

enrich Dalton and his associates. From 1912 to ca. 1921, Dalton was the majority owner of *The Guardian*.

Dalton was benevolent to his country and to the Island community. He financed the construction of Dalton Hall at St. Dunstan's College. During the First World War, he donated a fully equipped motor field ambulance to the Canadian Forces. As a result of the death of two of his children from tuberculosis, he built Dalton Sanatorium in North Wiltshire, which was completed in 1916, and donated it to the province. Dalton's local community benefitted from his largesse when he donated the Dalton Normal School to the Parish of Tignish. Dalton donated money to aid in the reconstruction of St. Dunstan's Basilica. He also served as a governor of the Owen Connolly Trust Estate, a trust established for aid in the education of sons of Irish fathers. In 1917 Dalton was bestowed the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by Pope Benedict XV. Charles Dalton died 9 December 1933 of pneumonia while serving as Lieutenant-Governor.

Annie Dalton, the daughter of Michael Gavin and Catharine O'Neil, was born 12 September 1854 and died 25 December 1938.

References

CPG 1919, 1920, 1933; MacDonald *New Ireland* p. 30; *Prominent Men* p. 572; *Tuplin*, p. 13; *WWC* 1917-1918 p. 1176; *Guardian* 29 August 2002; *Island Magazine*, vol. 3 no. 84 Fall/Winter 1977 p. 20; *Maple Leaf Magazine* January 1939; *West Prince Graphic* 18 October 1995; PARO: MNI-Census 1881, 1891; Baptismal Index; UPEI: Robertson Library: Rankin, pp. 17-18.

DARBY, HARRY ALFRED, farmer, fox breeder, and telephone company president; b. 27 November 1865 in Abrams Village, son of Edwin Darby and Amelia D. Williams; m. first 14 July 1896 Bessie W. Morrison, and they had eight children, Gerald B., Edwin A., Earnest W., G. Arthur, William A., Walter Eric*, Harry B., and Geraldine; m. secondly M. Thelma Allen, and there were no children; Anglican; d. 25 June 1952 in Summerside.

Darby, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1927 for 3rd Prince. He also served as President of the East Prince Liberal Association in 1925 and 1926.

Darby was educated in both Abrams Village and Charlottetown. Later in life he resided near Wellington and on King Street in Summerside. A farmer and fox breeder, Darby was the vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Egmont Bay

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DALTON, K.C.S.G., HONOURABLE CHARLES, druggist, farmer, and fox breeder; b. 9 June 1850 in Tignish, son of Patrick Dalton and Margaret McCarthy, both of Ireland; m. 30 June 1874 Annie Gavin, and they had 12 children, C. Howard M.D., Freda, Nora, Julia P., Florence, Edith, Irene, Gerald, Zita, Joseph Arnold, Catherine, and Mary B.; Roman Catholic; d. 9 December 1933 in Charlottetown.

Dalton, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1912 for 1st Prince. He was re-elected in the general election of 1915. He was defeated in the general elections of 1908 and 1919. In 1915 Dalton was appointed to Executive Council as a Minister without Portfolio. On 29 November 1930 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Dalton received his education in the provincial public schools. He lived in Tignish during his childhood and early adult years, and later moved to Charlottetown. Though successful in his political ambitions, it was in the fox breeding industry that Dalton had his greatest achievements. There he was a pioneer, becoming world-renowned and financially prosperous. Nonetheless, financial success did not come easily. In 1890 he was struggling as a farmer and as a druggist. Unknown to the people of the Tignish area, Dalton, in partnership with Robert Oulton, secretly perfected the art of breeding silver foxes. From 1900 to 1914, they bred the most valuable foxes in the world. Dalton became the president of the Charles Dalton Silver Black Fox Company. The effort to develop a rare and distinctive breed of foxes made him a fortune. Dalton and five other fox breeders, Silas and B. I. Rayner, Robert Tuplin, Captain James Gordon, and Robert T. Oulton, forged a pact known as the "Big Six Combine." Its purpose was to limit the number of participants in the business and therefore keep prices soaring. Although the monopoly did not last indefinitely, it survived long enough to

Dairy Company and the president of the Victor Silver Black Fox Company Limited. He was the president of the Rural Telephone Line and was a member of the Masonic Order. In 1917 Darby served on the Military Tribunal. Harry Darby died 25 June 1952 at his home.

Walter Darby*, Harry Darby's son, represented 2nd Prince in the Legislature and served on Executive Council.

Bessie Darby, the daughter of Captain Peter Morrison, was born in 1874 and died in 1930. M. Thelma Darby survived her husband.

References

CPG 1928, 1936; *Patriot* 26 June 1952; PARO; MNI-Keith Compton; MNI-St. Eleanors Anglican Church Records.

DARBY, K.C., HONOURABLE WALTER ERIC, teacher, lawyer, magistrate, Crown prosecutor, and judge; b. 21 November 1903 in Abrams Village, son of Harry Alfred Darby* and Bessie W. Morrison; m. 1933 Margaret McCreath, and they had four children, Peter, Elizabeth, Cecilia, and Isabel; Anglican; d. 17 March 1980 in Summerside.

Darby, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly by acclamation in a by-election held 18 July 1949 for 2nd Prince. He was re-elected in the general election of 1951. He was defeated in the general election of 1943 for 5th Prince. Darby was appointed Attorney-General, Advocate General, and Provincial Treasurer from 1950 to 1954. Following the death of Premier J. Walter Jones*, Darby ran for leadership of the Liberal party, losing to Alexander W. Matheson* by one vote at the leadership convention.

Darby's father, Harry Darby*, had represented 3rd Prince in the Legislature.

Darby received his primary education at Abrams Village School. From 1917 to 1920, he attended Prince of Wales College, and at that time was the youngest person registered at the College. From 1920 to 1922, Darby taught at O'Leary High School. In 1925 Darby graduated from Dalhousie with a Bachelor of Arts degree and in 1927 with a Bachelor of Law degree. While at Dalhousie, he was president of the Debating Society. From 1927 to 1930, he practised law with the firm Covert, Pearson and Rutledge in Halifax. In 1931 he opened an office in Summerside and carried on a general law practice. He also served as a part-time Stipendiary Magistrate from 1936 to 1944. In 1944 Darby was appointed King's Counsel. He served as a

Crown prosecutor from 1943 to 1948. He appeared before the Supreme Court of Canada on three occasions and represented the province before the Privy Council in London. In 1954 Darby was appointed Judge of the Prince County Court, and in 1975 he was elevated to the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court. Darby retired 21 November 1978 while serving as Chief Justice, at which time he was awarded a plaque by the Summerside Police Force, in appreciation of his support to the police during his time as a judge.

