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**LAIRD, ALEXANDER**, farmer; b. 1830 in New Glasgow, son of Alexander Laird, Sr., and Janet Orr; m. first 5 January 1864 Rebecca Read, and they had eight daughters and four sons, of whom the following names are known, Dora, Albert, Alwin, William, Emma, Edna, Mary, Rosara, and Amy; m. secondly 30 September 1886 Ann Carruthers, and they had one daughter and three sons, of whom the following names are known, Sarah and David; Presbyterian; d. 9 August 1896 in North Bedeque.

Laird, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1867 for 4<sup>th</sup> Prince. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1893. He was defeated in the general election of 1882. He was elected to the Legislative Council in 1874, 1886, and 1890 for 2nd Prince. Between 1867 and 1870, Laird served in the Liberal governments of George Coles, Joseph Hensley, and Robert Poore Haythorne. From 1876 to 1878, Laird served in the administration of Louis Henry Davies\*. Laird was appointed to Executive Council in 1891 by Premier Frederick Peters\*. He remained in Executive Council until his death in 1896.

Laird was regarded as a man of consistent political stance. He was committed to the settlement of the land question and was in opposition to the establishment of denominational schools. Laird was one of the strongest allies of Premier L. H. Davies on the school question, and campaigned for public funding for an improved non-denominational school system.

Like his younger brothers David\* and William\*, who both became politicians, Laird received his education in New Glasgow. Throughout his life, he worked on and later maintained the family farm there, which was reputed to be one of the finest in the province. Laird was very involved in farming organizations, as founder and president of the Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Company and as a president of the Farmers' Association and Dairymen's Association. He served as a director of

the Prince County Exhibition and was a supporter of the Government Stock Farm. Laird also exhibited an interest in journalism, much like his brother David, who was the founder of the Charlottetown *Patriot*. At the time of his death, he was president of the *Pioneer*, a Summerside newspaper. In 1894 Laird was involved in an accident with an enraged bull that attacked him, leaving him crippled mentally and physically. Alexander Laird died 9 August 1896.

Alexander Laird, Sr., his father, of Sterling, Renfrewshire, Scotland, was a member of the House of Assembly. Laird Sr. served from 1850 to 1853 and 1854 to 1866, and was a member of Executive Council from 1859 to 1863.

Rebecca Laird was the daughter of Ephraim Read. She died in 1882 at the age of 40. Ann Laird was the daughter of Samuel Carruthers of North Bedeque.

#### References

CPG 1891; DCB X pp. 419-20; DCB XII 1891-1900 pp. 512-13; PARO: Marriage Book 8 1862-1867 p. 94; Marriage Register 13 1870-1877 p. 476; MNI-Census 1881, 1891.

**LAIRD, P.C., HONOURABLE DAVID**, journalist and public servant; b. 12 March 1833 in New Glasgow, son of Alexander Laird and Janet Orr; m. 30 June 1864 Mary Louisa Owen, and they had six children: David Rennie, Mary Alice, Arthur Gordon, William Charles, James Harold, and Fanny Louisa; Presbyterian; d. 12 January 1914 in Ottawa.

Laird, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1872 for 4<sup>th</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1873. He was defeated in the general elections of 1867 and 1870. He was a member of Executive Council in the Haythorne Administration from 1872 to 1873, and was a delegate to Ottawa to negotiate the terms of union in 1873.

In the special federal election of 29 September 1873, Laird was elected to the House of Commons for Queen's. He was re-elected in a by-election on 3 December 1873, after accepting a position as a Member of the Privy Council on 7 November. Laird's early days in Ottawa were significant in that his vote helped bring down the Conservative government of Sir John. A. Macdonald, as a result of the Pacific scandal in the fall of 1873. Laird served as Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Af-

fairs from 7 November 1873 until 6 October 1876, when he resigned. At this time, he accepted the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories, holding that office from 7 October 1876 until 2 December 1881. In 1882 Laird returned to the Island and was defeated as a candidate for Queen's in that year's federal election. He offered as a candidate in the newly created riding of Saskatchewan (Provisional District) in the 1887 federal election, but was defeated. He was then appointed Indian Commissioner for the North West Territories, Manitoba, and Keewatin on 4 October 1898. In 1909 he returned to Ottawa as an advisor to the government on aboriginal issues.

