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PALMER, Q.C., HERBERT JAMES, lawyer and director; b. 26 August 1851 in Charlottetown, son of Edward P. Palmer and Isabella Phoebe Tremain; m. 19 October 1880 Ada Millicent Patena, and they had five children, Helen Isabel, Beatrice Adele, Philip Errol, Harold Leonard, and Charles Nevill Tremain; Anglican; d. 22 December 1939 in Charlottetown.

Palmer, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1900 for 3rd Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1908. He was defeated in the general election of 1904, and in a by-election held 15 November 1911. The by-election, one of two held on the same date, came about due to Palmer's acceptance of the office of premier earlier in the year to replace Francis L. Haszard*, who was appointed to the Supreme Court. Palmer served as Attorney-General after the death of Premier Arthur Peters* in 1908.

In May 1911, upon Haszard's move to the Court, Palmer inherited a Liberal party that had been in power for more than 20 years. It had become unpopular and held only a small majority. Palmer was called upon to form the government. Seven months later, Palmer and fellow Liberal F. J. Nash* contested two by-elections, required by the constitution, and both were defeated. Due to the by-election results, the Conservatives became the new government. John Alexander Mathieson*, the Conservative leader, immediately called an election. In the 1912 general election, Mathieson defeated the Palmer-led Liberals. The 28-2 victory was historic as it marked the first Conservative triumph in a general election since 1890, and the first Conservative government since 1891. After years in power, the Liberal government had lost the approval of the electorate, and the provincial Conservatives were viewed as having more influence with the Conservative federal government.

Palmer attended local schools in Charlottetown, later studying at Prince of Wales

College and King's College in Windsor, Nova Scotia. In 1872 and 1873, he studied law in his father's office, and upon his father's appointment to the County Court he moved to the office of Palmer and MacLeod, where Robert Shaw* also studied. Palmer was admitted to the Bar in 1876 as an attorney, the same year he became a notary. In 1877 he became a barrister, and joined the partnership Palmer, MacLeod and MacLeod. In 1891 Palmer established his own legal practice and was designated Queen's Counsel in 1898. Following his political career, Palmer returned to the practice of law, and for a time practised with Michael Farmer*. He was appointed a director of the Prince Edward Island Telephone Company. H. James Palmer continued to practise law until his death on 22 December 1939.

Palmer's father, Edward D. Palmer, was Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island and a Father of Confederation. Palmer's mother was a native of Quebec, and the daughter of Charles Patena.

References

CPG 1909, 1912; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* p. 52; Premiers Gallery; *Patriot* 23 December 1939; PARO: MNI-Census 1881, 1891; St. Paul's Anglican Church Records; Sherwood Cemetery Records.

PATON, JAMES, merchant and business person; b. 5 June 1853 in Paisley, Scotland, son of Alexander Paton and Elizabeth McKechnie; m. first 22 January 1880 Eva Melcora Anderson, and they had one child, Cora E.; m. secondly 21 September 1887 Florence Gertrude Brown, and they had three children, Isobel Evelyn, Beatrice G., and James Rowland, m. thirdly July 1912, Susan Barrett, and there were no children; Methodist; d. 16 September 1935 in Charlottetown.

Paton, a Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1915 for Charlottetown Royalty. He was defeated in the general elections of 1897, 1900, and 1919. Before entering provincial politics, Paton served on Charlottetown City Council from 1902 to 1906, and was Mayor of Charlottetown from 1906 to 1908.

Paton was educated at Moores Public School and Nelson High School, both in Paisley, Scotland. At the age of 13, he went to work at Robertson and McGibbon, the leading drapers of Paisley, where he was employed for six years. In 1872 Paton came to the Island. He clerked in Charlottetown for four years, after which he entered into partnership with W. A. Weeks. In 1888 Paton became the sole owner

of this business and changed the name of the firm to James Paton and Company. He travelled to Britain to make purchases for his business. In his lifetime, he crossed the Atlantic over 100 times.

Paton was actively involved in numerous community organizations. He was a member of the Methodist Church, where he served as a steward and a trustee. He was a director of the Caledonia Club in Charlottetown and a charter member of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, where he served as president. He was also involved in the Provincial Exhibition Association, serving as both a director and as president. James Paton died 16 September 1935 at his home.

Eva Paton, the daughter of John Anderson of Sackville, New Brunswick, died 27 April 1885. Florence Paton, the daughter of William and Isabella Jane Brown of Charlottetown, was born 6 October 1863 and died 31 March 1911. Susan Paton, the daughter of James and Sarah Barrett of Charlottetown, was born 31 December 1872.

References

CPG 1916, 1922; *Past and Present* p. 658; *Examiner* 22 January 1880; *Patriot* 17 September 1935; PARO: Census 1901; Baptismal Record, Trinity United Church book 2 pp. 119, 155; Marriage Register 13 1870-1887 p. 514; Charlottetown People's Cemetery Records.

PERRY, J. RUSSELL, federal public servant and service station operator; b. 1 June 1915 in Palmer Road, son of William T. Perry and Evelyn Poirier; m. Rosetta Gallant, and they had seven children, David, Donald, Marina, Joanne, Peggy, Betty Ann, and Paula; Roman Catholic; d. 23 January 1981 in Charlottetown.

