

PETROLEUM HISTORY SOCIETY –
OIL SANDS ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

**UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ARCHIVES
HOLDINGS**

Compiled by Adriana A. Davies, CM, PhD

November 2, 2011

Research sponsor

ATHABASCA OIL SANDS CORP

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Oil Sands Oral History Project

In 2010, the Petroleum History Society conceptualized a historical research project about the oil sands industry with a twofold educational purpose:

1. To enhance knowledge of the oil sands industry and
2. To create and preserve primary authoritative resources for historians and others conducting research into the oil sands industry.

The concept behind this effort is simple. The oil sands industry is maturing, and the memories and knowledge of many of its pioneers must be saved to preserve the industry's heritage. Many of the pioneers who helped create this sector are elderly; many have already passed on; others, like former Premier Klein, are unavailable for medical reasons. With the loss of these individuals, we lose important voices that could have helped historians recount the story of how this industry developed.

Funding was sought and obtained from both public and private-sector sources and, in spring 2011, the project began. The primary focus was to identify potential interviewees who had played an important role in all aspects of the industry from research to implementation and operations. The compilation of such lists was a time-consuming process undertaken by a research team of able professionals with extensive and long-term knowledge of the petroleum industry. Advisors helped to prioritize the list and 30 interviews have been undertaken to October 31st, 2011. The list of potential interviewees continues to grow and funding is being sought to continue the project as well as to undertake a range of public engagement activities.

The Petroleum History Society (www.petroleumhistory.ca) is a not-for-profit society chartered under the laws of Alberta. Preserving and protecting the recollections of industry pioneers is one focus of the Petroleum History Society. The Society, a registered Alberta non-profit, is a leader in collecting oral history materials for inclusion in the Glenbow Archives. Its mandate is to help preserve the history of Canada's petroleum industry and to increase awareness of the industry's story.

The Jim Parker Archival Project

Beginning in 1976, University of Alberta Archivist James M. Parker became involved in the AOSERP initiative. This involved him a range of research activities including oil sands-related oral histories. In 1982 all of his research materials were deposited in the University of Alberta Archives. To help to provide a context for the Oil Sands Oral History Project funding was sought for an archival initiative to allow an experienced researcher to review these materials and to see how they might be made more broadly accessible. Funding support for this project has been generously provided by Canadian Oil Sands.

Dr. Adriana A. Davies, CM was selected as the consultant to undertake the Project. She was the Science and Technology Editor of *The Canadian Encyclopedia* and has worked in the heritage field for over 30 years as a researcher, writer, editor and curator. She created the *Alberta Online Encyclopedia* (www.albertasource.ca), which includes the Alberta's Natural Resources and Canada's Petroleum Heritage multimedia websites. In June, 2009, the Encyclopedia was gifted by the Heritage Community Foundation to the University of Alberta. Dr. Davies, an expert in the digital heritage, in July, 2010, was appointed to the Order of Canada.

After preliminary research, Dr. Davies noted that there was a whole range of oil sands-related material in the University of Alberta Archives that needed to be examined. These include the Karl A. Clark fonds, S. M. Blair fonds and others that deal with oil sands research and development from 1920 to the early 1950s. In addition, she proposed looking at materials in the Provincial Archives of Alberta. The result

Project deliverables include:

- Identification of materials in the Jim Parker and other University of Alberta fonds that might be made available via digitization or other public access media
- Discussion with the University of Alberta Archives with respect to such possibilities
- Production of a paper on the importance of the Parker fonds to an understanding of the research and development of the oil sands; their impact on the research establishment; and on the people of Alberta and Canada

The following document provides information on the fonds determined by Dr. Davies to be of importance to oil sands history. The information is presented according to media and also chronology.

2. PRIMARY SOURCES - FONDS

Karl Clark

Karl Clark Fonds

1893-1927

9.6 metres of textual material.--692 photographs

Biography of Karl Clark



Karl Clark

Research Scientist, Industrial Chemist, Educator-- Karl Clark was born on October 20, 1888 in Georgetown, Ontario. His father, Malcolm Clark was a professor of German who taught first as Chair of the German Department at McMaster University and then at the University of Toronto. His mother, Adelaide McLaughlin, was a music teacher at Woodstock College. Karl Clark spent his childhood in Toronto. As a youth he developed a lifelong interest in the outdoors by spending time at the family cabin at Dwight, on Lake of Bays in the Muskoka region approximately 200 miles north of Toronto. Karl Clark matriculated and entered McMaster University in 1907. Although he pursued a BA at McMaster he focused on science. After his BA he completed a Master's degree in chemistry from McMaster. He then pursued his PhD in chemistry from the University of Illinois in Urbana. Clark chose to study in the United States at a time when American universities were beginning to be recognized for scholarly research in chemistry. Clark enjoyed the opportunity to study under the internationally respected physical chemist, Professor W.A. Noyes. Clark sat his final exams in 1915 and was awarded his PhD in 1916. Upon graduation Clark applied for service in the First World War but was refused due to poor vision. After several attempts to enter military service he took a position in Ottawa in the Geological Survey of Canada. Clark's position was typical of the contemporary research environment. Most scientists pursued their research interests in federal government offices. World War One brought impetus to industrial research and Ottawa responded with the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Clark would later benefit from such research programs but in 1916 this program proved premature. Clark continued, like most contemporary Canadian research scientists, to address the research needs of federal government offices in a type of post-

doctorate fellowship relationship with the Geological Survey. He remained employed in this office until 1920. In this time Clark assumed several assignments that led to his work in the Northern Alberta Tar Sands. First he was assigned to study the qualities of road materials along with geologist Leopold Reinecke. This gave Clark an interest in soil surveying. Then in July 1917 a senior member of the Geological Survey asked Clark to review the work of a colleague, Sidney C. Ells, of the Mines Branch. Ells's work, "Notes on Certain Aspects of the Proposed Commercial Development of the Deposits of Bituminous Sands in the Province of Alberta" gave Clark a detailed introduction to his future career. Finally, in 1918, Clark went to Manitoba to study the difficulties of road maintenance on the Prairies. Clark concluded that the chemical components in Prairie soil made these dirt roads too unstable when wet. He proposed applying a type of oil based material, such as was abundant in Northern Alberta, to Prairie roads to repel moisture. By 1920 Clark's scientific work took him indirectly into the field of tar sands research; by then political and economic factors were combining to create a favorable environment for this field of study.

The Geological Survey of Canada first documented large amounts of bituminous material in Northeastern Alberta in 1875. By 1894 the federal government had unsuccessfully sank a well at Athabasca Landing. After several more unsuccessful attempts using the CPR to transport drilling materials from Toronto to northeastern Alberta, the government briefly opened up tar sands development to private investors. The federal government concluded this policy in 1920 to prevent the alienation of tar sands land. By the end of the First World War the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research had established itself as the principal federal government office in the field of western natural resource development. By late 1916 the Council assumed the responsibility to fund and direct tar sands research. However in 1919, when President Tory returned to the University of Alberta from directing the Khaki University in Europe, he disagreed with the Honorary Advisory Council over the direction of tar sands research. Whereas it was agreed the laboratory facilities should operate in the University of Alberta, the Advisory Council wanted formal control with Sidney Ells as the lead researcher. Tory blanched at giving administrative control to the Advisory Council. In the subsequent battle of wills Tory decided Alberta and the U of A would assume responsibility for research in tar sands and coal classification. Tory consulted Edgar Stansfield of the Federal Mines Branch who recommended Karl Clark and by September 1, 1920 Clark arrived in Edmonton with his family as the first Research Professor in the recently created Research Department at the University of Alberta. The Research Department took provincial affiliation in January 1921 and it became known as the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta. This joint government/university affiliation helped protect research funding in the depths of the depression when other government offices were eliminated. Although not always researching tar sands, Clark remained at the University of Alberta as a tenured professor for most of the difficult 1930s. The Council's name was changed to the Research Council of Alberta in 1930.

