

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF SEBA BEACH, ALBERTA IN THE EARLY YEARS 1906 TO THE 1930S<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> This brief history of Seba Beach only goes up until the 1930s. The 1930s and depression marked a lull in the vacationing history of Alberta, and, thereafter, better roads and better vehicles, available to almost everyone, and increasing money after World War II, transformed vacationing in Alberta. Seba Beach was itself transformed as new money brought about a new noisier boom. These observations are made by several Seba Beach cottagers. See Lorna B. Cowley, "Reflections," in *A Stroll Down Memory Lane: Seba Beach Stories from the Past* (Seba Beach Heritage Society, 1992), 46. Norman B. Smith, "Recollections of Cottage Days in the 1920s," in *A Stroll Down Memory Lane*, 68. Stanley G. Deane, "Political History of Seba Beach," in *A Stroll Down Memory Lane*.

## 1. Introduction

### *Wabamun Lake and Development*

Wabamun Lake is about 23 km long and 2-6 km wide. By 1906, it had been used for more than 100 years by Indigenous bands, and by the Hudson's Bay Company (the HBC called it White Lake), to fish the abundant Whitefish of the lake. At the time of Treaty 6, the Stoney Chief, Alexis, signed an adhesion in 1877 at Edmonton, eventually taking a reserve at Lac Ste. Anne. About half of the band under Ironhead, however, refused to live at Lac Ste Ann under Chief Alexis, preferring to camp at the eastern end of Wabamun Lake (what the Indian Department called White Whale Lake). They considered the land there better and the fish crop more certain. The Department of Indian Affairs considered this band split permanent in 1886, and created a separate band under Peter Ironhead. A separate reserve (actually two adjacent ones – 133A & 133B) was surveyed for them in 1891<sup>2</sup> at the eastern end of Wabamun Lake. This encompassed 20,920 acres (see Figures 2 & 3). This new reserve, Paul's Reserve, was named after the Headman of the band at the time, Paul Firebag. In 1906, with the Canadian Northern Railway projected to cross the reserve, the Paul Band agreed to sell about 635 acres in Reserve 133B lying along the lakeshore. This land was surveyed for a townsite, with lots sold for the benefit of the band after 1910.<sup>3</sup> While the Canadian Northern Railway decided not to build through the reserve, the Grand Trunk Pacific did, in 1909. This railway would build a station at Wabamun Lake on the western side of Moonlight Bay, and by 1909 would also reach Fallis in the vicinity of Seba Beach. By 1910 beach lots were being sold in a village called Wabamun Beach, later renamed Kapasiwin Beach. Most of the buyers came from Edmonton, and they each bought between one and four lots.<sup>4</sup>

These earlier events and habitations make clear that Wabamun Lake was always more than a recreational lake. Indeed, the lake would always have Indigenous and

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<sup>2</sup> Confirmed by OIC 1633 on June 16, 1892.

<sup>3</sup> In 1906, the Paul Band had 164 members. The foregoing narrative has been taken from the Annual Reports of the Department of Indian Affairs for the years 1880, 1892, 1906, & 1907. See also "Historical Background," in *Indian Claims Commission: Paul First Nation Kapasiwin Townsite Inquiry* (February 20017), 81-131. Some of this land remained unsold in the 1930s and the Department of Indian affairs returned some of this unsold land to the Paul Band in the 1950s.

<sup>4</sup> The summer village of Wabamun Beach was incorporated in 1913.

industrial aspects, and lake resorts were part of this economic development. As early as 1902, D. Woolard had come from Nipigon, Ontario, to fish at Wabamun Lake for the Edmonton market. When the excellent quality of its Whitefish became known, others followed. In the winter of 1905, W.J. Kiel and C.H. Dunn shipped 10 car loads of Whitefish to the United States, besides supplying the Edmonton market. By 1912, Mess<sup>rs</sup> Menzie and Larson were weekly shipping 4 to 5 tons of fish to eastern markets. This fishing industry would continue until the 1950s,<sup>5</sup> and to it would be added coal mining on a significant scale.<sup>6</sup>



Figure 1 Seba Beach looking South ca. 1920  
PC 012414, Peel's Praire Provinces, Post Card Collection, University of Alberta Library

### *Lake Resorts and Seba Beach*

Seba Beach's origins as a lake and cottage resort can be traced to three factors: the explosive growth of Edmonton between 1904 and 1913; an expanding vacationing public among new white-collar and professional middle class (and later the working

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<sup>5</sup> Commerical fishing peaked in 1956 with over a million pounds of whitefish hauled from the lake.

<sup>6</sup> "Wabamun" in *Edmonton Daily Bulletin*, August 21, 1912.

class); and finally, the building of railways that transported these vacationers to the parkland lakes in the vicinity of Edmonton.

Between 1870 and 1900, the vacationing public in North America expanded as members of an emerging white-collar and professional middle class were granted designated periods of paid vacations. More resorts sprang up to accommodate this demand and railroads played a crucial role in fueling this expansion. They provided an efficient way getting visitors and cottagers to these resort destinations, and in some cases provided the capital to build resorts and advertise them.<sup>7</sup>

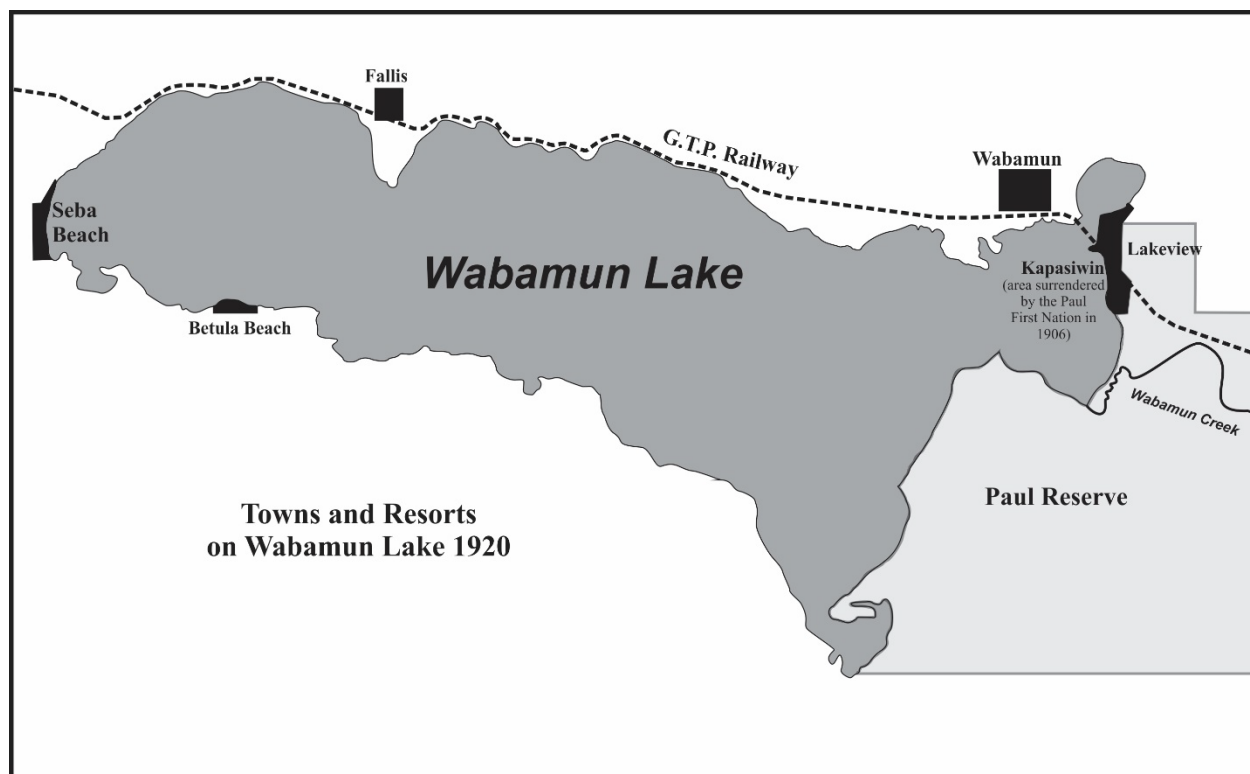


Figure 2 Towns and Resorts on Wabamun Lake by 1920

The heyday of Ontario and Quebec summer resorts<sup>8</sup> occurred by at least 1896, but the lake resort history of Alberta had to await the growth of a sufficient population, the appearance of professional middle class, and the building of railways. The population growth of Edmonton between 1904 and 1914, fulfilled the first two of these conditions. When Edmonton was incorporated in 1904, it had only a

<sup>7</sup> These developments can be seen in Cindy S. Aron, *Working at Play: A History of Vacations in the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999).