Perry, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1970 for 1st Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1974, 1978, and 1979. On 15 March 1976, he was appointed as Speaker, and served from 6 June 1978 to 29 June 1979. Perry was a member of several select standing committees including those on fisheries, transportation, and tourism. While Perry served 1st Prince, the Mill River Golf Course, five new schools, the first Regional Services Centre in the province, a veterinary clinic, a grain elevator, and numerous housing projects were built by government. He felt his greatest accomplishment in politics was his involvement in a development at Tignish Run, where he provided assistance to 40 homeowners, enabling them to secure title to their land. With these titles clear, the

homeowners could apply to the government for the Home Improvement Grants available.

Perry received his early education at the local school and later attended Summerside High School and St. Dunstan's College. After being discharged from the Armed Forces following the Second World War, he served for 12 years as a protection officer with the federal Department of Fisheries in the Tignish area. He later operated a service station. He and his family lived for a time in Nail Pond, and in 1956 they moved to Tignish.

Perry was a member and chairman of the Tignish Village Commission, and chairman of the Tignish Consolidated School District. He was a member and president of the Royal Canadian Legion Branch No. 6 and president of the Prince Edward Island Air Cadet League, as well as a director of the National Air Cadet League. Russell Perry died 23 January 1981 at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Rosetta Perry was the daughter of John A. Gallant and Jane Handrahan. She died in Alberton on 27 February 2002.

References

CPG 1981; *Eastern Graphic* 15 September 1982; *Guardian* 16 April 1979, 28 January 1981, 28 February 2002.

PERRY, STANISLAUS FRANCIS, teacher, justice of the peace, and farmer; b. 7 May 1823 in Tignish, son of Pierre Poirier and Marie-Blanche Gaudet; m. 11 April 1847 Margaret Carroll, and they had ten children, Peter, Ann, John, Veronica, Stanislaus, Joseph, William, Mary, Daniel, and Marguerite; Roman Catholic; d. 24 February 1898 in Ottawa, and was buried in Tignish.

Perry, a Liberal for the majority of his political career, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1854 for 2nd Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1858 and 1859 for 3rd Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1870 and 1873, in a by-election held in 1879, and in the general elections of 1882 and 1886, all in 1st Prince. Perry was defeated in the general election of 1867 in 1st Prince. In 1863, prior to the general election of that year, the Liberal Party asked Perry to step aside in favour of James Warburton. In the spring of 1873, while a member of the coalition government, Perry was appointed Speaker and served until he resigned from the House of Assembly in 1874. In 1887 Perry again resigned from the House. A Liberal for much of

his career, in August 1870, Perry and most of the Catholic Liberals left the party to support J. C. Pope* because Liberal Premier Haythorne refused to give grants to Catholic schools.

During the 1860s, Perry was opposed to Confederation, but eventually changed his position on union with Canada. He was defeated in the special federal election in September 1873 as a Liberal for Prince County, won the 1874 federal election, and was defeated in the 1878 and 1882 federal elections. Following a second career in provincial politics, Perry was re-elected federally in 1887 and 1891. In the 1896 federal election for West Prince, Perry was defeated by Edward Hackett. The election in West Prince was declared void due to a breach in the law. As a result, a by-election was held in 1897, and Perry was successful. He died before the end of his term.

Perry was the first Island Acadian to hold a seat in both the Prince Edward Island Legislature and the House of Commons. He was also the first Acadian to be appointed Speaker of the House of Assembly. He was criticized within the Acadian community for his perceived lack of support for French-language education. He boycotted the Acadian national convention in 1884, and encouraged his constituents to do the same. He was upset because the convention was held in Miscouche, not Tignish. Although he was on the committee organizing the event, he was not consulted on the convention's location.

Perry attended elementary school in Tignish, and St. Andrews College for three years of study in the English language. He could not write in French. In his words, "I got anglicized when I was young so much that even my name is English..." In 1843 Perry began teaching, receiving his first class teaching certificate the following year. Around this time, he anglicized his name from Poirier to Perry. Perry farmed to support his family. In 1851 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was a Commissioner for Small Debts and the Acknowledgement of Deeds. He left teaching in 1854 for politics. Stanislaus Perry died 24 February 1898 in Ottawa.

Margaret Perry was the daughter of John Carroll and Ann Horan. Veronique and Anne Perry were, respectively, the mother of Angus L. MacDonald, a premier of Nova Scotia, and the mother of Joseph Alphonsus Bernard*, a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island who would also serve as Lieutenant-Governor

of the province.

References

Acadians pp. 91, 118; *Acadiens* p. 95; *CPG* 1880, 1887; *DCB* XII 1891-1900 pp. 836-38; *Elections PEI*; *Examiner* 1 March 1898; *Island Magazine* No. 43; *Patriot* 1 March 1898; *PARO: Marriages 1844-1852* p. 261; *MNI-Census 1881*; *MNI-Hutchinson's* pp. 181, 241.

PETERS, Q.C., ARTHUR, lawyer; b. 29 August 1854 in Charlottetown, son of James Horsfield Peters of New Brunswick and Mary Cunard of Halifax; m. 25 September 1884 Amelia Jane Stewart, and they had four children, Catherine, James, Arthur Gordon, and Margaret Allison; Anglican; d. 29 January 1908 in Charlottetown.