In 1946 and 1947, Darby was president of the Law Society and, in 1948, vice-president of the Canadian Bar Association for the Island. He served as chairman and was the only Canadian member of a Commonwealth Commission established to assist with the reorganization of the Police Force in Trinidad.

During the Second World War, Darby chaired the War Finance Committee for Prince County during nine Victory Loan campaigns. He also served as vice-chairman of the Red Cross War Services Campaigns for a number of years. In 1943 Darby was secretary of Rotary and served as its president in 1944. Later he was made a life member of the Rotary Club. In 1948 he was the first secretary of the Summerside Air Cadet Corps. He served as president of the Prince County Hospital trustees and was a charter member of Summerside Y's Men's Club. Darby was a chair of the Prince Edward Island Milk Board, and in 1964 he was appointed treasurer of the board of governors of Prince of Wales College, a position he held until the formation of the University of Prince Edward Island. Walter Darby died 17 March 1980 at the Prince County Hospital.

Margaret Darby was the daughter of Peter L. McCreath of Halifax.

References

CPG 1946, 1950, 1955; PEI Department of Justice *Annual Report* 1978, p. 10; PEI *Journal of the Legislative Assembly* 1950, p. 2, 1954 p. 2; *Guardian* 18 March 1980; *Journal-Pioneer* 9 September 1978, 18 March 1980; *Maritime Advocate and Busy East* June 1950.

DAVIES, BENJAMIN, merchant, postmaster-general, chairman of the Railway Board, and paymaster of the railway; b. 1813, in Charlottetown, son of Nathan Davies, who emigrated from southern Wales in 1812, and Amelia MacNutt; m. first 2 January 1843 Kezia Attwood Watts, and they had four children, Robert Watts, Louis Henry*, Benjamin, and

Sarah Amelia; m. secondly 18 May 1854 Eliza Frances Townsend Cooke, previously married to Thomas Cooke, M.D., and they had two children, William Lord and Daniel; m. thirdly Mrs. Beal of Tenby, Wales, and there were no children; Anglican; d. September 1904, in Charlottetown.

Davies, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1850 for 4th Queens. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1867, 1870, 1872, and 1873. He was defeated in the general election of 1855. While in the House of Assembly, he served on Executive Council.

During his time in the Assembly, Davies was particularly concerned with the Land Question, and was an advocate of enabling the tenantry to take ownership from the absentee proprietors. His second son, Louis Henry, would later argue the tenants' case successfully before the Royal Land Commission in 1875 and 1876. Davies and his son Louis* served in the House concurrently from 1872 to 1875.

Davies lived in Charlottetown. He was a merchant and for many years owned B. Davies & Company. He operated shipbuilding yards in Orwell and Rollo Bay and was a ship owner and exporter. Davies had a number of public responsibilities, including serving as a Fire Commissioner in 1843 and councillor for Ward 1 following the incorporation of Charlottetown in 1855. In 1858 Davies was appointed Postmaster-General and served as a Justice of the Peace ca. 1864. In 1869 he became Colonial Secretary. From 1872 to 1873, Davies was chairman of the Railway Board, and later Paymaster of the Railway until 1889.

Davies was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Queen's Calvary Troop and a Militia Officer of the Old Brigade of Charlottetown. His agricultural interests included membership in the Royal Agricultural Society.

In the winter of 1904, Davies became ill. Later that year, he died in Charlottetown.

Kezia Davies, daughter of Samuel Watts of St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, died in 1853 as a result of burns suffered in a kitchen accident. Eliza Davies was the daughter of Cecil Townsend and Eliza Lea of Charlottetown. Eliza Davies' died on 29 September 1889.

References

CPG 1874, 1876; *Meacham's Atlas, Standard Dictionary* pp. 143-46; *Memories of Long Ago* p. 7; *Charlottetown Herald* 21 September 1904; *Colonial Herald* 25 April 1840, 7 January 1843, 14 January 1843,

29 July 1843; *Constitutionalist* 16 May 1846; *Islander* 8 January 1847, 26 May 1854; *Royal Gazette* 25 June 1839, 1 November 1852; PARO: Davies Family File; MNI-Hutchinson's; MNI-Census 1848; MNI-Charlottetown Manuscripts p. 34; MNI-St. Paul's Anglican Church records; MNI-Sherwood Cemetery Records.

DAVIES, P.C., Q.C., RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR LOUIS HENRY, lawyer, judge, business person, and publisher; b. 4 May 1845 in Charlottetown, son of Benjamin Davies* and Kezia Attwood Watts; m. 28 July 1872 Susan Wiggins, and they had seven children, Gertrude, Ethel, Thomas, Mary, Vera, Robert, and Hugh (the latter three did not survive childhood); Anglican; d. 1 May 1924 in Ottawa.

Davies, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1872 for Charlottetown Royalty. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1873 and 1876. Davies was defeated in the general election of 1879. In 1869 Davies was appointed Solicitor-General. He served as Leader of the Opposition from 1872 to 1876, and Premier and Attorney-General from 1876 to 1879. Davies was a Member of the House of Assembly concurrently with his father, Benjamin Davies*, from 1872 to 1875.

While Davies was Premier, the Free School Act was passed by the House of Assembly. The Act reconfirmed the non-denominational nature of the province's public school system, ending decades of debate regarding government support for separate schools. This came at a cost, for the process required to pass the legislation proved difficult and socially fractious. Davies united Protestant House of Assembly Members to form the Free Schools Party. This coalition was made up of both Conservatives and Liberals who supported the Free School Act. Davies was also responsible for various reforms in the public service. Following the financial crisis caused by the construction of the railway, the Davies government placed the province upon a sound financial footing. During his years in the provincial legislature, he established a reputation as a capable and committed orator.