<sup>8</sup> Many of Edmonton's middle-class professionals came from Ontario, Quebec and England (via Ontario).



population of 8,350. When Alberta became a province in 1905, and Edmonton its capital city, it had a population of 14,088. In 1908 when Edmonton became the site of the provincial university it had a population of 18,500, and by 1911, 24,900, and 1914, 72,516.<sup>9</sup> This rapid growth, a function of the settlement boom after 1896, went hand in hand with real estate speculation and boosterism,<sup>10</sup> which insured these two factors would also be at play in the development of lake resorts. As well, the growing working class began to be able to enjoy short vacations, and resorts changed somewhat to accommodate these vacationers with camp sites and overnight accommodations.

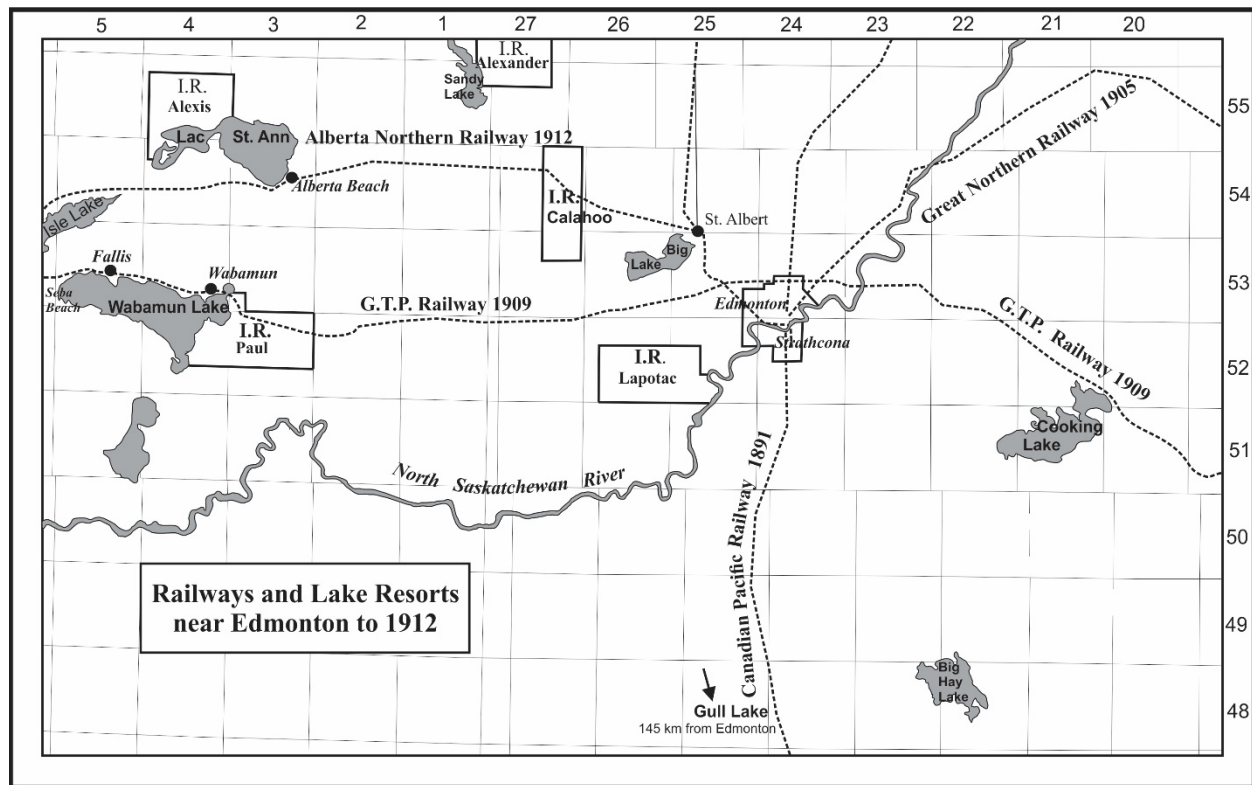


Figure 3 Railways and Lake Resorts near Edmonton before 1920

The final requirement for lake resorts to develop in the vicinity of Edmonton was the expansion of railways (see Figure 3). The first railway to reach Edmonton was the Calgary and Edmonton Railway that was completed in 1891.<sup>11</sup> Running from

<sup>9</sup> These figures come from Edmonton municipal censuses and the Canadian Census of 1911.

<sup>10</sup> John C. Weaver, "Edmonton's Perilous Course 1904-1929," *Urban History Review/Revue d'histoire urbaine*, Vol. 6, No. 2. (October 1977), 20. See also Paul Voisey, "Unsolved Mysteries of Edmonton's Growth," in *Edmonton: The Life of a City*, edited by Bob Hesketh and Frances Swyripa (Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1995), 318-324.

<sup>11</sup> This railway soon became incorporated into the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR).

Calgary to Strathcona, the C&E stopped in Lacombe, a short 13 km from Gull Lake, ensuring that Gull Lake would become one of the first lake resorts serving Edmonton. Given that it was 145 km from Edmonton, and that the last 13 km were still difficult to traverse, there were a lot of prospects for other developments.<sup>12</sup> Shortly thereafter, with new railways built, North Cooking Lake (1909) 40 km from Edmonton, Wabamun, Wabamun Beach (now Kapasiwin) 72 km from Edmonton, Seba Beach (1909) 97 km from Edmonton, and Alberta Beach (1912) 80 km from Edmonton, would become burgeoning lake resorts.

While the development of Seba Beach would have to await the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Wabamun Lake in 1909, there were some developments that preceded the railway line.



Figure 4 Looking North at Seba Beach, 1908.  
NA 4723-11 (CU1127353) Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives

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<sup>12</sup> See Richard L. Coulton, "Early Public Transportation to Gull Lake," and Richard L. Coulton, "L&BE – L&NW – CPR: The Railway Past Gull Lake," in *Once Upon a Summertime: A History of the Summer Village of Gull Lake* (Gull Lake 1988). 35-41.

## 2. Richard Perley Cull and the Invention of Seba Beach, 1906-1914

The explosive settlement boom after 1896 extended to the area west of Edmonton by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. By 1906, people were homesteading around Wabamun Lake (White Whale Lake) and speculators were even buying land from the CPR in hopes of establishing beach resorts along the shores of the lake. Charlie Dunn and his brother, formerly of Edmonton, but living in Wabamun by 1906, saw the potential of the large lake and the beautiful beach on the west end of the lake. The shelving of this lake was so gentle here that even the smallest children could swim along the lakefront. Buying the beach front in the NE and NW quarters of section 7, township 53, range 5 west of the 5<sup>th</sup> meridian, the Dunn brothers named the northern part of this mile long beach "Silver Beach" and began to market lots in the *Edmonton Bulletin*.<sup>13</sup>

**"SILVER BEACH"**  
The Best Beach on WHITE WHALE LAKE

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**The Coming Summer Resort**  
FOR EDMONTON CITIZENS.

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Railway ommunication to the Lake before next Spring.  
Trains Run Right to SILVER BEACH.

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Half-acre Plots now on sale from \$150.00.  
Terms---One-third Cash, balance six and twelve months.  
All splendid,high, dry ground with sandy beach---no mud.

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PLOTS LIMITED. BUY NOW.

**The EDMONTON REAL ESTATE Co.**  
Phone 299 SOLE AGENTS P. O. Box 414

Figure 5 Advertisement in the *Edmonton Bulletin*, September 17, 1906, p. 5.

<sup>13</sup> "Silver Beach," *Edmonton Bulletin*, September 7, 1906, p. 5.