Peters, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the 1890 general election for 2nd Kings. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1893. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1897, 1900, and 1904. In the 1904 general election, Peters and his opponent, Harry D. McEwen, received an equal number of votes. A by-election was called in 1905 to resolve the impasse and Peters was elected by acclamation. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1900 and held that post until 1901. Chosen as party leader in 1901, Peters became premier in December 1901 and served until 1908. He led the Liberals to victory in the 1904 general election.

As was the case for many of the premiers who preceded him, Peters' term was marked by the dominant themes of post-Confederation Prince Edward Island: representation in the House of Commons, the inadequate subsidy from the federal government, and the quality of winter communication between the Island and the mainland. On the representation question, he argued that the province, because of its smallness, should be entitled to more seats than provided for in the British North America Act. At this time, the province had four seats in the House of Commons, while at the time of Confederation it had six. A resolution to the question eluded Premier Peters, but he continuously and forcefully made the Island's case to Ottawa.

The level of subsidy from Ottawa was a nagging concern for Peters. Since entering Confederation in 1873, the province had struggled to raise sufficient revenue to provide government services to Islanders. Continually the federal government had been urged to increase its subsidy to ensure the province stayed solvent. In 1906, at the federal-

provincial conference, Peters and the other premiers made some progress in this area, but it was not until February 1908, shortly after his death, that an increase in the subsidy to the province was officially announced.

Peters also took on the challenge of improving travel to the mainland. Although the Island population was increasingly in favour of building a tunnel below the Northumberland Strait, his attention focused on urging the federal government to improve the ferry service. On 30 April 1903, following another bad winter, Peters' Administration demanded a third and more efficient steamer, as the *Minto* and the *Stanley* were frequently stuck in ice. After his death, the federal government responded to the province's demand and Premier Peters' urging. In 1909 the *Earl Grey*, a much more powerful steamer than the *Stanley* and the *Minto*, was put in service and helped to defuse the campaign for the construction of the tunnel.

Peters' brother Frederick* served as premier from 1891 until 1897. He won two electoral victories as leader, including the 1897 general election.

Peters was born in Charlottetown and lived at Elmwood, a house which still stands within the older section of Brighton. During his childhood, he was educated in Charlottetown by private tutors. Later he attended Prince of Wales College, and King's College in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he obtained an Arts degree. After a period in the law office of Edward Jarvis Hodgson in Charlottetown, Peters read law in England, working with the esteemed instructor G. Brough Allen, and later Richard Everard Webster. He returned to the Island and was called to the Bar in 1878. A year later, he was admitted to the Bar in England. Following his return from Great Britain, ca. 1887, he joined his brother Frederick in law practice in Charlottetown. He became a partner in Peters, Peters and Ings. At some point, Albert Saunders*, another future premier, articulated with this firm. Peters was designated Queen's Counsel in 1898. Arthur Peters died 29 January 1908.

Amelia Peters was the daughter of Charles Stewart, a former Member of the House of Assembly for 2nd Kings. She was born 11 June 1857 and died 12 May 1913. Peters' father was a provincial Supreme Court Judge. Peters' mother was the daughter of Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard Steamship Line.

References

CPG 1908; *DCB* XIII pp. 834-36; Elections PEI; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* pp. 40-41; Premier's Gallery; *Daily Examiner* 25 September 1884; *Daily Patriot* 30 January 1908; PARO; MNI-Census 1891; St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral Cemetery Records.

PETERS, Q.C., FREDERICK, lawyer; b. 8 April 1852 in Charlottetown, son of James Horsfield Peters and Mary Cunard; m. 19 October 1886 Bertha Susan Hamilton Gray, and they had five children, Frederick, Helen, Noel, Gerald, and Jack; Anglican; d. 29 July 1919 in Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Peters, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1890 for 3rd Queens. He was defeated in the general election of 1882 in Charlottetown Royalty. Peters was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1893. He was re-elected in the general election of 1897. Upon the resignation of the Neil McLeod* government, Peters was appointed Premier and Attorney-General in April 1891. In the general election of 1891, Peters was elected by acclamation. He served until 1897, and despite leading the Liberals to victory in the general election of that year, by a margin of 19 seats to 11, Peters moved to British Columbia. He continued to serve as a member in the Prince Edward Island Legislative Assembly until 1900, even though he was no longer a resident. In 1899 the Prince Edward Island Liberals had a small majority government. Determined to maintain it, Premier Farquharson* tried to convince Peters to return to the Island, to ensure a majority and to buy time, but Peters never returned to the Legislative Assembly.

During Peters' term as premier, one of his most significant initiatives was the enactment of a bill to change the Legislature from two houses, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, to one house, the Legislative Assembly, in 1893. Premier Peters abolished both Houses and created a Legislative Assembly, in which members served as either Councillors or Assemblymen.

