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**HACKETT, EDWARD**, merchant and fish inspector; b. 6 July 1840 in Tignish, son of Thomas Hackett and Ellen Condon; m. 1860, Hannah Maria Fitzgibbon of Nova Scotia, and they had 11 children of whom 10 names are known, Thomas (died at 19 in a swimming accident), William, Augustin, John, Laura, Howard, Marcus, Bertha, Clara Lavinia (died in childhood), and Eveline Maude (died in infancy); Roman Catholic; d. 1916.

Hackett, a Conservative, was elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1876 for 1<sup>st</sup> Prince. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly for 1<sup>st</sup> Prince in the general election of 1904.

In 1878 Hackett resigned from the House of Assembly and was elected to the House of Commons in the federal election of the same year for Prince County. He was re-elected in the federal election of 1882. In the federal election of 1887, Hackett was defeated. Though re-elected for West Prince in the federal election of 1896, the riding results were declared void on 3 March 1897 due to a breach in the law. In the subsequent by-election held on 27 April 1897 for West Prince, S. F. Perry\* defeated Hackett. In 1900 Hackett was elected in the federal election for West Prince.

Hackett received his education in Tignish schools. Throughout his life he resided in Tignish, where he owned a general store. For many years George Howlan\*, Senator and Lieutenant-Governor, was a business associate. Hackett worked as an accountant and was Inspector of Fisheries for the province from July 1888 to June 1896. Edward Hackett died in 1916.

Hannah Hackett, daughter of James Fitzgibbon, was born ca. 1840 and was buried 13 June 1894.

## References

CDP pp. 249-50; CPG 1879, 1899, 1903, 1905; *Daily Examiner* 2 August 1883, 29 April 29 1884, 14 November 1884; *Examiner* 15 October 1900; PARO: MNI-Mercantile Agency Reference Book 1876; MNI-Census 1881, 1891; Tignish St. Simon and St. Jude Roman Catholic Church Records.

**HARRINGTON, KEITH STUART**, teacher, farmer, and potato shipper; b. 6 August 1918 in Spring Valley, son of William John Harrington and Maude Lulu Ramsay; m. 28 August 1943 Irene Isabel MacAusland of Howlan, and they had five children, Myrna, Cordelia, Eleanor, Judy, William, and Alan; Anglican; d. 14 December 1987 in Halifax.

Harrington, a Conservative, was first elected in the general election of 1959. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1962 and 1966. He was defeated in the general election of 1970. While in Opposition, Harrington was Agriculture critic. Harrington served on the Public Buildings Committee and the Labour Management Committee. He also served as campaign manager for Angus MacLean\*.

Harrington received his early education in Spring Valley and subsequently attended Prince of Wales College. When his studies were completed, he taught at schools in Clermont and Travellers Rest, before returning to the family farm where he began his farming career. Harrington would later become a major potato grower and shipper in Kensington. He was a member of the Kensington Board of Trade, the Board of the Prince County Hospital, and the Hospital and Health Services Commission. Harrington was a charter member of the Kensington Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Farmers Federation and the Masonic Lodge. He was an active member of St. Stephen's Anglican Church, and a member of the Anglican Laymen of the New London Parish. Keith Harrington died 14 December 1987 in the Halifax Infirmary.

## References

CPG 1970, 1971; *Guardian* 20 January 1988; *Journal-Pioneer* 24 April 1974.

**HASZARD, Q.C., HONOURABLE FRANCIS LONGWORTH**, lawyer, city magistrate, city recorder, master of the rolls, judge, and farmer; b. 20 November 1849 in East Royalty, son of Charles Haszard and Margaret Longworth; m. 12 October 1876 Elizabeth DesBrisay, and they had seven children, Charles F., Louis G., Mary E., Hilda, Helen, Evelyn, and Ethel; Anglican; d. 25 July 1938 in Charlottetown.

Haszard, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1904 for 4<sup>th</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1908. He was appointed to Executive

Council on 23 January 1905. Early in 1908, Haszard became Leader of the Liberal Party following the death of Premier Arthur Peters\* on 31 January, and he led the Liberals to a narrow two-seat victory in that year's general election. Haszard served as Premier and Attorney-General from 1908 until, on 16 May 1911, he retired from politics, after having been appointed Master of the Rolls and Judge of the Supreme Court.

Premier Haszard was cautious with his legislative program as both parties were at almost equal strength in the Legislature. Following Haszard's appointment to the Supreme Court, new Premier H. J. Palmer\* and fellow Liberal F. J. Nash\* were both defeated in by-elections held in November 1911. As a result, the Conservative Party, led by John A. Mathieson\*, assumed power.

Two major issues facing the Haszard Administration were the level of representation in the House of Commons and the level of federal subsidy to the province. At the time of Confederation, the Island had six federal seats. By 1904, its representation had been reduced to four. In response to the representation question, Premier Haszard stated that he would fight for more representation in Ottawa to the point of rebellion. In the spring of 1910, Haszard's government passed a resolution that called for a fixed number of representatives for each province. Furthermore, the resolution stated that the minimum representation for each province should be set at the number awarded at the entry into Confederation. In 1911, despite Haszard's efforts, the number of federal representatives for the Island was reduced from four to three, due to a decrease in the province's population.