The development of a resort here, however, would take a few more years, would require the help of more people, and would eventually take the name of Seba Beach. Probably most important of these developments was the intervention of R.P. Cull. In 1906, Richard Perley Cull (1883-1967) came to Edmonton looking for land.<sup>14</sup> Born in Quebec, but having worked in British Columbia and liking the outdoor adventure lifestyle, he was looking for good hunting and fishing land with woods and lakes. He went by livery team west to Stony Plain, Inga, Mewassin and finally to the settlement at Wabamun, then located at the east end of Moonlight Bay.<sup>15</sup> Wabamun, at the time, consisted only of 4 log shacks including a store and post office, and was known as Charlie Dunn's Stopping Place. From there Cull walked along the north shore of Wabamun Lake, exploring the land to the west end of the lake. The land had been recently surveyed but the partial sections bordering the lake did not have their acreages calculated, with the result that you could not file on them for homesteads. The land office in Edmonton required set acreages before homesteading on them was possible. As a result, Cull returned to Edmonton and applied for a homestead on the NW ¼ section 16, township 53, range 5 west 5. This was located on the north shore of Wabamun Lake about 2 miles west of where Fallis would be located.<sup>16</sup> Cull then bought the fractional SW quarter of section 7, township 53, range 5, west of the 5<sup>th</sup> meridian for \$7 an acre from the CPR in May of 1906.<sup>17</sup> He also wanted the adjoining fractional NW quarter of section 6-53-5-5W for his friend Arthur Hovey, who was coming to join him from the east. As soon as it was possible, Cull applied (by proxy) for a homestead for Hovey. When Hovey<sup>18</sup> arrived, they travelled back to Wabamun with a tent and a grub stake, buying a flat-bottomed boat at Wabamun to transport their supplies to the west end of the lake. They then built the first log house at what would become Seba Beach. This log cabin still stands and is known as "Massawippi Cottage."

In March of 1907, Cull mailed a petition for a post office and in July of 1907 Cull opened a store at the west end of the lake. A post office was eventually

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<sup>14</sup> The following narrative of Cull founding of Seba Beach comes from his memoir. R.P. Cull, "Seba Beach 1944," being a letter written to H.B. Wood, March 1944. University of Alberta Library, Peel's Prairie Provinces, Alberta Folklore and Local History Collection.

<sup>15</sup> In a few years, it would move across the bay to the present location to be on the GTP railway line.

<sup>16</sup> R.P. Cull Diary of 1907. "Memorandum from 1906." PAA PR 88.494 SE. See also R.P. Cull Homestead file. PAA, Reel 2759, File 1260169. The homestead was filed for on April 14, 1906.

<sup>17</sup> R.P. Cull Diary of 1907. "Memorandum from 1906." PAA PR 88.494 SE.

<sup>18</sup> Arthur Le Baron Hovey (1886-1917) was born in the United States but then moved to Montreal, Quebec where he became a friend of Richard Perley Cull. Hovey and Cull both went overseas to fight in WW I, and Hovey died there in 1917.



established in November 1907, with Perley Cull as postmaster. Initially the Post Office administration located it on section 12, Township 53, Range 5 west of the 5<sup>th</sup> meridian. This was on the north side of the lake about halfway between Wabamun and what would become Seba Beach.<sup>19</sup>



Figure 6 Perley Cull Shack, Seba Beach, ca. 1912. NA 4723-21 (CU1127334) Courtesy Glenbow Library and Archives.

According to Cull, the residents of the west end of Wabamun had suggested three names beginning with West \_\_\_\_, but the postal authorities, not liking long names, gave the post office the name of “Seba”. Cull speculates that this name came from the Bible and referred to a district or area of Southern Palestine lying between the southern end of the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The actual Post Office, originally planned for section 12-53-5, however, was located on the NW ¼ of Section 7, Township 53, Range 5, and later renamed “Seba Beach”.<sup>20</sup> From that point on, the name “Silver Beach” disappeared and “Seba Beach” became the preferred moniker.

During the winter of 1907-08, Cull had some other buildings put up on his CPR land, which he rented out as a stopping place. Then in the spring of 1908

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<sup>19</sup> Library and Archives of Canada, Post Offices and Post Masters. RG3, D3. “Mail Contract,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, April 17, 1907.

<sup>20</sup> Library and Archives of Canada, Post Offices and Post Masters. RG3, D3. *Edmonton Bulletin*, April 2, 1907, p. 4. “Seba,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, January 3, 1908, p. 8.

grading started on the GTP railway on the northern shore of Wabamun Lake and continued during the winter of 1908-09. In the summer of 1909, the engine laying the track began to approach the Indian Reserves at the east end of the Lake.

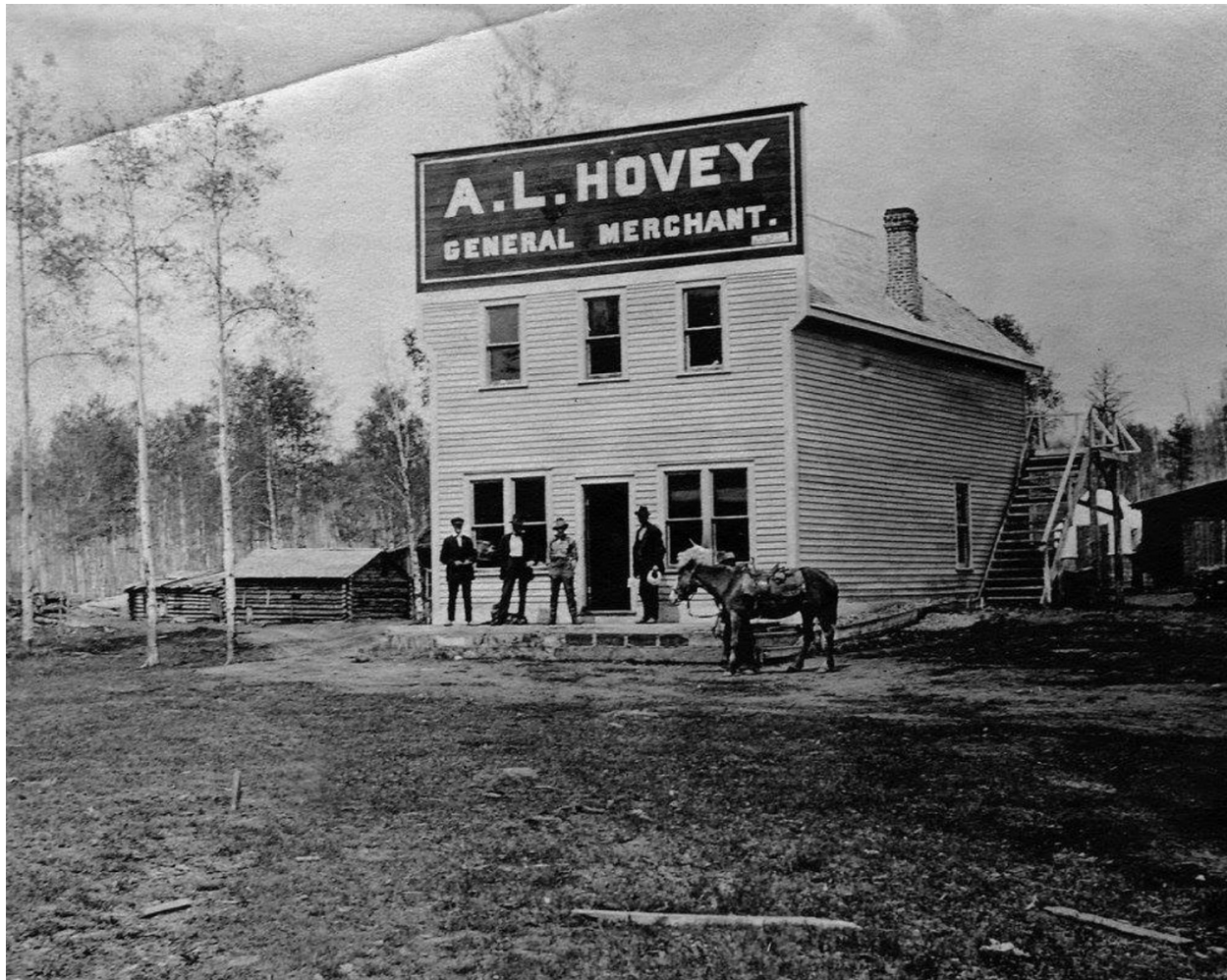


Figure 7 This was the first general store at Seba Beach. Arthur Hovey, the proprietor, was killed in Word War I. NA-4723-29 (CU1127285) Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives Collection, University of Calgary.