Clark established his research at the University of Alberta in the North Lab building. His first project was a comprehensive summary of extant tar sands research. This involved mainly the work of Adolph Lehmann, a chemistry Professor at the University of Alberta, and Sidney Ells. Clark concluded his main focus should be investigating separation processes for the tar sands. For the moment he abandoned studies of tars sands and road material. Within a year Clark's experiments revealed that tar sands oil separated into a surface froth when dispersed by hot water. This overcame the problem of the specific gravity of tar sands oil which was greater than water and was therefore difficult to separate. By 1922 Clark had hired a full-time assistant, Sidney Martin Blair, and together they constructed a model separation plant to prove his process could succeed with industrial quantities. Clark constructed the prototype in the basement of the University power plant building. The provincial government funded construction and acquired tar sand from The McMurray Asphaltum and Oil Company under direction of Thomas Draper. To demonstrate the commercial potential of his process Clark next set up a separation processing plant on the outskirts of Edmonton in Dunvegan. After some trial and error, by 1925 a semi-commercial continuous bituminous separation plant was operating in Dunvegan. In 1926 Clark and Blair published *The Bituminous Sands of Alberta* through the Alberta Research Council. The report was tabled in the Alberta Legislature the same year. Commercial interest in Clark's work grew with this publication. Max Ball, an American investor from Denver, led the first commercial attempt at development in 1930. His company, Canadian Northern Oil, took out oil sands leases on the Horse River (Bituminous Sands Permit No. 1) and south on the Athabasca River. Three years later, Robert Fitzsimmons opened the International Bitumen Company also in the Athabasca region. Canadian Northern Oil, later known as Abasand Oils, and International Bitumen, later called Oil Sands Ltd., would both play an important role in tar sands development and Clark's career. In 1929 the Alberta Research Council patented Clark's findings to protect his work.

With the success of the Dunvegan prototype separation plant, the question became how to construct a functional industrial scale separation plant in the harsh northern Alberta wilderness. Moreover, could mining operations locate and supply such a plant with a constant tar sands supply. In 1929 the Alberta Research Council put up \$30,000 for a two year project to answer these questions. Clark took directorship of the project. In May an agreement was made whereby the Federal Mines Branch, under Sidney Ells, would oversee the mining responsibilities and the Research Council of Alberta would manage construction of a separation plant. With modifications, Clark dismantled the Dunvegan plant and transported it by train to Waterways, then shipped it over the Clearwater River and constructed it next to the quarry Sidney Ells was creating. Clark next overcame the issue of removing excess water content in the plant's production. This was a technical difficulty that required hiring organic chemist Dr. D.S. Pasternak, an Albertan with a degree from McGill. By the end of summer 1930 the project had produced 15,000 gallons of oil comparable to international standards. For the next three years Clark progressed on technical problems in the Clearwater plant. By 1933 Clark had solved difficult issues concerning mineral salts, pH levels and other important basic

principles of the separation process. Unfortunately, at the moment Clark was ready to move from basic science investigations to commercial production, the Research Council of Alberta closed due to the Depression. Clark found himself teaching at the University of Alberta. Ironically, he was in the department of engineering working again on road construction. After two years in the Department of Civil Engineering Clark took a position as an oil research consultant with Trinidad Leaseholds. Sidney Blair, Clark's former assistant, now held a position in the company's London head office. Blair arranged the offer for Clark. After two years work in Trinidad Clark again returned to the University of Alberta, this time as a professor of metallurgy in the mining department replacing Alan Cameron. While teaching Clark maintained his interest in tar sands research. In 1938 Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (CMS) began examining tar sands technology as a fuel source for northern mining projects. Clark was brought to a test separation site in 1939 at Chapman Camp in Kimberley, BC. Clark progressed with new design features at the Chapman Camp test site but CMS decided to use alternative fuel sources. Clark witnessed another closure of a promising test plant.

World War Two brought to Ottawa urgent fuel supply priorities. Abasand and International Bitumen, the two commercial plants that had been slowly progressing towards commercial production, were both struck with a drain on supplies and services. Then in November 1941 the Abasand plant was destroyed by fire. A little later Pearl Harbour brought the U.S. into the war. The subsequent investment and development focus on Alaska, and particularly the Alaska Highway, further limited the tar sands activities and drained potential investment. To respond, in 1940 Ottawa set up the Wartime Industrial Control Board mandated to investigate Canada's oil resource options in the war and beyond. Clark was consulted for the Alberta tar sands option. In May this committee identified the tar sands as both a potential resource for wartime and postwar industry. Based on this report Ottawa commissioned CMS to complete a set of studies: locate a tar sands deposit large enough to support a plant capable of processing 10,000 tons per day; determine the kind of oil based products that could be produced with the tar sands oil; and reconstruct the Abasands plant and determine its maximum output. In 1942 Clark was requested to visit the Abasands plant and comment on its progress. Abasands sent its report to Ottawa in 1943 and included Clark's important commentary. Also in the Spring of 1943, the Research Council of Alberta reformed under the direction of N.E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines. Clark immediately returned to tar sands research with the Council's support. He was quickly reunited with Dr. Pasternak and basic tar sands research resumed. Based on Clark's Abasands commentary Max Ball, still affiliated with the Abasands plant, arranged a deal with the Alberta Research Council to have Clark supply research work for the Abasands plant. Clark resumed work on another experimental plant in the North Lab of the University of Alberta campus. In this lab Clark determined most all of the remaining physical properties of tar sands. By then Ottawa had approved the CMS report, and based on its recommendations, Ottawa announced funding for the Abasands plant and declared it would assume control of the plant for the duration of the War through the Federal Oil Controller's Office. Earl Smith of Canadian Oils, representing the federal government,

took responsibility of the Abasands plant for the remainder of the war. Clark, the Alberta Research Council, and Max Ball were again removed from tar sands development. The provincial government recognized the tar sands potential and quickly returned to tar sands investment. In 1944 the Alberta government invested in a joint venture with Oil Sands Limited, owned by Lloyd R. Champion. Champion had purchased International Bitumen from Robert Fitzsimmons in 1942. For two years after the rebirth of the Research Council Clark had concentrated on the basic science of the tar sands. His work led to a major breakthrough in the separation phase of the tar sands oil process. Clark proved the need for an insulating water layer between individual oil sand grains and the desired crude oil. This led to breakthroughs in clay management and appropriate temperature levels; both vital to tar sands processing on an industrial scale. Clark and Pasternak published an important paper on this discovery in 1946. Clark continued his teaching during this research period and in 1945 he became head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy.

As the war came to an end C.D. Howe, Minister responsible for the operation of the Abasands plant came under increasing pressure to justify the high expenses and limited results of the Abasands plant. Then in June the plant burned down. Clark continued as a technical consultant, through the Research Council, for the Bitumount project. The plant was completed in the summer of 1949. The opening featured the attendance of all the members of the Alberta legislature. The tar sands were now at the stage of large scale commercial development. Sidney Martin Blair made the final push when he released his provincially commissioned study on the commercial viability of tar sands. Published in 1950 the Blair report concluded a barrel of crude oil could be acquired from the sands and sent to Ontario processing plants for \$3.10. The market value would be \$3.50. In recognition of this report, the Alberta government convened a symposium on tar sands development in 1951. Clark retired from the Department of Mining Engineering in 1954. He continued to perform research for the Research Council until 1963. He was regularly contacted for advice as tar sands development ramped up to commercial scale. In 1953 the Great Canadian Oil Sands consortium was constituted from Abasand Oils, Canadian Oils Ltd., Champion's Oil Sands Ltd., and Sun Oil Co. Clark, who advised this group informally, signed a formal retainer in 1958. Later known as Suncor, Clark witnessed the start of construction on its first large scale plant. He died of cancer in England in December 1966 before it was completed. Included amongst the many honours Clark received in his lifetime were the Professional Institute Gold Medal for Public Service from the federal government and a lifetime membership in the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The City of Fort McMurray, centre of tar sands development, has dedicated a street and school in his name. The Research Council of Alberta now resides in South Edmonton on Karl Clark Road.

Title based on content of fonds.

Scope and Content

The Karl Clark fonds consists of professional and private records. The professional records document Clark's work in oil sands research and his teaching and administrative work at the University of Alberta. The format is predominantly textual and includes letters, minutes, a patent and publications. There are also some photographs in this series. The private records document Clark's family life and consists of letters, diaries, a scrapbook and photos of family life.

Arrangement

The fonds contains 2 series:

1. Professional Records
 2. Private Records
-

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access

All the Karl Clark records are open to researchers.

Related Records

The Provincial Archives of Alberta also holds Karl Clark records. The University of Alberta Archives holds a copy of the inventory of papers under the accession number 75-87.

Administrative Information

Preferred Citation

Acquisition Information

The University of Alberta acquired the records of Karl Clark in a series of 25 small accessions. Mary Clark Sheppard donated all of these records.

URL: <http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/KClark/kclark.html>

Finding aid written by
Raymond Frogner.
Encoded by Raymond Frogner December 2005.