Laird, like his older brother Alexander\* and his younger brother William\*, was first educated at the local school in New Glasgow and later at Charlottetown's Central Academy. He attended Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Truro, Nova Scotia. After graduation in 1859, Laird returned to Prince Edward Island and entered the same field as Alexander, becoming a journalist and editor of the Charlottetown *Patriot*, originally known as the *Protestant and Evangelical Witness*. In the 1860s he was a trustee and elder in the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Auxiliary Bible Society, and vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute. He served as a member of Charlottetown City Council. Laird was a member of the Charlottetown Board of Education and Board of Governors for Prince of Wales College.

Laird was considered a successful negotiator. He was trusted and respected by the Aboriginal populations in the west and north of Canada. While serving in federal office, Laird concluded several land treaties with the aboriginal populations and was known among them as "The Big Chief." He wrote a book about these experiences entitled *Our Indian Treaties*. In 1909 *The Globe & Mail* described him as one of Canada's nation builders. Laird, a significant contributor to the Confederation debate, was opposed to Confederation until the reality of the railway debt convinced him to change his position. David Laird died 2 January 1914.

Mary Laird was the daughter of Thomas Owen and Ann Campbell. She was a sister of Lemuel Cambridge Owen\*, premier from 1873 to 1876.

**LAIRD, WILLIAM**, farmer; b. 5 June 1835 in New Glasgow, son of Alexander Laird, Sr., and Janet Orr; m. 22 February 1866 Eliza Jane Bradshaw, and there were no children; Presbyterian; d. 13 February 1911 in New Glasgow.

Laird, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1908 for 2<sup>nd</sup> Queens. He was defeated in the general election of 1882. In 1911, due to failing health, Laird resigned his seat.

His brother Alexander\* served in the House of Assembly, the Legislative Council, and on Executive Council, under various premiers. Another brother, David\*, served as a Member of the House of Assembly and as a Member of Parliament. David was also Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories and an advisor to the federal government on aboriginal matters.

Laird received his education in the public schools in New Glasgow, after which he took up farming in the area. He spent some time in the militia, where he achieved the position of Captain, and continued to serve at that rank until the company was disbanded. He was a longtime member and elder of the Presbyterian Church. William Laird died 13 February 1911.

Eliza Laird died 20 February 1907.

#### References

CPG 1883, 1910; Elections PEI; *Patriot* 14 February 1911; PARO: MNI-Census 1881, 1891; New Glasgow Community Cemetery Records.

**LANCK, GORDON**, farmer; b. 17 November 1941 in Charlottetown, son of Willard Albert Edward Lank of Covehead and Millicent Jean Dunsford of South Melville; m. 14 September 1960 Shirley Grace Diamond, and they had six children, Norma Jean, Isabel Darlene, Shirley Susan, Donna Lillian, Gordon David, and Daniel Trevor; United.

Lank, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1979 for 2<sup>nd</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1982. He was defeated in the general elections of 1978 and 1986. From 28 October 1982 to 3 November 1983, Lank held the position of Minister of Community and Cultural Affairs. On 3 November 1983, he became Minister of Transportation and Public Works. He was appointed Minister of Finance and Tourism on 13 August 1985. From 1979 to 1982, Lank chaired the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and, from 1984 to

#### References

CDP p. 315; DCB XIV 1911-1920 pp. 578-81; MWOT p. 628; PARO: Hon. David Laird Family File.

1985, he was a member of Treasury Board. Lank was defeated in the federal election of 1988.

Lank received his early education at the West Royalty School and later attended Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown. A farmer by trade, he farms in Hampshire and Ebenezer, specializing in cattle and hogs, in partnership with a number of his children. He has worked as an artificial insemination technician. Lank was a member of the Central Queens Home and School Association and a charter member of the North River Fire Department. He chaired the Hampshire Community Council and served as president of the Cornwall Curling Club. He has served as chair of the Marine Atlantic Pension Management committee and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Gordon Lank is a member of the Prince Edward Island Cattlemen's Association and the Federation of Agriculture.

Shirley Lank is the daughter of Harold Diamond and Jean Houston of Winsloe.