The effort to increase the level of federal subsidy also frustrated Haszard, and the province received a much needed additional annual subsidy from the federal government of \$100,000 only when Mathieson took office. Haszard was not entirely frustrated by the federal government as a new ferry, the *Earl Grey*, commenced service on 30 December 1909. He continued to make the case for increased federal support and represented the province at the Maritime and Inter-provincial Conferences in 1910.

Haszard, in tune with public opinion, strongly opposed the use of automobiles on Island roads. His reaction to the challenge of the automobile was to pass legislation banning them

outright. It was 1913 before the ban was partially lifted.

Haszard received his early education at the local school in Charlottetown. He attended Prince of Wales College, and later studied law with his uncle, John Longworth. Haszard was called to the Bar in 1872, following which he became the junior partner in the firm of Longworth and Haszard. He remained in the firm until 1883 when Longworth retired, and subsequently practised law without a partner for a number of years. In November 1890 Haszard joined a law practice with L. H. Davies\*. This partnership lasted until 1901 when Davies was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada. In 1902 Haszard formed a partnership with Gilbert Gaudet. For a time Austin Fraser\* studied with this firm. From 1893 to 1900, Haszard served as the magistrate and recorder for the City of Charlottetown. In 1911 he was appointed Master of the Rolls and Judge of the Supreme Court. He retired from the bench in 1930. Though the major pursuits of his career were law and politics, Haszard also had a deep interest in agriculture and maintained a farm in Bellevue.

Haszard was active at the community level. At the outbreak of the First World War, Haszard reorganized the local Red Cross society. He served as head of the Red Cross Society for a number of years, and later was named honorary president of the Red Cross Society. One Red Cross initiative spearheaded by Haszard and Dr. Ira Yeo was the establishment of a Child Welfare and Public Health Branch late in 1920. The Branch began medical inspections in Island schools. Haszard was a director of the Charlottetown Driving Park, and in 1907 and 1908 he was the president of the Prince Edward Island Exhibition Association. Francis Haszard died 25 July 1938.

Elizabeth Haszard, the daughter of Lestock P. W. DesBrisay, was born ca. 1852 and died in 1941. Haszard's ancestors had moved to the Island following the American Revolution. The Haszards were United Empire Loyalists and therefore left their home in Rhode Island for a grant of land on Prince Edward Island. Haszard's father was a Member of the Legislative Council.

#### References

CPG 1905, 1908, 1910; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* pp. 53, 56-57; *Past and Present* pp. 550-51; *Premier's Gallery*; *Charlottetown Guardian* 25 July 1938; PARO: MNI-Census 1881, 1891; St. Paul's Anglican Church Records; Sherwood Cemetery Records.

**HAVILAND, Q.C., HONOURABLE THOMAS HEATH**, lawyer and landowner; b. 13 November 1822 in Charlottetown, son of Thomas Heath Haviland and Jane Rebecca Brecken; m. 5 January 1847 Anne Elizabeth Grubbe, and they had seven children, Edith Constance Alice, Eustace Heath, Frances Rebecca (died at nine weeks), Robert Arthur, Madeline Elizabeth, Eleanor Blanche, and Mary Emily Dundas (died at four months); Anglican; d. 11 September 1895 in Charlottetown.

Haviland, a Conservative, was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1846 for Georgetown Royalty. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1850, 1854, 1858, and 1866. He was elected in the general election of 1870 for 3<sup>rd</sup> Queens, and in the general election of 1873 for Georgetown Royalty. During his political career he served in many capacities. He served on Executive Council and was Colonial Secretary from 1859 to 1862, 1866 to 1867, and 1870 to 1872. In 1859 he served as Solicitor-General, and, from 1863 to 1864, Speaker of the House of Assembly. He was Leader of the Opposition from 1867 to 1870 and Provincial Secretary from 1873 to 1876. Haviland, a Father of Confederation, was a delegate to the Quebec conference in 1864, and in 1873 travelled to Ottawa to arrange the final terms of union.

Haviland participated in debates on the land and school questions. As a proprietor and landlord, he was a spokesman for the landlords, proving a strong and able opponent of those seeking to purchase the properties of landowners at public expense in order to sell them to their tenants. Haviland was vocal in expressing opinions on the school issue, at one point arguing that denominational schools should be publicly funded, and insisting upon the importance of religion as an aspect of public education.

Haviland was one of the strongest advocates for Confederation. He was the first president of the Union Association of Prince Edward Island, established in January 1870. He was an active participant at the Quebec conference in 1867 and during the final negotiations on the terms of union in 1873. Haviland felt that the province's best opportunity for prosperity and for protection from the United States would be with Canada.

On 18 October 1873, Sir John A. Macdonald appointed Haviland to the Senate, where he remained until July 1879. He resigned to become the province's Lieutenant-Governor and

served in that capacity from 19 July 1879 to 31 July 1884. Following the death of Charlottetown Mayor Henry Beer\* in 1886, Haviland became mayor for the rest of Beer's term. In January 1887 Haviland was elected to the office, where he served until 1893, when he retired due to poor health.