Sidney Martin Blair

Sidney Martin Blair Fonds

1895-1983

4.8 metres of textual material; 303 photographs

Accession #85-53

Biography of Sidney Martin Blair



Sidney Martin Blair

Sidney Martin Blair was born in Parry Sound, Ontario, on December 22, 1897, the youngest of the five children of Frederick and Mary Ann Blair. The family moved to Alberta when he was four years old, settling first at Pine Lake, southeast of Red Deer, and then on land at Dewberry in 1906. Later, he lived with an uncle in the Edmonton area while completing his schooling at Strathcona Collegiate Institute and attending classes in mining engineering at the University of Alberta.

From 1917 to 1919 he was a flying instructor with the Royal Air Force, at which time he became associated with Khaki University and subsequently the University of Birmingham, where he received his B.Sc. in Mining in 1922. On his return to Alberta he registered as a graduate student at the University of Alberta, centering his attention on the oil sands at Fort McMurray and working both in the laboratory and in the field under the guidance of Karl A. Clark. His thesis for his Master of Science degree, "An Investigation of the Bitumen Constituent of the Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," was accepted in 1924, after which he was a research engineer with the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta. Together he and Dr. Clark produced several publications relating to the occurrence, the separation process, and the utilization of Alberta's oil sands.

In 1926 Blair joined the Universal Oil Products Company's laboratories in Chicago to take part in oil cracking research, and then to put his new-found knowledge to work in a related company known as Trinidad Leaseholds Limited as Development Manager of the asphalt refinery. Following his marriage in 1927 to Janet Russell Gentleman, and after

the birth of a son, Sidney Robert, and a daughter, Mona Helen, family homes were established at various times in Trinidad, England, the United States and Canada. From the outbreak of World War II until 1947, he was involved with the construction of refineries capable of producing high octane aviation fuel for the British Air Ministry, a top secret war project carried out in Trinidad.

Returning to Canada in 1949, he bought a house near Bolton, Ontario, a short distance northwest of Toronto, and at the same time, as an engineering consultant and Vice-President of Canadian Bechtel Limited, he began his long association with the Bechtel Corporation. In the ensuing years he was involved in the planning and construction of oil refineries and chemical factories, numerous pipeline systems including Trans Mountain and Trans Canada, the Medical Sciences Building at the University of Toronto, the Great Canadian Oil Sands plant at Fort McMurray, the hydroelectric power projects at Churchill Falls and James Bay. Although he officially retired as President of Canadian Bechtel Limited in January 1974, he continued to act in an advisory capacity to the Company on special assignments in Canada.

At the request of the Government of Alberta, he prepared the Report on the Alberta Bituminous Sands and presented it at the First Oil Sands Conference held in Edmonton in September 1951. The "Blair Report", as it came to be known, was based on his own early studies in oil sands and on scientific, technical and economic advice garnered from a number of other scientists noted for their expertise in their particular fields. Following the publication of this survey, Blair was in demand as a conference speaker, most often taking as his subject Canadian resources, oil production and transportation via pipelines, or the role of the engineer in society.

He was a member of the Professional Engineers of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec, and the Petroleum Institute of Canada, as well as numerous American and British associations. He held directorships not only within the Bechtel Corporation, but also with the Canadian Nuclear Association, Newfoundland Oceans Research and Development Corporation, natural gas and insurance companies, and a mortgage and trust company. Throughout his career he was the recipient of many awards, the most outstanding being: the honorary degrees he received from Memorial University, Newfoundland, the University of Alberta, and the University of Waterloo; the Professional Engineers Gold Medal from the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario; the Canadian Silver Jubilee certificate and medal for meritorious service.

He was also successful in fields other than engineering. The original farm at Cedar Mains was gradually expanded, other property in the vicinity purchased, and before long, through judicious management and careful selection of stock, he had made a name for himself as a recognized breeder of purebred cattle and pedigree sheep.

His first wife, Janet (Nettie), died in January 1974, and in 1979 Dr. Blair married Dr. Margaret Milton, a Toronto coroner. They continued to live at Cedar Mains until he was struck by a car and killed on the night of February 13, 1981

Scope and Content

The papers, covering the period 1895 to 1983, consist chiefly of biographical data, correspondence, diplomas and certificates, texts of speeches, reports, accounts, property and estate business, maps, sketch plans, blueprints, publications, and reference material. Dr. Blair had made notes about the contents of some folders and envelopes, but most of the labeling of files had been done either by one of his secretaries or by Mrs. Roughley as she was preparing to work on the project. While the file headings correctly identified the contents, there was very little order apparent in the arrangement of the files except in the case of the reports of Trinidad Leaseholds Limited, his speeches, and those files relating to Dr. Blair's memberships and directorships in various organizations, clubs and corporations.

Photographs, both personal and business, constitute the fifth series and include photos of Dr. Blair, his family and friends, and projects and activities with which he was associated in his professional life.

Arrangement

The fonds contains 5 series:

1. Personal
 2. Alberta Oil Sands
 3. Trinidad Leasehold Limited.
 4. Canadian Bechtel Limited
 5. Photographs
-

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access

The entire Sidney Martin Blair fonds is open to researchers.

Related Records

Researchers are encouraged to consult the Karl Clark fonds and the J.A. Allen fonds at the University Archives for more private records documenting the development of oil production in the Alberta tar sands. The University Department of Geology is a strong resource for institutional records documenting tar sands research. The Provincial Archives of Alberta holds the records of Alberta Research Council and several other provincial offices active in promoting tar sands development.

[Adriana Davies: In addition, James M. Parker conducted an oral history interview with Blair in May, 1978 as part of The Study of History of the Athabasca Oil Sands Area and the Peripheral Areas, Human Environment Sector, 1976-1980.]

Administrative Information

Preferred Citation

Acquisition Information

Mrs. Megan Roughley of Vancouver fulfilled an agreement made between her father, S.R. Blair and former University Archivist James M. Parker, and transferred Dr. Sidney Martin Blair's papers and photographs to the University of Alberta Archives in May 1985.

Processing Information

Elizabeth M. McCrum arranged and described the Sidney Martin Blair fonds in 1988.

Individual indexes to the papers and the photographs were prepared by Gertrude B. McLaren, Assistant University Archivist.

URL: <http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/SMBlair/85-53.html>

Finding aid written by
Raymond Frogner.

Encoded by Raymond Frogner December 2005.

William Elmer Adkins
William Elmer Adkins Fonds
1929-1983
Multiple media, 0.44 m
82-139

Biography of William Elmer Adkins



William Elmer Adkins

Chemical Engineer, Oil Plant Superintendent, Oil Sands Researcher -- William Elmer Adkins was born in Burnt River, Ontario on August 4, 1915. He attended public and high schools in Medicine Hat, Alberta where he graduated with honours and scholarships in 1933. He graduated with a B.Sc. in Chemical Engineering from the University of Alberta in 1937. He completed post-graduate studies with Dr. E.H. Boomer from 1937-38. In 1938 he became the superintendent of the International Bitumen Company Ltd, a pioneer oil sands venture from R.C. Fitzsimmon. He was made responsible for the design and construction of the Bitumount oil sands extraction plant, 80 km north of Ft. McMurray. He oversaw the shipment of the first commercial tar sand from the plant in 1938: roofing asphalt sent to Gary, Indiana. From 1938 to 1941 Adkins worked with Born Engineering Co. of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He supervised or participated in the construction of Dubbs Thermal Cracking Units and other types of oil refinery units at Anglo-Canadian Oils in Brandon, Manitoba; Gas and Oil Products in Turner Valley, Alberta; Consumer Co-operative Refineries in Regina, Saskatchewan; and North Star Oil in Winnipeg, Manitoba. In this period he was appointed to direct Canadian operations for Born Engineering. In July 1941 Adkins joined Defence Industries Ltd., first as a maintenance engineer in Transcona, Manitoba and then as Resident Engineer in Nitro, Quebec. In 1945 he joined Oil Sands Ltd. of Edmonton, Alberta and the following year he was appointed superintendent of the Alberta Government Oil Sands Project, to build and operate a demonstration plant at Bitumount. This was the original International Bitumen Company Ltd. plant. The plant was closed in 1942 and Lloyd Champion purchased the site and created Oil Sands Ltd. with the intention of supporting the government's plan to develop the Alaska Highway. Champion intended to sell tar sand to the project for use as a road surfacing agent and convince the provincial government to place a \$500,000