#### References

CPG 1979, 1986, 1987; WWPEI p. 71; *Guardian* 17 November 1988; Questionnaire to Former MLAs.

**LARABEE, JOHN JAMES**, fisheries supervisor, blacksmith, and produce shipper; b. 10 April 1885 in Eldon, son of Nathaniel Spaldin Larabee and Katie Ann Murchieson; m. 8 January 1910 Ethel M. Wadman, and they had five children, James, Austin Brockton, Catherine, Jack, and Nathaniel; Presbyterian; d. 28 November 1954 in Charlottetown.

Larabee, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1927 for 4<sup>th</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1931. In the 1935 federal election, Larabee was elected to the House of Commons for Queen's, but he did not serve in Parliament, and resigned to allow Charles A. Dunning to contest the seat.

In his early years, Larabee became associated with his father in the blacksmith trade, and only later did he go into the shipping business. He eventually became one of the largest produce shippers on the Island. In 1935 Larabee accepted the position of Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for the province. During his time in this position, the staff of the Prince Edward Island Fisheries Office increased from 5 to 20, and the Office increased its number of boats. Larabee was an avid curler and a

member of the Charlottetown Curling Club. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Eldon. John Larabee died 28 November 1954 in the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

Ethel Larabee was born in 1889 and died 16 September 1939.

#### References

CPG 1931; *Patriot* 29 November 1954; PARO: Marriage License Book #16 1882-1923 p. 131; MNI-Census 1891; Census 1901; Belfast St. John's Presbyterian Cemetery Records.

**LARGE, K.C., HONOURABLE FREDERIC ALFRED**, lawyer and judge; b. 7 December 1913 in Breadalbane, son of Ernest Alfred Large and Georgie Leard; m. 7 November 1939 Mildred Grace Cox, and they had three children, David, Susan, and Donald; United; d. 5 April 1998 in Charlottetown.

Large, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1947 for 1<sup>st</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1955. He was defeated in the general election of 1951 by a margin of four votes. In 1948 Large was appointed Attorney-General and Advocate General. He was appointed Minister of Education in 1949. Large was president of the Prince Edward Island Liberal Association and also president of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Liberal Club in Charlottetown.

Large attended Summerside High School and Mount Allison Academy, and later studied at Prince of Wales College where he enrolled in a two-year arts course. He articulated with various lawyers and in 1937 was admitted to the Bar. For the two years prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, Large practised as a lawyer and served as Crown prosecutor. From 1937 to 1939, he held the rank of Lieutenant with the Royal Canadian Navy volunteers, and, from 1939 to 1944, he was Lieutenant-Commander of HMCS *Niagara*. Large's tour of duty included service in Canada, England, and at sea. He retired from the Navy in May 1944 in order to return to the Island, at the request of Premier J. Walter Jones\*. Large became Attorney-General in the Jones Administration and continued to practise law while on Executive Council. In 1945 he was designated King's Counsel. He was a partner with Donald P. Large in the firm of Large and Large from 1973 to 1975. In 1975 he was appointed Justice of the Kings County Court, and later became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island. Large retired from the Supreme

Court in 1985 to become Supernumary Judge. He served as president of the Prince Edward Island Law Society and as provincial vice-president of the Canadian Bar Association.

Large was president of the Prince Edward Island Hospice Association, and was a member of the Rotary Club, the Little Theatre Guild, the Royal Commonwealth Society, the Charlottetown Yacht Club, and the Port La Joye French Club. He was also a Friend of the Confederation Centre. Frederic Large died 5 April 1998 at his home.

Mildred Large was the daughter of Chester M. Cox of Charlottetown.

#### References

CPG 1953, 1958; WWPEI p. 72; *Guardian* 20 June 1975, 20 March 1985, 8 April 1998; *Maritime Advocate and Busy East* February 1946, December 1949.

**LARKIN, ALEXANDER JAMES**, businessperson; b. 13 September 1946 in St. Peters Bay, son of Alexander James Larkin and Mary Gertrude MacDonald; m. 27 August 1971 Helen Elizabeth MacDonald, and they had three children, Steven James, Kelly Marie, and Corinne Elizabeth; Roman Catholic.