When the GTP reached the west end of Wabamun Lake, Ernest Chavin<sup>21</sup> formed a company, and bought sixty acres from Cull and Hovey to develop a townsite and resort in 1910. Chauvin had come to Seba Beach in 1907 and had been

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<sup>21</sup> Ernest Edward Chavin (1878-1923) was born in 1878 in Montreal, Quebec, eventually getting a job in the fire insurance business there. He came to Edmonton in 1903, and for three years was the manager of the Edmonton Cartage Company. Thereafter, he formed a fire insurance and real estate company. He was a member of the Rotary Club, the Board of Trade, and was the secretary of the Edmonton Thistle Hockey Club that played for the Stanley Cup in 1908. In 1923, he underwent an operation for appendicitis, but failed to recover and died. Archibald Oswald MacRae, *History of the Province of Alberta, Vol. II* (The Western Canada History Co., 1912), 740-741.

so impressed with its picturesque setting, that he determined to develop it into a summer resort. After buying the 60 acres in 1910, he had the land surveyed from First to Ninth Street, had the streets cut out of the forest, and later built a plank sidewalk nearly the whole length of First Avenue. He then began selling lots to the “right people” in Edmonton to create the right kind of summer resort.

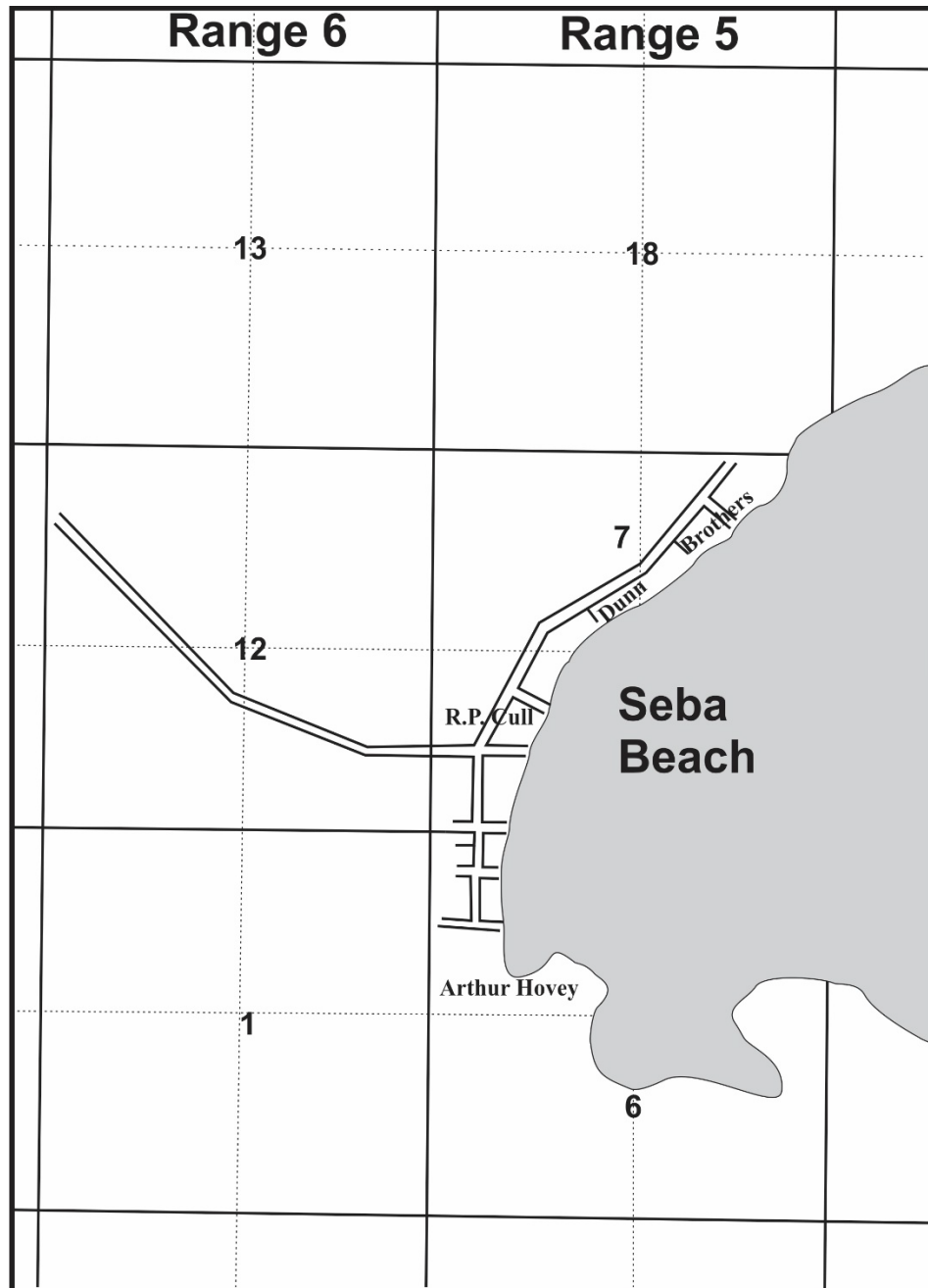


Figure 8 Detail of sections 6 & 7 Township 53, Range 5, west of the 5th Meridian circa 1907, along with the developments Ernest Chavin made in 1910. Source: Map of the Municipal District of Stony Plain No. 34. City of Edmonton Archives EAM - 183.





Figure 9 Board Sidewalk - Looking north on First Avenue, Seba Beach, c.a. 1912  
NA 4723-14 (CU1127332) Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives Collection, University of Calgary.

At this point, there were no roads to Seba Beach and cottages and vacationers had to take the GTP to the Fallis Station where W.C. Trimble<sup>22</sup> and J.W. Mould<sup>23</sup> ran ferry services to Seba Beach. Prior to this, cottagers and vacationers had to take a boat from Wabamun. In 1910, they travelled on the boat, “The Mermaid” from Wabamun, but by 1911 they were taking a boat from Fallis.

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<sup>22</sup> W.C. Trimble had just finished proving up his homestead south of Seba Beach in 1911. He purchased the motor boat the “Ole L” from a fisherman near Wabamun.

<sup>23</sup> James Mould was a prominent businessman and Alderman in Edmonton and had bought six lots in Seba Beach in 1910. He would become the first Reeve of the Seba Beach Summer Village in 1920. See Chapter 5.





Figure 10 Excursion Boat and Holidayers docking at Seba Beach ca. 1912  
NA 4723-59 (CU1127312) by Byron-May Company. Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives Collection.



Figure 11 Holiday Makers arriving at Seba Beach ca. 1912  
NA 4723-60 (CU1127174) By Byron-May Company. Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archive Collection

Some years later, the Edmonton Bulletin described the layout of the Beach village as Chauvin had staked it out.

A beach Boulevard half a mile long running north and south and facing the west end of a most beautiful sheet of water – an Avenue a little way back running in the same direction, and a Road still further back, with nine streets running across the above from the water and ending at the Road. The first street at the north and the last one at the south end.<sup>24</sup>

