

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BULLETIN

Bird's-Eye Views of Alberta's Land Boom of the 1910s

Rhys Stevens, University of Lethbridge Library

While researching a large bird's-eye view oil painting displaying the City of Lethbridge, Alberta as it would have appeared in 1912, I came across a brochure that provided clues as to the painting's origins. The brochure contained a reprint of slightly different version of the painting and a label indicating "This is one of the Gibson Catlett Real Estate Landscape Paintings." It soon became clear to me why the painting had been re-touched and why there were grids of unoccupied city blocks shown on the north side of Lethbridge. This painting hadn't been intended strictly as a piece of art but was, in fact, a prop for an advertising campaign designed to sell real estate in a Lethbridge development called Dominion Square owned by Mitford & Co.



City of Lethbridge, 1912 by Gibson Catlett. Close-up of section of painting showing the Dominion Square development. The words "DOMINION SQUARE" are faint but visible in the upper-right of this image.

Courtesy of University of Lethbridge Art Gallery (Object no. 1971.2).

The Golden Age of Bird's-Eye Views and Viewmaking

Bird's-eye views of cities in the nineteenth-century were frequently employed as a form of popular art as well as a means of advertising. In *Views and viewmakers of urban America*, urban planning historian John W. Reps (1984), noted that, "Land speculators, townsite promoters, and civic leaders all used urban views to attract people and industry to their communities, often subsidizing the publication of the views to make wider distribution possible"(p. 4). Of the hundreds of printed views of the United States and Canada documented by Reps in his book, virtually all were created using the medium of lithography. Using this process, lithographers transformed an artist's drawing into an attractive printed image with sharp lines and precise, crisp details.

Lithographic viewmaking enjoyed its golden age in the U.S. during the twenty-five year period from 1866 to 1891 but its popularity gradually petered out by the early 1900s. There wasn't a single reason that led to the demise of viewmaking and perhaps it simply went out of style as tastes in popular art changed. A likely contributing factor was that the views published in the early twentieth-century using "improved" methods of printing (e.g., halftone screens) were much less attractive as prints than those produced using the lithographic press.

Bird's-Eye Views and Historical Research

An artistic bird's eye view portrays a city as if seen from an imaginary viewpoint high up in the air and shows how a geographic location would have looked at a particular point in time. The usual process followed by an artist to create one is described by Reps (1984) in this way:

"The artist, meanwhile, was busy with the arduous task of sketching every building in town. Although he may have used whatever elevated viewpoints existed, in most cases the artist walked the streets and recorded what he saw in his sketchbook. From a town map or, if the place had been platted in the usual checkerboard pattern, from his own simple measurements and observations, the artist constructed a perspective grid showing the town's streets. On this he re-drew the buildings from his sketches, taking care to make each one the correct size. From this rough sketch of the entire town the artist then produced a more finished and attractive drawing" (p. 10).

City street patterns, significant buildings, and topographic features are often readily identifiable in bird's-eye views. In some locales, these maps can be the only available option for obtaining such details. It is for these reasons that scholars have "...rediscovered these views as sources for research in the history of architecture, city planning, transportation, urban geography, printing technology, and other fields" (Reps, 1984, p. 16).

Bird's-Eye Views of Alberta's Towns and Cities

In 1976, the Public Archives of Canada held an exhibition entitled *Bird's-Eye Views of Canadian Cities: An Exhibition of Panoramic Maps (1865-1905)*. No views from either Alberta or Saskatchewan appeared in this display of 78 maps from 75 different cities (Fox, 1977).

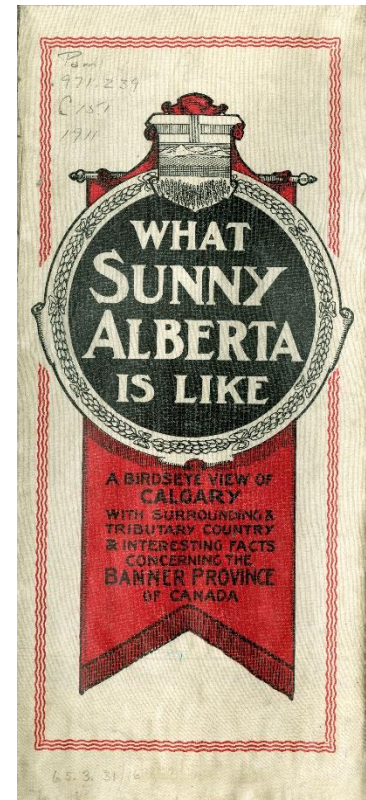
More recently, in her chapter on bird's-eye view maps, Eva Dodsworth (2018) identified a total of three photolithographic-style views of Alberta as found in the online collections of the Library of Congress, Library and Archives Canada, and various university library holdings. Perhaps due to Alberta's relatively young age,¹ its widely dispersed population and distant location on Canada's western frontier relatively few "classic" lithographic views were produced that pictured Alberta cities and towns.

Since bird's-eye views are easily understandable, they were frequently employed by real estate developers to assist people in the identification of land locations. If used for such promotional purposes, a view would typically include other embellishments hinting at future prosperity (e.g., new subdivisions, bridges, anticipated railways, streetcar lines, and belching smokestacks) to entice prospective buyers. Despite there being few bird's-eye views of Alberta produced as lithographs, there are plenty of examples of views created in the 1910s for use in advertising. Production of these views coincided with the explosive population growth in the Prairie Provinces that took place as settlers flooded into Canada's west. Land developers, real estate promoters and city boosters realized that these new immigrants would spur demand for land in Alberta's towns and cities.

Alberta's Real Estate Advertisers and Artist Entrepreneurs

Fred C. Lowes was Calgary's most successful land promoter of the early 1910s and was known to spare no expense when it came to

advertising his properties for sale (Foran, 1989). He and several of his realtor contemporaries employed the services of artists to produce illustrations and bird's-eye view maps to be incorporated into print advertisements. These views most frequently appeared within newspaper ads but were also reproduced on handbills, city promotional booklets and souvenir postcards. Harry Marriott (H. M.) Burton (1882-1979) and Gibson Catlett (1866-1935) were two of the artists who painted² many of the bird's-eye views of Alberta done during the land boom. Burton was a trained British artist and illustrator who lived in Calgary from 1910 to about 1912. Gibson Catlett was a self-taught American artist and advertising man who specialized in the production of city views for real estate sales. He arrived in Calgary in 1911 and set up his studio which employed trained artists to assist him in the production of these works (Stevens, 2018).



Cover of What sunny Alberta is like: A bird's-eye view of Calgary (1911) by H. M. Burton. Courtesy of University of Calgary Archives and Special Collections. Image considered to be in the public domain.

¹ Alberta became a Canadian province on September 1, 1905. Unofficial estimates for the size of its population at that time range from between 160,000 to 250,000 people.

² Gibson Catlett would first sketch city streets and building. Next, his team of artists and colorists would re-create the view and produce a final painted version.



“Men inside a real estate sales office, possibly Calgary, Alberta”, 1911. [PA-4096-2]. Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary. The partially obscured map behind the man standing is [Bird’s-eye view of Calgary] (1910) by H. M. Burton. The map directly above the seated man is What Sunny Alberta is Like (1911), also by H. M. Burton.

Alberta’s Promotional Bird’s-Eye Views

The twenty-five views of Alberta’s cities and towns that appear in Appendix A. were all created between 1910 and 1915 and represent the best examples of this type of work. A majority of them picture Calgary and region which may have been because the province’s two most prolific bird’s-eye view artists were based in the city during this time. In addition to views of Calgary, there are others that show Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Banff, Bassano, and Athabasca as they appeared in the 1910s.

References

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- Stevens, R. M. G. (2018). Who painted the 1912 bird's-eye view of Lethbridge? *Lethbridge Historical Society Newsletter*, 49(3), 3-7. <https://hdl.handle.net/10133/5121>

Appendix A

Twenty-Five Examples of Bird's-Eye Views of Alberta's Land Boom of the 1910s

1. Burton, H. M. (1910). *[Bird's-eye view of Calgary]* [map]. (scale indeterminable). Calgary: Calgary Engraving Co.

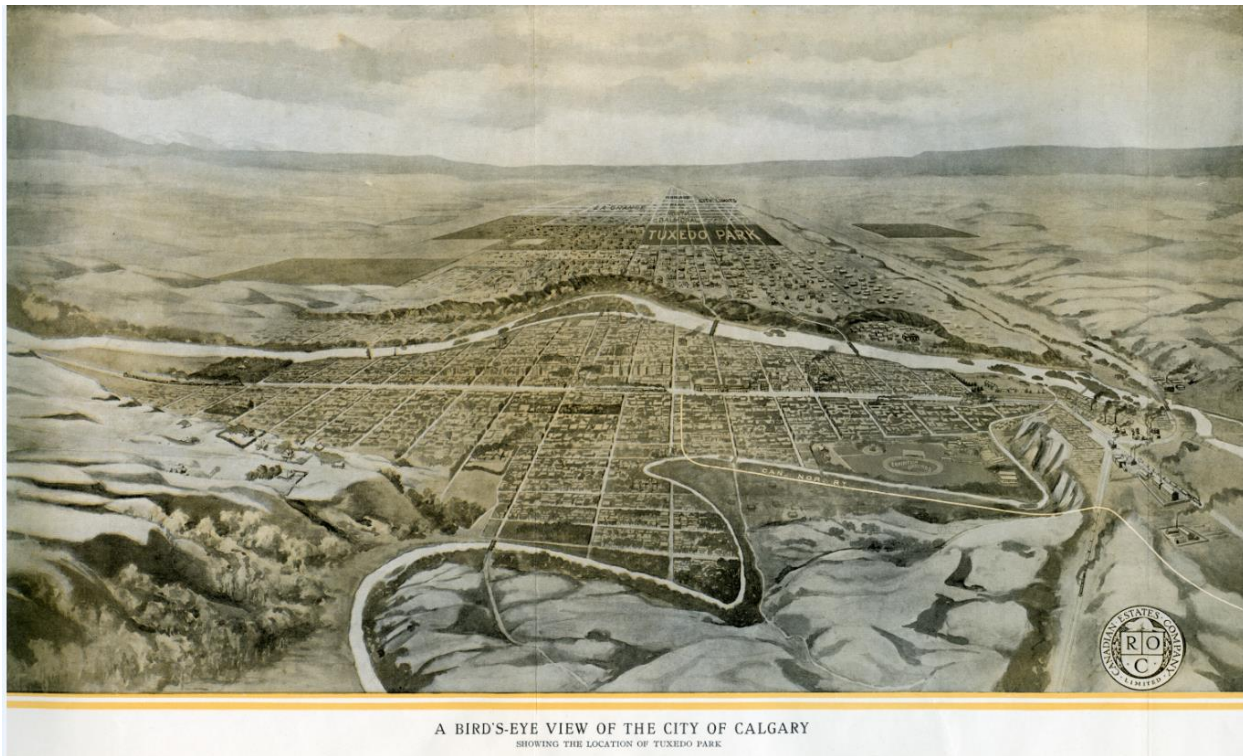


Courtesy of William C. Wonders Map Collection, University of Alberta (ID 29356). Image considered to be in the public domain.