In the 1882 federal election, Davies was elected to the House of Commons for Queen's County. He was re-elected in 1887 and 1891. In 1896 Davies was re-elected to the House of Commons representing West Queen's. After accepting an appointment to the Privy Council as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, he was re-elected in a by-election held 30 July 1896. For the fifth consecutive federal general election, Davies was

re-elected to the House of Commons in 1900. As federal Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Davies dealt with the Bering Sea sealing controversy. He was responsible for dealing with the control over fishing rights in Canadian waters. Davies also argued Canada's side in the 1899 Alaska Boundary question.

In 1897 during Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, Davies was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. On 25 September 1901, he was appointed Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Canada. He served on the Supreme Court for nearly 23 years, serving as Chief Justice from 1918 until his death. In 1919 he was sworn in as a member of the Imperial Privy Council, at that time the highest court of the Commonwealth.

Davies was educated at the Central Academy and Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown. Later he attended the Inner Temple in London, England, and obtained a law degree. Davies was called to the British Bar in 1866 and to the Bar of Prince Edward Island in 1867. He instructed Alexander Warburton*, a future premier, in the law, as he later did John Whear*. Davies was designated Queen's Counsel in 1880. In November 1890 Francis L. Haszard*, another future premier, joined with Davies in a law practice that continued until Davies' appointment to the Supreme Court.

In Davies' early legal career, he advocated on behalf of the tenantry of Prince Edward Island. For many years the tenants of the province struggled under the system of absentee landlordism imposed when the colony was settled. In 1875 and 1876, Davies argued the tenants' case successfully before the Royal Land Commission. The Commission was responsible for arbitrating the price for the land to be bought by the Island government and then resold to the tenants. Davies first gained national recognition in 1877, when he argued successfully on behalf of the British counsel before the International Fisheries Commission. According to the decision of the Commission, Canada and Newfoundland were awarded the sum of \$5.5 million as compensation for treatment they received as a result of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

Davies served as president of the Merchant's Bank of Prince Edward Island, as well as the president of Patriot Printing and Publishing Company. Throughout his lifetime he was involved in numerous charitable organizations, serving as president of the Canadian Society of Charities and Correc-

tions and as president of the Canadian Branch of the St. John's Ambulance. Davies was the founder and first president of the Ottawa Tuberculosis Association. During the First World War he also administered the Patriotic Fund. As a member of the Dickens Fellowship, he lectured on various subjects, including the life and works of Charles Dickens. Louis Davies died 1 May 1924, while serving as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. He was buried in Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa.

Susan Davies was the daughter of Reverend Abram Van Gilder Wiggins of St. Eleanors and Helen Diane Townsend.

References

CDP p. 153; MacKinnon *Life of the Party* pp. 57-58; *Prominent Men* p. 461; *Standard Dictionary* pp. 143-46; *Patriot* 1 August 1872; PARO: Davies Family File; MNI-Census 1861, 1881.

DEBLOIS, GEORGE WASTIE, land agent, business person, and justice of the peace; b. 12 July 1824 in Halifax, son of Stephen Wastie and June Catherine DeBlois; m. August 1847 Sarah Frances Haviland, and they had 13 children, Stephen Haviland, Alice R., Robert Fitzgerald, Ada Maria, George Walter, Louis Heath, Elizabeth, Francis, Alfred Ernest, Mary, George Dundes, Laura, and Kathleen; Anglican; d. 14 August 1886 in Charlottetown Royalty.

DeBlois, a Conservative, was first elected in the 1876 general election for the district of Charlottetown Royalty. He was re-elected in the general election of 1879. DeBlois was interested in the education debate waged in the mid-1870s. The Denominationalists or the Sectarian School Party supported government assistance to denominational schools, while the Free School Party or the Non-Sectarian School Party supported free non-denominational schools in the 1876 election. DeBlois was a member of a coalition party, made up of both Conservatives and Liberals, in support of the Free School Act. The 1876 election was fought on the education issue with the candidates aligning themselves as Sectarian or Non-Sectarian. DeBlois was chosen as a candidate for the Free School Party. Following the election, Premier L. H. Davies* appointed DeBlois provincial secretary and treasurer. On the acceptance of this office, DeBlois was elected in a by-election.

After the Public Schools Act was passed in 1877, the coalition weakened. DeBlois and three

other Conservatives resigned from Executive Council on 20 August 1878. When the House was called into session in 1879, DeBlois voted with the other Conservatives to bring Davies down. A new government formed in March 1879 under William Wilfred Sullivan*. He called for dissolution, and an election was held in April. DeBlois ran and won as a Conservative. He remained a backbencher for the rest of his political career.

Little is known about DeBlois' early life. An obituary in the *Weekly Examiner and Island Argus* indicates he was educated in Halifax. DeBlois lived there until May 1847, residing after that date in Charlottetown. In his early career DeBlois was a land agent. As a result of being a family friend of Samuel Cunard in Halifax, in 1853 DeBlois became land agent for the extensive Cunard holdings on Prince Edward Island, holding this position until the land was bought by the Island government in 1866. He acted as land agent for landowners Lawrence Sullivan and Lady Cecilia Georgiana Fane. Altogether, he was responsible for estates totalling more than 250,000 acres. This career ended in 1875 when the large estates were purchased with funds supplied by the federal government under terms of Confederation. DeBlois was a business agent for North British Insurance Company, a coal agent for the Sydney Mines Company and the General Mining Association, and a director of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company.

DeBlois also served as a Justice of the Peace for Charlottetown and as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Queens County Militia. He was a trustee of Prince of Wales College in 1877 and 1878. George DeBlois died 14 August 1886.

His daughter, Elizabeth, who was deeply attached to her father, died a few hours after viewing his remains, perhaps as a result of the impact his death had on her already weakened heart.

Sarah DeBlois, the daughter of Thomas Heath Haviland, Sr., and Jane Rebecca Brecken, and the sister of Thomas Heath Haviland, Jr.*, was born 23 September 1826 and died in June 1900.

References

DCB XI 1881-1890 pp. 241-42; *Weekly Examiner and Island Argus* 20 August 1886; PARO: DeBlois Family File; MNI-Hutchinson's p. 89.