His early years were marked with the prominence and privilege that came about due to the positions held by his father, a wealthy businessman and landowner, as well as a prominent provincial politician. Haviland was privately educated in Brussels, Belgium. Upon his return to the Island in the early 1840s, Haviland studied law in Charlottetown with James Horsefield Peters, and was called to the Bar in 1846 at the age of 24. He was designated Queen's Counsel in 1865. For 19 years, Haviland was a member of the firm Haviland & Brecken\*. Thomas Haviland died 11 September 1895, predeceasing his wife and their five surviving children.

Anne Haviland was the daughter of John and Sarah Anne Grubbe of Horsenden House, Buckinghamshire, England.

#### References

*CDP* p. 262; *DCB* XII 1891-1900 pp. 415-18; *Daily Examiner* 12 September 1895.

**HENDERSON, GEORGE ROLAND**, electrician and shellfish technician; b. 10 November 1935 in Freeland, son of R. Edgar Henderson and Hazel Edna Hardy; m. 27 August 1960 Brenda Lue Matthews, and they had three children, Robert, Holly, and Jason; Presbyterian.

Henderson, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1974 for 2<sup>nd</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1978 and 1979. From 1974 to 1978, he served as Minister of Fisheries and Minister of Labour. Henderson was Minister of Highways and Minister of Public Works from 1978 to 1979. On 3 January 1980, he resigned his seat in the Legislature to run in the federal election of that year. Henderson was elected to the House of Commons for Egmont and was re-elected in 1984. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans in March 1980 and remained in this position for two years. From 1982 to 1984, he served as the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence. While in Opposition, Henderson was the fisheries critic.

Henderson received his early education at

the Freeland Public School. From 1950 to 1953, he attended Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown. He was president and general manager of Malpeque Oyster Cultures Incorporated and also worked as a shellfish technician. In 1988 he was appointed to the Canadian Pension Commission, a board that adjudicates pension claims for death and disability from service in the Canadian Armed Forces. George Henderson is retired and lives with his wife in Freeland.

Brenda Henderson is the daughter of Lowell Matthews and Olive Keefe.

**References**

*CPG* 1979, 1988; *WWPEI* p. 56; *Guardian* 6 January 1988; *Journal-Pioneer* 12 August 1988; Questionnaire to Former MLAs.

**HESSIAN, STEPHEN STANLEY**, lawyer; b. 2 October 1891 in Georgetown, son of Thomas G. Hessian and Hannah Cummings; m. 15 January 1930 Blanche Wickham, and they had one son, Stephen; Roman Catholic; d. 5 November 1962 in Lagos, Nigeria.

Hessian, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1919 for 5<sup>th</sup> Kings. He was re-elected in the general election of 1931 for 3<sup>rd</sup> Kings and re-elected in the general election of 1935. Hessian was elected in the general election of 1955 for 5<sup>th</sup> Queens, and was re-elected in the general election of 1959. He served as Speaker from 1935 to 1939, when the Liberals held every seat in the House under Premier Thane A. Campbell\*. He served on the Montague Town Council and was chairman of its finance committee.

Hessian was educated at the Georgetown School and then at St. Dunstan's College in Charlottetown, where he received a Bachelor of Arts. In Montague he worked as a lawyer and Crown prosecutor. Hessian was a member of numerous community organizations. Hessian served as vice-president of the Kings County Boy Scouts and secretary of the Kings County Health Organization. He was a member of the Board of Trade and the chairman of the Building Committee for the Montague High School. Hessian was a member of the Montague Curling Club and the Holy Name Society. Stephen Hessian died 5 November 1962, while representing the province at a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Lagos.

Blanche Hessian, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Wickham of Montague, married Stephen Hessian in New York.

**References**

*CPG* 1921, 1962; *Patriot* 5 November 1962.

**HICKEN, BARRY W.**, farmer and mechanic; b. 8 August 1946 in Pembroke, son of Harold M. Hicken and Reta Irving; m. 25 November 1972 Louise Alice McHerron, and they had two children, Charlene Dawn and Jason Barry; Presbyterian.

Hicken, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1986 for 5<sup>th</sup> Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1989 and 1993. He was defeated in the general election of 1982. He was defeated in the general election of 1996, in the new electoral district of Murray River-Gaspereaux. On 22 February 1988, Hicken was appointed Deputy Speaker. He held the positions of Minister of Energy and Forestry and Minister Responsible for the Energy Corporation from 1989 to 1991. On 14 November 1991, Hicken was appointed Minister of Community and Cultural Affairs and Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture. In January 1993 he was appointed Minister responsible for Francophone Affairs. He served in these Ministries until April 1993. On 15 April 1993, he was named Minister of Environmental Resources. Hicken served on numerous legislative committees, including agriculture, energy and forestry, fisheries, industry, tourism, and labour. He also chaired several committees, including the Special Committee on Legislative Proposals, the Special Committee on the Meech Lake Accord, and the Special Committee on the Constitution of Canada.