Artist Harry Marriott (H. M.) Burton painted this northward-facing view of Calgary in 1910¹ which accurately details the extent of the city and its topography. The map includes labels for railway and streetcar lines, canals, and trails (roadways) and key industrial areas east of the Bow River. Vast areas of this eastern periphery around Hubalta and the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) Industrial Division lands indicate where significant future growth was anticipated. Real estate advertisements for Hubalta subdivisions appearing in the *Calgary Herald* in late 1910 included illustrations by H. M. Burton. These advertisements suggest that Burton's 1910 Calgary view was utilized in promotional real estate campaigns. A reproduction of this map was published by the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives in 2004. The original is held at the William C. Wonders Map Collection, University of Alberta in Edmonton.

¹ It was reported in the *Calgary Herald* (1910, August 16, p. 1) that, "Fifty thousand copies of a birdseye view of the city and surrounding country, as it will appear in years to come, were ordered [by Calgary City Council] from H. M. Burton for \$2,000."

2. Canadian Estates Company Limited. (1911). **A bird's eye view of the City of Calgary showing the location of Tuxedo Park** [map]. In J. Ruse and C. A. Owens, *The story of Calgary, 1911 and Tuxedo Park*. Calgary: J.O.E Ltd.

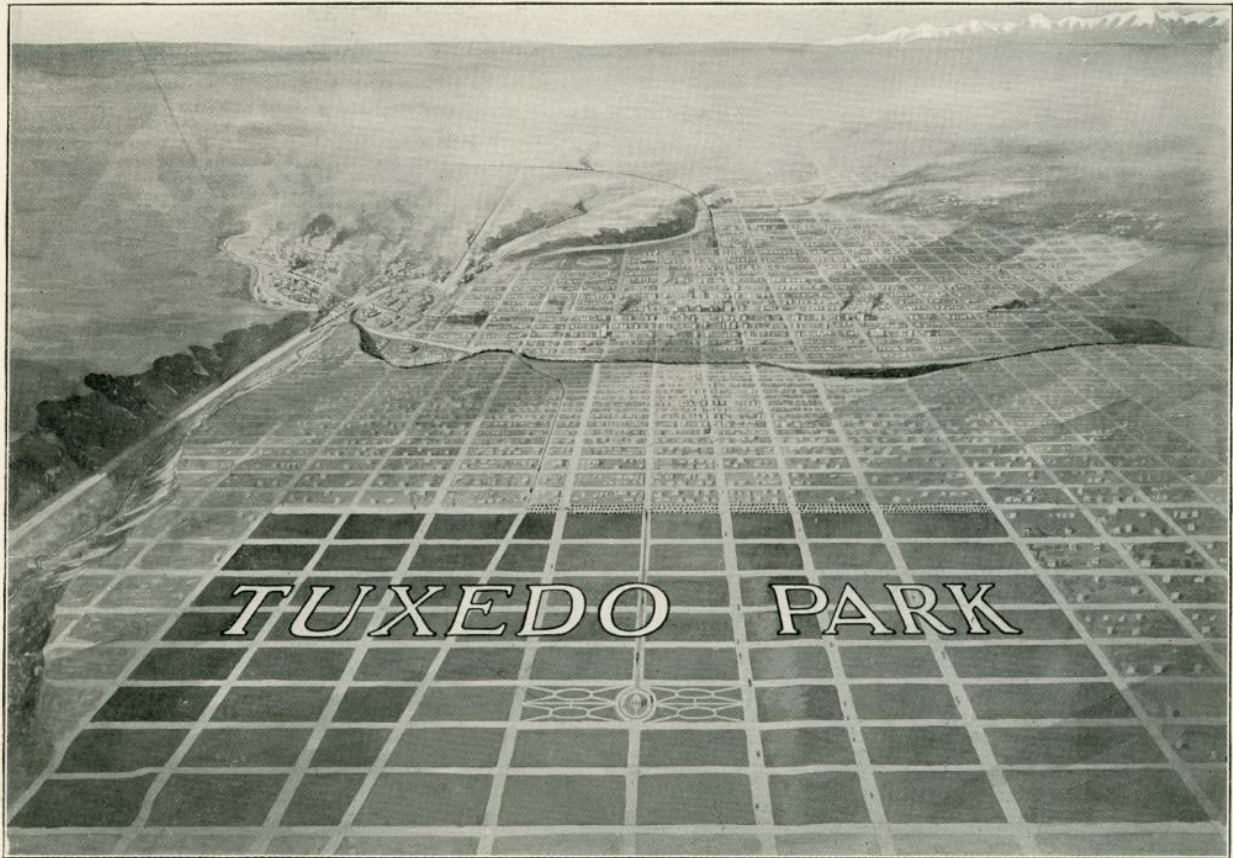


Courtesy of University of Calgary Archives and Special Collections. Image considered to be in the public domain.

This northward view of the City of Calgary was one of several that appeared in a promotional booklet published in 1911 extolling the virtues of Calgary and its new Tuxedo Park subdivision. Tuxedo Park was owned by the Canadian Estates Co. and its location is clearly identified north of the Bow River along with the La Grange, Highland Park and North Balmoral developments. Few other features are identified apart from the Canadian Northern Railway and the Exhibition Grounds. The visible landscape surrounding the city has been enhanced to make the overall view more attractive. The artist is unknown but the style of this view resembles those in advertisements² created by H. M. Burton.

² This view was also published as part of an advertisement in the *Calgary Herald* (1911, April 20, pp. 18-19).

3. A **topographical view of Tuxedo Park** [map]. (1911). In J. Ruse and C. A. Owens, *The story of Calgary, 1911 and Tuxedo Park*. Calgary: Land & General Investment Co.



A TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF TUXEDO PARK
 LOOKING SOUTH TOWARDS THE BUSINESS SECTION OF THE CITY. THE STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM TRAVERSING
 THE PROPERTY TO THE PARK CIRCLE, AND CITY WATER SERVICE
 NOW NEARING COMPLETION.

Courtesy of University of Calgary Archives and Special Collections. Image considered to be in the public domain.

This view looks southward from the Tuxedo Park subdivision to Calgary's downtown business district. It is one of several views that appeared in a promotional booklet published in 1911 extolling the virtues of Calgary and advertising Tuxedo Park which was owned by the Canadian Estates Co. Plans for Tuxedo Park included a pavilion within the centre of "Tuxedo Gardens" which was to be serviced by a new municipal street railway line. The artist is unknown but this view resembles others produced by H. M. Burton.

4. [Advertisement for “West Bridgeland” by Henderson Land Co.]. (1911, September 2). *Calgary Herald*, p. 24. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/480072223/>

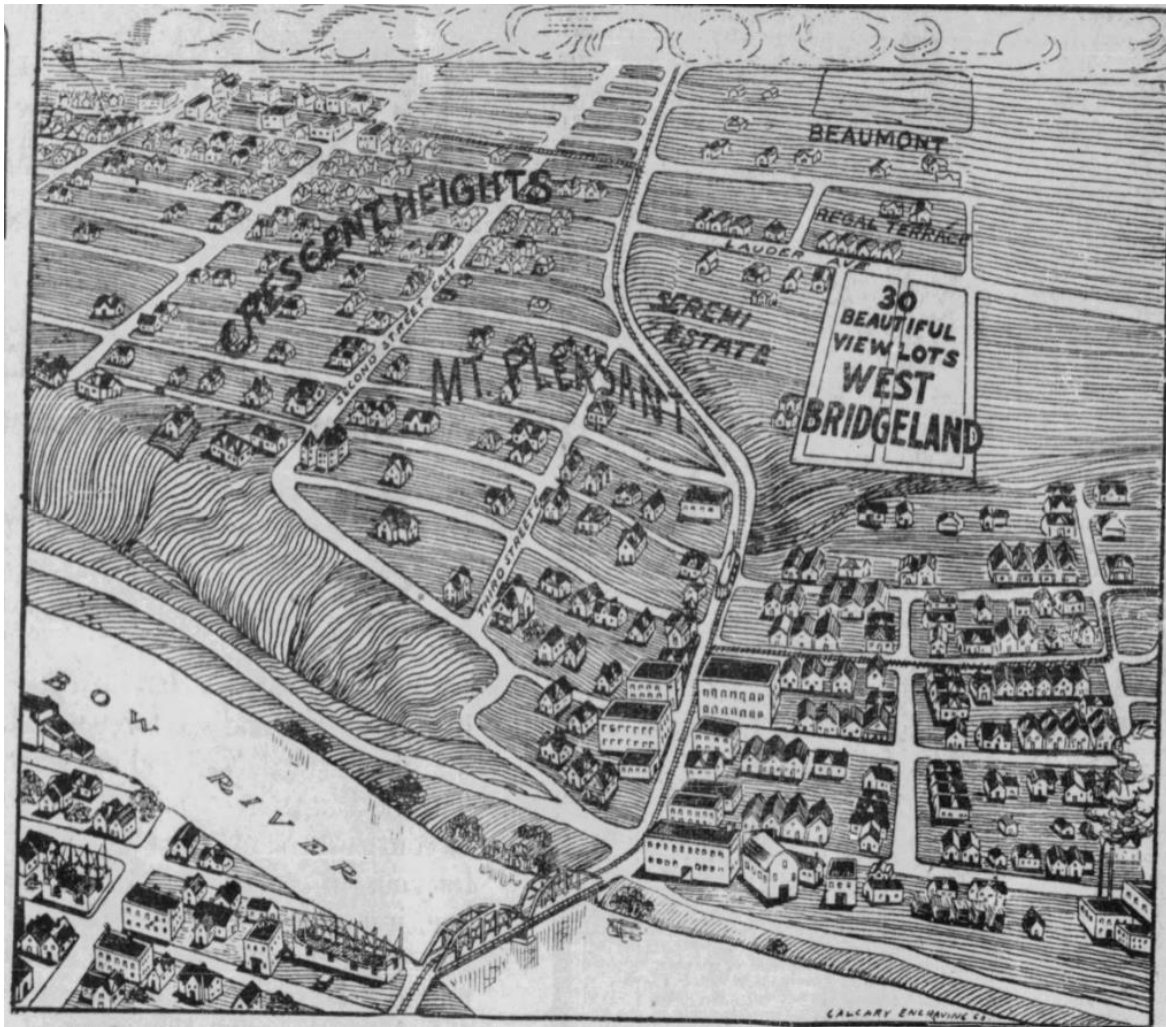
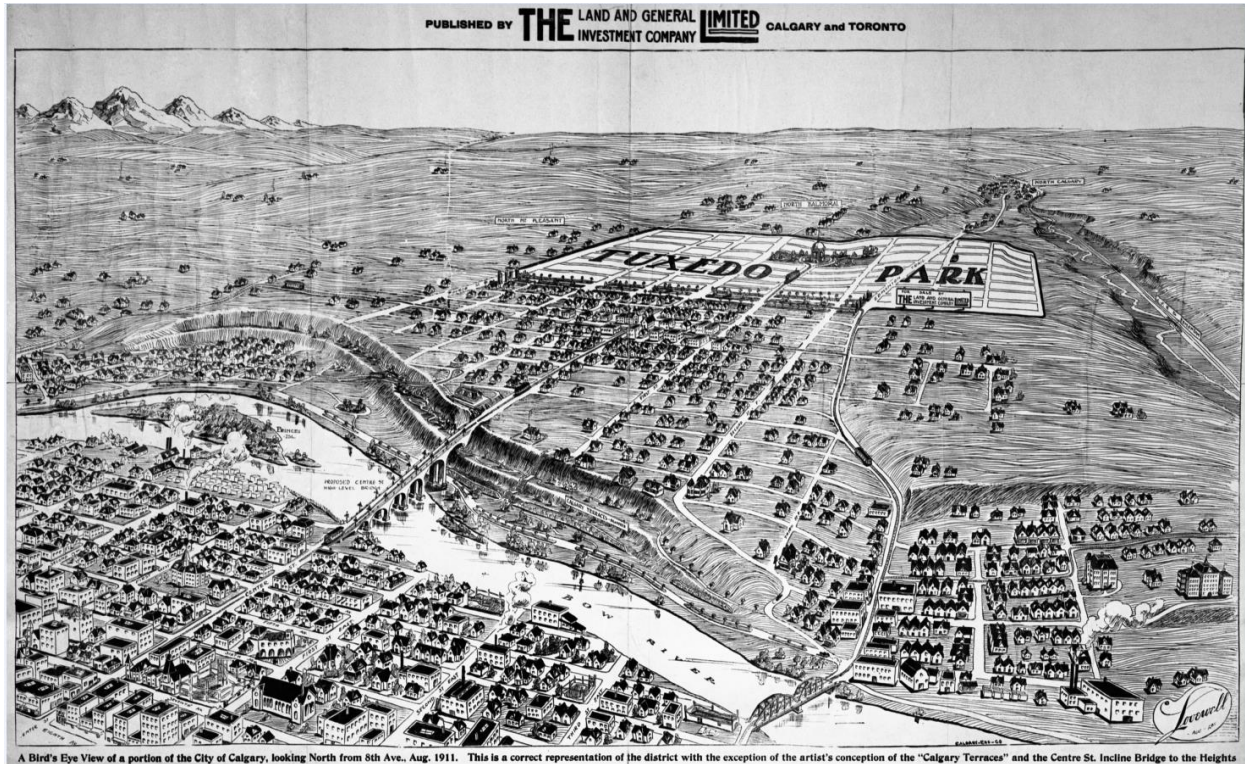