Peters received his early schooling in Charlottetown. He attended Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's College, before leaving the province to further his education. In 1871 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from King's College in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Later he studied at the Inner Temple and Lincoln's Inn in London, England, and was called to the English Bar in 1876. That same year, he was called to the Bars of Nova

Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Peters' legal career began in Charlottetown. He tutored William Stewart* in the law, forming a partnership with him. Peters' younger brother Arthur*, who served as premier from 1901 to 1908, joined him in the law practice of Peters, Peters and Ings ca. 1887. As well, Albert Saunders*, another future premier, articulated with the firm. In 1894 Peters was designated Queen's Counsel, and in 1896 he was appointed as senior counsel for the Canadian government before the Bering Sea Claims Commission. Peters moved to Vancouver in 1897, where he and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper established the firm of Tupper and Peters, and eventually to Prince Rupert, where he continued his practice. In 1911 he served as the city solicitor for Prince Rupert. Peters also served as president of Prince of Wales College and, in 1896, as the vice-president of the Canadian Bar Association. Frederick Peters died 29 July 1919, outliving his sons Gerald and Jack who were killed in the First World War.

Bertha Peters was a daughter of Colonel John Hamilton Gray of Charlottetown, a Father of Confederation. Frederick Peters' father, a native of New Brunswick, was a Prince Edward Island Supreme Court Judge. Peters' mother, a native of Halifax, was the daughter of Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard Steamship Line.

References

CPG 1883, 1891, 1899; DCB 1st ed., Wallace; Elections PEI; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* pp. 24-25; MacKinnon *Life of the Party* p. 68; Premiers Gallery; *Daily Examiner* 20 October 1886; *Prince Rupert Daily News* 30 July 1919; PARO: MNI-Census 1891; St. Paul's Anglican Church Records.

PHILLIPS, FORREST WILLIAM, farmer and land appraiser; b. 1 July 1887 in Ellerslie, son of Thomas Henry Phillips and Eleanor Agnes Williams; m. 14 August 1907 Gertrude MacArthur, and they had six children, Vera, Olive, Evelyn, Thomas, Albert, and Malcolm (died at 10 years); United; d. 8 July 1972 in Summerside.

Phillips, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 17 September 1946 for 2nd Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1947, 1951, and 1955. In 1949 Phillips was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and in 1951 was again appointed to this position, subsequently serving in this capacity until 1955. On 3 April 1956, he became Minister of Welfare and Labour, but retired from the Minis-

try due to illness. Phillips returned to serve as a Minister without Portfolio for a short time before finally leaving political life.

He received his education at the Ellerslie School, and for some time remained in his home community, where he farmed for a living. In 1916, however, Phillips moved to Mount Royal, where he continued to farm. In addition to farming, from 1936 to 1940, he was a part-time land appraiser for the Canadian Farm Loans Board and worked in the Board's office from 1940 to 1945. He returned to Mount Royal to manage his brother's frost-proof warehouse in O'Leary, remaining there until September 1946. Forrest Phillips died 8 July 1972 at Prince County Hospital in Summerside.

Gertrude Phillips was the daughter of A. E. MacArthur of Enmore. She was born 27 May 1889 and died 22 November 1964. Vera Phillips married Joshua MacArthur*, who served in the Legislative Assembly from 1970 to 1976.

References

CPG 1958; *Speakers of the Legislative Assembly for PEI 1873-1999: Journal-Pioneer* 10 July 1972; *Guardian* 11 July 1972; PARO: Knutsford Methodist Cemetery Records.

PINEAU, HENRY J., farmer and lobster canner; b. 22 January 1863 in Bloomfield, son of Joseph Pineau and Bathilde Doiron; m. 10 May 1887 Mathilde Doiron in Palmer Road, daughter of Jean Thibodeau and Françoise Perry; they had at least five children: Joseph Emmanuel, Marie Céline, Mathilde Anne, Jean Jérôme, and Pierre Cyrille; Roman Catholic; d. 18 February 1904 in Miminegash.

Pineau, a Conservative and later a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 25 July 1899 for 1st Prince. During the years 1899 and 1900, Pineau was a central figure in the House, as the Liberal government attempted to maintain a slim majority. A sitting Conservative, Pineau, who had been conspicuously absent for a number of months, at a crucial moment switched to the government side.

The crisis for the Liberals began during the 1899 legislative sessions, when Joseph Wise* broke ranks with the government and voted with the Conservatives. Premier Donald Farquharson* made efforts to persuade him to resign his seat. Wise agreed to do this if a by-election was held before the spring 1900 session. The by-election did not go ahead and Wise withdrew his resignation. During

the 1900 session, on 8 May, his resignation was announced in the House, but this was immediately followed by Wise defiantly taking his seat. Amidst pandemonium, his vote with the Conservatives, which would have defeated the government, was not recognized by Speaker James Cummiskey*. The next day, Wise attempted to take his seat while the Speaker entered the refuted resignation into the record. Wise refused to withdraw when asked, and then was removed from the Legislative Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, assisted by the House Messenger. He was locked in the Speaker's room until the House adjourned. When order was restored, Farquharson held on to power, as Pineau had switched his political allegiance to the Liberals.

Pineau went to school in Cascumpec and Bloomfield. He farmed and ran a fishing establishment in Miminegash for a number of years.

Henry Pineau died 18 February 1904 in Miminegash.

References

Acadiens p. 94; Elections PEI; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* pp. 24-25; PARO: Marriage Register No. 13 1870-77 p. 438; MNI-Census 1891; Census 1901; St. Anthony's Church, Bloomfield Parish, Book 2 p. 148; Profit Funeral Register, Alberton Vol. 1 1895-1945.