investment in the project. By 1948 the government had taken over the project and it became known as the Alberta Government Oil Sands Demonstration Plant. Elmer remained plant superintendent for the project's 6-year life until it closed in 1951. During his tenure he initiated several effective labour initiatives that continue today. He brought in a 10 per cent isolation bonus, a policy widely adopted in other northern projects. He also brought the first snow mobiles to the area to help relieve a bit of the isolation. By 1949, the Demonstration Plant at Bitumont was processing daily 450 tonnes of oil sand. To promote this success the entire provincial legislature was brought to the plant and Adkins oversaw the demonstration. In April 1950 Adkins started a consulting practice in association with Born Engineering. He continued a consultant to the Alberta Government Oil Sands Project. During this period he also completely remodeled and enlarged the Consumers Co-operative Refinery in Regina, Saskatchewan. In June 1951 Adkins joined Domtar Inc. as a project engineer on their ethylene glycol plant in Montreal, Quebec. He was appointed Chief Engineer, Domtar Inc in 1953. He eventually became Domtar's Vice-President, Development, Research and Engineering before leaving the company for early retirement in 1967. In July of 1967 he became President of Champion Savings Corporation, and Champion Mutual Fund, he was previously a director in both companies. He succeeded Lucien Maynard, Q.C. as President of Oil Sands Ltd. in 1967. He subsequently resumed a private consulting practice boasting such clients as Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd., Czarnicow Ltd., Sugar Refiners and Brokers, and the Foundation Company of Canada. Between 1969 and 1974 he worked on the liquidation and distribution of assets of Oil Sands Ltd. to shareholders and debenture holders of Oil Sands Ltd. and International Bitumen. Adkins spent his retirement in Victoria with his wife Evelyn. He passed away in 1985.

Scope and Content

The William Elmer Adkins Fonds consists of 165 black and white photos in three albums. The fonds also include three Oils Sands Project reports with illustrations, technical charts and maps, and a 20 minute interview on audio tape.

Arrangement

The fonds contains 3 series:

1. Memoirs
 2. Photos
 3. Reports
-

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access

All the William Elmer Adkins material is open to researchers.

Related Records

The predominant amount of Research Council of Alberta records reside at the University of Alberta Archives. Other significant records related to the history of tar sands development at the University of Alberta Archives include the Karl Clark fonds, the Sidney Martin Blair fonds, and the Faculty of Engineering records.

Administrative Information

Preferred Citation

Acquisition Information

William Adkins donated his material to the University of Alberta Archives in 1982.

Processing Information

A biohistory and RAD compliant elements were added to the description when the finding aid was encoded in 2006.

URL: <http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/WilliamAdkins/82-139.html>

Finding aid written by
Raymond Frogner.

Finding aid encoded by Raymond Frogner in July, 2006.

Lloyd R. Champion
Lloyd R. Champion Fonds
1943-1949
113 black and white photographs
Accession #83-160

Biography of Lloyd R. Champion



Lloyd R. Champion

Investor, Tar Sands Promoter, Administrator--Montreal businessman Lloyd R. Champion concentrated his attention on trust companies before becoming interested in the pilot oil sands projects at Bitumount, near Fort McMurray, Alberta. In 1943 he formed Oil Sands Ltd. and from late in 1944 to 1948 he was associated with the Alberta government in building an experimental extraction plant. In 1953 he formed the Great Canadian Oil Sands Consortium with Sun Oil Ltd. of Philadelphia; in 1967 the plant (by then renamed Suncor) went into operation. Mr. Champion sold most of his interests between 1966-1967, but his Oil Sands Ltd. was not liquidated until 1976, five years after his death.

Title based on content of fonds.

Arrangement

The fonds contains 1 series:

1. Photographs
-

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access

All the Lloyd R. Champion material is open to researchers.

Related Records

Researchers should note that a significant amount of material documenting the evolution of the tar sands industry is located in the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

Administrative Information

Preferred Citation

Acquisition Information

Mrs. A.G. Champion donated the photographs to the University of Alberta Archives in 1983.

Processing Information

Gertrude Bloor McLaren wrote the inventory with W.E. Adkins assisting to identify the images. A full finding aid was completed in 2006.

URL: <http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/Champion/83-160.html>

Finding aid written by
Raymond Frogner.

Finding aid encoded by Raymond Frogner August 2005.

TITLE:**Gordon Hodgson Fonds****PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

130 cm of textual records and other material

DATES:

1942-2000

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY/BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:

Scientist, Activist, Educator, 1924-2000. Gordon Hodgson was born in Dewberry, Alberta in 1924. He graduated from Dewberry's one-room high school in 1942 and completed an honors degree in chemistry at the University of Alberta in 1946. He pursued his master's degree at the University of Alberta and completed his graduate studies in chemistry at McGill University where he finished his Ph.D. Dissertation, "Exchange of Radioiodine Between Inorganic and Organic Iodides," in 1949. In the 1950s Hodgson returned to Alberta to work in the oil industry. He conducted pioneering research work in the development of the Athabasca oil sands, petroleum geology, and oil pipeline technology. By invitation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Hodgson moved to California in 1967 to study samples of the moon retrieved from the Apollo Space Missions. In 1969 Hodgson left NASA and returned to academia. He took the position of Professor of Environmental Science in the Faculty of Environmental Design at the University of Calgary. In January 1973 he left the Environmental Design Faculty to become the Director of the Kananaskis Centre for Environmental Research at the University of Calgary. After a ten-year tenure as Director of the Centre Hodgson left the Directorship. Semi-retired, Hodgson returned to teaching chemistry at the University of Calgary and became more active in writing and publishing. As his final large-scale academic endeavor he took a four-year position as editor of the journal titled Arctic: Journal of the Arctic Institute of North America. Hodgson always maintained an active private life. He married Jeannette Doull in 1953 and together they had five children. He was a social activist and publisher with much of this activity done through the Presbyterian Church. Following his academic retirement his publishing and editing activities increased. They included, Life and Joy, a 30-year history of the Varsity Acres Presbyterian Church (VAPC), What Name Did you Get?, a history of the Hodgson family, and Lost in the Kitchen, a VAPC cookbook. Through his church, Hodgson's social activism included chairing the Presbyterian Church in Canada International Affairs Committee, supporting campaigns against the nuclear arms race, and work in the Save the Children's Fund. Hodgson died of cancer in January 2,000.

SCOPE AND CONTENT:

The fonds consists of records documenting the private and professional life of Gordon W. Hodgson from 1942 to 2000. The records are overwhelmingly textual but also include slides, oversized presentation display cards, audio cassettes and film reels. The records have been described in six series, each in roughly chronological order according

to their accumulation. The Research series (1942-1997) includes notebooks, slides, photographs, film reels and drafted manuscripts from research projects spanning Hodgson's career. The Presbyterian Church series (1981-1997) documents his social activism and private life with correspondence, bulletins, clippings and notes. The Kananaskis Centre series (1972-1982) includes preliminary papers, studies, presentations and reports from his ten years directing the Centre. The personal files series (1942-2000) include miscellaneous personal correspondence, private writing and publishing. The book Design and Publication series (1992-1995) consists of Hodgson's book design and publication work. Material includes slides, photos, computer discs and text for publication.

REPOSITORY:

University of Alberta Archives

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS:

There are no restrictions on access.

FINDING AID AVAILABLE:

Descriptive finding aid available.

CUSTODIAL HISTORY:

Jeanette Hodgson donated the Gordon W. Hodgson fonds to the University of Alberta Archives in May 2001. They are a combination of Gordon Hodgson's office and home files amalgamated by Jeanette Hodgson following her husband's death. A list of publications and miscellaneous family photos were returned to Jeanette Hodgson because they were outside of the Archives private records collection mandate.

IMMEDIATE SOURCE OF ACQUISITION:

Acquired from Jeanette Hodgson in May 2001.

LANGUAGE:

The material is in English.

ACCRUALS:

No further accruals are expected.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Title based on contents of the fonds.

Includes ca. 100 slides, ca. 100 photos, 9 film reels, 13 audio cassettes and 3 computer discs.