Image from historical newspaper content considered to be in the public domain.

Included in a 1911 *Calgary Herald* newspaper advertisement for the Henderson Land Co.’s “West Bridgeland” development was this view of Calgary looking north from the downtown business district. This work resembles the type of bird’s-eye view lithograph that was produced in the 19th century. Street names are visible as are names of the nearby residential subdivisions of Crescent Heights, Mt. Pleasant, Sereni Estate, Beaumont and Regal Terrace. This lithograph was produced by the Calgary Engraving Co. but the artist was not identified.

5a. *A bird's eye view of a portion of the City of Calgary, looking North from 8th Ave., Aug. 1911* [advertisement]. (1911, August). Calgary: The Land and General Investment Company Limited. Glenbow Western Research Centre – University of Calgary, NA-1209-1. <https://glenbow.ucalgary.ca/digital/> (Digital Identifier: NA-1209-1)



Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary. Image considered to be in the public domain.

This view of Calgary's central downtown and areas to the north was published as a print advertisement for the Tuxedo Park subdivision owned by The Land and General Investment Company Limited. Manager of this company was C. A. Owens who also published the promotional booklet *The story of Calgary, 1911 and Tuxedo Park* (see views #2 & #3). It is apparent that this view is very similar to the preceding one (#4) but shows a larger swath of the city and has as its focus the Tuxedo Park land development. This lithograph was produced by the Calgary Engraving Co. and has the name Lovewell³ at the lower-right corner. The artist is perhaps H. M. Burton as he produced several other views advertising Tuxedo Park.

³ Lovewell is probably the name of a real estate agent. A Metzner & Lovewell, Agencies Ltd. advertisement appears in the Calgary Herald newspaper on January 23, 1912.

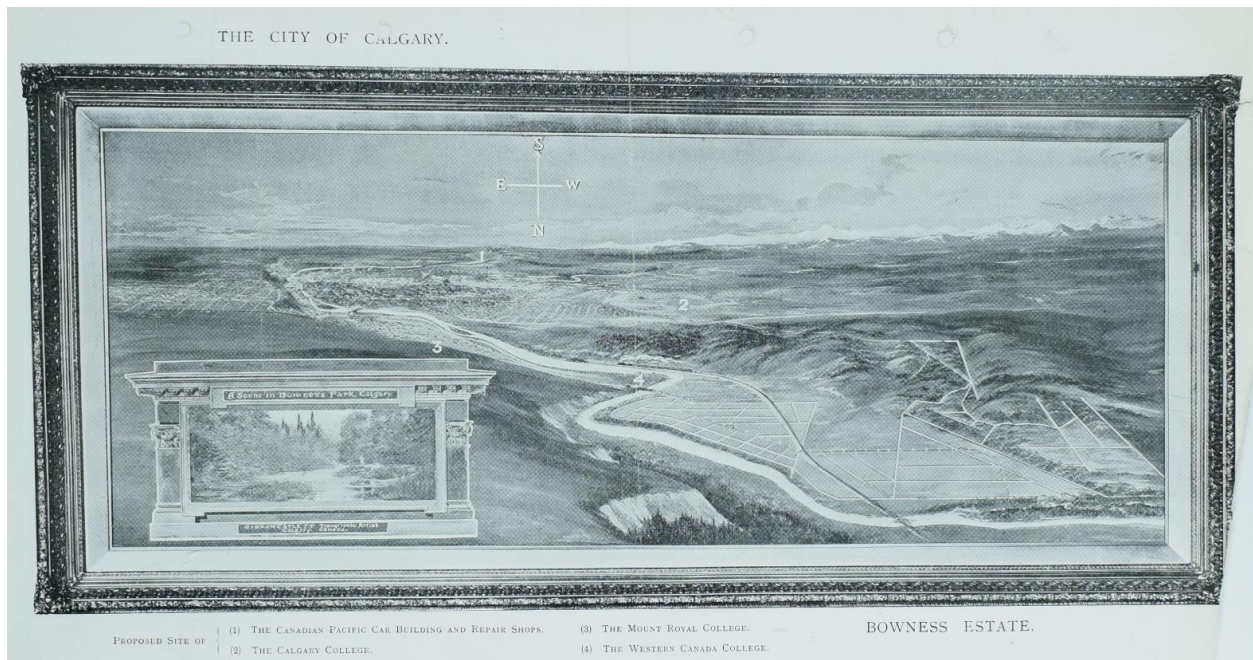
5b. *A bird's eye view of a portion of the City of Calgary, looking North from 8th Ave., Aug. 1911* [close-up of advertisement]. (1911, August). Calgary: The Land and General Investment Company Limited. Glenbow Western Research Centre – University of Calgary, NA-1209-2. <https://glenbow.ucalgary.ca/digital/> (Digital Identifier: NA-1209-2)



Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary. Image considered to be in the public domain.

Street names and building details can be clearly made out in this close-up of view #5a which encompasses the area of what is today the City of Calgary's central downtown.

7. Catlett, G. (ca. 1911). *The City of Calgary. Bowness Estate* [advertisement showing painting]. Board of Trade: Companies Registration Office: Files of Dissolved Companies fonds (Company No: 121035; Bowness Estates Ltd. BT 31/20554). The National Archives, Kew, U.K.



Courtesy of The National Archives [U.K.]. Permission received from The National Archives [U.K.] to reproduce image.

Developer John Hextall had grand visions of turning his Bowness-area landholdings into an exclusive residential subdivision for Calgary, located six miles to the east. This advertisement contains a reproduction of a painting by Gibson Catlett, topographic artist, showing the proposed Bowness Estate subdivision in 1911.⁵ The inset displays “A Scene in Bowness Park, Calgary.” The numbers on the painting indicate the proposed sites of (1) The Canadian Pacific Car Building and Repair Shops; (2) The Calgary College; (3) The Mount Royal College, and; (4) The Western Canada College.

⁵ In reporting about the J. Hextall exhibit at Calgary’s first annual land show, the *Calgary Herald* (1911, November 13, p. 13) mentioned that, “A large painting of the [Bowness] district was executed by Gibson Catlett, the well known American artist.”

8. *Lake View Park, forty acres, in the center of Lake View Heights, the beauty spot of Calgary* [postcard]. (ca. 1912). Calgary: A. O. Jennings & E. J. Foster. Postcards From the Past, Calgary Public Library, PC_925. <http://cdm16114.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p280501coll15/id/2843>

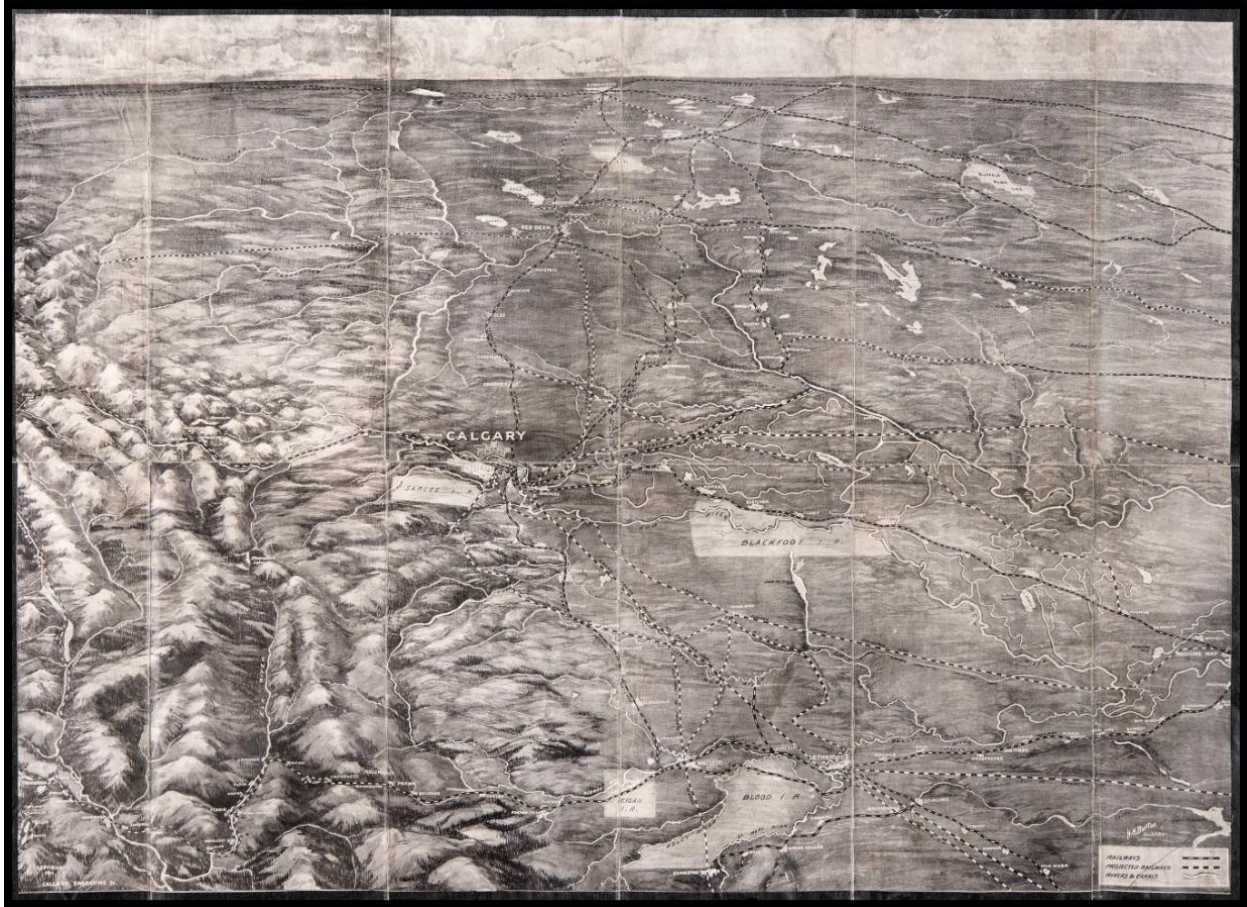


Courtesy of Calgary Public Library. Image considered to be in the public domain.