Hicken received his early education at the Pembroke School. Later he attended Montague Regional High School and Holland College. Hicken worked as a mechanic at Wendell Graham Limited from 1980 to 1986. He is a farmer in the Gaspereaux area. Hicken is a member of St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge in Montague and the Murray Harbour North Presbyterian Church. Barry Hicken and his wife live in Gaspereaux.

Louise Hicken is the daughter of Lawrence and Cephemia McHerron.

**References**

*CPG* 1996, 1997; *WWPEI* p. 58; *Guardian* 18 October 1996; Questionnaire to Former MLAs.

**HICKEY, THOMAS EARLE**, chartered accountant and businessperson; b. 20 October 1907 in Summerside, son of Joseph Charles Hickey and Mary Evangeline Gaudet; m. first 3 August 1938

Elizabeth Margaret McCardle of Middleton, and they had five children, James Earle, Robert Joseph, Ronald Gerard, Helen Elizabeth, and T. Earle; m. secondly 1972, Beatrice Beauregard, and there were no children; m. thirdly April 1980 Marie Holden Gordon, and there were no children; Roman Catholic; d. 2 March 1994 in Charlottetown.

Hickey, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1966 for 5<sup>th</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1970 and 1974. In 1966 he was appointed Provincial Treasurer and served in this capacity until 1970. Hickey was also appointed Provincial Secretary on 28 July 1966 and continued in this position until 1972. Upon re-election in 1970, he was appointed Minister of Finance on 1 June and served until 1976. In 1973, the Island's Centennial year, Hickey was appointed Minister Responsible for Cultural Affairs and served in this position until 1976. He retired 30 June 1976.

T. Earle Hickey received his early education in Summerside schools and continued his studies at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, and at the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Toronto. In 1939 he was appointed to the provincial Auditor's Department and served there until 1942, when he opened his own business in Summerside, T. E. Hickey and Company Chartered Accountants. He was active within the business community, and served as chair of the Summerside Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the Board of Industrial Enterprises. He was a member of the Economic Council of Canada, the Summerside School Board, and a member of the Summerside Lobster Carnival Organizing Committee. While living in Queens County, Hickey contributed as a member of the Public Utilities Commission, the treasurer of the Queens County Literacy Council, and the treasurer and tutor for the Queens County Laubach Literacy Council.

Hickey was a member of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital Foundation and was a director of the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation. He was a member of the property and finance committee of St. Dunstan's Basilica. Hickey was active in the Knights of Columbus, acting as Grand Knight and State Deputy of the organization, and as a treasurer of the Knights of Columbus Mission Fund. T. Earle Hickey died 2 March 1994 at Whisperwood Villa.

Elizabeth Hickey, the daughter of James

McArdle of Middleton, died in 1970. Beatrice Hickey died in 1978. Marie Hickey survives her husband.

#### References

*CPG* 1976; PEI ECO 600/76; *PEI Journal of the Legislative Assembly* 1971; *WWPEI* pp. 25, 58; *Evening Patriot* 2 September 1988; *Journal-Pioneer* 31 May 1976, 3 March 1994.

**HIGGS, EDMUND TUCKER**, businessperson, insurance company president, and ferry service board director; b. 24 November 1873 in Charlottetown, son of Benjamin Wilson Higgs and Amelia A Darby; m. ca. 1905 Anne Irving, and there were no children; Methodist; d. 9 December 1957 in Charlottetown.

Higgs, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1919 for 5<sup>th</sup> Queens. He was defeated in the general elections of 1915 and 1923.

Higgs received his education in the public schools in Charlottetown and later attended Charlottetown Business College. A successful business person, he began his career as a junior clerk in the office of Horace Hazzard in 1889, and by 1892 became a chief clerk in the firm. In 1913 he began a business, Higgs & Company Limited, and held the dual roles of president and manager. He was also the vice-president of Goff Brothers Limited and became a director of Northumberland Ferries Limited upon its formation. Although occupied with his own business ventures, Higgs served the business community as president of both the Charlottetown Board of Trade and the Maritime Board of Trade. He was granted an honorary membership of the Charlottetown Board of Trade.

Higgs had other community involvements. He was a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and was the superintendent of the Kensington Hall Mission. He was a superintendent and secretary-treasurer of the Methodist Sunday School, as well as treasurer of the trustee board of the Methodist Church in Charlottetown. Higgs played a prominent role in the Victory Loan Campaign and, in 1921, was a member of the Navy League of Canada, Prince Edward Island Division. In addition to these activities and his business pursuits, Higgs was a member of the A.F. and A.M. and the International Order of Oddfellows. Edmund Higgs died 9 December 1957 at the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

Anne Higgs, the daughter of David P. Irv-

ing\* and Anne Irving of Vernon, was born 12 April 1879 and died 15 September 1946. Her brother James Cephas Irving\* also served in the Legislature.

**References**

*CPG* 1921; *PPMP* p. 84; *Patriot* 9 December 1957; PARO: Baptismal Record United Church Pownal Book 1 p. 63; Marriage License Book #16, 1882-1923, p. 112; Sherwood Cemetery Records.