PROVENANCE:

Hodgson, Gordon W

SUBJECTS:

Hodgson, Gordon W

Education

Science and technology

URL:

http://www.archivescanada.ca/english/search/ItemDisplay.asp?sessionKey=1143412449030_206_191_57_196&l=0&lvl=2&v=0&coll=1&itm=250273&rt=1&bill=1

James M. Parker
James M. Parker Fonds
1934-1990
69 black and white photographs, 1 m textual material.
Accession #91-1

Biography of James M. Parker



James M. Parker

Historian, Teacher, Archivist -- James M. Parker was born in Rimbey, Alberta in 1934. He was raised in Rocky Mountain House, Alberta where he completed his high school studies. Mr. Parker graduated from the University of Alberta in 1961 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in history; he earned a teaching certificate in 1964 and pursued a career in teaching. He worked as a high-school teacher and principal for three years in Fort Chipewyan, St. Albert, and Edmonton. During this time Parker pursued his interest in history. He completed a Masters of Arts at the University of Alberta in 1967 with a thesis concerning the fur trade in Fort Chipewyan, "The Fur Trade of Fort Chipewyan and Lake Athabasca, 1778-1835." It was later published in 1987 under the title *Emporium of the North*. In 1968 Parker completed a Diploma in archives administration at Carleton University. Later that year he became the first University Archivist for the University of Alberta. While serving as the University Archivist Parker also taught in the Faculty of Extension from 1975 to 1980 teaching a Spring Session course titled "Writing Your Community History." He also held the position of Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of Library Science where he taught Archives Administration and Records Management in 1973 and 1978. Parker's archival responsibilities also brought him into university administration; he was the Secretary of the University Archives Committee, Secretary for the sub-committee on Documents Retention and Disposal and was Chair of the first University Collections Committee from 1972-1976. In 1986 Parker was appointed Director of University Archives and Collections. Parker retired from University of Alberta service in 1990. He took on a new career in the provincial government as Northern Area Manager, Alberta Historic Sites Service, based in Fort McMurray.

During his professional career Parker maintained an interest in the history of oil sands development and the history of Alberta's North. He served as Chair of the Alberta Culture Regional History Award Committee, served as Historical Research Co-ordinator for the Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Programme, and acted as the Research Director, Oral History Project for the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. He published nine essays or articles on Northern history and the development of the Tar Sands during his career. Parker actively promoted his view of archivists as chroniclers through his work in the historical societies of St. Albert, Edmonton, and Alberta. He served as President of the Historical Society of Alberta, 1972-74; President of the St. Albert Historical Society, 1974-76, and Treasurer of the Canadian Archivist's Association.

Following his retirement from the University of Alberta Parker moved to Fort McMurray to work for Alberta Historic Sites Service. He was killed in a car accident in 1990 while driving a reporter to the Bitumont oil sands historic site north of Ft. McMurray. He was survived by his wife June, two sons and two daughters.

Title based on content of fonds.

Scope and Content

The James M. Parker fonds consists of 85 black and white photographs and one metre of textual material documenting the professional activities and historical research interests of James M. Parker.

Arrangement

The fonds contains 1 series:

1. Photographs
 2. Interviews
 3. Professional Associations
 4. Reports
 5. Research Material
-

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access

All the James M. Parker material is open to researchers.

Related Records

Researchers should note that a significant amount of material documenting the professional life of H.M. Tory can be found in the National Archives of Canada. The material is arranged and described with the following accession numbers: 69.199 and 75.518.

Administrative Information

Preferred Citation

Acquisition Information

The University of Alberta acquired the predominant amount of the James M. Parker fonds during Mr. Parker's tenure as University Archivist for the University of Alberta. The records of the James M. Parker fonds came to the University archives in the following accessions: 85-22, 91-1.

Processing Information

URL: <http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/JamesParker/91-1.html>

Finding aid written by
Raymond Frogner.

Finding aid encoded by Raymond Frogner August 2006.

CAIN No. 253362

TITLE:

Mary Smithson Clark Sheppard Fonds

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

0.07 m of textual records and other materials

DATES:

1905-1983

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY/BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:

Author, 1927- . Mrs. Sheppard, daughter of Karl A. Clark, oil sands pioneer, is the author of *Oil Sands Scientist: the letters of Karl A. Clark, 1920-1949* (University of Alberta Press, 1989).

SCOPE AND CONTENT:

Fonds consists of these series: I Memoirs 1977, 1981 Interviews of Mary Sheppard by James M. Parker, in association with Mary Campbell, R. Sutherland and A. Barrow. Includes Mrs. Sheppard discussing Sidney Martin Blair. II Photographs (1905- 1967). Karl Clark family; Great Canadian Oil Sands plant at Fort McMurray (37 images). III Research interviews (1982-1983). Interviews of Gordon Hodgson, Mary Livingstone and Lillian McLennan.

REPOSITORY:

University of Alberta Archives

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS:

Access: Open

LOCATION OF OTHER ARCHIVAL MATERIALS:

See also: Karl A. Clark

PROVENANCE:

Sheppard, Mary Smithson (Clark)

SUBJECTS:

Sheppard, Mary Smithson (Clark)
Science and technology

http://www.archivescanada.ca/english/search/ItemDisplay.asp?sessionKey=1143412449030_206_191_57_196&l=0&lvl=2&v=0&coll=1&itm=253362&rt=1&bill=1

2. SECONDARY SOURCES - FONDS

Henry Marshall Tory

Henry Marshall Tory Fonds

1908-1927

9.6 metres of textual material

Accession #68-9

Biography of Henry Marshall Tory



Henry Marshall Tory

Scientist, Administrator, University President --The son of a Methodist Minister, Henry Marshall Tory was born on January 11, 1864, on a farm close to Guysborough, Nova Scotia. His lifelong association with education began with primary public school education in his native province. The curriculum was informal and teachers taught to the interests of students who often attended to farming duties and personal pursuits before attending class. Tory's family moved to Guysborough near the end of his primary school years and there he took on a position as a clerk for three years in a dry goods store. His interest in education continued, and he soon enrolled in Guysborough Academy for a two-year teaching program. Upon completing the program, he spent two years teaching in local rural schools. During his teaching tenure, Tory met Sir William Dawson, the Principal of McGill University, who was visiting Nova Scotia on vacation. Dawson persuaded Tory to attend McGill University. At 22 years old, Tory enrolled at McGill in a program of honours mathematics and physics. He graduated in 1890 with honours and a gold medal. Tory retained an interest in religion and following McGill graduation he studied theology at Wesleyan College, Montreal. He received a Bachelor of Divinity and took a two-year preaching charge at a church in Montreal. He then returned to his studies of mathematics and physics becoming a lecturer in mathematics at McGill in 1893. He completed his Masters in Mathematics in 1896. Tory now became further involved with academic administration at McGill. To help set up the new Department of Physics he visited the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge University for

two terms. The experience gained there gave him the background required to help the McGill Physics Department to set up labs and design courses. His title became Demonstrator of Physics and he continued to lecture in mathematics. He received his D.Sc. degree and he was promoted to Associate Professor of Mathematics in 1903.

At the turn of the century Tory's career began to turn more towards administration. His official McGill title was Associate Professor of Mathematics but he was also de facto Assistant Dean. Under Dean Dr. Charles Moyse, McGill began a programme of branch colleges across Canada and Newfoundland. Tory was sent as an envoy to investigate the sites of local colleges. He was also empowered to negotiate the branch colleges' relationship with McGill. In this capacity Tory negotiated the McGill University College of British Columbia in 1906. Returning from the Coast in the Spring of 1906, Tory visited Alberta and discussed affiliation with Alberta College in Edmonton and Canada College in Calgary. During this trip A.C. Rutherford, newly anointed Premier of Alberta and self-appointed Minister of Education, first met Tory. The province was organized in a 1905 Act of Parliament and the new legislature's first meeting passed the University Act to establish and incorporate a university in the province. The following year subsequent legislation empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a President charged to work with the University Senate to organize and develop a public university. By the time Rutherford travelled east in 1907 in search of a president, he had already met with Tory and corresponded with him on issues of university governance.