DELANEY, CARROL WILFRED, fox and mink rancher, farmer, railway ticket agent, and owner of construction and trucking company; b. 20 May 1909 in Summerside, son of Dr. Mark Delaney of

Wellington and Mary Cosgrove; m. first 5 November 1930 Josephine Arsenault, and they had four children, Mark A. (died in 1959), Carl, Marie, and Marcia; secondly Alice Toombs, and they had one child, Carol Ann; Roman Catholic; d. 25 June 1971 in Hunter River.

Delaney, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1947 for 5th Prince. He was defeated in a by-election held 26 November 1946 for 5th Prince. He was a town councillor in Summerside with the responsibility for water and sewage.

Carrol W. Delaney had many business interests. He was a fox and mink rancher, a fish broker, owner of County Construction, a potato farmer, and a station agent for Canadian National Railway. He worked as station agent in a number of Island communities, including Hunter River and Summerside. In 1946, according to the *Patriot*, Delaney was operating one of the largest fox ranches in the province. Later in his life he moved to Hunter River and died there on 25 June 1971.

Josephine Arsenault was a native of St. Nicholas.

References

CPG 1947, 1951; *Guardian* 4 November 1947, 26 June 1971; *Patriot* 13 November 1954 p. 1; PARO: Delaney Family File; Interview with Carl Delaney; St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church Records.

DELANEY, MICHAEL C., merchant, b. 20 November 1849 in Malpeque, son of John Delaney and Mary Quigley; m. 4 January 1871 Altimira Jane Robinson, and they had eight children, Annie, Mary A., Martha A., Carry A., Eliza E., Debbie R., Parker, and Claude S.; Wesleyan Methodist and later Baptist; d. 20 January 1918.

Delaney, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 18 August 1909 for 4th Prince. He was re-elected in the general election in 1912. He was defeated in the general elections of 1904, 1908, and 1915. Following the 1908 election, Joseph Read was declared elected in 4th Prince by a margin of two votes. Later in July 1909, Read was unseated because of a discrepancy over the eligibility of some voters. Some accounts state that Read resigned to allow a by-election. Delaney was successful by a margin of three votes. In 1913 he served as the Conservative whip.

Delaney was educated at the public school in North Tryon. Early in his adult life he started a

successful business selling eggs, butter, and general agricultural products. Eventually his two sons entered the business with him and its success continued. Michael Delaney died 20 January 1918.

Altimira Delaney was born 23 December 1849 and died 6 April 1936.

References

CPG 1905, 1915, 1916; Elections PEI; *Maple Leaf Magazine* May 1936; *Patriot* January 1918; PARO: RG Marriage Register series 3 subseries 3 Volume 7 1867-1871 Book 11 p. 524; MNI-Census 1881, 1891; Census 1901; Tryon Church Records.

DENNIS, WILLIAM HENRY, carriage builder, trader, and farmer; b. ca. 20 January 1864 in Port Hill, son of William Henry Dennis, Sr., and Mary Anne Sharpe; m. 14 March 1885 Mary Ann Ellis, and they had seven children, Melbourne, Thomas C., Iva, Milton W., Dana G., Robert C., and J. G.; Presbyterian; d. 15 July 1946 in O'Leary.

Dennis, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1915 for 2nd Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1919, 1923, 1927, 1931, 1935, 1939, and 1943. He was appointed Minister of Agriculture on 14 January 1936 and served in that ministry until 1943. Dennis believed in working alongside neighbours and members of the community to help them help themselves.

Dennis was educated in the local school. For the most part he worked as a carriage builder, but also traded in agricultural machinery, horses, buggies, wagons, and a variety of other items. Dennis, who did some farming, stayed in close contact with farmers all his life because of his involvement in trading and carriage-building. William Dennis died 15 July 1946.

Mary Dennis, the daughter of John and Margaret Ellis, was born 24 November 1864 and died in 1953.

References

CPG 1920, 1940, 1945; *Maritime Advocate and Busy East*, 31(8) March 1941; *Patriot* 16 July 1946; PARO: RG Marriage License Vital Statistics Box M, 1884; MNI-Census 1891; Census 1901; O'Leary United Church Records; Bloomfield United Church Cemetery Records.

DESROCHES, GILBERT, merchant, shipper, factory owner, contractor, postmaster, farmer, and shoemaker; b. 24 July 1848 in Miscouche, son of Jean DesRoches and Nanette (Nancy) Poirier; m. 21 April 1873 Sophia Poirier, and there were no children; Roman Catholic; d. 2 June 1915 in

Miscouche.

DesRoches, a Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly on 2 February 1899 for 5th Prince. He was defeated in the general elections of 1890, 1893, 1897, and 1900.

DesRoches was educated at public schools and resided in his native community. He learned the trade of shoemaker, which he practised for only two years. In 1876, DesRoches went into the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Joseph Poirier, and in 1880 he established his own business. He became one of the leading merchants in the province. DesRoches was often referred to as the "R. T. Holman of Miscouche." He shipped grain, produce, and eggs, and was the largest shipper of oysters on the Island. He also shipped large quantities of canned lobster to the English market and operated a large factory on the south side of Miscouche. In 1882 he was the contractor for the Miscouche railway station and that same year gained a contract for improvements on the O'Leary station.

Sophia DesRoches, the daughter of Joseph P. Poirier and Barbe Arsenaault of Miscouche, was born 2 June 1845. She was educated at Notre Dame Convent and was a prize-winning needleworker and an accomplished gardener.

References

Acadiens p. 90; *CPG* 1901; *DCB* Vol XIV, pp. 292-93; Elections PEI; *Meacham's Atlas, Past and Present* pp. 324-25; *Examiner* 22 July 1897; *Summerside Journal* 31 August 1882; PARO: Leard Files; St. John the Baptist Church Records; MNI-Census 1881, 1891.

DEWAR, M.D., C.M., GEORGE FORBES, teacher and physician; b. 12 December 1865 in New Perth, son of Robert Dewar and Jessie Dewar; m. 19 June 1900 Marion Isabella McLeod, and they had two children, Robert Lloyd and Dorothy; Church of Christ; d. 25 November 1961 in Charlottetown.

Dewar, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 15 November 1911 for 3rd Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1912. Dewar's 382-vote by-election defeat of H. J. Palmer*, Premier and Attorney-General, combined with Liberal F. J. Nash's* defeat in another by-election, forced a general election. The two losses created a Conservative majority, and a Conservative government was formed. John Alexander Mathieson*, the Conservative leader, immediately called an election. In the general election of 1912, Mathieson defeated the

Liberals led by Palmer. The victory was historic as it was the first Conservative victory in a general election since 1886, and the first Conservative government since 1891.