Larkin, a Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1979 for 6<sup>th</sup> Queens. He was defeated in the general elections of 1978 and 1982. While in the Legislature, Larkin chaired the Conservative caucus.

"Jim" Larkin received his early education at the Cable Head East School, and later attended the school in St. Peters Bay and Morell Regional High. In 1972 he earned a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Prince Edward Island. Larkin was the coordinator of the Prince Edward Island Federation of Municipalities. He also worked as the general manager of the Tourism Industry Association of Prince Edward Island and served on the executive of the Tourism Industry Association of Canada. Larkin has been a member of the University of Prince Edward Island Alumni Association and the Board of Governors. In 1977 he chaired the search committee for a new University president. Jim Larkin and his wife currently own and operate Lobster on the Wharf Restaurant and Seafood Market in Charlottetown. Jim Larkin and his wife reside in Charlottetown.

Helen Larkin is the daughter of Michael MacDonald and Marguerite (Sharkey) MacDonald of Newport.

#### References

CPG 1981, 1982-1983; *Evening Patriot* 17 April 1984; *Guardian* 12 June 1982, 8 December 1993; *Monitor* 12 January 1977.

**LAVERS, JAMES WALDRON**, judicial clerk; b. 1 February 1911 in Georgetown, son of William Wallace Lavers and Laura Skinner; m. 22 August 1936 Lillian Blanche Walker, and they had two children, John William and Corinne Merilyn; Anglican; d. 4 July 1979 in Charlottetown.

Lavers, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1974 for 5<sup>th</sup> Kings. He was defeated in the general election of 1978.

Lavers received his primary education at the local school in Georgetown, and later attended St. Dunstan's College. During the Second World War, he served with the Nova Scotia Highlanders. From 1947 to 1974, Lavers worked as a Judicial Clerk in the Magistrate, County, and Supreme Courts. He also worked as a reporter for *The Guardian*. Lavers served on the Georgetown Town Council and also as Deputy Mayor. He was a member of the Health and Social Services Commission. Lavers served as president of the Georgetown Royal Canadian Legion, and he was a member of the Lions Club and the Community Welfare League. Waldron Lavers died 4 July 1979 at the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

Lillian Lavers was the daughter of John Walker of Georgetown.

#### References

CPG 1978, 1979; *Guardian* 5 July 1979.

**LEA, SARAH JEAN "JEANNIE,"** teacher, craftsperson, and educational administrator; b. 16 October 1950 in Moncton, daughter of Maurice D. Robidoux and Dorothy E. Fraser; m. 21 April 1973 James A. Lea, and they had two children, Andrew and Sarah; Presbyterian.

Lea, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1993 for 6<sup>th</sup> Queens. Lea served as Minister without Portfolio and Minister Responsible for Government Reform and the Status of Women from 1993 to 1994 and, from 1994 to 1996, was Minister without Portfolio and Minister Responsible for Higher Education, Adult Training and Literacy and the Status of Women. She chaired the Community Consultative Committee and the Cabinet Committee on Social Policy Reform.

"Jeannie" Lea received her early education in Moncton area schools, and received a Bachelor of Science with Honours in Biology from Mount Allison. Following university Lea attended Holland College in Charlottetown, where she earned a diploma in weaving in 1975. From 1973 to 1976, she worked as a substitute teacher in Charlottetown and as a craftsperson. In 1987 Lea was elected to the Unit Three School Board and served in that position continuously until 1992, when she was elected chair of the Unit Three School Board. In 1997 Lea became Liaison Officer with the Centre for International Education at the University of Prince Edward Island, and was a director of the Canadian Bureau of International Education. In 2002 she became a consultant in strategic planning and research.

Lea is a member of a number of associations and boards. She is a director of the Canadian Millennium Scholarship Foundation, a member of the National Statistics Council, a member of the Advisory Board of the Institute of Island Studies, and a member of the Eastern School Board Education Foundation. Lea has served as a director of the Canadian School Boards Association, as president of the Prince Edward Island School Boards Association, as a member of the Prince Edward Island Industrial Relations Committee, as a member of the Human Resource Development Committee, and as a member of the Provincial Task Force on Education. She has been president of the Prince Edward Island Spinners and Weavers Guild and secretary of the Prince Edward Island Crafts Council. She has been president of the Heart and Stroke Foundation of PEI and served as a director on the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada. Jeannie Lea and her husband reside in Charlottetown.