Tory left McGill in January 1908 to assume duties as the President of the University of Alberta. With government authority Tory arranged to begin classes in the autumn of 1908 in the Duggan Street public school (currently Queen Alexandra) in Strathcona. 1907 legislation purchased River Lot No.5, 258 acres of uncleared land on the South bank of the North Saskatchewan River. Planning and construction of a physical site for higher learning would preoccupy Tory's twenty-year tenure. The University began with a single faculty, five professors and 32 students. By his departure from the University of Alberta in May, 1928 he had overseen the school grow to five faculties plus related offices, about 1,600 students, and eight modern, well-equipped buildings. Dr. Tory's most important legacy was the secular, democratic ethos he applied to the policies of the new institution a perspective formed under the influence of Reverend Sewell and his 19th Oxford public lectures. Tory's first presidential address to convocation in 1908 read in part: "The modern state university is a people's institution. The people demand that knowledge shall not be the concern of scholars alone. The uplifting of the whole people shall be its final goal." This perspective was manifested in the Department of Extension. Tory initiated the creation of the Extension Department, first mentioning the project in a presentation to the Senate in April 1912. The next month he chose A.E. Ottewell as director. Extension Services operated on Tory's mandate that the University belonged to the people of Alberta; its slogan was borrowed from the first University Extension programme, Reverend Sewell's 19th century Oxford project: "We cannot bring the masses requiring education to the University - may it not be possible to carry the university to them?" To relate the University's work to Alberta's villages and towns,

Extension Services used travelling libraries, lectures, debates, projection slides and films to offer a wide spectrum of instruction. In 1933 the programme spawned the Banff School of Fine Arts, a training centre for Drama, Music and the Arts with an international reputation. Dr. Tory's final report to the University Senate emphasized the success of the Extension programme noting "we have our own broadcasting station" and predicted educational success in emerging communication technology.

Tory's public education credo translated onto the international scene in the form of the Khaki University. Through his association with Lt. Colonel Gerald Birks, Supervisor of the YMCA Canadian Overseas forces, and on the strength of a 1916 study by Tory concerning the needs of decommissioned soldiers, Tory was commissioned in 1917 to recommend and plan a Canadian army educational system. The resulting Khaki University, with Tory as executive director, became a model for military services world wide. From 1917 to 1919 the Khaki College saw 650,000 men attend lectures, and enrolled 50,000 in classes. Thousands of returning soldiers enrolled in universities across Canada supported by the studies they accomplished during wartime. The Khaki University supported soldiers' morale, enabled the military to set up an educational infrastructure, and provided a venue to promote higher education to thousands of Canadians.

On a national level, Tory's greatest impact came through the economic and industrial implications of his work with the National Research Council. Tory's interest in science, and his background in math and physics, inspired him to consistently promote administrative and institutional support for scientific research. Tory worked to establish the Industrial Laboratory at the University of Alberta in 1911. In 1919 the University of Alberta joined a national initiative to promote applied science in the University Scientific Association. While the need for practical scientific research was underscored by the experiences of World War One, the war also drained resources. Primarily in response to such funding problems, the University Scientific Association merged into a provincial organization combining with the Committee on Industrial Research, a committee with government and university affiliations. In 1921, by Order-in-Council 30/21, the Alberta Legislature created The Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta. Tory actively promoted this model to the point of establishing two research professorships at the University of Alberta. He also provided space for the Council at the University and the Research Council staff assumed the title of Industrial Research Department at the University of Alberta. The Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta was the first provincially funded, scientific research agency in Canada. The Council played a guiding role in applied research into Alberta's natural resources, including the extraction of bitumen from the oil sands of northern Alberta. In recognition of Tory's successful advocacy of applied science research in Alberta, the national Council for Scientific and Industrial Research elected him to this National Council in 1923. By October of the same year he was unanimously elected President. On June 1, 1928, Tory decided to leave the University of Alberta to take on the full-time position of active President of the National Research Council (NRC), heretofore a position of mostly honorary status. As NRC

President, Tory oversaw the 1932 establishment of the National Research Laboratories. In 1935, Tory retired from his NRC presidency at the age of 71.

Unable to remain inactive, Tory lead the volunteer committee that worked to open Carleton College in Ottawa in 1942. He then took on the position of unsalaried President and lecturer. He remained in these posts until his death in 1947.

Title based on content of fonds.

Scope and Content

The H.M. Tory fonds consists of 12 series. They are concerned predominantly with his work as President of the University of Alberta. As the first President of the University, many of the records document the creation of facilites and faculties. To this end there is legislative documentation; financial correspondence and adminstrative files; design records including corrpesondence with architects and engineers; faculty and staff records for Medicine, Agriculture, Education, Law, and Pharmacy; library and laboratory planning records; Convocation and registrations records, University communications and affiliation files; student relations records; documents relating to the First World War and Khaki University.

Arrangement

The fonds contains 16 series:

1. Legislative
2. Financial
3. Property
4. Superintendents
5. Buildings
6. Staff
7. Faculties
8. Schools
9. Departments and Offices
10. Academic Affairs: External
11. Academic Affairs: Internal
12. Student Affairs
13. External Relations and Promotion
14. Personal Files

- 15. Military Affairs
 - 16. Miscellaneous
-

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access

All the H.M. Tory material is open to researchers.

Related Records

Researchers should note that a significant amount of material documenting the professional life of H.M. Tory can be found in the National Archives of Canada. The material is arranged and described with the following accession numbers: 69.199 and 75.518.

Administrative Information

Preferred Citation

Acquisition Information

The University of Alberta considered acquiring the H.M. Tory papers shortly after the University's golden jubilee of 1958. After contacting several of Tory's associates University President Walter Johns wrote Tory's nephew J.M Tory who was "co-executor and trustee" of the Tory estate along with his brother. They agreed to send the University of Alberta Tory's UofA related material. The material arrived at the University some time between 1961 and 1967 in the Department of History. Dr. B.L. Evans, Chairman of the Department of History, sent the material to the University Archives in 1968.

Upon inheriting the records, H.M. Tory's nephew, James M. Tory, stored his uncle's material in a vault at the Sun Life Assurance Company in Toronto where they remained until they were transferred to the University of Alberta some time between 1961 and 1967.

Processing Information

The first H.M. Tory finding aid was compiled by W.J. Cherwinski in 1967. The finding aid was edited to address hierarchical arrangement concerns and RAD compliance when an archivist encoded it in 2005.

URL: <http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/HMTory/68-9.html>

Finding aid written by
W.J. Cherwinski with Raymond Frogner.
Finding aid encoded by Raymond Frogner June 2005.

Alexander Cameron Rutherford
Alexander Cameron Rutherford Fonds
1890-1910

1.6 metres of textual material; 5 photographs.
Accession #69-164

Biography of Alexander Cameron Rutherford



A.C. Rutherford

Alexander Cameron Rutherford was born in Osgoode, Carleton County, Ontario, on February 2, 1857. His parents emigrated to Canada from Aberfeldy, Scotland in 1855. Educated in Ontario's public schools, and Woodstock College, he taught school for a year and then attended McGill University in Montreal where he graduated with a B.A. and B.C.L. in 1881. He articulated with Sir Richard Scott in Ottawa, was admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 1885 and immediately went into the partnership of Hodgins, Kidd and Rutherford with offices in Ottawa and Kempville.

In 1888 he married M. Birkett and two children, Cecil, and Hazel, were born to them. He came west to Strathcona, Northwest Territories, and was elected to the North West Territories Assembly serving from 1902-1905. During this period he was Deputy Speaker. In 1905, he was called to lead the first government of Alberta. Dr. Rutherford also held the portfolios of Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education. He introduced, in 1906, a bill which founded the University of Alberta. In recognition of his efforts to establish higher education in the new prairie province, the University of Toronto awarded him an LL.D. in 1907.

Although Dr. Rutherford resigned as Premier in 1910, he continued to take an interest in the University. He was elected its Chancellor in 1927 and continued in that position until his death on June 12, 1941.

Scope and Content

The A.C. Rutherford fonds consists predominantly of incoming correspondence concerning his years as Premier of Alberta. The documents are typed and handwritten and are generally arranged in their original chronological order.

Arrangement

The fonds contains 9 series:

1. Family and Business Matters
 2. North-West Territories, Starthcona, Edmonton
 3. Government of Alberta
 4. Railways
 5. Intergovernmental Business
 6. University of Alberta
 7. Personal
 8. Press Clippings
 9. Photographs
-

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access

At the request of the family the A.C. Rutherford fonds is open for research.

Related Records

Researchers should note that a significant amount of material documenting the professional life of A.C. Rutherford can be found in the Provincial Archives of Alberta (P.A.A.). The material is arranged and described with the following accession numbers: 69.199 and 75.518.

Administrative Information

Preferred Citation

Acquisition Information

In 1950, through the generosity of his children, the University acquired Dr. Rutherford's Canadiana Library and his surviving private papers.

Processing Information

James M. Parker wrote the first complete, fonds-level description of the A.C. Rutherford papers in 1974. Series level descriptions, editorial changes, and other RAD elements were added when the finding aid was encoded in 2005.

URL:

<http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/ACRutherford/69-164.html>

Finding aid written by

James M. Parker with Raymond Frogner.