Politics was integral to the Dewar family. John Alexander Dewar*, Dewar's brother, was a Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1910 to 1923. One of John's sons, Lloyd George*, later served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and as a Cabinet Minister.

Dewar was first educated at New Perth School, later attending Prince of Wales College. He taught school in Cardigan before entering McGill to study medicine. Though he struggled financially, Dewar obtained a medical degree and surgical training in 1893, ranking first, academically, among the graduates from the Maritime provinces.

He began practice at Southport, taking over many of the patients from his uncle, Dr. John Knox, who had preceded him in the community. After some time, Dewar moved to 96 Prince Street in Charlottetown where he carried on an extensive practice for years. He was active in the work of the Prince Edward Island Hospital and was highly regarded by his patients, earning the affectionate title, "Dr. Splendid." Dewar remained in the medical profession for close to 50 years, retiring during the Second World War. In 1944 he began spending the winters in Vancouver, in part for the comfort of his chronically ill son, Lloyd. While Dewar was residing in British Columbia, Lloyd died. Late in life Dewar returned to the Island and spent his final years as a resident of the Prince Edward Island Hospital. George Dewar died 25 November 1961.

Marion Dewar, the daughter of Norman McLeod, died in 1942. Dorothy Dewar died in 1904.

References

CPG 1914, 1915; Dewar pp. 28-29; Currie pp. 228-29; PARO: Charlottetown People's Protestant Cemetery Records.

DEWAR, JOHN ALEXANDER, farmer, dairy owner, and fox farmer; b. 7 February 1863 in New Perth, son of Robert Dewar and Jessie Dewar; m. 31 October 1908 Laura MacPhee, and they had five children, John Lincoln, Robert Bruce, Lloyd George*, Gladys Irene, and Olive May; Church of Christ; d. 14 August 1945 in New Perth.

Dewar, a Conservative first and later an Independent Farmer, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 10 August 1910

for 3rd Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1912, 1915, and 1919. He was defeated in the general election of 1923.

Dewar's first three terms were as a Conservative, but he was not one to toe the party line. In 1912 he broke solidarity by speaking against Premier John A. Mathieson's* decision to increase the horse tax. He also opposed the government's Automobile Act of 1913, which would have enabled an individual community to decide if automobiles would be allowed on its roads. Dewar fought Mathieson the following year over that issue, and tried to introduce a private member's bill regarding the automobile law. The government did not proceed with the legislation at that time. According to Dewar family folklore, his frequent opposition to Conservative initiatives may have stemmed in part from animosity over his exclusion from the Cabinet.

Throughout his career, Dewar opposed the use of the automobile in the province. In 1917 Dewar effectively ended his time as a Conservative when he voted against the party's plan to open all roads seven days a week. The vote on the automobile legislation was close: 15-14. A number of the Government Members, including Dewar, voted against it. Conservative A. P. Prowse cast the 15th vote and the bill was saved. In 1918 Dewar introduced a bill to enfranchise Island women. The bill passed but was not enacted. At the 3rd Kings Conservative nomination convention for the 1919 election, Dewar was defeated by 10 votes. Undaunted, he ran for the Independent Farmers in that riding. The Liberals declined to nominate a candidate and allowed Dewar to run alone against the Conservatives. He won with an increased majority. Dewar also angered the Liberal government with his criticism, and in 1922 fought a highways improvement bill on the grounds that it would put the Island in too much debt and that, furthermore, the public had not endorsed it. Unable to enlist his support, the government nominated a candidate to oppose him in the 1923 election. Dewar, running as an Independent, lost, and his political career ended.

Dewar was joined in politics by both his brother, Dr. George Forbes Dewar*, and eventually by his son, Lloyd George*, who in time would serve as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and as a Member of Executive Council.

Dewar was educated at the local school in New Perth. He inherited the family farm and be-

came a successful farmer. He raised foxes. Dewar helped found the experimental dairy factory at New Perth, and served as president of the Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association for two terms. He was president of the Maple Leaf Farmers' Institute and director of the National Dairy Council of Canada. Dewar was a director of the Kings County Exhibition Association, the Central Farmers' Institute, the Fruit Growers Association, and the New Perth Egg Circle.

Dewar was a leading speaker for the Temperance Association. In support of that movement, he donated some of his land for the construction of the Phoenix Temperance Hall. Dewar was a member of the Montague Rifle Association and was interested in military matters. John Dewar died 14 August 1945.

Laura Dewar was the daughter of Laughlin MacPhee and Annie Beaton.

References

CPG 1916, 1921, 1925; Dewar; *Guardian* 24 April 1917; *Island Magazine* no. 43 Spring/Summer 1998; *Patriot* 5 April 1918.

DEWAR, C.M., O.P.E.I., M.D., (C.M.), D.P.H., LL.D., F.R.F.P.(C.), LLOYD GEORGE, teacher and physician; b. 20 October 1915 in New Perth, son of John Alexander Dewar* and Laura MacPhee; m. 7 June 1944 Greta Jean Price, and they had two children, Elizabeth Ellen and Brian Lawrence; Church of Christ.

Dewar, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1955 for 2nd Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1959, 1962, 1966, and 1970, as well as in a by-election held on 8 November 1976. He was defeated in the general elections of 1974 and 1978. He served as interim Leader of the Opposition. In 1957 Dewar contested the Conservative leadership against Walter Shaw*, and lost by two votes. From 1959 to 1966, Dewar served as Minister of Education. From 1965 to 1966, he was Provincial Secretary. Dewar served as a Commissioner of the Village of O'Leary.

Dewar's father served in the Legislative Assembly, as did his uncle, Dr. George Forbes Dewar*.

"Doctor George," as he is known, received his primary education at New Perth school. Between 1931 and 1938, he attended Prince of Wales College for four years in between years of teaching school, first in Brudenell from 1933 to 1934 and 1935 to 1936, and later in New Perth from 1938 to

1939. After 1938 he taught school for another year, and, from 1939 to 1943, attended medical school at Dalhousie University. In 1941 Dewar joined the Royal Canadian Medical Corps, achieving the rank of Captain. He was stationed in Vernon, British Columbia, for two years and later transferred to Halifax until his discharge in 1946. Later that year he studied at the University of Toronto and received a Diploma in Public Health. Dewar returned to the Island and practised medicine in Bedeque for a year. On 15 June 1947, he settled in O'Leary and began a medical practice. He has spent more than 50 years practising medicine in the community and continues to do so at the age of 87. Dewar was a president of the Prince Edward Island Medical Society and a founding director and life member of the College of Family Physicians of Canada.