James Lea is the son of Dr. R. Gordon Lea and Mary Armstrong of Charlottetown, and grandson of Premier Walter Maxfield Lea\*.

#### References

CPG 1996; *Guardian* 23 March 1993, 23 April 1996; Questionnaire to Former MLAs.

**LEA, WALTER MAXFIELD**, farmer; b. 10 February 1874 in Tryon, son of William Charles Lea\* and Anna Lea; m. ca. 2 October 1899, Helena Esma Maude Mary Rogerson, and they had five children, Marion, Edith, Gordon, Chester, and Clifford; Methodist; d. 10 January 1936 in Charlottetown.

Lea, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1915 for 4<sup>th</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1919, 1927, 1931, and 1935. He was defeated in the general election of 1923. Under Premier John H. Bell\*, Lea was Minister of Agriculture, and he established the Agricultural and Technical School. In the Albert C. Saunders\* Administration he was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary-General. Premier Saunders was appointed to the Supreme Court and Lea was called on to form a government, which he did on 20 May 1930. The Lea Administration was defeated at the polls in August of 1931, but Lea was re-elected in his district and served as Leader of the Opposition.

Lea was the first farmer to become premier in the province's history. During his first term as premier, the Island was the only province to reduce its bonded debt in the midst of the Great Depression. Lea's platform for the 1931 general election was based largely on fiscal stewardship. However, the effects of the Depression were just beginning to be felt and the electorate desired more services from government. Conservative Leader James D. Stewart\* argued that he would be in a more favourable position to increase financial support from fellow Conservatives in the federal government of R. B. Bennett. In the general election of 1935, in contrast to the 1931 defeat, Lea and his Liberals took all 30 seats in the Legislative Assembly, marking the first time in the history of the British Commonwealth that a government faced no opposition in the Legislature. Some Liberal Members served as an unofficial opposition and criticized the actions of their own government. Premier Lea became Minister of Agriculture and Secretary-General. Lea, who had been in ill health for some time, died as a result of pneumonia less than five months into his second term as premier.

Lea's father, William Charles\*, had been a Member of the Island's government. He was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1872 for 1<sup>st</sup> Queens and was re-elected in the general election of 1876 for 4<sup>th</sup> Prince.

Lea was born in Tryon but resided in Victoria where he attended public school. He farmed extensively in Victoria and was interested in the improvement of his stock through breeding. He served as president, director, and vice-president of the Holstein Breeders Association. Lea was a



promoter of the Co-operative Cream System and supplied milk and cream to the creamery for over 30 years. He was interested in the farming practices of other countries and represented the province as a member of the Canadian Farmers Party, where he inspected the breeding establishments and the marketing systems of European countries. Walter Lea died 10 January 1936, while in office, at the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

Helena Lea, the daughter of Thomas Rogerson and Ellen Howatt of Crapaud, was born 17 March 1875 and died in 1962. Marion married Walter Fitz-Alan Stewart\* who represented 1<sup>st</sup> Queens.

#### References

CPG 1936; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* pp. 156, 159, 169, 170; *Patriot* 10 January 1936; *Provincial Premiers Birthday Series*; PARO: Baptismal Record, St. John's Anglican Church Crapaud p. 55; Marriage Record: Marriage License RG Vital Statistics Box M; MNI-Census 1881; Census 1901; Tryon People's Cemetery Records.

**LEE, WILLIAM CHARLES**, farmer; b. 22 March 1833 in Tryon, son of John Lea and Hannah Maxfield; m. first 23 November 1858 Rebecca E. Reid, and they had three children, Herbert, John J. and Artemas; m. secondly 30 December 1865 Annie Murphy, and they had six children, Richard L., Mary R., Henry A. (Harry), Eliza B., Walter Maxfield\*, and William L.; Methodist; d. March 1911.

Lea, a Liberal, was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1872 for 1<sup>st</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general election of 1876 for 4<sup>th</sup> Prince.