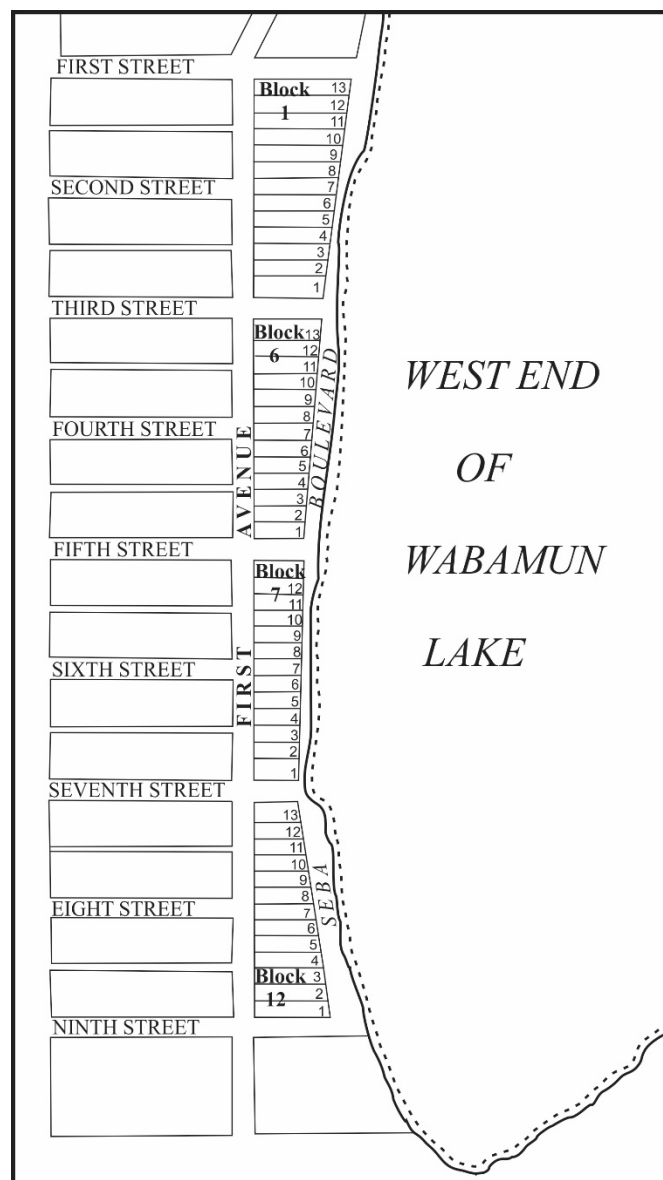


Figure 12 Layout of Seba Beach after Chauvin's Plan

<sup>24</sup> “Edmonton’s Summer Resorts: Seba Beach a Paradise for Bathers,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 3, 1919.

By 1912 there were 40 cottages built along Seba Beach and by 1913, 50 were up. Lot prices were between \$150 and \$300 and new cottages were going up almost every day.<sup>25</sup> These cottagers were dependent on the railway to come to Seba Beach. Mothers and children came for the whole summer arriving in June after school was out and would stay until school started again in the fall. Husbands would come out on the weekends on arriving on Friday and departing on Sunday or early Monday morning.<sup>26</sup>

### 3. The GTP/Canadian Northern Railway and Resort Development

In 1912, shortly after the Grand Trunk Pacific opened a station at Fallis, passengers arrived daily for summer recreation at Seba Beach, either as cottagers or campers. Trains ran daily except for Sundays, and there were special trains arranged on the weekends.<sup>27</sup> At Fallis they were met by boat launches to ferry them to Seba Beach. Mr. Dowling operated the “Lily of the Lake” (60 passengers) and Mr. Trimble operated the “Mermaid” (15 passengers).<sup>28</sup> Later James Mould would also operate a launch between Fallis and Seba Beach.

By the 1920s, Seba Beach was attracting up to 1000 people a weekend,<sup>29</sup> and the population of the resort swelled even more on the Regatta Weekend. The annual Regatta was organized first in August of 1913, and yearly thereafter at the end of July. It was spearheaded by prominent cottagers such as James W. Mould, J.D.A MacIntyre, R.C. Davidson, and Ernest Chavin who wanted to turn Seba Beach into a prominent resort. Co-ordinated with the railway, which ran special trains, this regatta featured motor boat racing, sailing competitions, canoe and rowing races, as well as swimming and diving competitions. By 1914, the *Edmonton Capital* pronounced the Regatta the “Greatest Water Sports Day” in the province’s history attracting several thousand visitors on the weekend.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> *Edmonton Journal*, June 24, 1912, page 7. *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 8, 1913.

<sup>26</sup> Norman B. Smith, “Recollections of Cottage Days in in the 1920s,” in *A Stroll Down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba Beach Heritage Society, 1992), 53-68.

<sup>27</sup> Even by the 1920s the train fares were very reasonable: \$2.00 one way or \$3.65 a round trip. *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 14, 1922.

<sup>28</sup> “Wabamun where Edmontonians are Wont to Refresh Themselves,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 8, 1913.

<sup>29</sup> “Social Life at Lakeside Resorts,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, August 11, 1920.

<sup>30</sup> *Edmonton Capital*, August 16 and 25, 1913. *Edmonton Capital*, July 14, 16 and 28, 1914.



Figure 13 Passengers arriving at the Fallis Station, c.a. 1913. NA 1328-1450 [CU179197] By Byron-May Company. Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archive Collection, University of Calgary



Figure 14 GTP Coaches at the Fallis Station c.a. 1913 NA 1328-1451 (CU179475) Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives Collection, University of Calgary.



Various Edmonton businesses also began holding annual picnics at various lakeside resorts and Seba Beach was prominent among them.



Figure 15 Passengers and Train at Grand Trunk Pacific Station in Edmonton departing for the Hudson's Bay Company picnic at Lake Wabamun, c.a. 1913. NA 1328-1431os (CU179196). Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archive Collection, University of Calgary



Figure 16 Traveller's Picnic Expedition to Lake Wabamun c.a. 1913. NA 1328-64296 (CU179826). By Byron-May Company. Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archive Collection, University of Calgary



Figure 17 Crowd at Seba Beach, 1915. NC-6-1467 (CU154936)



Figure 18 Crowd at Seba Beach, 1915. NC-6-1465 (Cu154962)





Figure 19 Crowd at Seba Beach, 1915. NC-6-1466 (CU154809)

With Seba Beach established as a popular resort by 1920, other developments followed. In 1920, Seba Beach was incorporated as a Summer Village and the first meeting was held on July 31 with James W. Mould chosen as Reeve.<sup>31</sup> In 1922, Lakeview Inn was constructed at the beach providing both a store and lodging for visitors who did not want to camp. “Hurry Home” also offered homelike lodging, and the Y.W.C.A, and Eastwood Campgrounds offered camp lodging in tents and verandahs. By 1926, there were at least 3 General Stores (R.P. Cull, C. Darwish, and Conn’s Store),<sup>32</sup> and a bakery. The beach avenue also became a veritable farmer’s market in the morning as local pedlars sold the freshest produce, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, vegetables, chickens, eggs and cream.<sup>33</sup>



Figure 20 Lakeview Inn was constructed at Seba Beach in 1922. This photo dates to 1931. NA-4723-31 (CU1127371). Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives Collection, University of Calgary.

To remain a popular resort in these times it was not enough to offer bathing, boating, swimming, fishing and camping. The annual Regatta had gone some way to

<sup>31</sup> “Seba Beach to Incorporate as Village of Seba Beach,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 13, 1920.

<sup>32</sup> *Edmonton Journal*, July 28, 1926.

<sup>33</sup> Lorna B. Cowley, “Reflections,” in *A Stroll Down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba Beach Heritage Society, 1992), 45-46.



making Seba Beach stand out, but more had to be done to continue to attract younger Edmontonians. To this end, there were nightly bonfires, sing-alongs at the beach, and lantern parades of canoes and boats organized at night.<sup>34</sup> More importantly, by 1921, a dance pavilion had been constructed (Sly's Place) with dances being organized at least every Saturday night through the vacation season. The dance floor accommodated about 100 couples, and there was an attached restaurant and ice-cream palace.<sup>35</sup>



Figure 21 Advertisement in *Edmonton Journal*, June 15, 1921.

<sup>34</sup> "Seba Beach Notes," *Edmonton Journal*, August 20, 1919, 10. "Large Number Take Cottages at Seba Beach," *Edmonton Journal*, July 28, 1926.

<sup>35</sup> "Seba Beach Prepares for Big Season," *Edmonton Journal*, June 15, 1921, 19.



#### 4. The 1930s and the Waning of Resort Pretensions

By the late 1920s, the improving reliability of automobiles, and the gravelling of roads to Lake Wabamun from Edmonton, provided new ways of travelling to Seba Beach. There was now noisier traffic to the west end of the Lake and the automobile brought more and larger boats to Lake Wabamun.<sup>36</sup> While this development might have increased the resort opportunities of Seba Beach, and indeed an Auto Camp was constructed at the resort, it also had a contrary effect. The improved road system in Alberta, along with improved automobiles, increased the vacation range of Edmontonians. Now they could conveniently travel greater distances to the Rocky Mountains and beyond. In the process, Seba Beach, as one the of the preferred playgrounds of the Edmonton vacationers, took a hit.