Calgary realtors A. O. Jennings and E. J. Foster offered this postcard showing a view of the proposed Lake View Park to anyone visiting their properties for sale in Lake View Heights. This subdivision appears to have been a district registered and approved by the city but never developed. Lake View Heights was to be located three miles northeast from Calgary's post office.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

9. Burton, H. M. (1911). *What sunny Alberta is like: A birdseye view of Calgary with the surrounding & tributary country & interesting facts concerning the banner province of Canada* [map]. Calgary: Calgary Engraving Co. <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/CollectionSearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=4155910>



Courtesy of University of Calgary Archives and Special Collections. Image considered to be in the public domain.

This map by artist H. M. Burton shows a panoramic bird's-eye view of the entirety of Alberta south of Edmonton as well as the southeastern portion of British Columbia as far as Cranbrook. It was published in 1911⁶ as the main feature of Calgary promotional folder entitled *What sunny Alberta is like*. Cities, towns and First Nation reserves throughout the province are labelled. Railways, projected railways, rivers and canals are prominently displayed.

⁶ In the Calgary Herald newspaper article, "A Birdseye View of Calgary District" (1910, August 22, p. 3), it was reported that, "The physical features of the country west as far as Fernie and Cranbrook, east as far as Medicine Hat, north as far as Edmonton, and south to the boundary, will be fully described and illustrated in the special map H. M. Burton is preparing for the city. This map will be printed on a folder, and 50,000 of these will be available for distribution for advertising purposes. The whole will be in the form of a birdseye view, showing the nature of the ground, where rolling, hilly, or flat prairie, the rivers, highways, cities, towns and villages, etc. "What Southern Alberta Looks Like," is the subject of the folder."

10. Catlett, G. (n.d.). *Topographic landscape, irrigation block of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Alberta, Canada*. [tempera painting]. Object 60.17, Glenbow Museum Art Collection, Calgary, AB.

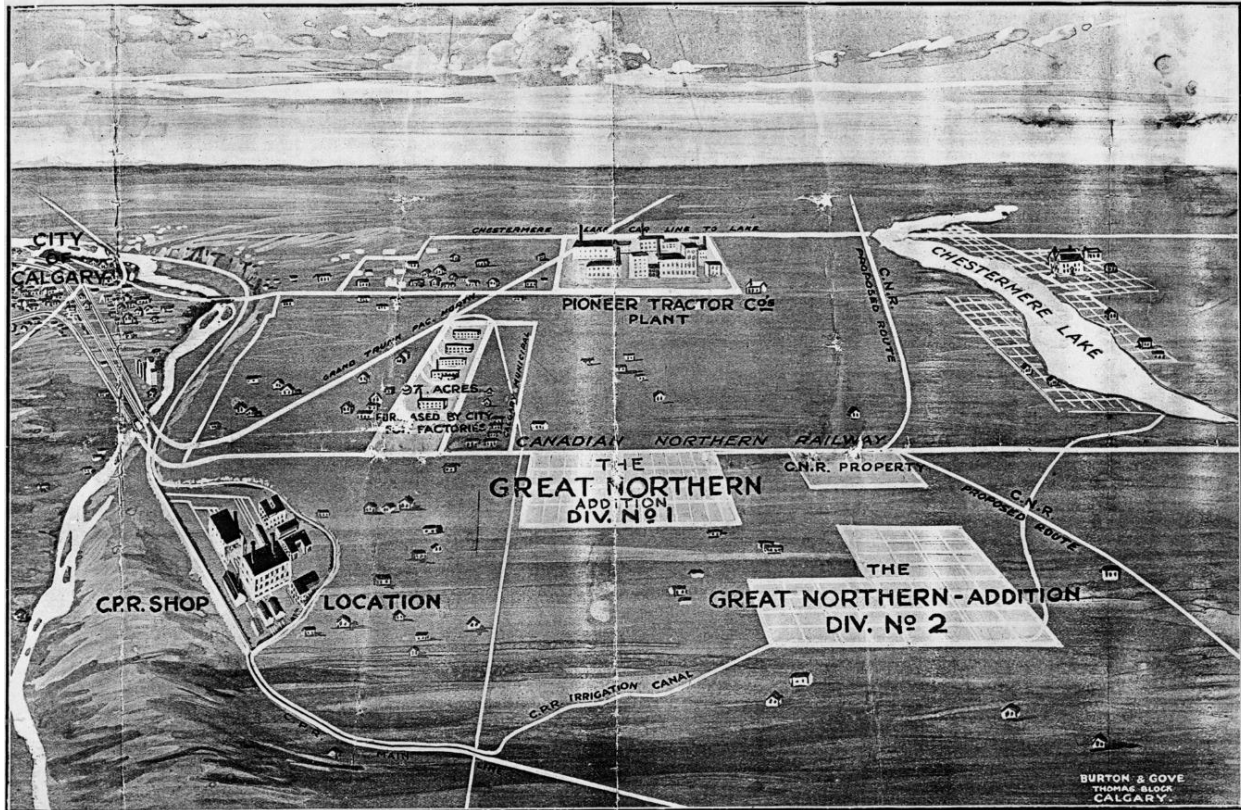


Courtesy of Glenbow Museum, Calgary. Permission received from Glenbow Museum, Calgary to reproduce image.

This large tempera painting by Gibson Catlett, topographic artist, displays the western, central and eastern sections of the Irrigation Block of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The cities of Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat are visible along with an intricate network of irrigation canals. A Glenbow Archives fond description⁷ indicates that the colonization of the Irrigation Block was originally administered by the CPR Land Department's Calgary office. In 1912, this responsibility was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources. This painting was likely used to promote settlement within the CPR's southern Alberta landholdings.

⁷ glen-564 - Canadian Pacific Railway Land Settlement and Development funds
(<https://albertaonrecord.ca/canadian-pacific-railway-land-settlement-and-development-fonds>)

11. Burton & Gove. (ca. 1911). *[Advertisement for development in industrial section of Calgary, Alberta]*. Calgary: Author. Glenbow Western Research Centre – University of Calgary, NA-4562-1. <https://glenbow.ucalgary.ca/digital/> (Digital Identifier: NA-4562-1)

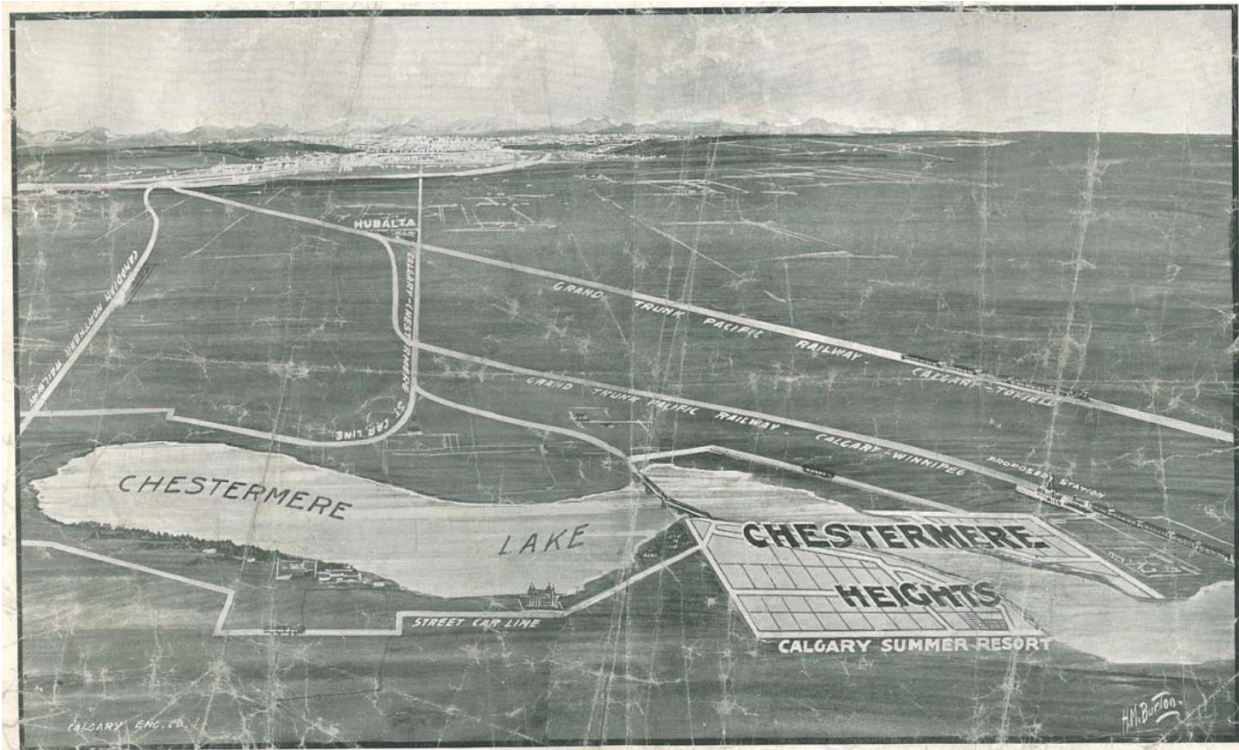


Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary. Image considered to be in the public domain.

This view was created by artists Burton and Gove in about 1911 to advertise real estate for sale east of Calgary towards Chestermere Lake.⁸ It highlights numerous proposed industrial developments (e.g., Pioneer Tractor Co. Plant, Great Northern Addition Div. No. 1 & 2, C.P.R. Shop) and railway routes that would enhance the appeal of properties for sale in this area.

⁸ Chestermere Lake is a man-made reservoir that was built as a “balancing pool” in the CPR’s Western Irrigation System.

12. Burton, H. M. (ca. 1911). [*Advertisement for Chestermere Heights*]. Calgary: Calgary Engraving Co.



Courtesy of Chestermere Historical Foundation. Image considered to be in the public domain.