**HOLLAND, AUGUSTUS EDWARD CREVIER**, justice of the peace and farmer; b. 1824, in Tryon, son of Frederick B. Holland and Elizabeth Grathay; m. first 9 June 1858 Mary Conroy, and there were no children; m. secondly 1 October 1879 Emma Parker, and there were no children; m. thirdly 2 July 1898 Annie Page of Bedford, Nova Scotia, and there were no children; Presbyterian; d. 1919.

Holland, a Conservative, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the 1873 general election for 4<sup>th</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1879 and 1883. He was defeated in the general election of 1879. In 1873 Holland was appointed a member of the Board of Works. He was best-known in the House of Assembly for supporting Cornelius Howatt\* in April 1873 by seconding a motion to refuse the terms of admission into Union with the Dominion of Canada. The motion was defeated by a margin of 24 to 2. He testified as a landlord before the Land Commission in 1860, believing that under the landlord system in existence at the time, Islanders lived a life of plenty and prosperity, and that the landlords were benevolent.

A. E. C. Holland received his education in Tryon. For a time he lived in Searletown with his first wife, Mary, on a property called Holland Grove, named for the famous estate of the same name in Charlottetown where Holland's uncle, Carl John Frederick Holland, had lived. A. E. C. Holland died in 1919.

Holland's grandfather, the Major Honourable Samuel Holland, R.A., was for many years Surveyor General of the province, and he established the system of lots on Prince Edward Island. He also served as a member of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council. Major Holland was present with General Wolfe at the battles of Louisbourg and Quebec.

**References**

*CPG* 1876; Leard pp. 66, 68, 99; *Past and Present* pp. 689-92; *Examiner* 4 October 1879 p. 2; *Islander* 18 June 1858; PARO: RG 19

series 3 subseries 4 Marriage Licenses; MNI-Hutchinson's p. 251.

**HOOPER, WILLIAM**, farmer, tanner, innkeeper, and officeholder; b. 23 July 1824 in Northleigh, England, son of Joseph Hooper; m. 1847, Luiza Maria Esperanza, and they had nine children, Mary Esperanza, William Charles, Samuel, Emma, Frederick, Percilla, George, Sophia, and Joseph; Methodist; d. 5 January 1899.

Hooper, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1870 for 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1872, 1879, and 1882. He was defeated in the general elections of 1876 and 1886.

Educated in Horiton, England, Hooper served as Her Majesty's Commissariat in Bermuda from 1847 to 1850, when he resigned to settle in Prince Edward Island. Hooper was the chairman of the Board of Railway Appraisers from 1872 to 1873. He was also a farmer, a tanner and an innkeeper, and lived in Marie Bridge. William Hooper died 5 January 1899.

**References**

*CPG* 1873, 1883, 1889; Elections PEI; *Meacham's Atlas*; PARO: MNI-Census 1881, 1891; MNI-Hutchinson's p. 158; Hooper Family File.

**HOWATT, CORNELIUS**, farmer, constable, justice of the peace, bank director, and teacher; b. 4 February ca. 1810 in Tryon, son of James Howatt, and Ellen Miller; m. 19 March 1840 Jane Bell, and they had nine or ten children, of whom seven are known, including Nelson, Arthur, Theodore, Pope, Montague, Helen, and Cornelius; Presbyterian; d. 7 May 1895 in North St. Eleanors.

Howatt, a Conservative, was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1859 for 4<sup>th</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1863, 1867, 1870, 1872, and 1873. He was defeated in the general election of 1876. From 1874 to 1876, Howatt was Speaker of the House.

Howatt was best-known as a staunch opponent of Confederation. In April 1873 Howatt moved a resolution that read, in part, "that it is the opinion of the House that the best interests and future prosperity of Prince Edward Island would be secured by refusing terms of admission into Union with the Dominion of Canada." His resolution was seconded by his running mate Augustus Holland\*. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 24 to 2. Howatt foresaw the role the railway debt would play in changing Islanders' opinion on the ben-

efits of Confederation. His strong principles on issues such as Confederation, the building of the railway, and honest government often caused him to act independently of the Conservative party. He championed the interests of the farmer and the poor, and Howatt felt that government should be fiscally responsible, believing strongly in the Island's tradition of independence.

Howatt's historical significance became more profound almost 80 years after his death. Leading up to and during the Prince Edward Island Centennial Celebrations in 1973, the Brothers and Sisters of Cornelius Howatt was formed to provide satirical comment on the self-congratulatory tone of the celebrations. It also sought to publicize the province's past, and especially its tradition of self-reliance embodied in the life of the organization's namesake. As a result of the group's antics and the publicity generated, Howatt was rescued from relative obscurity, and became an Island political legend long after his time.

For a good portion of his life, Howatt lived in Tryon on his farm, where he was prosperous, perhaps due to the advanced methods he employed. In the 1860s he moved to North St. Eleanors, to a larger farm on the banks of Malpeque Bay. After leaving politics, at the age of 66, he continued farming for a few years. He then relocated to Summerside, where he resided for 10 years, until 1890. At that time, he suffered a partial paralysis, which forced him to move back to the North St. Eleanors farm until his death. Besides being a farmer, Howatt served as a constable, a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for Affidavits in the Supreme Court, and as a director of the Summerside Bank. In an unusual turn, at the age of 83, he became a teacher for a few months at Springbrook School near French River. Cornelius Howatt died 7 May 1895.