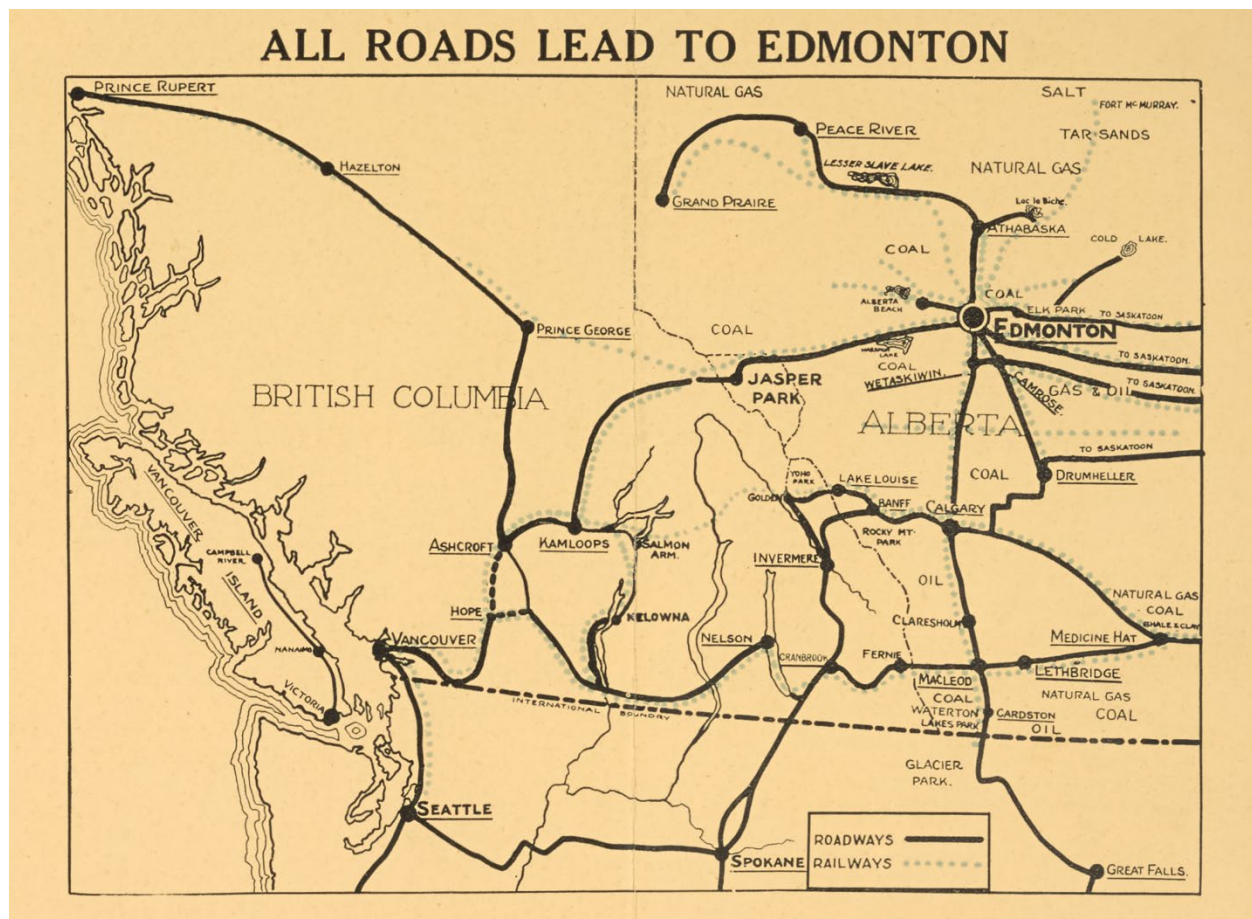


Figure 24 Edmonton: City of Edmonton Tourist and Convention Folder (Edmonton: Douglas Printing, 1928).

<sup>36</sup> Norman B. Smith, "Recollections of Cottage Days in the 1920s," in *A Stroll Down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba Beach Heritage Society, 1992), 67-68.



The deepening depression in the 1930s also stopped development for a time. cottagers sold their lots and others lost them through foreclosure. In 1937, Seba Beach offered 55 lots in a tax sale but received no bids. By 1942, the village still held title to 30 lots acquired through foreclosure, most eventually selling for \$50.00 a piece.<sup>37</sup> As well, the famed Regatta collapsed by the end of the 1950s due to a shortage of volunteers.<sup>38</sup>

This is not to say that Seba Beach's development was over. In 1940, the Edmonton Yacht Club relocated to Seba Beach from Cooking Lake, and by the 1950s it was again a preferred spot to build a cottage, if not the preferred spot to vacation for Edmontonians.



Figure 25 The proliferation of automobiles and the building of new roads necessitated a gas station at Seba Beach. This was the First Twig Inn built at Seba Beach on the Jasper Highway, 1931. NA-4723-32 (CU1127303). Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives Collection, University of Calgary.

Although this brief study ends in the 1930s, it is important to realize that Seba Beach continued to develop, both as a town and a cottage development. By the 1940s

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<sup>37</sup> Stanley G. Deane, "Political History of Seba Beach," in *A Stroll Down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba Beach Heritage Society, 1992), 77-78.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., 79. The regatta was revived in 1974.



an increasing number of retirees and cottage owners made Seba Beach their year-round residence.



Figure 26 Main Street, Seba Beach some time in the 1940s. PC 034793-1.  
Peel's Prairie Provinces, Post Card Collection, University of Alberta Library



Figure 27 Seba Beach, c.a. 1940s-1950s. PC034796-1.  
Peel's Prairie Provinces, Post Card Collection, University of Alberta Library

## 5. Cottages at Seba Lake in the early years

### Massiwappi Cottage



Figure 28 NA-4723-16 (CU1127332) Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives Collection

This was the first building at Seba Lake, built as a log cabin by Richard Perley Cull and Arthur Hovey in 1906. It changed hands many times and was renovated with a verandah added on sometime between 1906 and 1940. Hovey became the sole owner in 1910 and he sold the cottage to Frederick Perkins in 1911. It was sold again to William Rowe in 1919, and by 1988 it was left to the Seba Beach Heritage Society.<sup>39</sup> It was located on First Avenue between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Street (SW7-53-5-5W).

This log cabin was not typical of the beach cottages erected between 1910 and 1920 at Seba Beach. The typical cottages began to spring up in 1911, and were built

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<sup>39</sup> Norman B. Smith, "Recollections of Cottage Days in the 1920s," in *A Stroll down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba beach Heritage Society, 1992), 63-64.

with wood shipped in from British Columbia.<sup>40</sup> This lumber was barged up to Seba Beach and delivered to the various lots by oxen. In 1912, Seba had a building boom, and most cottages then were built by a Mr. Dowling and were based on similar plans.<sup>41</sup> They had one story that contained a small kitchen, dining room/living room, and sometimes a few bedrooms (two to eight compartments). Most had screened verandahs on one, two, or three sides. These verandahs contained chairs, benches, and Winnipeg couches (armless and backless couches that opened into double beds). As such, these screened verandahs also functioned as bedrooms, and the screens had drop canvas awnings or blinds for the night. The plumbing was all outdoor plumbing. As well, each cottage along the beach had a dock or pier.<sup>42</sup>



Figure 29 Docks along Seba Beach. Peel's Prairie Provinces, Postcard Collection, PC034795-1. University of Alberta Library.

<sup>40</sup> R.P. Cull, "Seba Beach 1944," being a letter written to H.B. Wood, March 1944. University of Alberta Library, Peel's Prairie Provinces, Alberta Folklore and Local History Collection, 12. Sources also indicate that Thomas and Jack Atkinson who had a homestead close to Wabamun Lake also provided lumber for cottage builders at Seba Beach in these early years. Thomas Atkinson, "Life around Lake Wabamun," in *A Stroll down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba beach Heritage Society, 1992), 27. See also Atkinson Siebert Family Fonds, CA MHM 2011.18. Musée Heritage Museum, St. Albert.

<sup>41</sup> R.P. Cull, "Seba Beach 1944," 12-13.

<sup>42</sup> Norman B. Smith, "Recollections of Cottage Days in the 1920s," in *A Stroll down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba beach Heritage Society, 1992), 62-63. "Seba Beach is Charming and Picturesque Resort," *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 25, 1918, p. 2.