Lea lived in Tryon for a number of years, but, in 1866 and later, he resided in Victoria where he owned some agricultural land known as Riverside Farm. William Lea died March 1911.

Rebecca Lea, the daughter of William Reid and Sophia Rozander, was born in 1835 and died 2 April 1863 when Herbert, John, and Artemas were very young. Annie Lea, the daughter of Edward Murphy of Cape Clear Lighthouse, Wexford, Ireland, was born in 1842 and died in 1924. William Lea's son Walter Mayfield Lea\* was premier from 1930 to 1931, and again from 1935 to 1936.

#### References

Boswell pp. 20-22; CPG 1877, 1879; Elections PEI; Meacham's Atlas; PEI *Journal of the House of Assembly* 1872 p. 2; *Remember Yesterday* pp. 179-80; *Examiner* 6 April 1863; PARO: MNI-Census 1881; Hampton United Church Records Book 2 p. 5; Tryon People's Cemetery Records.

**LEE, P.C., HONOURABLE JAMES MATTHEW**, real estate broker, tourist operator, and businessperson; b. 29 March 1937 in Charlottetown, son of James Matthew Lee and Catherine Blanchard; m. 2 July 1960 Patricia Laurie, and they had three children, Laurie Anne, Patricia Susan, and Jason; Roman Catholic.

Lee, a Conservative, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in a by-election held 17 February 1975 for 5<sup>th</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1978, 1979, and 1982. He was defeated in the general elections of 1974 and 1986. Lee was a candidate for the party leadership in 1976, which was won by J. Angus MacLean\*. On 3 May 1979, he became Minister of Tourism, Parks and Conservation. In 1980 Lee was appointed Minister of Health and Social Services. Lee was elected Leader of the provincial Conservatives upon the retirement of MacLean on 9 November 1981. On 17 November of that year, Lee was sworn in as Premier. He and the Conservative party were returned to power in the 1982 general election, winning 21 of 32 seats in the Legislature. Later that year, he was sworn into the Privy Council of Canada by Queen Elizabeth II.

Lee's time as Premier was marked by difficult economic conditions. The North American economy was in its most marked recession in 30 years. Furthermore, the Comprehensive Development Plan ended during his time in office. The focus of Lee's government was to manage the finances wisely given the poor economic climate. Lee was a prudent, common-sense leader with a reserved style. He championed smaller government and less restriction for private enterprise. One of the most significant accomplishments of Lee's government was the successful negotiation process that resulted in the Atlantic Veterinary College being located at the University of Prince Edward Island. Lee was also successful in reducing energy costs for Islanders.

Although Lee's Conservatives went into the 1986 election ahead in the polls, they lost support as the contest went on. Lee had staked his campaign in part on the attraction to the Island of Litton Enterprises and the high-tech jobs that came with it. Opposition leader Joseph Ghiz opposed this on the grounds that the government's financial arrangement with Litton was too generous. Lee resigned as Conservative Leader on 13 November 1986.

Lee began his association with the Conservative party in 1957 as a member of the Queens County Young Conservatives. He served in several offices on the executive of the Young Progressive Conservatives and became Provincial Director of the Conservative Party in 1965. Lee was a party organizer for many years and also served as its Executive Director.

"Jim" Lee received his early education at Queen Square School in Charlottetown. He then attended St. Dunstan's University and also trained as an architectural draughtsman at the Provincial Vocational School. Lee owned and operated Island Real Estate Limited. He was a real estate broker and developer until 1979, when he sold his business interests. Lee also operated a tourist business in Stanhope. Following his retirement from provincial politics, Lee served as Commissioner of the Canadian Pension Commission in Charlottetown. He is presently Chair of the Workers Compensation Board. Lee served as vice-president of the Charlottetown Jaycees and as director of the United Commercial Travellers, and is a member of the Royal Canadian Legion, the United Services Officers Club, and the Royal Canadian Air Force Association. For the past 10 years, Lee has been involved with the Council for Canadian Unity and presently serves as National President. Lee has served as chairperson on the North Shore Community Council for the past five years. He also served as a director of the Stanhope Historical Society and as a 4-H leader. Jim Lee and his wife currently reside in Stanhope.