POOLE, WILLIAM AITKEN, farmer and merchant; b. 1 September 1831 in Murray Harbour, son of John and Ann Matilda Poole; m. 17 April 1860 Christina Leslie, and they had four children, John Leslie, Matilda, George, and William E.; Methodist/Presbyterian; d. 28 August 1903 in Lower Montague.

Poole, a Conservative, was elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1879 for 4th Kings. He was defeated in the general election of 1882.

Poole farmed in Lower Montague and was a merchant in the firm of W. A. Poole & Co. According to the obituary in the *Patriot*, he was one of the most respected residents of Lower Montague in his time. William Poole died 28 August 1903.

Christina Poole was born in 1831 and died on 1 March 1893.

References

CPG 1881 p. 377; *Patriot* 29 August 1903; PARO: MNI-Census 1861, 1881, 1891; Methodist Register, Murray Harbour p. 921; Marriage License Book #7 1856-1863; Montague Funeral Home Records 1889-1963 p. 7.

POPE, GEORGE DALRYMPLE, officeholder; b. 1867, in Charlottetown Royalty, son of James

Colledge Pope* and Eliza Dalrymple Pethick; m. Ethelwyn Calhoun, and they had three children, Arthur D., George Reginald, and Mrs. Louis Romcke; Anglican; d. 28 October 1927 in Ottawa.

Pope, a Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 14 January 1926 for 5th Prince. He was defeated in the general election of 1927.

Pope's father, James Colledge Pope*, was premier from 1865 to 1867, 1870 to 1872, and from April 1873 to September 1873. George Reginald Pope's son, Peter Pope*, was also a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Pope was educated at the Ottawa Model School in Ontario and at Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown. He was the Comptroller of Revenue in the Department of the Interior. George Pope died 28 October 1927.

Ethelwyn Pope was born in 1868 and died in 1951.

References

CPG 1926, 1928; PARO: Pope Family File; St. Paul's Church Baptismal Records Book 1 p. 99; St. John's Anglican Records.

POPE, P.C., HONOURABLE JAMES COLLEDGE, entrepreneur, landed proprietor, ship-owner, and land agent; b. 11 June 1826 in Bedeque, son of Joseph Pope and his first wife Lucy Colledge; m. 12 October 1852 Eliza Pethick, and they had eight children, Percy, George Dalrymple*, James C., Florence, Lucy, William, and two others; Methodist and later Anglican; d. 18 May 1885 in Summerside.

James Pope, a Conservative, was first elected to the House of Assembly in a by-election held on 1 June 1857 for 3rd Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1859, 1863, and 1870 for 4th Prince, in the general elections of 1872 and 1873 for Charlottetown Royalty, and in a by-election held in January 1875 for 5th Prince by acclamation. He was defeated in a by-election held in 1868 for 5th Prince and in the general election of 1876 for Charlottetown Royalty.

Pope served on Executive Council in 1859, and as premier from 1865 to 1867, from 1870 to 1872, and in 1873 from April to September.

In September 1873, Pope resigned from the House of Assembly to contest, successfully, the special federal election for the riding of Prince County held on 17 September of that year. After a short return to provincial politics in 1875 and 1876,

Pope was re-elected to the House of Commons in a by-election held 22 November 1876 for Queen's County. He was again re-elected to the House of Commons for Queen's County in the federal election of 1878, and in a by-election after accepting office on 9 November 1878. On 19 October 1878, he was appointed a Member of the Privy Council, where he served as Minister of Fisheries until 1881, when he took a leave of absence from Cabinet.

During Pope's time as premier, he negotiated the final terms of the union of Prince Edward Island with Canada, giving him the distinction of serving as both the last premier of the colony and the first premier of the new province. He also participated in the debate over absentee land ownership. Pope was a benevolent land owner, and a major player in the campaign to transfer title of lands to the Island tenantry. Nonetheless, Premier Pope summoned troops from Halifax in mid-1865 to suppress the Tenant League, which resisted the collection of land rents. This move was an issue in the 1867 general election, which the Conservatives lost. Pope did not contest the general election of 1867.

Pope felt that a railway was a necessity if the Island was to keep pace economically. He introduced the Railway Bill, which was one of the factors that led Prince Edward Island into Confederation. While he was publicly against Confederation, there is evidence that he was, at times, sympathetic to union with Canada. Pope was a central figure in the school debate. Nonetheless, his position on public funding for denominational schools changed. On occasion, when in Opposition, he advocated funding for denominational schools. As Premier he found reasons not to provide funding, stating that the issue was too divisive for action at that particular time. In 1870, Pope's position on the school question created divisions among the Liberal Members. The Liberal Members of Roman Catholic faith crossed the floor to create a Liberal-Conservative coalition under Pope's leadership, defeating the Liberal government led by Robert Haythorne. Pope had pledged to provide government funding for Catholic schools. To the dismay of the Liberals who crossed the floor, he did not deliver on the pledge. In 1876 Pope allied himself with a number of Liberals and Conservatives in a coalition referred to by their opponents as the Denominationalists or the Sectarian School Party. The Denominationalists were in favour of govern-

ment assistance to denominational schools. The Free School Party or the Non-Sectarian School Party, led by eventual Premier Louis Henry Davies*, supported free non-denominational schools in the 1876 general election. Pope's stand was a significant factor in his defeat in Charlottetown Royalty in the 1876 election.