### “Hart’s Rest” Cottage (ca. 1914)



Figure 30 NA-4723-24 (CU1127300) Courtesy of Glenbow Library and Archives Collection

Screened on three sides and located three lots north of the main pier at Seba Beach, “Hart’s Rest” was a cottage was owned by E.J. (Edward John) Hart (1868-1951) of Edmonton, a clothing store proprietor, who had come to Edmonton around 1902.<sup>43</sup> By 1903, he had opened his own clothing store, The Boston Store, on Jasper Avenue, and in 1907 he brought his brother W.J. Hart (1869-1935)<sup>44</sup> in as a partner. In 1910 the Hart brothers built the Hart Building at 9904 Jasper Avenue, and in 1922 the name of the store changed to E.J. Hart and Brother.<sup>45</sup> At the time this picture was taken around 1914, Hart and his wife, Eva Frances Silver (1883-1951), had two daughters and two sons.

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<sup>43</sup> *Edmonton Bulletin*, April 28, 1902. Edward John Hart was a Catholic from Ontario.

<sup>44</sup> William James Hart (1869-1935) had a cottage on Lac Ste. Anne, named “Erin’s Inn”.

<sup>45</sup> In the 1930s, the ownership of the Hart Building was acquired by the City of Edmonton because of defaulted taxes, and the Hart brothers rented its space from the city. Edward John Hart died in 1951, and the Hart Brothers store closed in 1964. The building was torn down in 1974. Provincial Archives of Alberta, Hart Brothers fonds, PR86.385.





Figure 31 Sunday services in the Verandah of “Hart’s Rest” Cottage. The Harts were Roman Catholic

### **“Dew Drop Inn” (ca. 1915-16)**

Summer home to James W. Mould and family, the “Dew Drop Inn” was built around 1910 in the centre of 6 lots owned by Mould around 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Street in Seba Beach. Generally, the family left Edmonton to open the cottage in mid-June and Mrs. Mould and the children stayed there all summer. Mr. Mould would come out every Friday by train and would leave again for Edmonton on Sunday. The cottage was an octagon shaped summer house and was screened on three sides. It had a walk to the beach made of hewn logs and had a \$2000 boat house on one of the lots. Mould owned a \$6000 pleasure boat and a 30-foot passenger launch that operated between Fallis and Seba Beach. Mould’s last lot, next to 9<sup>th</sup> Street, was cleared and levelled and sown with grass to provide facilities for baseball and tennis. Later, the lot was given to Mould’s daughter, Ivy, and her husband Oliver McIntyre, for their cottage. Still later,

Oliver and Ivy's son, Jim, got rid of the original cottage and built an all-weather house to live in year-round.<sup>46</sup>



Figure 32 “Dew Drop Inn” and the Mould Family c.a. 1915-16. McDermid Studio 4821. Courtesy of Margaret McIntyre – James Mould Family L-R: Delmar, Ivy, James, Norman, Margaret, Howard, and Lawrence

James W. Mould was born in Kent, England, in 1870, and moved with his family to Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1872-73. They briefly returned to Hastings, Sussex in October 1881, and came back to Winnipeg in May 1884. There he eventually learned the plumbing business and in 1901 he started his own company, the Winnipeg Plumbing and Heating Company. In 1904, his and two other plumbing firms merged forming the Standard Plumbing Company, and, in 1906, Mould was sent to Edmonton to manage the firm there. He became an important businessman serving

<sup>46</sup> *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 12 & 21, 1914. “Edmonton’s Summer Resorts: Seba Beach a Paradise for Bathers.” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 3, 1919. Norman B. Smith, “Recollections of Cottage Days in the 1920s,” in *A Stroll Down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba Beach Heritage Society, 1992), 63-64.



as an alderman on Edmonton city council in 1910 and 1911, president of the Rotary Club, and in 1920 he became the first Reeve of Seba Beach Summer Village. He married Margaret Lefley in 1895, in Winnipeg, and they had seven children. When James retired in 1935, he and his wife lived in Seba Beach in a house across 9<sup>th</sup> Street from their cottage. James died in 1944, and his wife died in Edmonton in 1978.<sup>47</sup>

### “Edimar Lodge” (c.a. 1919)



Figure 33 “Edimar Lodge” – NC-6-4567 (CU157244) by McDermid Studio, Courtesy of Libraries and Cultural Resources, University of Calgary.

“Edimar Lodge” was the cottage of Arthur William Challand (1862-1947) built about 1917. Mr. Challand was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to Hamilton,

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<sup>47</sup> Norman B. Smith, “Recollections of Cottage Days in the 1920s,” in *A Stroll down Memory Lane: Seba Stories from the Past* (Seba beach Heritage Society, 1992), 63-64. Archibald Oswald MacRae, *History of the Province of Alberta, Vol. II* (The Western Canada History Co., 1912), 1003. “James W. Mould, Ex-Plumber Dies,” *Edmonton Journal*, February 22, 1944. Margaret McIntyre, “McIntyre-Hyndman Family Tree,” *Ancestry.com*.

Ontario in 1896. By 1908, he was working for the J.J. McLaughlin Company in Toronto, and by 1906 he had relocated to Edmonton to open a branch of the Company there. In Edmonton, he managed both the McLaughlin Car Company and its mineral water bottling business. Eventually, he concentrated on the water company, even after it was taken over by the Canada Dry Ginger Ale Company. He retired in 1929, but remained in Edmonton where he was a member of the Anglican Church, a Mason, and a member of the Order of Foresters. He was the first president of the Rotary Club, and a member of the Edmonton Board of Trade and St. George's Society. He was married to Edith Mary Payne in 1892. She died in Edmonton in 1940. Arthur Challand died in 1947.<sup>48</sup>

### George Robinson Cottage (c.a. 1919)



Figure 34 NC-6-4568 (CU157251) by McDermid Studio, Courtesy of Libraries and Cultural Resources, University of Calgary.

<sup>48</sup> John Blue, *Alberta: Past and Present*, Volume II (Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing, 1924), 165-166. "Business Pioneer, A. Challand Dies," *Edmonton Journal*, May 27, 1947.



George Robinson came to Edmonton from Ireland in 1912. From 1912 to 1917 he was a Department Manager with the Hudson's Bay Company in the city, and in 1917 he established an automotive body repair business. By the 1920s, he was one of the leaders in this line of work in Edmonton. He retired in the 1950s, and he died in 1961 at the age of 75.