Dewar has been involved in numerous community activities. He was president of the O'Leary Library Museum association, a director of the Fathers of Confederation Trust, and a director of the Prince Edward Island Museum and Heritage Foundation. Currently Dewar is chair of the Prince Edward Island Potato Museum. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and served as Master. Dewar is a member of the Royal Canadian Legion, St. John's Ambulance, the Maple Leaf Curling Club, and the Mill River Golf Course. He is active in the Lions Club, the Caledonia Club, and the Prince Edward Island Symphony Society. Dewar has written four books: *The Brothers Dewar* (1976), *The Duvar Diary* (1979), *Life at Leighwood: the Doctor's Home* (1982), and *Prescription for a Full Life* (1993).

Dewar has received many awards and much recognition. Following his military service, he was awarded Canadian Army medals for Volunteer Service and for Long Service. In 1967 he was awarded the Canada Medal and in 1976 Dewar was admitted to the Order of St. John Ambulance as a serving brother. He received the Queen's Jubilee Medal in 1978 and in 1984 was awarded a life membership in the Royal Canadian Legion. The following year the Masonic Lodge presented him with the Masonic Merit Award. Dewar was awarded the Order of Canada in 1989. In 1993 Dewar received the Meritorious Achievement Award from the Prince Edward Island Museum. In 1997 he was named to the Prince Edward Island Order of Merit. Dewar also received a literary award for *Cancer on Mainstreet* and was awarded an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Prince Edward

Island. Dewar was honoured by the Prince Edward Island Potato Board for his work in promoting the industry. He was also honoured for his efforts in promoting the preservation of Scottish culture. George Dewar and his wife reside in O'Leary.

Greta Dewar, the daughter of Laurence Price and Beatrice Storey of Saint John, was born 23 May 1921.

References

CPG 1975, 1978, 1979; *WWPEI* p. 40; *Guardian* 22 November 1976, 29 August 2002; *Islander* 20 October 1990 p. 28; *Journal-Pioneer* 2 May 1997.

DINGWELL, JAMES WALTER, farmer and carpenter; b. 14 June 1911 in Midgell, son of James E. Dingwell and Eliza Ellen "Nellie" Rogerson; m. 12 July 1939 Phyllis Muriel Webster, and they had seven children, June, Helene, Rodney, Blois, Kevin, Brian, and James (died at eight days); United; d. 19 August 1986 in Midgell.

Dingwell, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1959 for 2nd Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1962, 1966, 1970, and 1974. He was defeated in the general election of 1955. Dingwell served as farming critic and party Whip during his time in the House. He was a member of many legislative committees, including Agriculture, Education, Public Buildings, and Contingent Accounts. Dingwell attended several parliamentary conferences on behalf of the province.

Dingwell was educated at the Marie School. Following his education he returned to Midgell where he lived the rest of his life. He operated the family farm. Dingwell was a director of the Morell Creamery Co-operative and secretary of the Morell Artificial Insemination Association and chairman of trustees of the Morell United Church. He also worked with his brother Cuyler in a carpentry business for most of his life. James Dingwell died 19 August 1986 at his home.

Phyllis Dingwell was the daughter of Everett and Jennie (Aitken) Webster of Marie.

References

CPG 1958, 1978; *Guardian* 6 July 1978, 21 August 1986; *Journal-Pioneer* 25 April 1974.

DOBIE, HECTOR D., farmer and dairy director; b. ca. 7 September 1860 in St. John's, Newfoundland, son of Reverend Robert T. Dobie and his first wife, Elizabeth; m. 1 November 1887 Priscilla

Dougherty, and they had five children, Arthur A., John, Howard, Rosamond, and Robert Thomas; Presbyterian.

Dobie, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1908 for 3rd Prince. He was re-elected in the general election of 1912. He was defeated in the general election of 1915.

Dobie's family moved to the Island in 1875 when his father became the minister at Port Hill Parish, Port Hill. Hector Dobie was a farmer and a director of Grand River Dairying Company Limited in Lot 14.

Priscilla Dobie was born 1 May 1864.

References

Birch-Noye pp. 64-65; *CPG* 1915, 1916; Elections PEI; PARO: RG 19 Vital Statistics series 3 subseries 3 volume 10 1878-1888; MNI-Census 1891; Census 1901; Summerside People's Protestant Cemetery Records; Crapaud St. John's Anglican Church Records.

DOUCETTE, PETER, carpenter, contractor, road construction foreman, and director and program manager; b. 14 August 1954 in Charlottetown, son of Wilfred Vincent Doucette and Gertrude Margaret Lord; Roman Catholic.

Doucette, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1989 for 3rd Kings. He was re-elected in the general election of 1993. In April 1993 Doucette was appointed government Whip. He served on a number of legislative committees and chaired the Standing Committee on Justice, Labour and Industry, and the Special Committee on Maritime Economic Integration.

Doucette was educated at the Quincy High School in Quincy, Massachusetts, and Stonehill College in North Easton, Massachusetts. He moved to Quincy with his parents where they had gone to find work. Doucette has worked as a carpenter and a contractor. He carried out his trade as a carpenter with Georgetown Shipyards and various private-sector construction companies. Doucette also worked as a maintenance foreman with the Department of Transportation and Public Works. From 1986 to 1990, he served as a director and chair of the Montague Credit Union. In 1986 he helped found the Southern Kings and Queens Food Bank and served with that organization until 1989. Doucette was chair of the Southern Kings and Queens Advisory Board from 1987 to 1989. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Montague Li-

ons Club from 1987 to 1990.

Peter Doucette is presently government affairs director and program manager for the Regional Co-operative Development Centre in Moncton. He is a member of the Montague Lions Club and is a director with the Riverview Area Community Enhancement Group. Doucette resides in Montague.

References

CPG 1996; *Guardian* 19 April 1989, 13 March 1993, 1 June 1993.