Educated first in Bedeque, at the age of 14 Pope went to Saltash, England, to attend school. Upon his return to Bedeque, he entered the family business, later establishing his own store in Summerside. Pope owned shipyards in Bedeque and Summerside. James Pope ranked third among Island shipowners of the 1800s in number, and total tonnage, of ships owned. In 1851 he served as Collector of Customs for Bedeque. Pope's other business enterprises included agriculture, fishing, real estate, the carrying trade, retailing, and money-lending. He owned the telegraphic link between Summerside and New Brunswick. He was a land agent for his own land holdings and for other proprietors. Pope owned a farm in Lot 27, where he kept a large herd of cattle. He speculated in cargoes of produce. Undoubtedly, he was one of the most prominent economic figures on the Island in his time. It seems, however, that a devotion to politics may have led to the neglect of his numerous business interests, and resulted in heavy personal financial losses.

Pope came from a family involved in politics. His father was a Member of the House of Assembly, as well as a Speaker. His elder brother William Henry also was a Member of the House of Assembly and was one of the Fathers of Confederation. James Pope died 18 May 1885, and was survived by his father, his wife, and five of his eight children. His son George Dalrymple* was a Member of the Legislative Assembly, as was Pope's great-grandson Peter MacArthur Pope*.

Eliza Pope was the daughter of Thomas Pethick and Henrietta Webster.

References

CDP p. 469; *DCB* XI 1881-1890 pp. 699-705; *Island Story* pp. 137-40; *Provincial Premiers Birthday Series 1873-1973*; *Examiner* 18 May 1885; *PARO*: Pope Family File.

POPE, PETER MACARTHUR, businessperson; b. 1 September 1933 in Summerside, son of George Reginald Pope and K. Adele MacArthur; m. January 1958, Georgie E. Lockhart, and they had three children, Nancy, David, and James; Anglican.

Pope, a Conservative, and for a short time an Independent Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1979 for 5th Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1982 and 1986. Pope was defeated in the general elections of 1974 and 1978. On 12 February 1985, he resigned from the Conservative caucus to sit as an Independent, because he felt the Summerside area was being neglected by the provincial government. Pope felt that government was being centralized in Charlottetown, and his efforts toward decentralization were not being supported by the government caucus. On 28 May 1985, he rejoined caucus as a result of a promise from Premier James M. Lee* to deal with his decentralization concerns. Pope believed Summerside required more economic development, job opportunities, and a more equitable share of provincial government spending. He was also an advocate of Maritime Union. He felt strongly that Summerside would do better economically if the three Maritime provinces were politically united, as there would be less government centralization in Charlottetown. Pope was appointed Minister of Transportation and Public Works on 13 August 1985, until the defeat of the Lee Government in 1986. On 7 January 1987, Pope resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly.

Pope is a descendant of former members James C. Pope* and George Dalrymple Pope*.

Pope received his early education in Summerside and graduated from Summerside High School. Later he attended Acadia University. Following this, Pope became a car dealer and, in time, president of Pope Properties Limited. He was a member of the Rotary Club of Summerside and the Summerside Chamber of Commerce. He also owned harness racehorses. Peter Pope resides in Summerside.

Georgie Pope was the daughter of James Lockhart of Malpeque.

References

CPG 1978, 1979, 1987; *ECO* 396/85; *WWPEI* p. 116; *Atlantic Insight* November 1980; *Guardian* 19 April 1979, 29 May 1985; *Journal-Pioneer* 12 February 1985, 7 January 1987; PARO: Pope Family File.

PRATT, RODERICK BRUCE, farmer and salesperson; b. 21 January 1927 in St. Peters, son of Chester Charles Pratt and Olive Branch Anderson; m. 23 November 1949 Mary Irene Matheson, and they had five children, Halbert, Barbara Jean,

Malcolm, Janet, and Roderick; United; d. 19 September 2001 in Charlottetown.

Pratt, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1978 for 2nd Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1979, 1982, and 1986. On 17 November 1981, Pratt became Minister of Highways and Public Works and served in this position until 3 November 1983, the same date he was appointed Minister of Fisheries and Labour. He served in that Ministry until 1986. He was a member of the Treasury Board.

During his time in the Legislature, "Roddy" Pratt was known as an outspoken advocate for his constituents and for causes he felt important. At one point, he launched a one-person filibuster to protest the government's funding of The Island Nature Trust. In 1984 Pratt was a representative of the Canadian government at the funeral of Indira Gandhi in India. As Minister of Fisheries, he oversaw an expansion in the fishing industry and was supportive of the Island lobster processing industry. Pratt obtained 16 crab industry licenses for the province from the federal government and cited this as a personal highlight of his career.