Jane Howatt, born ca. 1818, was the daughter of John Bell of Cape Traverse and Elizabeth Little. Helen Howatt, daughter of Cornelius Howatt, married John Howatt Bell\*, premier of the province from 1919 to 1923. William Hubert Howatt\*, son of Nelson Howatt and grandson of Cornelius Howatt, also served in the Legislative Assembly.

#### References

*The Bell History* p. 31; *Challenged to Be; Cornelius Howatt Superstar* p. 30; *DCB XII 1891-1900* pp. 452-53; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* pp. 318-19; *Royal Gazette* 1836; *Daily Examiner* 8 May 1895; *Island Farmer* 9 May 1895 p. 3; *Patriot* 7 May 1895; PARO: MNI-Census 1881; MNI-Hutchinson's pp. 238, 250.

**HOWATT, WILLIAM HUBERT**, farmer and businessperson; b. 7 September 1867 in New Village, son of Nelson Howatt and Catherine Platts; m. 2 July 1890 Mahala Bell, and they had three children, Pope, Marion, and Wilfred; Presbyterian; d. 9 January 1919 in St. Eleanors.

Howatt, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1915 for 5<sup>th</sup> Prince. He was defeated in the general election of 1912.

His grandfather, Cornelius Howatt\*, had been the Island's most ardent opponent of Confederation.

Howatt studied at Summerside High School. Following school he became a farmer. Howatt was the director of Willow Hill and Radium & Pavilion Silver Black Fox Companies. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, and the Oddfellows. William Howatt died 9 January 1919 at his home, while a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Mahala Howatt, the daughter of Andrew Bell of Bloomfield, was born in 1866 and died 17 November 1953.

#### References

*CPG* 1916; *Patriot* 9 January 1919; PARO: Summerside People's Protestant Church Records.

#### HOWLAN, HONOURABLE

**GEORGE WILLIAM**, merchant, ship owner, ship builder, and customs officer; b. 19 May 1835 in Waterford, Ireland, son of William Howlan and Ann Carroll Lomasmagh; m. first 1 October 1866 Elizabeth Olson, and there were no children; m. secondly 22 February 1881 Mary Doran of Kingston, Ontario, and there were no children; Roman Catholic; d. 11 May 1901 in Charlottetown.

Howlan, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the 1862 general election for 1<sup>st</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1867, 1870, 1872, and 1873. Howlan was appointed to Executive Council in 1867, when the Liberals were returned to power under George Coles. In 1868 he was a leading participant in the effort to have the Liberals fund Catholic schools. Following the election in 1870, Howlan demanded an endorsement of denominational schools in return for his support. The Protestant Liberals, led by Premier Haythorne, refused. Howlan then approached Conservative opposition leader J. C. Pope\* with an offer to form an alliance. As a result, the bal-

ance of power shifted when Howlan and other Catholic Liberals joined Pope's Conservatives. Government accounts reveal that Howlan was not successful in his quest for funding for denominational schools. During the Pope administration, Howlan served in Executive Council from 1870 to 1872. In 1871, despite previously being opposed to a railway for Prince Edward Island, Howlan engineered the passage of the railway bill of 1871. During this time, he was involved in the settlement of the Island's land question and in the Prince Edward Island Railway. In 1873 Howlan was sent to Washington to settle a dispute over the fishery on behalf of the Island, and also served as a delegate to Ottawa to arrange the terms under which Prince Edward Island should enter Confederation. He resigned his seat in the Assembly to accept the appointment as Collector of Customs for Charlottetown in June 1873.

After a few months, Howlan resigned to contest Prince County for the House of Commons in the special federal election on 29 September 1873. Though unsuccessful in this attempt, he was appointed to the Senate on 18 October 1873. Howlan resigned his Senate seat on 27 December 1880 and was reappointed to the Senate on 5 January 1881. In February 1891 he again resigned, offering himself as a candidate in the federal general election for Prince County. Once more he was defeated. He was reappointed that same year to the Senate, resigning for the third time in 1894, when he accepted the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Howlan served in this office from 24 February 1894 until 31 May 1899.

Howlan was perhaps best-known for his advocacy of a tunnel from the Island to the Mainland, helping to promote the idea to such a degree that it became a serious topic of debate within the province. He is also credited with coining the phrase "million acre farm" to describe Prince Edward Island.

Howlan came to the province with his family in 1839 at the age of four, settling in Charlottetown, where he was educated at the local school and at Central Academy. In his early career as a merchant, Howlan clerked in Charlottetown at Henry Haszard's general store on Great George Street, following which he occupied a similar position for Captain Ryder in Alberton. When Howlan returned to Charlottetown, he went into business with Charles McNutt for several years. Later he

returned to Alberton to operate his own business, which included shipbuilding and fishing. He was vice president of the Dominion Board of Trade and served as a governor of Prince of Wales College. George Howlan died 11 May 1901.