DOUGLAS, M.D., C.M., ALBERT HENRY EDWARD, physician; b. 9 December 1860 in Head of Hillsborough, son of William Henry Douglas and Elizabeth Coffin; m. 1891, Barbara Anderson of Breadalbane, and they had three children, Irene, Alice, and Olive; Presbyterian; d. 6 May 1908 in Hunter River.

Douglas, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election for 2nd Queens on 11 July 1900. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1900 and 1904. His victory in the July 1900 by-election gave the Liberals a working majority. The 1900 general election produced a large Liberal majority, in part due to the time and credibility Douglas' by-election victory provided. He served as Speaker from February 1905 until the spring of 1908.

Douglas attended Prince of Wales College, where he obtained a teaching license. After teaching for several years, he attended McGill, eventually receiving his medical degree. Following McGill, Douglas studied at the University of New York. Upon completion of his medical training, Douglas resided in Breadalbane, Charlottetown, and later Hunter River. According to the *Guardian's* obituary, "his medical skill coupled with close attention to professional duties and an engaging manner soon gained for him an extended practice and with it a large share of personal popularity." Edward Douglas died 6 May 1908 as a result of pneumonia.

Barbara Douglas died at the age of 99 while living with family in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

References

CPG 1905; Elections PEI; *Guardian* 7 May 1908; *Patriot* 6 May 1908; PARO: Marriage License Book 16 1882-1923 p. 51; Douglas Family File; Hunter River Presbyterian Church Records.

DOUGLAS, HARVEY OTIS, farmer, potato dealer, and dairy owner; b. 25 November 1901 in Head of Hillsborough, son of Elisha A. Douglas and Emma Louise Coffin; m. 10 August 1927 Edith Elizabeth

Pigot, and they had two children, W. Leslie and H. Lane; United; d. 13 September 1975 in Charlottetown.

Douglas, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 4 December 1950 for 2nd Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1951 and 1955. He was defeated in the general election of 1959. Douglas served on the Town Council of Parkdale for 11 years.

He attended school in Head of Hillsborough. At an early age, Douglas went to Western Canada and resided with his oldest brother Alfred, returning to the Island a few years later. Upon his return, he began farming, and later bought and sold potatoes at the Douglas Co-op Company Limited warehouse in Douglas Station for 13 years. He was a shareholder in the Morell Co-operative Creamery. During the Second World War, Douglas joined the Royal Canadian Air Force and spent almost five years in the service overseas. He landed on the beaches of Normandy on D-Day and continued to fight with the Royal Canadian Air Force until the Allied Forces reached Germany. In October 1945 he came back to his family and to farming. In April 1961 he and his wife moved to Parkdale where he resided until his death.

Douglas was a member of the Caledonia Club, the Canadian Legion, and Park Royal United Church in Parkdale, where he served as both an elder and a steward. Harvey Douglas died 13 September 1975 at the Charlottetown Hospital.

Edith Douglas was the daughter of W. Ross Pigot of Mount Stewart.

References

CPG 1951, 1958, 1960; *Patriot* 13 September 1975.

DRISCOLL, M.A., FREDERICK LEO, teacher, principal, and professor; b. 18 August 1932 in Mount Herbert, son of Joseph J. Driscoll and Isabelle Suzanna Coady; m. 26 October 1957 Bernadette Mary McManus, and they had two children, James William and Jennifer Elizabeth; Roman Catholic; d. 27 October 2000 in Charlottetown.

Driscoll, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1978 for 3rd Queens. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1979 and 1982. Driscoll was defeated in the general election of 1986. On 3 May 1979, Driscoll was appointed Minister of Education and Minister of Health. On 1 April 1980,

Driscoll was appointed Minister of Education and served until 1982. Following that year's general election, Driscoll was appointed Minister of Energy and Forestry. He was also Minister Responsible for Native Affairs from 1979 to 1986 and Minister Responsible for Trade from 1982 to 1986. Driscoll acted as Government House Leader from 1982 to 1986. He chaired the Policy and Priorities Committee of Cabinet from 1979 to 1982 and the Economic Development Committee of Cabinet from 1982 to 1986. He also served on the Intergovernmental Affairs and the Constitution Committee of Cabinet.

As part of his ministerial responsibility with Intergovernmental Affairs, Driscoll participated in the discussions leading to the patriation of the Canadian Constitution. In 1981, upon the resignation of Premier John Angus MacLean*, Driscoll was a candidate for the leadership of the Conservative party, finishing third behind winner James Lee* and second-place candidate Barry Clark*.

Driscoll received his early education at the Mount Herbert Elementary School. He graduated from St. Dunstan's University with a Bachelor of Arts degree. Driscoll also studied at the University of New Brunswick. Following his graduation from St. Dunstan's in 1953, Driscoll taught in Brackley Point, Southport, Queen Square, and Birchwood. He served as school principal at the Southport School. From 1955 to 1965, he was in the Canadian Army Militia where he reached the rank of Lieutenant. In 1962 Driscoll enrolled at the University of Ottawa where he earned a Master of Arts degree in Canadian history. He returned to the Island and began teaching at St. Dunstan's University from 1965 to 1969. From 1967 to 1969, he was president of the Faculty Association of St. Dunstan's University. From 1969 until he retired on 30 June 1997, Driscoll taught Canadian history at the University of Prince Edward Island, with the exception of the years 1979 to 1986, when he was on leave to accept political office. He served as chair of the Department of History from 1967 to 1968, from 1975 to 1979, and again from 1992 to 1997. Driscoll was faculty representative to the University Senate from 1966 to 1978. From 1971 to 1978, he was the faculty representative to the board of governors of the Canadian Association of University Teachers. He also served on a number of senate, faculty, and faculty association committees.

In October 1986 Driscoll was appointed

chair of the Royal Commission on the Prince Edward Island Potato Industry. The report was completed in November 1987. In 1993 he was selected to serve on the Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island, and in September of the same year was appointed to the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission as the representative for the province. Also in 1993 Driscoll was appointed to the board of the Prince Edward Island Museum and Heritage Foundation. He was a member of the United Services Officers Club, the Belvedere Golf and Winter Club, and the Stanhope Golf Club. Driscoll coached school rugby and minor hockey.