Pratt received his early education in St. Peters. Later he attended Fredericton High School and the Union Commercial College. Pratt operated a family farm in St. Peters, where first he raised beef, and, in 1970, he grew potatoes. He was also a farm supply salesperson and the crop manager at Dundas Farms. Pratt was president of the Potato Producers Association and a member of the Federation of Agriculture. He had a keen interest in educational matters and served as a trustee of the St. Peters School and as a member of the building committee for area schools. Pratt was a member of the St. Peters Lions Club and served as its president. He was a member of the Royal Canadian Legion and St. Peters United Church. Roddy Pratt died on 19 September 2001 at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Charlottetown.

Mary Pratt, the daughter of Clifton and Jean Matheson, was born on 2 February 1928. Clifton Matheson was a station agent and the family lived in many Island communities, including Freetown and Hunter River. Mary and Roddie Pratt celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in the fall of 1999.

References

CPG 1979, 1989; *ECO* 1054/81; *WWPEI* p. 117; *Guardian* 31 March 1978, 19 April 1978, 8 November 1984, 12 April 1986, 20 September

2001; *Patriot* 14 April 1989.

PROUD, GEORGE ALBERT, utility company employee, deputy mayor, cab driver, carnival hawker, investment consultant, and director; b. 9 April 1939 in Charlottetown, son of Peter W. Proud and Margaret Beairsto; m. 3 August 1963 Elizabeth Ann Lawlor, and they had three children, Michael Peter, David George Walter, and Geoffrey Lyndon; Roman Catholic.

Proud, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1974 for 5th Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1978. He was defeated in the general election of 1979. In 1974 Proud was appointed Minister Responsible for Housing Corporation and the Status of Women. He was appointed Minister of Labour and Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary in 1978. In the 1988 federal general election, Proud successfully ran for Hillsborough, and was re-elected in 1993 and 1997. In February 1989, he was appointed labour critic for the Opposition. Proud was appointed critic for Veterans Affairs in September 1990. He served on the Standing Committee on Labour, Employment and Immigration, and the Standing Committee on National Defence and Veterans Affairs. In September 1995, Proud was elected chair of the Standing Committee on National Defence and Veterans Affairs. He was named Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Veterans Affairs in July 1997. Proud was a member of the Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association and was a member of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. From 1984 to 1986, he was Deputy Mayor and a member of Town Council in Pine Point, Northwest Territories.

Proud received his primary education at the school in York. Later he attended St. Dunstan's University. From 1968 to 1969, he studied at Prince of Wales College. Proud also went to the Atlantic Regional Labour Education Centre and the Labour College of Canada. He worked for Maritime Electric as a linesman and line area foreman, as well as a property and fleet supervisor. In 1978 Proud worked as a cab driver and with the Bill Lynch Carnival. From 1980 to 1985, he was employed by the Northern Canada Power Commission in the Northwest Territories, advancing to the position of plant manager in 1985. In 1986 he moved back to Charlottetown and worked in the investment field. The following year, Proud returned to Mari-

time Electric. In 2001 he was appointed a Director of the Canadian Transport Commission.

Proud was recording secretary and vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1432. He was a president of the Prince Edward Island Federation of Labour and vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress. He also served as a member of the board of governors of the University of Prince Edward Island. Proud was a member of the executive of the Prince Street Home and School Association and the Charlottetown Minor Hockey Association. He was a member of the Lions Club. George Proud lives in Ottawa.

References

CPG 1975, 1997, 1998-1999; *Guardian* 17 April 1979, 27 September 1988, 17 May 1997, 3 July 1997, 12 October 2000; *Queens County Telecaster and Commentator* 5 November 1975; Interview: Michael Proud.

PROWSE, ALBERT PERKINS, merchant, exporter, and dealer; b. 24 December 1858, son of Samuel Prowse* and Eliza Willis; m. 29 November 1881 Williamina A. Kirkland of Kingston, Kent County, New Brunswick, and they had 10 children, Louisa E. W., William F., Edith H., Preston S., Albert S., Lemuel G., Joseph B., Vivia, Gerald R., and Ada L.; Methodist; d. 20 June 1925.

Prowse, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held in 1899 for 4th Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1904, 1908, 1912, 1915, and 1923. He was defeated in the general elections of 1897 and 1919.

Prowse received his early education in local schools, before attending Wesleyan Academy in Charlottetown for two years. He was a successful merchant, dealing in and exporting fish, lobster, and produce at Murray Harbour. He entered business with his father, Samuel Prowse*, in 1872. At the age of 24, Prowse was made a partner in the family business. His brother William became a partner four years later. For 11 years, father and sons were partners in the firm of Prowse and Sons. After Samuel retired, the business continued on under the direction of his children, and under the same name, until 31 December 1902, when William retired and sold his interests to Albert Prowse. From this point, Prowse worked alone, although the business maintained the same name. When he died on 20 June 1925, Albert Prowse was a sitting Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Williamina Prowse, the daughter of John Kirkland and Helen Easton, was born in 1861 and died in 1938.

References

CPG 1918, 1925, 1926; Elections PEI; *Past and Present* pp. 430-31; *Patriot* 31 December 1925; PARO: Census 1901; Murray Harbour South Beachpoint Cemetery Records.

PROWSE, LEMUEL EZRA, merchant and business person; b. 2 February 1858 in Charlottetown Royalty, son of William and Helen Prowse; m. 23 July 1879 Frances Josephine Stanley of Nova Scotia, and they had four children, of whom three names are known, Herbert, Georgina M., and Thomas William Lemuel*; Methodist; d. 11 December 1925 in Ottawa.