This westward-facing view drawn by H. M. Burton in about 1911 was produced as an advertisement showing the location of the Chestermere Heights real estate development. A streetcar line between Calgary and Chestermere Lake shown on this view was proposed but never built.

13. Burton & Gove. (1912, April 9). [Advertisement for **Chestermere Lake by The Chestermere-Calgary Townsite and Development Co., Limited**]. *Calgary Herald*, p. 15.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/481560970/> & <https://glenbow.ucalgary.ca/digital/> (Digital Identifier: NA-4421-1)

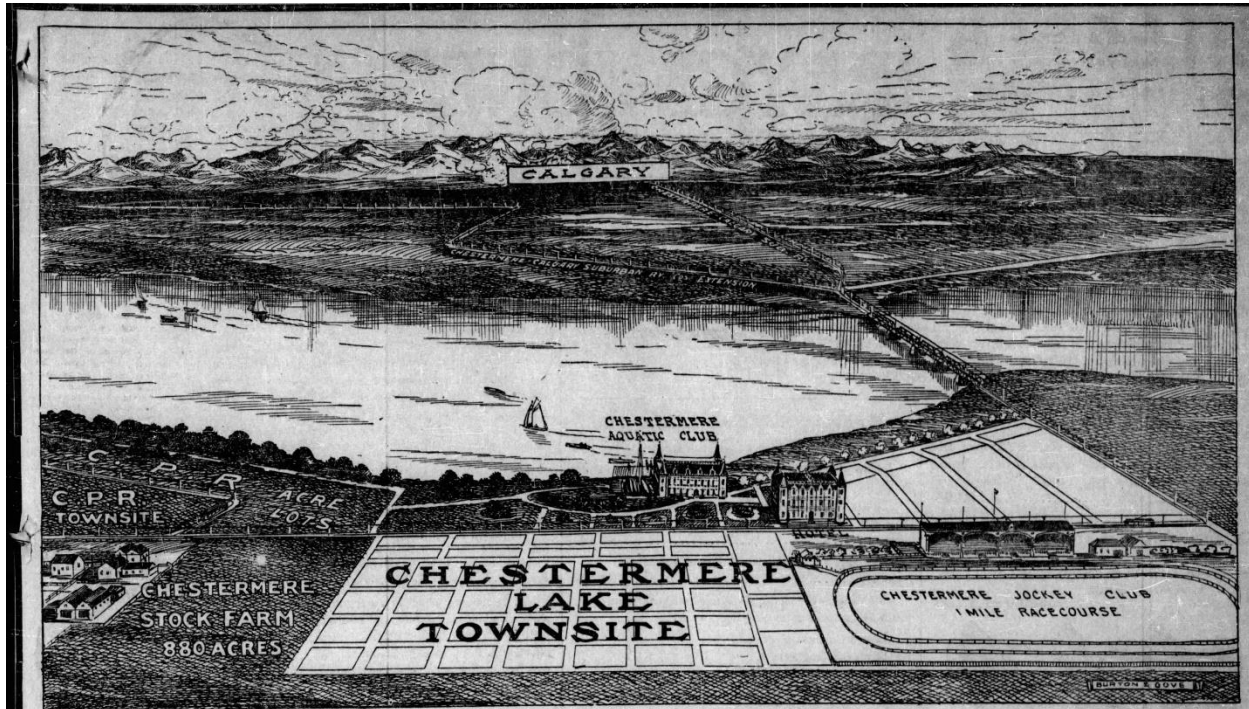


Image from historical newspaper content considered to be in the public domain.

The view was produced by artists Burton and Gove in about 1911 and appeared as part of a Chestermere-Calgary Townsite and Development Co., Limited newspaper advertisement in the *Calgary Herald*. As was the case for many real estate advertisements, grand developments such as the Chestermere Aquatic Club and the suburban railway were never built.

14. Burton & Gove. (1912, March 26). [Advertisement for Bassano Heights]. *Calgary Herald*, pp. 18-19. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/481555471/>

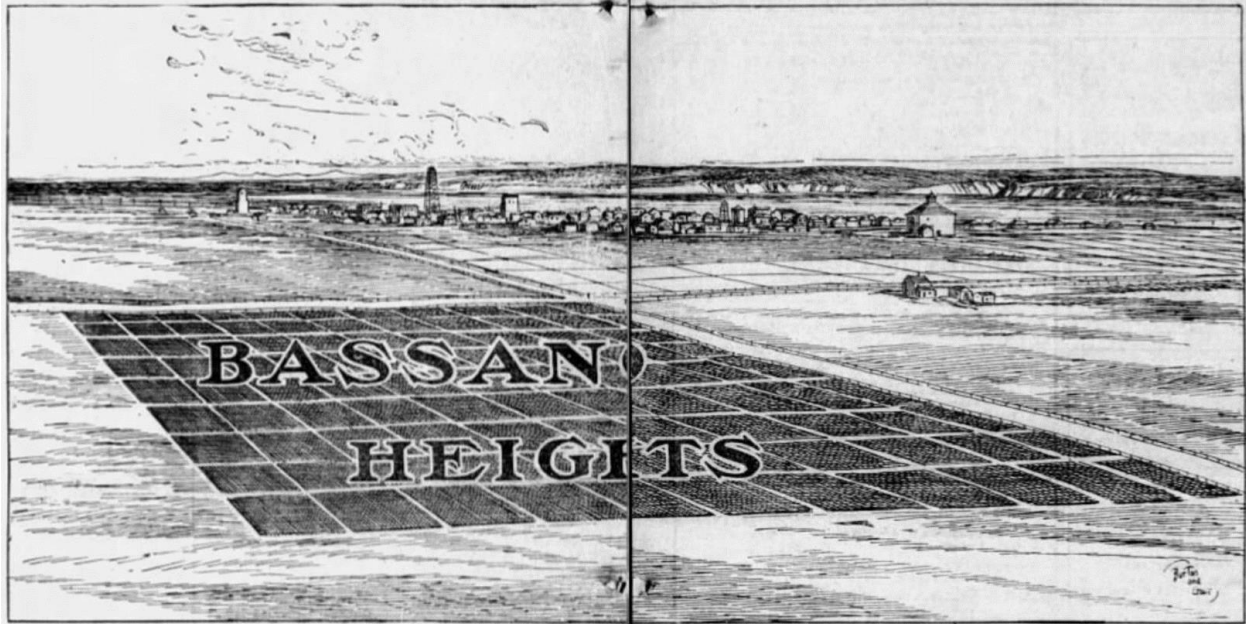


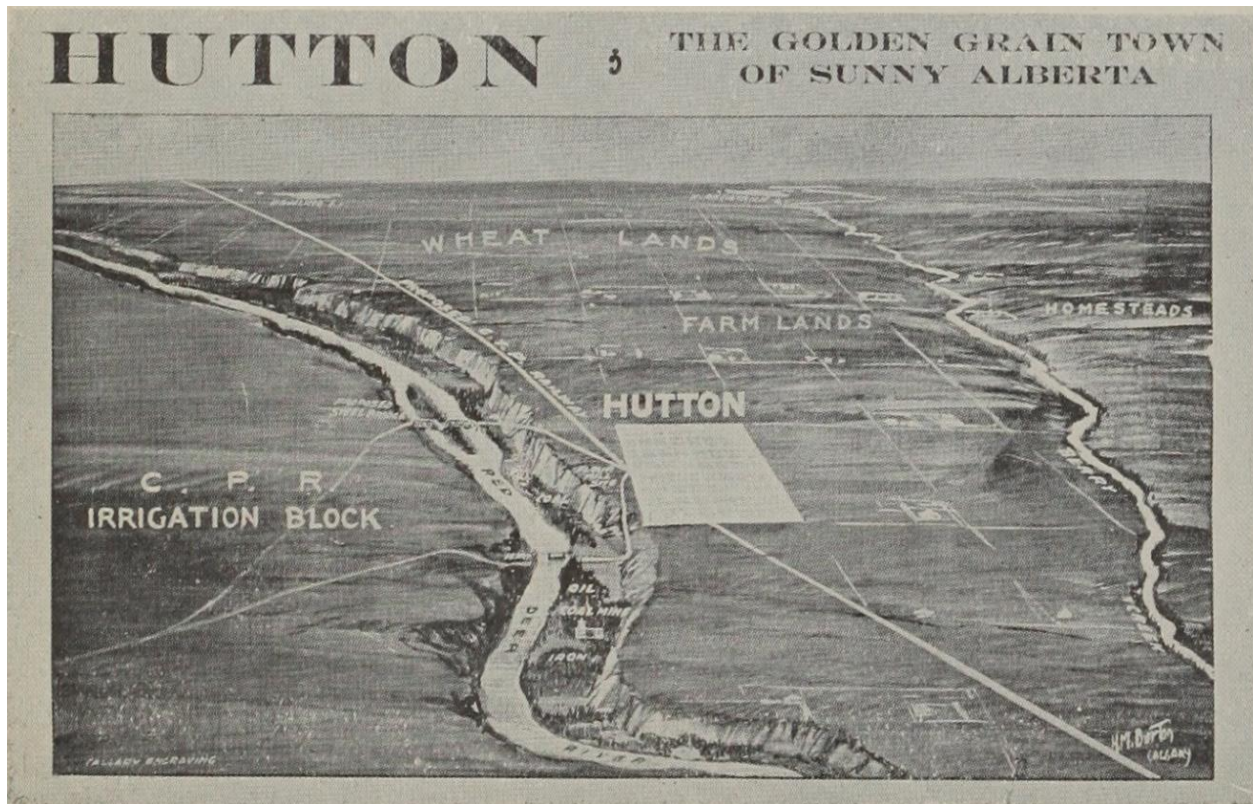
Image from historical newspaper content considered to be in the public domain.

A *Calgary Herald* newspaper advertisement for Bassano Heights in Bassano, Alberta appeared in 1912 and contained this view by artists Burton and Gove.⁹ Alberta real estate developers would promote real estate sales even in smaller towns if the land happened to be advantageously located close to major railway lines. Bassano's proximity to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Calgary and Medicine Hat and its soon-to-be-built "Horse Shoe Bend" dam were prominently mentioned in the text of the advertisement. Interestingly, the ad's promotional slogan "best in the west by a dam site" remains in use today by the Bassano town office.

⁹ According to the advertisement, "The picture was sketched last Saturday by H. M. Burton, the well-known Calgary artist, who was instructed to reproduce the view exactly and proportionately as regards location and surroundings."

15. Burton, H. M. (1911). **Hutton, the golden grain town of sunny Alberta** [advertisement]. In Jennings Publishing Company, *Merchants and manufacturers record: Calgary, sunny Alberta, the industrial prodigy of the great west*. Calgary: Author. (p. 146).

<https://archive.org/details/calgarysunnyalbe00jenn/page/146/mode/2up>



Courtesy of Internet Archive, Uploaded by Queen's University Library. Image considered to be in the public domain.

