-5-24, two miles west of Fee and Long, and James Hartney decided upon 9-6-23. Higgins looked over land on 26-5-24 which he thought would appeal to his father-in-law, William Callander, who was making plans to come to Manitoba the following year.

During the summer and autumn Fee and Long ploughed fifteen acres and cut several tons of hay for their oxen. They also did some ploughing and haying for Higgins and Hartney and a few other prospective homesteaders.

They cut and hauled logs from the woods at the river to build a shanty. It was sixteen feet long and twelve feet wide. They had no nails so they fastened the logs together with wooden pegs which they

whittled to the desired size. They had no trowel but Sam Long used his bare hands to plaster the wet clay to the logs. They thatched the roof with prairie sod. The earthen floor, levelled and beaten hard, was made ready for their stove, a bunk and a box or two that served for storage and for seats. Before the snow began to fall that autumn they moved their goods into the first dwelling in the Hartney district.

They had a home, but they had little cash. To earn money for the purchase of grain and other supplies for the next year they decided to find work elsewhere for the winter.

Just at that time, four Englishmen newly arrived from Blackpool, called at the shanty after selecting land on sections 4 and 6 in 6-23. The newcomers were William Cross, William Roper and his sons, Benjamin and ten-year-old James. It seemed too late to build a shanty before winter set in, so the Roper party took over the Fee-Long shanty and became the first settlers to spend a winter in the Hartney district.

Sam Long spent that winter in Winnipeg freighting goods for the Hudson's Bay Company. John Fee went to Brandon where W. J. Higgins had already found work. There they did some freighting and carpentry. Mr. Fee's letters to his wife reported plenty of work to be had in Brandon where boarding houses, stores, residences, and a mill were being built. Carpenters were paid 22-27 cents per hour. Board was \$5.00 per week.



## Step 5

### Developing the Short Lists

The List of Significant People (The Long List) developed in Step 3 above, along with all the information that has been added into the revised inventory document, can be used for certain projects that are outlined in the next section, Ideas and Products.

But for many other traditional formats for this kind of information—plaques, posters, booklets—even a list of 50 people is too long. For these kinds of initiatives, which usually require information that is concise, precise and effective, even shorter lists will need to be developed.

The Historic Resources Branch (HRB) recommends that two short lists be considered: a list of 25 (The Short List) might be appropriate for a set of articles, while a list of the “Top 10” will be useful for a poster or for plaques.

This kind of work is extremely sensitive, given the need to eliminate deserving people, and with the potential to hurt feelings of living relatives and to also go counter to long-held community myths. It will be essential that consultants have adequate training and background in these kinds of communication exercises so that local communities understand and appreciate the goals and opportunities that this kind of focus allows.

The process to reduce the Long List of about 50 individuals down to about 25 and even 10 is straightforward, but needs careful and judicious observations and thought. The process simply entails eliminating, one by one, those individuals with slightly lesser claims. Major issues to consider in this process include: who actually has clear and obvious claims for the occupation or avocation?; who has the kinds of compelling stories that can inform readers about the basic subject?; who has other stories and claims that can make their entry more interesting?; who has an available photograph?

As a final check of these results, it is recommended that the consultant and the community advisory group aim to have as many occupations and avocations as possible represented on the List of People with Major Significance (The Short List). This level of inclusiveness will ensure that every strand of community history is represented in any potential follow-up communication projects. Sometimes it will be necessary to combine some of these occupations and especially avocations into one entry (for example the selected clergyman may also have had a major role in local recreation and so those two themes could be addressed in one entry).



## Final Steps

### Ideas and Products

The Notable People project is at this stage complete, with all the information and results now available for recasting in any number of educational, interpretive and promotional opportunities as a community can conceive. And with the various short lists available for their respective purposes, it will now be possible to consider typical promotional options: booklet, articles, plaques, posters, museum and school projects.