Patricia Lee is the daughter of Ivan A. Laurie and Anne Gillan of Charlottetown.

#### References

CPG 1975, 1976, 1986, 1987; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* pp. 351-54; WWPEI p. 75; *Guardian* 31 March 1978, 16 April 1979, 13 November 1986, 14 November 1986, *Journal-Pioneer* 23 September 1982.

**LEFURGEY, ALFRED ALEXANDER**, lawyer, businessperson, real estate agent, and stock broker; b. 22 April 1871 in Summerside, son of John Lefurkey\* and Dorothea Read; m. Eva Weist of Vancouver, and they had two children, John and Virginia; Presbyterian/Universal; d. 1 November 1934 in Vancouver.

Lefurkey, a Conservative, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1897 for 5<sup>th</sup> Prince. In 1898 he resigned this seat to con-

test a by-election for East Prince for the House of Commons. Lefurkey was defeated. Lefurkey was elected to the House of Commons in 1900 for East Prince. He was re-elected in the general election of 1904. He was defeated in the general election of 1908. During his time in the Commons, Lefurkey served as Conservative Whip for the Maritime provinces.

Lefurkey's father John was a member of the House of Assembly.

Lefurkey received his early education in Summerside schools, after which he attended St. Dunstan's College in Charlottetown and Mount Allison University where he earned a Bachelor of Arts in 1891. Lefurkey graduated from Harvard University law school in 1894, returning to Summerside where he practised law with J. E. Wyatt and J. E. Lefurkey. He also had a commercial career with interests in the province and Cape Breton. In 1909 he moved to Vancouver where he became a real estate agent and a stock broker. He died on 1 November 1934.

#### References

CDP pp. 331-32; *Past and Present* pp. 633-34; *Examiner* 17 October 1900; *Maple Leaf Magazine* November 1934; *Pioneer* 3 November 1934.

**LEFURGEY, JOHN**, merchant, shipowner, bondsman, justice of the peace, and shipbuilder; b. 17 March 1825 in Bedeque, son of William Lefurkey and Catherine Monroe; m. 18 July 1855 Dorothea Reid, and they had 10 children: Rowena Catherine (died c. three months), Rosara, Beatrice, Charles Emmanuel, Cecilia, William Allen, John Ephraim, Alfred Alexander\*, Dorothea, and Raymond David (died age two); Presbyterian/Universal; d. 5 May 1891 in Boston.

Lefurkey, a Conservative, was first elected to the House of Assembly in the general election of 1870 for 5<sup>th</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1873, 1876, 1879, 1883, and 1886. He was also re-elected by acclamation in a by-election held 5 March 1887. Previous to his by-election win, he resigned from the House of Assembly to contest the Prince County riding in the federal election held 22 February 1887. Lefurkey was defeated. Lefurkey served on Executive Council from 1873 until 1890. In 1886 he was appointed to the government board that examined candidates for the position of Fish Inspector in Prince County. Lefurkey advocated the Island joining Confedera-

tion. During his time in the Assembly, he supported the Railway bill, the Purification of Parliament Bill, and the Election Bill. He differed with J. C. Pope\* over the question of free schools and for a short time was a member of the L. H. Davies\* coalition of 1876.

Lefurgy was born in Bedeque where he was educated at the local schools. Later he moved to Summerside, where he operated a general store and a shipyard on Water Street. Lefurgy owned the Golden Shipyard below present-day Water Street. He also held mortgages throughout Summerside. His house and the house of his daughter Cecilia still exist and are part of the Heritage Centre at Wyatt Heritage Properties. John Lefurgy died suddenly on 5 May 1891 while on a business trip to Boston.

Dorthea Lefurgy was the daughter of Ephraim Reid of Wilmot Creek.

#### References

*A Bridge to the Past* pp. 153, 154, 157, 158; *Meacham's Atlas*; *Islander* 27 July 1855 p. 3; *Daily Examiner* 6 May 1891; *Century on Spring Street*; *Summerside Journal* 1904-1928; PARO: ACC. 2810; MNI-Census 1861, 1881, 1891; Lefurgy Family Genealogy; MNI-Hutchinson's p. 251; MNI-Mercantile Agency Reference book 1876.