This view of Hutton, Alberta drawn by H. M. Burton was included in the 1911 “souvenir book” produced by the Jennings Publishing Company to promote the City of Calgary. Hutton’s location close to the C.P.R. Irrigation Block, Red Deer River and local coal mines hint at the region’s enormous agricultural and industrial potential. The advertisement accompanying the view stated that Hutton was 85 miles due east of Calgary and close to a route surveyed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

16. *Oil fields of Alberta and relative positions of different wells near Calgary* [postcard]. (n.d).
 Postcards From the Past, Calgary Public Library, PC_1107.
<http://cdm16114.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p280501coll15/id/2626>



Courtesy of Calgary Public Library. Image considered to be in the public domain.

Alberta's speculative real estate land boom of the 1910s peaked in 1912 and went bust in 1913. The province's fortunes were quickly revived when, on May 14, 1914 the Dingman Number One Well struck oil in Turner Valley and kicked off the province's first oil boom. This postcard view by an unknown artist identifies company names and oil well locations in Turner Valley, Alberta. Identifiable names of oil wells are Dingman Nos. 1 & 2, Black Diamond, Commercial, Western Pacific and United Oils of Alta. The relative positions of the City of Calgary, Okotoks and the Sarcée Reserve are also shown. This postcard may have been used in advertising to sell oil company shares to prospective investors.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

17. Catlett, G. (1912). *City of Lethbridge*. [oil painting]. Object 1971.2, University of Lethbridge Art Gallery Collection, Lethbridge, AB.

<https://opus.uleth.ca/bitstream/handle/10133/5121/Painting%2019712%20%28002%29>



Courtesy of University of Lethbridge Art Gallery.

This large oil painting (42 in by 108 in) was created in 1912 by Gibson Catlett studios in Calgary, Alberta at a cost of \$1,000 to advertise a real estate development in Lethbridge, Alberta called Dominion Square. The subdivision was extensively promoted by Mitford & Co. Real Estate in the *Lethbridge Herald* newspaper. A copy of the painting also appeared in a sales brochure advertising Lethbridge real estate and the city's coal mining industry.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

18. [Advertisement for Ashton Place sub-division, Medicine Hat, Alta. By F. C. Lowes & Company]. (1913, March 10). *Calgary Herald*, p. 15. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/480310061/>

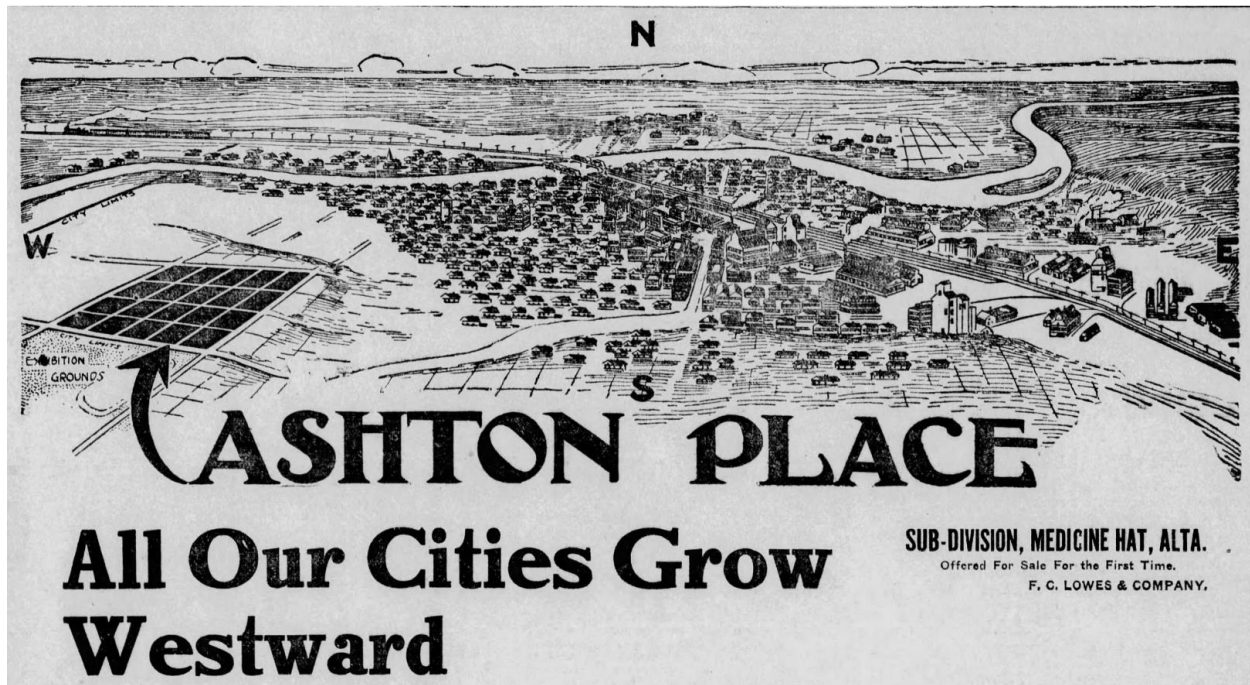


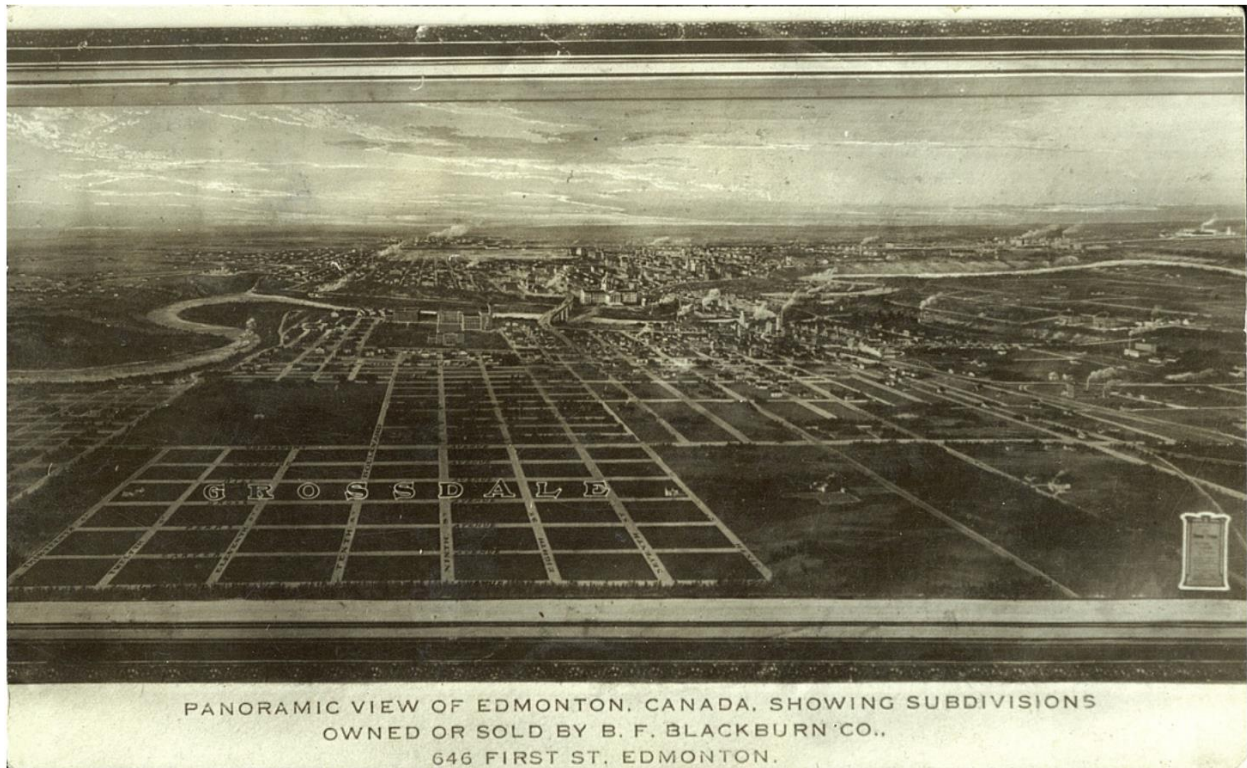
Image from historical newspaper content considered to be in the public domain.

This view of the Ashton Place subdivision in Medicine Hat, Alberta appeared in a *Calgary Herald* (1913, March 10, p. 15) newspaper advertisement. A separate ad in the *Medicine Hat News* (1913, March 18, p. 8) showed this development from a southward-facing direction. Yet another view in the *Edmonton Journal* (1913, March 7, p. 10) featured a billowing smokestack that seemed designed to call attention to the burgeoning industrial development taking place in the city. Property owner Fred Lowes of the F. C. Lowes & Company was Alberta's foremost promoter of land sales and had offices in Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and even as far afield as London, England. The artist who produced this view is unknown though it seems plausible that it was Gibson Catlett studios as Catlett had previously produced other views for Lowes.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

19. Catlett, G. (ca. 1912). *Panoramic view of Edmonton, Canada showing subdivisions owned or sold by B. F. Blackburn Co., 646 First St. Edmonton* [postcard]. Brantford, ON: Stedman Bros. Limited. Peel's Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Libraries, Postcard 13652.

<http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/PC/013/PC013652>



Courtesy of Peel's Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Libraries (CC BY-NC 3.0). Image considered to be in the public domain.

Edmonton real estate agents also used the services of viewmakers to promote land sales in the Alberta's capital city. This view appeared on a 1912 postcard which incorporated a reproduction of a landscape painting by Gibson Catlett¹⁰ advertising the Grossdale subdivision owned by B. F. Blackburn Co. In 1912, Grossdale was on the Edmonton's southern fringes in the recently-annexed community of Strathcona. Visible landmarks in this north-facing view include the University of Alberta campus, the High Level Bridge across the North Saskatchewan River, and the distinctive Alberta Legislature Building.

¹⁰ The logo on the lower-right of the image is not legible but is typical of what appeared on Gibson Catlett's real estate landscape paintings. This large painting of Edmonton featuring the Grossdale subdivision was on display in a storefront window according to an article in the *Edmonton Journal* (1912, February 3, p.11).