Prowse, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1893 for Charlottetown Royalty. He was re-elected in the general election of 1897. In the federal election of 1908, Prowse was elected to the House of Commons for Queen's, and was defeated in 1911.

Prowse was educated in local schools in Charlottetown. He was a merchant, and the president of Prowse Brothers Limited, one of the largest businesses on the Island. In 1915, his son, T. W. L. "Bill" Prowse, joined the firm in the role of secretary-treasurer, becoming president and general manager in 1930. Prowse Brothers Limited was one of the best-known mercantile enterprises of the Atlantic provinces. Lemuel Prowse died 11 December 1925.

Frances Prowse was born in 1860 and died in 1938. T. W. L. "Bill" Prowse* was a Member of the Legislative Assembly and later became Lieutenant-Governor.

References

CDP p. 478; CPG 1899; CWW 1910 p. 188; PARO: Cornwall United Church Book 3 p. 1; 1891 Census; Charlottetown People's Cemetery Records.

PROWSE, HONOURABLE SAMUEL, merchant, justice of the peace, court commissioner, and cabinetmaker; b. 23 August 1835 in Charlottetown Royalty, son of William Prowse of Charlottetown Royalty; m. first 17 October 1856 Eliza Willis, and they had two children, Albert P.* and Elizabeth; m. secondly 4 February 1861 Louisa Jane Willis, and they had two children, William and Samuel; also fathered a son, Frederick Smallwood (died in 1861 at six years and seven months) by a woman

surnamed Wells previous to his first marriage; Methodist; d. 14 January 1902 in Charlottetown.

Prowse, a Conservative, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1867 for 4th Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1876, 1879, and 1886, and in a by-election held 31 July 1882. He was defeated in the the general elections of 1873 and 1882.

Prowse was appointed to Executive Council in 1876 as a member of the L. H. Davies* coalition government, which was formed due to the debate regarding secular or denominational schools. He served on Executive Council as a Minister without Portfolio from 1876 to 1878, from 1879 to May 1882, and from July 1882 to 1889. In 1878 Prowse resigned from cabinet, and in 1889 he resigned from the House of Assembly. Later that year he was appointed to the Senate, where he served until his death.

Born and educated at Charlottetown Royalty, Prowse moved to Murray Harbour to run a general store and a cabinet-making business, Prowse and Sons, with two of his children, William and Albert. Aside from his business interests, he also served as a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner for Taking Affidavits in Supreme Court.

Eliza Prowse was born ca. 1835 and died 10 March 1860. Louisa Prowse, Eliza's older sister, was born ca. 1831 and died in 1907.

References

CDP p. 478; CPG 1880, 1883; Elections PEI; *Meacham's Atlas*; PARO: Marriage License Book #4 1851-65; Marriage Book #7 1856-1863 p. 42a; MNI-Mercantile Agency Reference Book 1876; MNI-Census 1881, 1891; Montague Funeral Home Records; Murray Harbour South Cemetery Records.

PROWSE, HONOURABLE THOMAS WILLIAM LEMUEL, businessperson; b. 31 August 1888, son of Lemuel E. Prowse* and Frances J. Stanley; m. 4 February 1913 Annie Martyn, and they had four children, Lemuel E., Doris H., Margaret F., and Fairlie C.; Presbyterian; d. 2 November 1973 in Charlottetown.

Prowse, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1935 for 5th Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1943. He was defeated in the general elections of 1939 and 1947. He served as a Minister without Portfolio from 1935 to 1939 in the Walter Lea* and Thane Campbell* governments, and again from 1943 to 1947 in the J. Walter Jones* Administration. Before entering provincial politics, from

1922 to 1930 Prowse served on Charlottetown City Council as the representative for Ward 5, then served as Mayor from 1930 to 1932. He served as Lieutenant-Governor from 1950 to 1958. In his day, Prowse was one of the most popular Lieutenant-Governors the province had ever had. He was known simply as "Bill."

Prowse's father, Lemuel Prowse*, served as both a Member of the Legislative Assembly and a Member of the House of Commons.

T. W. L. "Bill" Prowse was educated at West Kent Elementary School, at Sydney Academy in Nova Scotia, and at Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown. He worked for the Royal Bank of Canada from 1907 to 1915. In 1915 Prowse joined the family business, Prowse Brothers Limited, as secretary-treasurer, and in 1930 he was made president and general manager. Prowse Brothers Limited was one of the best-known mercantile enterprises of the Atlantic Provinces.

Outside his business and political life, Prowse was actively involved in his community. He was a member of the Rotary and Abegweit Clubs, as well as the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order. Prowse was a member of the Provincial Exhibition and Driving Park Association, the Charlottetown Exhibition Association, the Charlottetown Board of Trade, and the Charlottetown Club. T. W. L. "Bill" Prowse died 2 November 1973.

Annie Prowse was the daughter of John B. Martyn of Ripley, Ontario.

References

CPG 1938, 1940, 1944, 1947, 1948; *Guardian* 9 August 1971; *Patriot* 3 November 1973; *Maritime Advocate and Busy East* February 1951; *Maritime Reference Book* p. 64.