Finding aid encoded by Raymond Frogner November 10, 2004.

CAIN No. 248317

TITLE:

Department of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineering Fonds

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

12.24 m of textual records and other material

DATES:

1914-1973

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY/BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:

With roots in the Department of Geology, these disciplines have been taught in the Engineering Faculty as the Department of Mining Engineering (1920-1930), Mining and Metallurgy (1930-1973) and Mineral Engineering (1973-1986 - an amalgamation with the Petroleum division of Chemical Engineering) before receiving its current status. As its fields of study are significant to the economy of Alberta, it undertakes to meet the province's need for experts and applicable technology by maintaining undergraduate and graduate education, conducting research and exchanging technology and information with government and industry (PACCR, 1988).

Heads: 1914-1920 John Andrew Allan (Department of Geology); 1920- 1945 Norman Charles Pitcher; 1945-1954 Karl Adolph Clark; 1954- 1969 Ewald Oscar Lilge. Chairs: 1969-1971 Ewald Oscar Lilge; 1971-1979 Franz H. Vitovec; 1979-1981 Donald Louis Flock; 1982- 1986 Loverne Rubin Plitt; 1986- Jerry M. Whiting.

SCOPE AND CONTENT:

Fonds consists of these series: I Administrative correspondence (1921-1973). Includes inquiries; visitors; "unclassified." II Budget (1924-1940). III Conferences, seminars (1957-1973). IV Correspondence - External agencies (1956-1973). Includes institutions; companies; National Research Council; Defence Research Board. V Courses and curriculum ([1920]-1972). Includes survey schools and field trips; graduate studies. VI Department council (1942-1943; 1964-1973). Minutes of meetings. VII Equipment and supplies (1929-1959). VIII Examinations (1919-1933; 1957-1972). Includes correspondence; timetables. IX Faculty of Engineering (1925-1944; 1960-1973). Includes agendas of Faculty Council meetings, 1925-1944 and 1960- 1971; minutes, 1970-1973; correspondence and reports. X Faculty of Engineering - Committees (1924-1973). Minutes, reports; includes curriculum, space and planning committees. XI Faculty of Engineering - Deans (1941-1973). Includes R.S.L. Wilson; R.M. Hardy; G.W. Govier; G. Ford; Dean/Department Heads meetings, 1961- 1971. XII Memberships (1921-1973). Includes Science Association; provincial and national professional associations; Alpha Sigma Mu. XIII Photographs (1914-1965). Includes staff and class portraits; mine owners;

K.A. Clark family members; field camps; laboratory equipment; research; oil sands; teaching slides made from published sources. XIV Professional (1957-1973). Includes accreditation; Board of Examiners in Professional Engineering. XV Research - Reports, notebooks (1921-1965). Includes natural resources: coal, oil, oil sands, salt, uranium; Progress Reports series on ores by E.O. Lilge and staff, 1956-1962. XVI Research -Tests and investigations (1926-1955). Includes analyses of metal; investigations of Edmonton fires (Corona Hotel); correspondence with Hon. Mr. Justice Frank Ford, Edgar Stansfield, Mackenzie Air Services, Edmonton City Bakery, Royalite Oil Co., Alberta Workers' Compensation Board. XVII Speeches (1957-1960). Mainly by E.O. Lilge. XVIII Staff (1914, 1920-1960). Includes correspondence of Alan E. Cameron, Karl A. Clark, E.O. Lilge, J.G. Parr, T.H. Patching, N.C. Pitcher, R.M. Scott. XIX Students (1925-1972). Includes prizes; awards; scholarships; employment; recommendations. XX University - Offices and departments (1919 - 1973). Includes correspondence with the President, Library, MenÖs Faculty Club; agreement between Alberta Research Council and Abasand Oils Ltd, 1942-1943. XXI University committees (1922- 1957). Includes General Faculties Council and Senate committees; correspondence and reports.

REPOSITORY:

University of Alberta Archives

LOCATION OF OTHER ARCHIVAL MATERIALS:

See also: Alan E. Cameron; Karl A. Clark; Alberta Research Council; Department of Geology; R.M. Hardy; I.F. Morrison

PROVENANCE:

University of Alberta. Department of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineering

SUBJECTS:

University of Alberta. Department of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineering
Education
Natural resources

URL:

CAIN No. 248317 TITLE: Department of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineering fonds

CAIN No. 249412

TITLE:

Faculty of Engineering Fonds

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

0.93 m of textual records and other material

DATES:

1908-1988

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY/BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:

Engineering has been offered since the University's inception in 1908, at first as the Department of Applied Science in the Faculty of Arts and Science. In 1913 it was separated from Arts and Science into its own Faculty of Applied Science, which was renamed the Faculty of Engineering in 1948. The Faculty administers undergraduate and graduate programs leading to BSc, MEng, MSc and PhD degrees in chemical, civil, computer, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mineral, and petroleum engineering, and engineering physics. In addition, it administers a cooperative program, which alternates coursework with periods of paid, discipline-related work experience with cooperating companies.

Professors: 1908-1918 William Muir Edwards; 1919-1921 Robert William Boyle. Deans 1921-1929 Robert William Boyle; 1929- 1946 Robert Starr Leigh Wilson; 1946-1959 Robert Macdonald Hardy; 1959-1963 George Wheeler Govier; 1963-1971 Robert Macdonald Hardy; 1971-1976 George Ford; 1976-1984 Peter Frederick Gordon Adams; 1984-1985 George Ford; 1985- Frederick Douglas Otto.

SCOPE AND CONTENT:

Fonds consists of these series: I Buildings and facilities (1936-1965). Includes equipment; liquidaire machine; correspondence and blueprints. II Calgary branch (1950-1958). Dean's correspondence. III Dean's office (1943-1947). Register of letters, 1943-1947. IV Faculty Council (1913-1916, 1964-1969). Further minutes are included in departmental files. V History (1988). Includes G. Ford: The Sons of Martha...1913-1988; research materials; photographs. VI Photographs (1908-1976). Includes W. Muir Edwards, 1910; Deans, 1921-1976. VII Program (1963-1969). Includes proposed Faculty of Environmental Design. VIII Publications (1927-1970). Includes handbook by Leonard Gads. IX Staff (1944). Ratings, by graduands. X Students (1953/54, 1969/70). Includes Engineers' Ball favours; Engineer's Handbook 1969/70.

REPOSITORY:

University of Alberta Archives

LOCATION OF OTHER ARCHIVAL MATERIALS:

See also: Department of Radio and Television; J.S. Denis; Sperry D. Fraser; Eric J. Hanson; Leonard E. Gads; R.M. Hardy; I.F. Morrison; Emil Skarin; Milton Bauer; Office of the Registrar.

PROVENANCE:

University of Alberta. Faculty of Engineering

SUBJECTS:

University of Alberta. Faculty of Engineering

Education

Science and technology

URL:

CAIN No. 249412 TITLE: Faculty of Engineering fonds PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 0.93 m of

Alan Emerson Cameron
Alan Emerson Cameron Fonds
1921-1933
432 black and white photographs
Accession #69-160

Biography of Alan Emerson Cameron



A.E. Cameron

Dr. Cameron became acquainted with the University of Alberta through assisting Dr. John A. Allan, head of the Department of Geology, in the Kicking Horse Pass area during the summer of 1912. While he was completing his M.Sc. in Mining Engineering at McGill University in 1914, he was invited to become a lecturer in engineering and geology at the University of Alberta. He came to Edmonton that fall, and remained with the University until 1937.

The First World War interrupted Dr. Cameron's teaching career, but he returned to Edmonton in 1919 after instructing in the Khaki University, established by Henry Marshall Tory. During the summers he made geological explorations for private industry and the government in Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories. His explorations and surveys for the Geological Survey of Canada and for mining and petroleum companies, many times with the assistance of students from the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, included the areas of Hay River, Beaver River, Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes and Lake Athabasca.

In 1920 Dr. Norman C. Pitcher was appointed Professor of Mining and head of the Department of Mining Engineering (now the Department of Mineral Engineering); A.E. Cameron thereafter concentrated on metallurgy. He completed his studies toward his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during this period, receiving his doctorate in 1926. He was active in research as well as in field surveys, and served as

Secretary of the Research Council of Alberta for ten years until his departure from the province in 1937. Cameron was also an active member of the “Murderers’ Club.” To the regret of the University community, Dr. Cameron left Edmonton to become Deputy Minister of Mines for the province of Nova Scotia. In 1947 he became President of Nova Scotia Technical College, remaining in that post until his retirement in 1957. During this period Dr. Cameron guided the College to full university status.