Elizabeth Howlan of Saint John, New Brunswick, was the daughter of James Olson of Norway. She died on 10 April 1876.

#### References

*CDP* 1968; *DCB* XIII, pp. 481-83; *Eminent Men*, pp. 714-15; *Charlottetown Herald* 15 May 1901; *Daily Patriot* 13 May 1901; *Examiner* 5 November 1866, 25 September 1873; *Guardian* 13 May 1901, 14 May 1901; PARO: MNI-Hutchinson's pp. 135, 229.

**HUBLEY, HONOURABLE ELIZABETH M.**, choreographer, dance instructor, artist, and secretary; b. 8 September 1942 in Howlan, daughter of Bennett Haywood and Florence Brown; m. 12 November 1966 Richard Beck Hubley, and they had six children, Brendan, Susan, Allan, Amos, Jennifer, and Florence; United.

Hubley, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1989 for 4<sup>th</sup> Prince. She was re-elected in the general election of 1993. Hubley served as Deputy Speaker from 1991 to 1995. During her time in the Legislature, she served on several legislative committees, including economic development and tourism, health and social services, the Special Committee on the Constitution of Canada, and the Election Act and Electoral Boundaries Commission. On 8 March 2001, Hubley was appointed to the Senate by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien.

"Libbe" Hubley received her early education in local schools and Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown. She then attended the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in Halifax. In her early career, Hubley worked as a secretary at Trans Canada Credit in Charlottetown and held various positions with companies and organizations in Calgary, Montreal, and Halifax. For many years, she has been actively involved in choreography, dance, and dance instruction, and is the founder of Stepping Out, a studio of traditional Island dancing in Kensington, and home of the Lady Slipper Step Dancers. Following her time in the provincial Legislature, Hubley was appointed to the Veterans Review and Appeal Board at the Department of Veterans Affairs in Charlottetown. Senator Elizabeth Hubley and her husband live in Kensington.

Richard Hubley is the son of Amos H.



Hublely and Helen W. Peters of Summerside. He worked as a lawyer and Crown Prosecutor.

#### References

CPG 1996; *Guardian* 18 April 1989, 15 May 1996, 23 May 1996, 9 March 2001; Questionnaire to Former MLAs.

**HUBLEY, ROBERTA MILDRED**, teacher and school principal; b. 27 May 1941 in Hopefield, daughter of Leon MacPhee and Gladys Brown; m. 26 December 1964 Alan Hubley, and they had two children, Tracey Joan and Tamara Alane; Presbyterian.

Hubley, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1989 for 3<sup>rd</sup> Kings. She was re-elected in the general election of 1993. Hubley served as Minister of Labour and as Minister Responsible for the Prince Edward Island Housing Corporation, Workers Compensation, the Status of Women, and the Human Rights Commission from 1989 to 1991. From 14 November 1991 to 15 April 1993, she was Minister of Energy and Forestry. Hubley chaired the Standing Committee on Education and Human Resources and was a member of the Select Standing Committee on Provincial Affairs and the Environment. She was a member of Policy Board.

Hubley received her early education at the Hopefield School. She later attended Prince of Wales College, where she completed her teacher training, and the University of Prince Edward Island, where she earned a Bachelor of Arts. For many years, she taught in a number of Island schools. In 1985 Hubley became principal of Cardigan Consolidated Elementary School. She has served as president of the Prince Edward Island Teacher's Federation and as a member of the board of governors of the University of Prince Edward Island. Hubley has also been a director of the Canadian Teacher's Federation and a member of the Hospital and Health Services Commission. She is a member of the Retired Teachers' Association and the Hospice Association of Southern Kings. Roberta Hubley and her husband reside in Montague.

Alan Hubley is the son of Amos H. Hubley and Helen W. Peters of Summerside. He was a teacher and school principal at the Montague Regional High School.

#### References

CPG 1996; *Guardian* 12 April 1989, 13 March 1993, 17 May 1996.

**HUESTIS, STAVERT**, farmer; b. 20 June 1938 in Wilmot Valley, son of Ira W. Huestis of Wilmot Valley and Etta Jean Stavert of Kelvin Grove; m. 4 July 1964 Edith MacGregor, and they had four children, Janalee, Jeanne, Lynne, and Dianne; Presbyterian.

Huestis, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 2 December 1985 for 4<sup>th</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1986, 1989, and 1993. He was defeated in the general election of 1978, and again in 1996 in the new electoral district of Borden-Kinkora. Huestis served as Deputy Speaker from 15 June 1989 to 1993. While in the Legislature, he served on numerous legislative committees, including public works, fisheries, industry, tourism and labour, education and community affairs, labour and industry, the Special Committee on Lands Protection, and the Justice Committee. He chaired the Standing Committee on Agriculture.

Huestis received his education in Wilmot Valley. Following school, he started a potato and grain farming operation, which he operated with his brother Layton. Huestis is a well-established potato producer on the Island and has always been active in farm and community organizations. He was involved in the International Family Farm Exchange Association, the Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture and Partnership Africa-Canada, and was a member of the Co-op Board. Stavert Huestis is a member of the Kensington Lions Club, the Masonic Lodge, the Junior Farmers of Kensington, and the Kensington Presbyterian Church.