20. Byron-May Co. Ltd. & Whitehorne, H. S. (1911, August 12). **Buy a home in “Parkdale” (Strathcona) the place of opportunities** [advertisement]. *Edmonton Journal*, p. 5.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/468763870/>

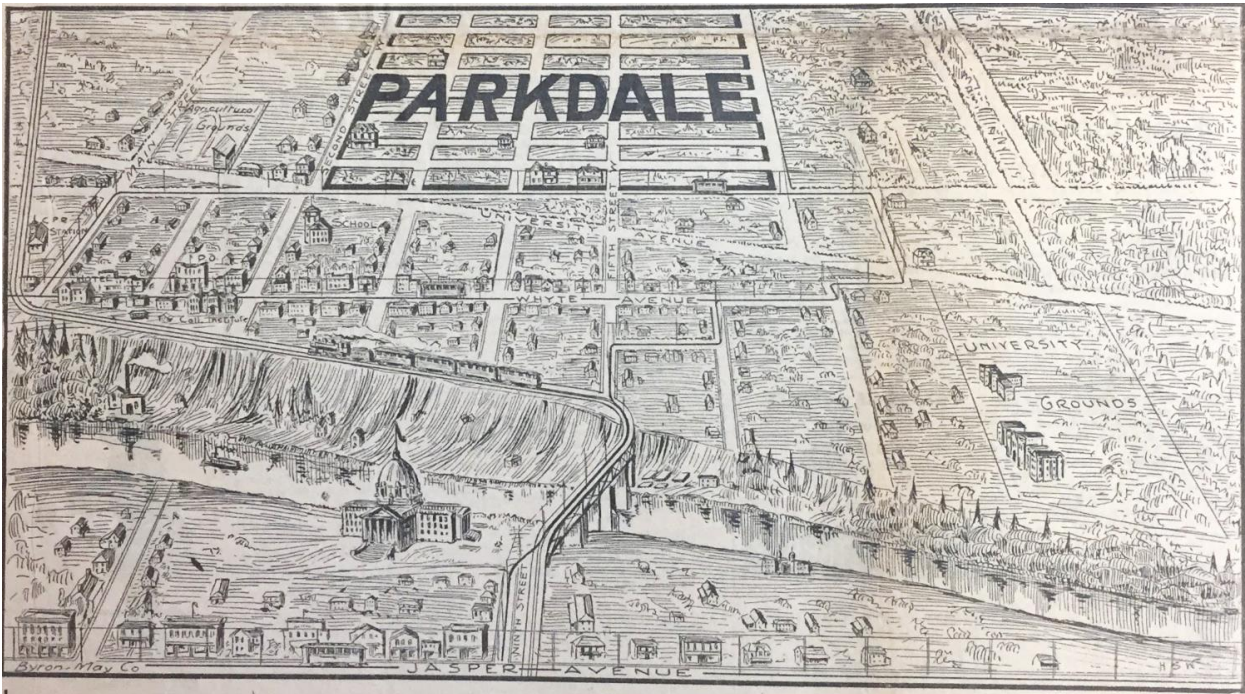
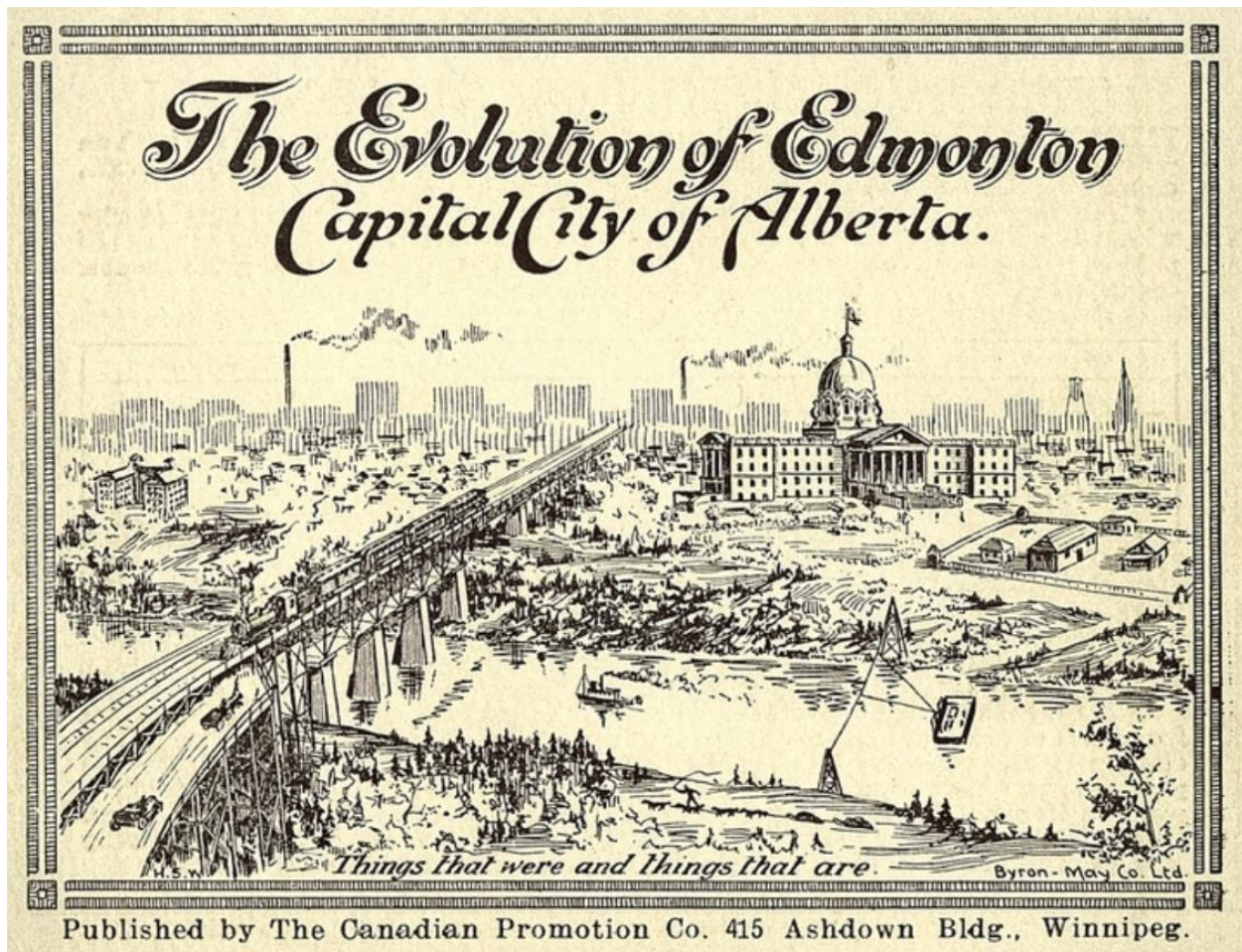


Image from historical newspaper content considered to be in the public domain.

An *Edmonton Journal* newspaper advertisement for the Parkdale subdivision in Strathcona¹¹ includes this lithographic-style view. It shows an area south of Jasper Avenue (Edmonton’s main street) looking across the North Saskatchewan River toward Strathcona. The view highlights Parkdale’s proximity to Jasper Avenue, Whyte Avenue, streetcar services, the University Grounds and the Alberta Legislature Building. The initials “H S W” appear in the lower-right corner of the image and would indicate the artist responsible for creating the lithographic version of this view. Henderson’s 1912 *Edmonton City Directory* lists H. Stanley Whitehorne, artist, as an employee of Byron-May Co.

¹¹ Strathcona was annexed by Edmonton in 1912.

21. Byron-May Co. Ltd. & Whitehorne, H. S. (1913). *The evolution of Edmonton, capital city of Alberta* [booklet]. Winnipeg: The Canadian Promotion Co. Peel's Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Libraries, Postcard 6361. <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/postcards/PC006361.html>



Courtesy of Peel's Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Libraries (CC BY-NC 3.0). Image considered to be in the public domain.

This view of central Edmonton comes from the cover of a promotional “souvenir booklet” of printed photographs of the city published in 1913. The statement “Things that were and things that are” seems to refer to the contrast between newer structures (e.g., High Level Bridge, Alberta Legislature Building) and those that were already quite old (e.g., the Hudson’s Bay Co. Fort which shared the grounds of the Legislature until it was torn down entirely in 1915). Byron-May Co.’s artist H. Stanley Whitehorne probably created the lithographed version of this view as the initials “H S W” appear in the lower-left corner of the image.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

22a. Athabasca Land Company (1911, July 12). *Gateway Heights, Athabasca Landing, "Where rail and water meet."* [newspaper advertisement]. Glenbow Western Research Centre – University of Calgary, NA-2092-1. <https://glenbow.ucalgary.ca/digital/> (Digital Identifier: NA-2092-1).

Gateway Heights
ATHABASCA LANDING
"WHERE RAIL AND WATER MEET"

EVER since the fur trade has been a factor in the west, Athabasca Landing has been in the foreground. In a few days steel will be laid and the iron horse will land thousands of settlers at the Landing. Then lots will soar—Lots that we now sell for \$125 will be worth \$500.

Factories—Shipping—Fishing
Lumbering—Warehouses

Cheap power assures industries and the assembling of implements and machinery for the Athabasca Landing, Grand Prairie and Peace River all are tributary to the Landing and will be for all time to come.
Water transportation solves the problem of cheap freight. Thousands of men will be employed and it's time you owned a lot. For an investment nothing as good is offered at the price.

1500 inhabitants. Terminus of C.N.R. for two roads. 3000 miles of navigable water. In the heart of Alberta's best farming district. Natural gas. Tar sands and asphalt.
Everything that is required to warrant a city of activities such as Pittsburg or Chicago and a far better climate.

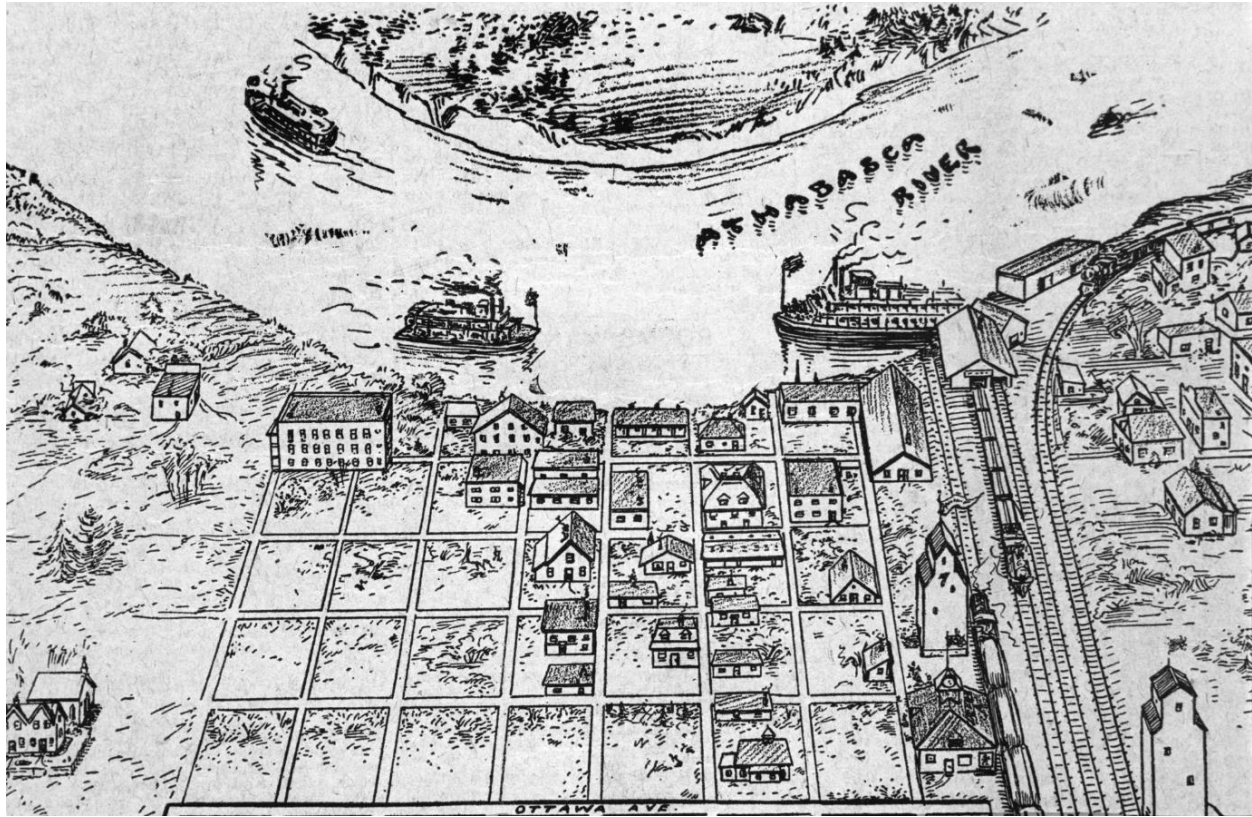
ATHABASCA LAND COMPANY

Open Evenings Until 10 O'Clock 648 FIRST STREET Open Evenings Until 10 O'Clock
PHONE 4925

Steamships can be seen plying the waters of the Athabasca River in this view from 1911 which appeared in a newspaper advertisement promoting the Gateway Heights subdivision for the Athabasca Land Company. Athabasca Landing (today known as Athabasca) experienced a population and land boom between 1906 and 1914 which was in part due to the arrival in 1912 of Canadian National Railway tracks to the village. It was anticipated that Athabasca Landing would become a key rail and river freight junction for Alberta's Peace Country to the northwest as well as Fort McMurray to the northeast.

Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary. Image considered to be in the public domain.

22b. Athabasca Land Company (1911, July 12). *Gateway Heights, Athabasca Landing, "Where rail and water meet."* [close-up of newspaper advertisement]. Glenbow Western Research Centre – University of Calgary, NA-2092-2. <https://glenbow.ucalgary.ca/digital/> (Digital Identifier: NA-2092-2).



Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary. Image considered to be in the public domain.

This is a close-up of view #22a. The Canadian National Railway tracks and depot is prominent in this 1911 view though it was not completely built until 1912.

23. McCutcheon Bros. (1911, June 3). Athabasca Landing, where rail meets sail, Gateway Heights [advertisement]. *Calgary Daily Herald*, p. 12. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/481611380/>

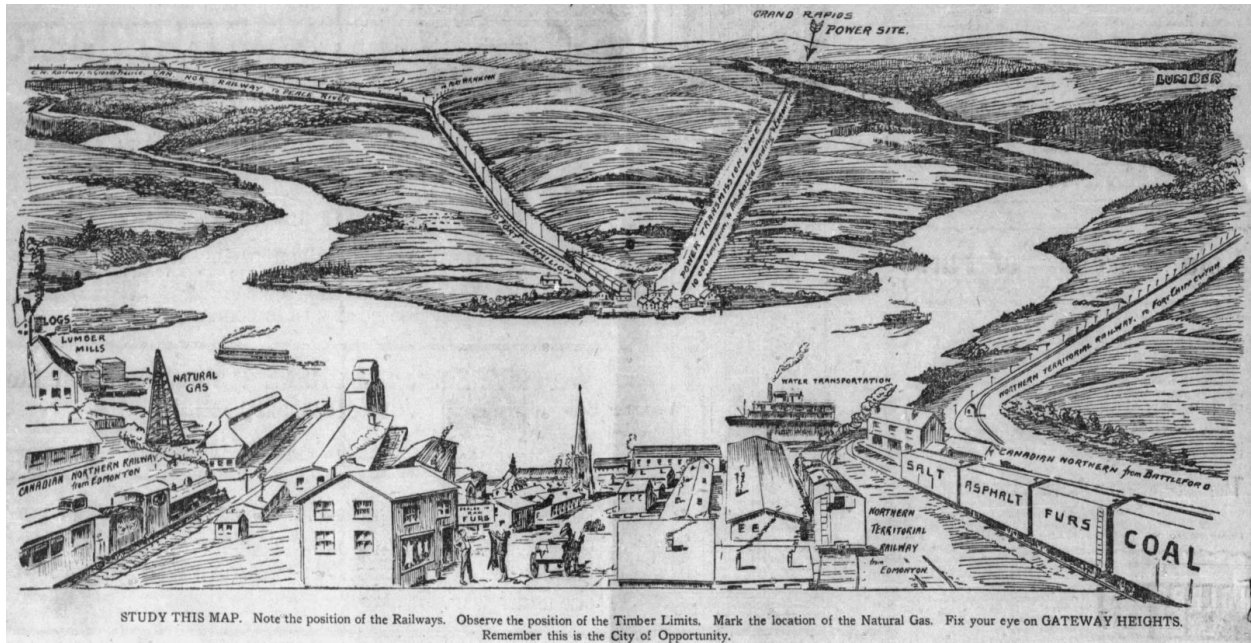
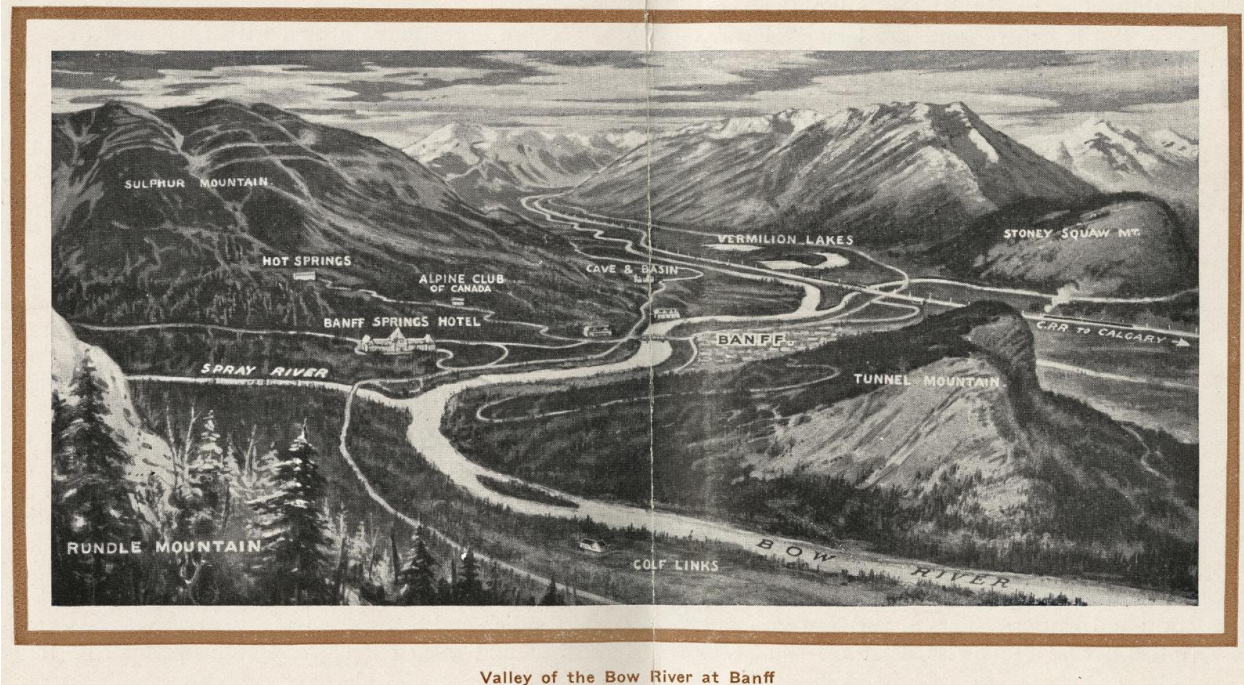


Image from historical newspaper content considered to be in the public domain.

This view is from a *Calgary Herald* newspaper advertisement for the Gateway Heights subdivision in Athabasca Landing being promoted by McCutcheon Bros., Calgary. The region’s abundant natural resource industries and anticipated railway lines are prominently displayed.

CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS

24. **Valley of the Bow River at Banff** [map]. (ca. 1915). In Canadian Pacific Railway Company, *Resorts in the Canadian Rockies*. (p. 2). The Chung Collection, Rare Books and Special Collections, University of British Columbia Library (CC_TX_200_008_004_002). <https://dx.doi.org/10.14288/1.0229044>

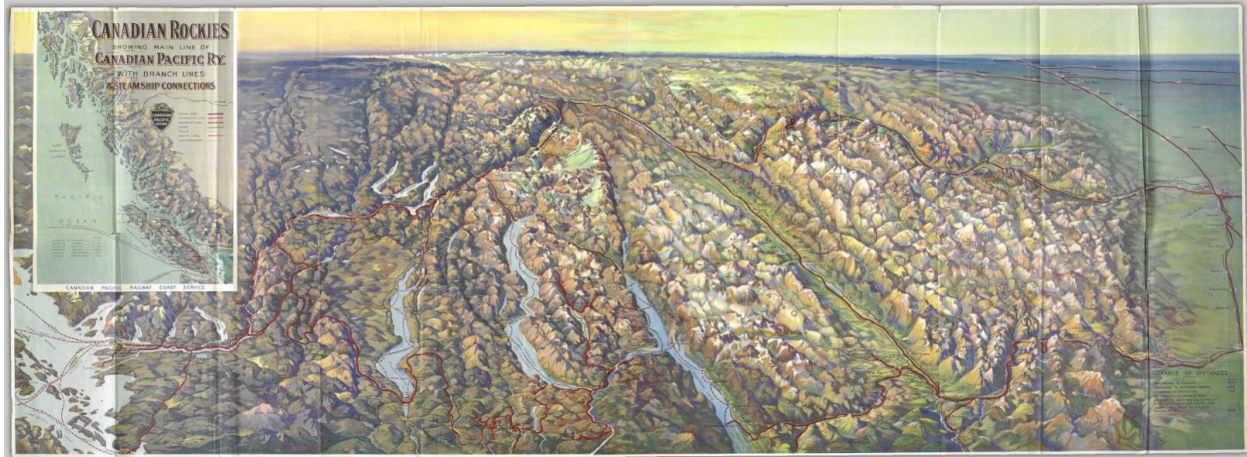


Valley of the Bow River at Banff

Permission received to reproduce image courtesy of Rare Books and Special Collections, University of British Columbia Library.

The pamphlet *Resorts in the Canadian Rockies* was used in about 1915 to advertise C.P.R.-owned hotels. It contains a map of the Valley of the Bow River at Banff, Alberta. The view shown in this tourist map identifies Banff's main attractions and the castle-like Banff Springs Hotel. The artist who created this view is unknown but its style is similar to those done by Gibson Catlett.

25. **Canadian Rockies showing main line of Canadian Pacific Ry. with branch lines & steamship connections.** [map]. (ca. 1915). In Canadian Pacific Railway Company, *Resorts in the Canadian Rockies*. (p. 26). The Chung Collection, Rare Books and Special Collections, University of British Columbia Library (CC_TX_200_008_004_019). <https://dx.doi.org/10.14288/1.0229044>



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A large colour fold-out map was included within the pamphlet entitled *Resorts in the Canadian Rockies* used to advertise C.P.R.-owned railways and hotels in about 1915. The map shows a panoramic bird's-eye view of the southern half of Alberta and British Columbia from Victoria, B.C. to Calgary, Alberta. C.P.R. and steamship lines are displayed prominently.