Numerous honours and honorary degrees were awarded to Dr. Cameron.

Title based on content of fonds.

Scope and Content

The fonds consists of two leather bound photo albums. The photos were taken during Cameron's research field trips into northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Cameron usually performed the trips for the Department of Mining Engineering with senior students. The first album, titled University of Alberta, 1915 - 1938, was created for the Department of Mining Engineering. The second album, Field Trips, for Research Council of Alberta, were taken in 1921 and 1930. The photos remain in the arrangement Cameron created and the captions inform the descriptions for each photo.

Arrangement

The fonds contains 1 series:

1. Field Trips
-

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access

All the A.E. Cameron material is open to researchers.

Related Records

Researchers should note that a significant amount of material documenting the evolution of the tar sands industry is located in the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

Administrative Information

Preferred Citation

Acquisition Information

Mr. A. E. Cameron donated the photos to the University Archives in December 1969.

Processing Information

Photos described by Gertrude C. Pomahac.

URL: <http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/AECameron/69-160.html>

CAIN No. 245684

TITLE:

Alberta Research Council Fonds

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

18.32 m of textual records and other material

DATES:

1919-1983

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY/BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:

In October, 1919 a committee was convened by the Provincial Secretary to advise on matters relating to industrial research. A preliminary survey of resources was conducted, with encouraging results, and in 1921 the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta was formally established by Order-in-Council. Research was to be conducted in cooperation with the University for laboratory and other facilities. The President of the University was a member of the Council; the Provincial Secretary and the Premiers of the Province have acted as Chair. In 1930, under new legislation, the Council was reorganized to be an advisory body to the Cabinet. A Cabinet Minister was Chair of the Council; the President of the University was Chair of the Technical Advisory Committee and Director of Research. At this time the Council's name was shortened to the "Research Council of Alberta"; it is now known as the Alberta Research Council. With the onset of the Great Depression the work of the Council halted. The University took over its funding, work, and staff in 1933; the Council itself did not meet from 1934 to 1942. In 1943, the Research Council Act was amended to include ten members, of which two were from the cabinet (one to act as chair); the President of the University; the Director of Research, and members at large. Until 1950 the President of the University was Director of Research. Dr. N.H. Grace was appointed the Council's first full-time Director in October, 1951. The Council was the first provincially funded, scientific research agency in Canada. It undertakes, promotes, and funds research which might not otherwise be undertaken.

Chairs: 1919-1923 J. L. Cote; 1923-1925 Herbert Greenfield; 1925- 1926 Alex Ross; 1926-[1930] J.E. Brownlee; 1930-[1950] Cabinet Ministers assigned to Chair; [1946-1947] Nathan Eldon Tanner; 1950-1951 Robert Newton; 1951-1961 Nathaniel H. Grace; 1961 William Albert Lang (Acting); 1962-1977 Ernest J. Wiggins; 1977- 1978 Brian Hitchin (Acting); 1978-1983 Giles Cloutier; 1984- 1987 Robert W. Stewart; 1987- Clem W. Bowman;

SCOPE AND CONTENT:

Fonds consists of these series: I Administration (1919-1978). Includes Orders-in-Council,

1919-1977; patents, 1922-1975; finance; Secretary's correspondence, public relations (1963-1983) including W. A. Lang's history of the Council, 1968. II Charts, maps, photographs (1924-1949). Primarily for the oil sands area. III Council (1919-1983). Includes minutes, 1919-1970; Executive, Board of Directors, Management Committee, 1942-1983; bylaws, 1930; reorganization, 1942; progress reports, 1933-1966; annual report, 2d-23d, 1921-1942. IV Research divisions (1919-1968). Includes records of subcommittees on resources: soil, timber, water, coal, petroleum and natural gas, minerals; applied research: fuels, road materials and highways (mainly oil sands extraction); ceramics; geology (John A. Allan, Alberta Geological Survey, 1921- 1955). V Staff (1921-1982). Includes publications; correspondence; Salary Advisory Committee, 1963-1982. VI Technical Advisory Committee (1928-1978). Includes minutes, 1928-1977; annual meetings, 1965-1978; progress reports, reports of divisions and report summaries, 1945-1978.

REPOSITORY:

University of Alberta Archives

LOCATION OF OTHER ARCHIVAL MATERIALS:

See also: Office of the President; Karl A. Clark; Department of Geology; Science Association; Department of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineering; A.E. Cameron

PROVENANCE:

Alberta Research Council

SUBJECTS:

Alberta Research Council
Science and technology

URL:

[http://www.archivescanada.ca/english/search/ItemDisplay.asp?sessionKey=1320358401013_142_78_200_11&l=0&v=0&lvl=1&coll=1&rt=1&itm=245684&rsn=S_WWWWeaBBtNCN&all=1&dt=TW+"Alberta"+AND+"Research"+AND+"Council"&spi=-](http://www.archivescanada.ca/english/search/ItemDisplay.asp?sessionKey=1320358401013_142_78_200_11&l=0&v=0&lvl=1&coll=1&rt=1&itm=245684&rsn=S_WWWWeaBBtNCN&all=1&dt=TW+)

4. PRIMARY SOURCES – AUDIO-VISUAL

ORAL HISTORIES

Manning, Ernest C.
Politician
1908-1996

Provenance:

Manning, Ernest C.

Title:

Ernest C. Manning fonds

Repository:

University of Alberta Archives

Dates:

1935-1968

Physical desc.:

0.86 m of textual records

Bio/Admin History:

Politician, 1908- .

Ernest C. Manning is a long-time proponent of social credit and former leader of the Social Credit Party of Alberta. He served as a member of the Legislative Assembly (1935-1968) and as Premier (1943-1968). Nationally, he was a member of the Senate from 1970 to 1983. In these interviews he describes 35 years of politics and government in Alberta.

Scope/Content:

Fonds consists of this series: Memoirs (1935-1968). Includes interviews by Lydia Semotuk from 1978-1981 (recorded on 47 sound tape reels), transcripts, and four photographs of the ceremony transferring the tapes to the Archives.

Restrictions:Access:

Open

Finding aids:

Index and transcripts available.

Names:

Manning, Ernest C.

Topic:

Politics

Paul Gishler, FCIC
Physical Chemist and Oil Sands Researcher
1904-1992

Provenance:

James H. Parker

Title:

James H. Parker fonds

Repository:

University of Alberta Archives

Dates:

1979-1980

Physical desc.:

2 60-minute audio cassettes

Bio/Admin History:

Physical Chemist and Oil Sands Researcher
1904-1992

Gishler was one of Canada's leading industrial scientists. He was born in 1904 in Golden Lake, ON and received his early education in Ontario and completed it in Alberta where he attended the Calgary normal school. Following graduation in 1923, he taught school in rural Alberta and later went to the University of Alberta, graduating with a BSc in 1929 and an MSc in 1931 in physical chemistry. He obtained his PhD in physical chemistry at McGill University in 1935. Gishler's first job was teaching at the Alberta College of Art and Technology. He got involved with the oil sands in 1929 as a summer student working at the Research Council of Alberta in Edmonton. In 1937, Gishler joined the National Research Council in Ottawa and spent the next 18 years doing research with fluidized beds of sand trying to produce a high-quality light oil from the sands. He sought samples from K. A. Clark and eventually succeeded in developing a process for the fluidized coking of tar sand bitumen, which is now used to process bitumen into fluid oil. (prepared by A. Davies)

Restrictions:Access:

Open

Sidney Martin Blair
1895-1983

Provenance:
James H. Parker

Title:
James H. Parker fonds

Repository:
University of Alberta Archives

Dates:
May 30, 1978

Physical desc.:
2 60-minute audio cassettes

FILMS

Alberta Tar Sands

Accession no.:

82-55

Date Accessioned:

1987-2-4

Provenance:

Unknown

Title:

Alberta Tar Sands

Repository:

University of Alberta Archives

Dates:

c1948-1951

Physical desc.:

Box #1:

[Alberta Oil Sands Plant, Bitumount] no caption and title; 1 motion picture film.

Box #2:

[Drilling Expedition, 1948] "Oil Sands film; #2 – Dr. K. A. Clark; 1 motion picture film; Ampex ¾" video tape copy – (KCA-30)

Box #3:

Oil Sands Conference – 1951; 2 motion picture films; 1 Ampex ¾" video tape copy (KCA-30).