#### References

CPG 1979, 1986, 1996, 1997; *WWPEI* p. 62; *Guardian* 29 October 1985, 7 March 1986, 2 April 1986, 13 November 1996.

**HUGHES, GEORGE EDWARD**, pharmacist, businessperson, and farmer; b. 15 April 1854 in Charlottetown, son of Frederick William Hughes and Margaret Binns; m. 13 January 1878 Anna Gordon Boyle, and they had seven children, Gordon, Frank M., Mamie, Hazel, Helen, Laura, and Mary E.; Methodist; d. 4 November 1937 in Charlottetown.

Hughes, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1900 for 2<sup>nd</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1904, 1908, 1915, and 1919. He was defeated in the general elections of 1912 and 1923. On 19 September 1919, Hughes was appointed to

Executive Council as a Minister without Portfolio.

Before entering provincial politics, Hughes was a member of Charlottetown City Council for 12 years, during which time he advocated permanent sidewalks in the city, as well as the Victoria Park roadway.

He received his early education in private schools and then went on to Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's College. At the age of 15, he studied medicine under Dr. Frank D. Beer, and from him learned to dispense medicine and prepare prescriptions.

Hughes opened a drugstore with Samuel W. Dodd at Medicine Hall on the corner of Queen and Grafton Streets in Charlottetown in 1872. In 1874, at the age of 21, he moved to the opposite corner, where he leased space in Apothecaries Hall, owned by the DesBrisay family. Hughes later purchased this property and carried on a business there for the rest of his life. In 1900 he erected a new building on the site, which continues to be used as a retail outlet. Hughes was a well-respected pharmacist in the province, and carried on an extensive business with branch stores in Souris, Montague, Victoria, and Crapaud.

Apart from his business and political concerns, Hughes served as honorary president of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, and on the executive of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. He was a president of the Charlottetown Fire Insurance Company and President of the Board of Trade. Hughes was also a director of the Provincial Exhibition Association, and, as president, he proved instrumental in the establishment of the Prince Edward Island Development and Tourist Association, whose objective was to increase visitors to the province, especially to Charlottetown.

Hughes owned a farm in Brookfield, which was well-stocked with cattle, as well as horses, of which he was especially fond. He bred harness race-horses. Hughes was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and the Independent Order of Forresters. He published a calendar and cookbook called *1909 Household Calendar Cook Book*. George Hughes died 4 November 1937.

Anna Hughes of Charlottetown, the daughter of William Boyle, was born 24 December 1853 and died 22 November 1931.

#### References

*CPG* 1917, 1922; *Past and Present* pp. 574-75; *Patriot* 4 November 1937 p. 1; PARO: Census 1901; Charlottetown People's Cemetery Records.

**HUGHES, WILLIAM "WADE"**, merchant; b. 3 July 1888 in Souris, son of James Joseph Hughes and Annie R. McWade; m. 27 September 1927 Ellen Keays, and they had nine children, Mary Doris, Eileen Gertrude, Helen Geraldine, James Joseph, Elizabeth Doreen, William Wade, Thomas Francis, Catherine Elizabeth, and John George; Roman Catholic; d. 11 November 1964.

Hughes, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1935 for 5<sup>th</sup> Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1939, 1943, 1947, and 1951. Hughes served as Provincial Treasurer from 1943 to 1948 and as Minister of Public Welfare from 1944 to 1948. On 25 May 1953, he was appointed Provincial Secretary.

His father represented the riding of King's in the House of Commons from 1900 to 1908, 1911 to 1917, and 1921 to 1925, and was appointed to the Senate on 5 September 1925. Wade Hughes' daughter, Senator Eileen Rossiter, was appointed to the Senate on 17 November 1986.

Wade Hughes was educated at the local school in Souris and at St. Dunstan's College. Later he worked for his father's large mercantile business, J. J. Hughes, in Souris, and became vice-president of the company. William "Wade" Hughes died in 1964.

Ellen Hughes, the daughter of James Keays of Souris, died on 16 December 1961.

#### References

*CDP* p. 282; *CPG* 1944, 1948, 1955; *CWW* 1948 p. 460; *Maritime Advocate and Busy East* May 1943.

**HUNTER, LESLIE STEWART**, farmer and business person; b. 3 October 1889 in Dundas, son of Stewart Hunter and Christina Catherine Hunter; United; d. 1970.

Hunter, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1923 for 3<sup>rd</sup> Kings. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1931 and 1943. He was defeated in the general elections of 1927, 1935, 1939, 1947, and 1951.

Hunter, a farmer in the Dundas area, was also the manager of Matthew and McLean Limited and the secretary-treasurer of the Dundas Dairying Association. He was associated with the Central Kings Carry-on Canada Corporation. During the First World War, he served overseas. Leslie Hunter died in 1970.

#### References

*CPG* 1932, 1936, 1944, 1948; PARO: 1901 Census.