Driscoll had many of his writings published. He wrote articles for the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* on Daniel Gordon*, Premier Donald Farquharson*, and Donald Ferguson*. In 1998 his article, "History and politics of Prince Edward Island," appeared in *Canadian Parliamentary Review*. Driscoll published several articles in *The Guardian* and wrote a chapter entitled "The Island and the Dominion" in F. W. P. Bolger's book, *Canada's Smallest Province: A History of PEI*. Driscoll also authored the *Prince Edward Island Report of the Royal Commission on the Prince Edward Island Potato Industry* (1987). He was the originator of *Minding the House*, and directed its progression until his death. Frederick Driscoll died 27 October 2000. He is survived by his wife and children.

Bernadette Driscoll is the daughter of William McManus of Charlottetown. J. Russell Driscoll*, who represented 3rd Queens from 1959 to 1970, was Fred Driscoll's cousin and godfather.

References

- CPG 1986, 1987; CWW 1999 p. 349; *Guardian* 31 October 1981, 5 November 1981, 9 November 1981, 30 October 2000; ECO 240/80; PEI Cabinet Biographic Summary 1980; UPEI: Robertson Library: PEI Collection.

DRISCOLL, JAMES RUSSELL, farmer and produce dealer; b. 4 November 1908 in Mount Herbert, son of Frank Driscoll and Margaret; m. first 15 August 1942 Elizabeth Cecilia MacDonald, and they had five children, Frank, Helene, Sharon, Ann Marie, and Colleen; m. secondly 31 August 1968, Mary Helen MacDonald, and she had six children: Don, Ian, Jenine, Boyd, Howard, and Leanne; Roman Catholic; d. 22 June 1975 in Charlottetown.

Driscoll, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1959 for 3rd Queens. He was re-elected in the

general elections of 1962 and 1966. He was defeated in the general elections of 1955, 1970, and 1974. Driscoll chaired the Southport Village Commission.

Educated in Mount Herbert, Russell Driscoll became a farmer and a produce dealer. Following his second marriage, Driscoll moved from Mt. Stewart to the Keppoch Road. The couple raised the 11 children from their previous marriages. In addition to being a member of the provincial branch of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, he was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Lions Club. James Russell Driscoll died 22 June 1975 at the Charlottetown Hospital.

Driscoll's cousin and godson, Frederick L. Driscoll*, was a member of the Legislative Assembly and served as a Cabinet Minister.

Elizabeth Driscoll was the daughter of Hugh Laughlin MacDonald and Mary Ann MacDonald of St. Georges. Mary Helen Driscoll was the daughter of Jeanette Ann Boyd and John Angus MacDonald from Allisary (near Mt. Stewart).

References

CPG 1958, 1970, 1971, 1975; *Patriot* 23 June 1975; PARO: Leard Files.

DUFFY, K.C., CHARLES GAVAN, lawyer and judge; b. 2 November 1874 in Kinkora, son of James Duffy and Elizabeth Smith; m. 25 September 1906 Ethel Mary Eden, and they had one child, Wilfred Francis; Roman Catholic; d. 14 March 1958.

Duffy, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1919 for 5th Queens. He was defeated in the general elections of 1915, 1923, and 1927. On 6 April 1920, he was elected Speaker.

Duffy was first educated at the Kinkora Public School. Later he attended Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's College. Following these studies, he read law with Walter A. O. Morson*. Duffy was called to the Bar in 1903, and until 1909 practised law with Morson. After 1909, he practised alone under the firm name Morson & Duffy. In 1921 Duffy was named King's Counsel, and in 1930 he became a Judge of the Queens County Court.

Duffy was a member of the Knights of Columbus. Following his early years in Kinkora, he resided on Brighton Avenue in Charlottetown. Charles Duffy died 14 March 1958.

Ethel Duffy, the daughter of Frank Eden of

Halifax, was born ca. 1882 and died 25 January 1953.

References

CPG 1916, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1927; CWW 1936-1937 p. 319; PARO: 1901 Census; Charlottetown Roman Catholic Cemetery Records.

DUNPHY, THOMAS JOSEPH, teacher, manager of agricultural exhibition, addictions counsellor, agricultural extension officer, and realtor; b. 12 December 1937 in Peakes Station, son of Thomas E. Dunphy of Peakes and Margaret Curran of St. Teresa's; m. first Rita Kenny; m. secondly 19 May 1978 Marion MacRae-Gillis, and they had four children, Peter, Margaret, Kim Gillis, and Tracey Gillis; Roman Catholic.

Dunphy, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1986 for 3rd Queens. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1989 and 1993. From November 1991 to 15 April 1993, he held the position of Minister of Transportation and Public Works. Dunphy chaired the Transportation and Public Works Committee, and was a member of the Committee on Education, Community Affairs and Justice, Energy and Forestry, Agriculture, Policy Board, and the Rural Development Board. Upon announcing that he would not be a candidate in the 1996 election, Dunphy reflected that the improvements in the provincial road system while he was Minister were a source of pride. In 1983 he was a candidate for the presidency of the provincial Liberal party eventually won by A. E. "Bud" Ings*.

Dunphy received his early education at the Peakes and St. Teresa's schools, and graduated in 1953. In 1955 he graduated from St. Dunstan's High School. In 1958 Dunphy graduated from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College with a two-year degree in agricultural studies. Two years later he graduated from Macdonald College at McGill with a Bachelor of Science in agriculture. In 1961 Dunphy worked with the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and the following year managed that province's Agricultural Exhibition. Dunphy returned to the Island in 1963 and taught at Morell High School. Later Dunphy taught in Quebec, before returning to the Island to teach at Queen Charlotte. He took a two-year leave of absence from his duties at Queen Charlotte to work as an addictions counselor with the Queens County Addiction Services. In 1982 he returned to Queen Charlotte. Following his political career he became a

realtor.

Dunphy was a teacher representative to the Home and School Association and a faculty advisor for Queen Charlotte High School Allied Youth. He also served as a director of the York Community Centre. Tom Dunphy and his wife reside in Donaldston.

Marion MacRae-Gillis Dunphy is the daughter of Alex MacRae and Francis Cook.

References

CPG 1996; *WWPEI* p. 45; *Guardian* 24 August 1983, 7 April 1986, 15 November 1991, 18 March 1993, 22 March 1996.