

II. Canadian Sport

- II-1 Armstrong, Jerry. "How the Calgary Stampede Began," *Old West*, 6, No. 3 (Spring 1970), 30-33, 86-87.

Guy Weadick, cowboy and vaudeville star, dreamed of staging the world's greatest rodeo, figuring it would require \$100,000 in 1911. With much effort he secured financial backing to stage the event in Victoria Park in Calgary, Alberta, September 2-7, 1912. Huge crowds, many seeing their first rodeo, braved torrential rains to make the event successful. However, the venture was not repeated until Weadick had staged the very profitable Winnipeg Stampede of 1913 and the financially disastrous New York Stampede of 1916. He returned to Calgary in 1919, and in 1923 the Calgary Stampede became an annual event. Based on the author's experiences; no notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-2 Betke, Carl. "Sports Promotion in the Western Canadian City: The Example of Early Edmonton," *Urban History Review*, 12, No. 2 (October 1983), 47-56.

Edmonton's rapid growth in the early 1900s was accompanied by an equally rapid growth in both professional and amateur sports. This paper explores the objectives of the city's sports promoters. In the main, Edmonton's boosters implemented recreation and entertainment plans similar to those established elsewhere in North America. They did so with a minimum amount of contention. Based on primary sources, especially newspaper reports, and secondary works; 28 notes; 3 photographs.

—Morris Mott

- II-3 Cavett, Mary Ellen, Selwood, H. John, and Lehr, John C. "Social Philosophy and the Early Development of Winnipeg's Public Parks," *Urban History Review*, 11, No. 1 (June 1982), 27-39.

Winnipeg's earliest parks, their origins explained by the social philosophies prevalent in North America at the time, were developed at the end of the nineteenth century. Although there was an evolutionary trend in their functions, parks were initially established to serve the interests of real estate promoters by enhancing land values and to satisfy the demands of social reformers to improve the quality of life. By the mid-1920s, the joint efforts of private entrepreneurs and public authorities had created a system of parks and green spaces that catered to the diverse needs and interests of a

large proportion of Winnipeggers. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 47 notes; 8 photographs; 2 maps; 1 table.

—Morris Mott

II-4 Dufresne, Sylvia. "Le Carnaval d'hiver de Montreal, 1803-1889," *Urban History Review*, 11, No. 3 (February 1983), 25-45.

At the end of the nineteenth century a new form of public entertainment, the winter carnival, appeared in Montreal. Organized by athletic clubs, encouraged by the municipal government, and financed by private enterprise, it involved an extensive advertising and tourist campaign aimed at both boosting economic activity during the off-season by attracting visitors and promoting the interests of the city by making outsiders aware of its commercial and industrial potential. Underneath its merry exterior, the carnival revealed the needs, aspirations, and antagonisms evident in Montreal in the nineteenth century. The monuments and decorations reflected the values of those who designed them. The middle-class character of the event was revealed in the choice of recreational and social activities. The tensions that existed illustrated the complex relationships among the different groups of participants. In French; based mostly on primary sources and on some secondary works; 46 notes; 6 illustrations.

—Morris Mott

II-5 Homel, George Howard. "Sliders and Backsliders: Toronto's Sunday Tobogganing Controversy of 1912," *Urban History Review*, 10, No. 2 (October 1981) 25-34.

A conflict in Toronto municipal politics in 1912 centered on the question of whether the civic government should allow the toboggan slides in its parks to be used on Sunday. Well-organized and influential sabbatarians forced the issue, and although labor and business leaders mobilized to protect Sunday recreation, the sabbatarians convinced the City Council to close the slides on the Lord's Day. This article reveals that, although sabbatarians won this battle, restrictions on Sunday activities were becoming less and less popular. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 77 notes; 2 photographs.

—Morris Mott

II-6 McDonald, Robert A. J. "'Holy Retreat' or 'Practical Breathing Spot'?: Class Perceptions of Vancouver's Stanley Park, 1910-1913," *Canadian Historical Review*, 65, No. 2 (1984), 127-153.