The HRB has developed model templates and designs to adapt the results of a Notable People project. Standard graphic and communication approaches for booklets, pamphlets, posters and website content, logical next steps for a Notable People project, have been created through consultations with the towns of Hartney and Melita, and the R.M. of Argyle, HRB's original partners in this endeavour. Other communities are advised to contact the branch for further information on these opportunities:

Historic Resources Branch  
Main Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue  
Winnipeg MB R3B 1N3

Toll-free Phone: 1-800-282-8069, extension  
2118  
Email: [hrb@gov.mb.ca](mailto:hrb@gov.mb.ca)





## List of Occupations and Avocations, 1870-1920

### Pioneers/Farmers

Pioneer

Farmer

Equipment Operator

Harvest Crew/Farm Hand

Fisher

Trapper

### Public Officials

Politician

Post Office Official

Land Titles Official

Administrator

Sheriff

Customs Official

Railway Station Agent

Grain Elevator Agent

Police Officer

Firefighter

Lamplighter

Clerk

Gas Lighter

### Professional Services

Judge

Magistrate

Doctor

Lawyer

Banker

Clergy

Principal

Nurse

Teacher

Druggist

Accountant

Manager

Veterinarian

Newspaper Publisher/Editor

Insurance Agent



The Calverley family.



#### Trades/Services

Blacksmith  
 Auctioneer  
 Midwife  
 Gas Fitter  
 Bookkeeper  
 Barber  
 Tailor  
 Cobbler  
 Teamster  
 Wainwright  
 Drayman  
 Wheelwright  
 Railway Sectionman  
 Mechanic  
 Telephone Operator  
 Liveryman  
 Cook  
 Waiter  
 Gardener  
 Iceman  
 Custodian  
 Secretary  
 Maid/Servant  
 Auto Dealer



Miss A. Daiziel in her nurse's uniform.

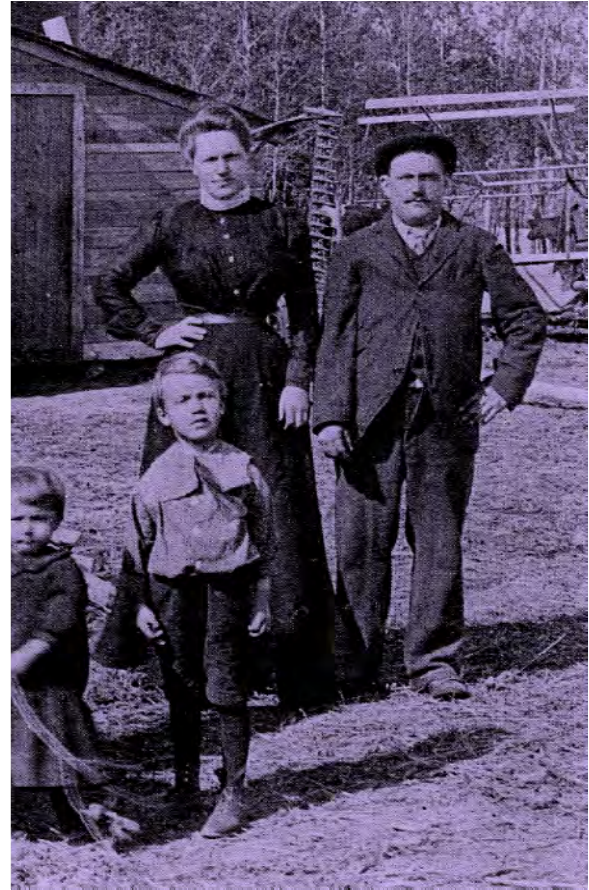
#### Building Trades

Carpenter  
 Bricklayer  
 Plasterer  
 Mason  
 Plumber  
 Electrician  
 Glazier



#### Manufacturers/Industrialists

Manufacturer  
 Entrepreneur  
 Millwright  
 Miller  
 Brick-maker  
 Machinist  
 Plant Foreman  
 Creamery Operator  
 Pipefitter  
 Foreman  
 Quarryman  
 Lime Burner  
 Brewer  
 Labourer



The Careme family.

#### Merchants/Services

General Merchant  
 Dry Goods Merchant  
 Grocer  
 Furniture Dealer/Undertaker  
 Butcher  
 Lumber Yard Operator  
 Baker  
 Jeweller  
 Haberdasher  
 Milliner  
 Implement Dealer  
 Hotel Keeper  
 Pool Hall Owner  
 Livery Stable Owner  
 Restaurant Owner  
 Chinese Restaurant Owner  
 Chinese Laundry Owner  
 Boarding House Owner



Hairdresser  
Milliner  
Tailor  
Insurance Agent  
Photographer  
Stationary Agent  
Tobacconist  
Grain Merchant  
Theatre Owner/Projectionist

Characters/Notables  
War Hero  
Sports Hero  
Volunteers/Activists  
Writer  
Artist  
Inventor  
Gardener  
Church Volunteer  
Performer  
Scientist  
Coach  
Speaker



School teacher Blanche Hunter.