**LEPAGE, HONOURABLE BRADFORD WILLIAM**, merchant and lobster packer; b. 19 February 1876 in Anglo Rustico, son of Elisha Christopher LePage and Millicent Woolner LePage; m. 24 February 1897 Harriet Edna Christie, and they had two children, William Reuel and Hilda Ruth; United; d. 4 December 1958 in Charlottetown.

LePage, a Liberal, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1919 for 2<sup>nd</sup> Queens. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1927, 1931, and 1935. He was defeated in the general election of 1923. He was a Minister without Portfolio in the Albert Saunders\* Administration from 1927 to 1930, in the Walter Lea\* Administration from 1930 until 1931, and then again under Lea in 1935. LePage served as President of Executive Council in the government of Thane A. Campbell\*. For a brief period, he was acting Premier and acting Minister of Agriculture. LePage represented the province at the coronation of King George VI in 1937.

In the general election of 1939, in the district of 2<sup>nd</sup> Queens, the unofficial count on election night declared R. Reginald Bell the winner by one vote over LePage. However, the official numbers announced on Declaration Day declared

LePage the winner. A recount and appeals by both candidates followed, until the case was finally settled in Supreme Court. Finally, the Legislature passed a bill in 1940, declaring the seat vacant. A by-election was to be held, but before that occurred LePage was named Lieutenant-Governor on 11 September 1939. Bell ultimately lost the by-election to Alexander W. Matheson\*.

LePage served as Lieutenant-Governor from 1939 until 1945. Near the end of his term, on 9 April 1945, he refused to give Royal Assent to a bill, known locally as the Cullen Amendment, designed to loosen the more stringent clauses of the Prohibition Act. Premier J. Walter Jones\* waited for LePage's term to expire and presented the bill to his successor, Joseph A. Bernard\*. The bill was signed into law in September of that year. This action was eventually declared invalid by the province's Supreme Court, but by 1948 the original Prohibition Act had been further amended.

LePage was educated at the Anglo Rustico School. He became a general merchant in his father's business, where he built one of the largest mercantile firms in the province by exporting agricultural and fishery products. LePage was manager of the first Fishermen's Co-operative Lobster Packing Association in North America. He was also involved in the silver fox industry as a director of the Magic Silver Black Fox Company. After 26 years, LePage sold his business interests in Rustico and in 1920 began the LePage Shoe Company Ltd. in Charlottetown with his son Reuel. In addition to his business pursuits, LePage served the Island community as a member of the Board of Education, as a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as a trustee of the Falconwood Hospital. He was a member of the Rotary Club and was active as a senior presiding elder of Trinity United Church in Charlottetown. Bradford LePage died 4 December 1958 at the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

Harriet LePage, the daughter of James A. Christie of Mayfield, was born 24 October 1875 and died 19 July 1961. She, too, was very active in Trinity United Church in Charlottetown.

#### References

*CPG* 1921; MacDonald *If You're Stronghearted* p. 237; *Zonta Club* p. 117; *Guardian* 5 December 1958; *Maritime Advocate and Busy East* August 1953; *Patriot* 4 December 1958; PARO: Sherwood Cemetery Records.



**LINKLETTER, THOMAS MAXFIELD**, farmer and shipper; b. 14 April 1868 in St. Eleanors, son of Thomas Linkletter and Mary Ann Ramsay; m. 10 April 1895, Clara Craswell, and they had seven children, Amy W., W. Maxfield, G. Bradford, Harold C., T. Leland, Irene, and Zilpha; United; d. 15 February 1954 in Summerside.

Linkletter, a Liberal, was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the general election of 1935 for 3<sup>rd</sup> Prince. He was re-elected in the general elections of 1939, 1943, and 1947. He was defeated in the general elections of 1919 and 1923.

Linkletter was a farmer and also engaged in the lobster-packing business. He was one of the larger shippers of Island oysters to Montreal. Thomas Linkletter died 15 February 1954 in Prince County Hospital.

Clara Linkletter, the daughter of William Craswell of St. Eleanors, was born 5 April 1874 and died 9 February 1944.

#### References

*CPG* 1944; *Patriot* 16 February 1954; PARO: Summerside People's Cemetery Records.