Following its designation for public recreation, most of Vancouver's 960-acre Stanley Park was left in its natural state for about 20 years. By 1910, growing demands for better recreational facilities prompted debates that reflected the viewpoints of three groups: a powerful economic-political elite that resided in the district adjacent to the park and wanted it left in its natural state; the working-class or labor group that needed access to more facilities and advocated full development of the park; and the Vancouver Park Board, representing the majority middle class, that adopted a central position favoring modest development and preservation. This middle-of-the-road position prevailed as the Board added tennis courts, putting and bowling greens, children's play apparatus, and other play facilities and rejected proposals for commercial amusements and electric tramways. The Stanley Park controversy reflected the function of class in

shaping perceptions of the need for and the use of recreational space in early twentieth-century Canada.

—Barbara Schrodt

- II-7 McKee, William C. "The Vancouver Park System, 1886-1929: A Product of Local Businessmen," *Urban History Review*, 7, No. 3 (1978), 33-49.

The Vancouver business community determined the content, shape, and function of the city's public park system. During the first four and a half decades of Vancouver's history, this community established and controlled public parks for its own benefit. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 17 notes; 2 maps.

—Morris Mott

- II-8 Metcalfe, Alan. "The Urban Response to the Demand for Sporting Facilities: A Study of Ten Ontario Towns/Cities, 1919-1939," *Urban History Review*, 12, No. 2 (October 1983), 31-45.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the growth of sport in urban centers resulted in a significant expansion of recreation facilities which in turn enhanced sporting activities. This study of ten Ontario towns and cities indicates that these facilities were provided and maintained in part through public funds and in part through private and cooperative financing. The means adopted in each case varied depending upon the size of the community, the attitudes of key individuals and groups, and local idiosyncrasies. Based on primary sources, especially newspaper reports, and secondary works; 61 notes; 3 photographs; 5 tables.

—Morris Mott

- II-9 Mott, Morris. "Canadian Sports History: Some Comments to Urban Historians," *Urban History Review*, 12, No. 2 (October 1983) 25-29.

In the last ten or fifteen years a number of publications on the history of Canadian sport have appeared, although the bulk of these items are of little consequence to serious scholars. A few, however, are useful and informative to urban historians. The existence of several exemplary studies on the history of sport and leisure in Great Britain and the United States, together with the current acceptance of the idea that good sports history can be good social or cultural history, should encourage more and better studies of Canadian sporting developments. Based on secondary sources; 29 notes.

—Morris Mott

- II-10 Mott, Morris. "One Solution to the Urban Crisis: Manly Sports and Winnipeggers, 1900-1914," *Urban History Review*, 12, No. 2 (October 1983). 57-70.

In the first decade and a half of the twentieth century, a large number of Winnipeggers became concerned about urban problems in their city. In the opinion of many respected citizens, greater participation in manly sports was one method of neutralizing the detrimental physical and moral effects of living in a congested urban environment. The work of these citizens created an explosion of sporting activity in Manitoba's capital that permanently affected Winnipeg's sporting culture. It left a legacy of innovative promotion and wide community participation along with a sense that sports

played by young people should be organized “properly.” Based on primary sources and secondary works; 92 notes; 3 photographs.

—Morris Mott

- II-11 Robson, Robert S. “Flin Flon: A Study of Company-Community Relations in a Single Enterprise Community,” *Urban History Review*, 12, No. 3 (February 1984), 29-43.

The development of the single enterprise community of Flin Flon, Manitoba, was dictated largely by policies of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Ltd. In the formative years, 1927-1934, the H.B.M. & S. Company assumed responsibility for both industrial and community expansion, but as the opportunity arose in the years 1934-1946, the Company divested itself of responsibility for community-oriented projects, including those related to sports and recreation. By 1946, when Flin Flon officially became a town, the H.B.M. & S. Company had largely removed itself from community affairs because by this time it had a guaranteed labor force. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 81 notes; 2 maps; 4 photographs; 2 tables.

—Morris Mott.

- II-12 Vipond, Mary. “Two Heroes of the 1920s: Charles Lindbergh and Dr. Frederick Banting,” *The Canadian Review of American Studies*, 14, No. 4 (Winter 1983), 383-399.

To the press of the 1920s, Charles Lindbergh and Frederick Banting symbolized what their native countries had been in the past and hoped to be in the future. Examining statements made in the press about these heroes reveals that English Canadians and Americans shared many cultural premises, yet differences existed between the two peoples. In Lindbergh, Americans saw an individual achiever who evoked comparisons with Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett while in Banting Canadians saw a patient, persistent toiler dedicated to serving mankind. Based on primary and secondary sources; 75 notes.

—Morris Mott