### Unidentified Cottage at Seba Beach (c.a. 1915)

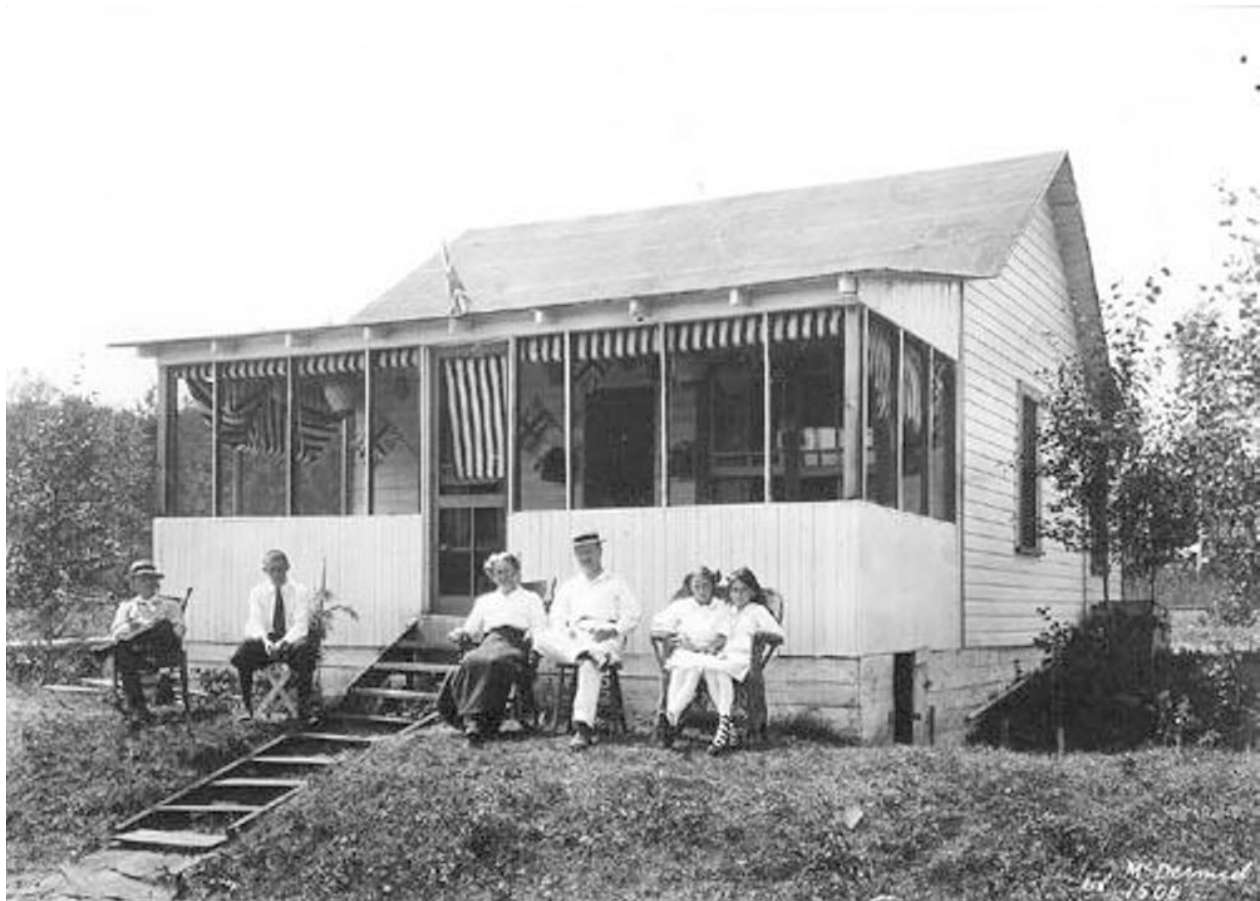


Figure 35 Cottage at Seba Beach, 1915. NC-6-1508 (CU154882) by McDermid Studio, Courtesy of Libraries and Cultural Resources, University of Calgary.

In 1919, a reporter for the *Edmonton Bulletin* tried to give his readers an idea of the cottages at Seba Beach by narrating a number of guided tours.<sup>49</sup> He noted that:

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<sup>49</sup> "Edmonton's Summer Resorts: Seba Beach A Paradise for Bathers," *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 3, 1919, pp. 6-7.

**Trip No. 1.** – Commencing at 4<sup>th</sup> street, the first trip is made by turning to the north on First avenue. The first cottage carries the significant words “Welcome Home.” It is the summer home of Mr. Sellers. Next is the building of A.P. Aitkin’s, and next that of Mr. Hedley. Then comes a long, nicely wooded strip a suitable playground for the Y.W.C.A. camp, which is at the corner of First Avenue and First Street, at the junction of the government road. The Y.W.C.A. camp comprises one large tent with smaller ones as adjuncts. There are swings under the trees, and facing a very pretty view of the hill. Opposite is the home of R.P. Cull, to be occupied this summer by the family of Fred Walls. On top of the hill overlooking the whole place are the farm buildings of Mr. Cull.

With the Cull home the houses on the west side of the avenue cease, the road from there skirting the hills closely and continuing back of the lots facing the shore. Just at the turn made here is noticed one of the finest gardens of the year, that of the “Hurry Home” cottage. There were peas-vines over three feet high, and a clover driveway leads to the place. At a point where there is a coulee the turn is taken to the right, and through the shrubbery the lake is found. A beautiful scene presents itself, as the sun shines down on clear water. The shore at each side standing out finely, and even at the far end of the lake twelve miles off, the bank of trees can be seen. The shore carries numbers of shells and pebbles. The ridge of high trees grows less in size as the eye wanders until away off they drop well down to the shore ending with a settler’s home as the terminal, and then run up again as they are followed around to the south shore and eastward. As to the shore itself. First there is the wet sandy beach, made so by the constant wash of the waves; then a good wide strip of loose sand; then a wider strip of ground covered by grass and other low growth; then shrubbery; next trees with the houses amidst them, and back of all the nicely treed hills – a charming sight.

The first cottage is that of Garnet Pearson, and the next “Hurry Home,” an attractive place for stopping at, with boats for hire. The lot has been cleared and then planted with different trees, nicely placed around the buildings. It is the property of Robert Hurry. Next is “Happyland Camp,” the house of A.R. Duncan. “Kamp Komfort” is the property of ex-chief Davidson, occupied by the family of J. W. Woods, and Williamson Bros. twin cottages come next, being called “Sumpendoin.” Arch. Ritchie’s follows, then “Killaloe Cottage” the Jackson home. Mr. Betts has a building, and that of T.S. Thompson

follows. Dr. Decker's summer place has rustic seats. At the corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> Street is the "Rahi, Rahi, Rahi," residence, the property of the late Chas. Grant.

**Trip No. 2.** – Start where trip number one ceased, the view being about the same with the difference that the south beach is now distinct. The train stands out well as it runs up the grade, the light-colored soil of the great cuttings at the track side giving a distinctiveness to the view, with the green shrubbery to the lake shore and back of all the heavy timber. Fallis can be discerned, and Coal Point stands out well.

Dr. M.A. McIntyre's place is at the corner, being fenced in a rustic manner, the entrance to the gateways being of Tamarac poles arched over. Next is the building of J.F. McMullen, to be occupied this season by W.H. Speer. "Inglemere," the property of Miss White follows, and then that of Mr. Warren. The family of Dr. H.B. Woods occupies the next cottage, with that of Misses Dobson adjoining. R. Hamilton's home is being used by the family of E. Trowbridge, and next is the cottage of Ed. Hart, followed by that of M.A. Codling.

Across 5<sup>th</sup> street a new building is being put up for J.A. Lockerby, just before the creek it is reached. Over the creek Mr. Tennyson's home and a little further on that of S. Muttart, the latter being known as "Arden Cottage." It is quite distinctive with umbrella shaped roof on upright log with bark still on, and seats around the bottom, for outside resting place.

The next is "Summerside Cottage," the home of James Richardson, followed by "Alderwoods" that of H.W.B. Douglas, the latter having a number of Spruce planted around, and especially tree-covered seats at the front. "Beaver Lodge" is the home of Jas. Green. "Mic-Mac Lodge," called after the Indians of that name away down east, is the property of J.D.A. McIntyre, and is being occupied this summer by Mrs. P. N. Johnson, with whom is visiting Mrs. Lloyd of Calgary. Opposite is the property of Robt. Ferguson, and next that of E. E. Chauvin. "Osocosy" is Dr. Tatham's home, with cubby house for the kiddies, and "Quinte Cottage," the property of W. Reed, next.

Following is the property of J.W. Mould, having hewn log walk from the house to the beach, with tennis court and screened-in octagon shaped summer house, with h pines planted at the rear of the lot. At one side is a runway with metal track for the boat Waverly.

**Trip No. 3.** – Starting from the same place on 4<sup>th</sup> street, the walk is to the south. There is sidewalks all the way, and the walk is hedged in by the tall trees the full distance up the hill. Views of the lake are seen through the trees to the left.

The first place is that of Mr. Diamond at the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> street and 1<sup>st</sup> avenue, and is followed by that of Mr. Kiphart. Over the clear creek is a bridge and then the log building of Mr. Rowe. This is the original building of the Beach, being the former home of Arthur Hovey who homesteaded here. He was killed at the front. It has been refitted by the present owner and is called “Massiwippi.”

At the next corner is the home of D. McAfee. It is called “Bonnie View.” Summer home of Harold Deeton, “Outlook Home” is next. It well up on the hillside being reached by stone steps.

Next is a new building being built for Mrs. J.D.A. McIntyre. It is a log cabin, divided into four rooms, the partitions of which are log as well as the main part of the building. The logs are peeled and are moss-glued to each other. The veranda is carried by peeled upright spruce pillars. The corners project 12 inches, and are hewn. The roof overhands 3 feet. It is all rustic, even to the doors, and overlooks the hillside onto the avenue. It was built by Martin Dekene and J. R. Both.

“Hillside Camp” is next, with long stepway leading to it. The camp is composed of three tents pitched right on top of the hill amidst the trees. The property is owned by Mrs. McIntyre, who is occupying one of the tents, and the other two are rented to James McCaig.

This takes the visitor to 9<sup>th</sup> street, there being no houses beyond as far as Seba Beach is concerned.

The following cottages are on 7<sup>th</sup> street: “Balmy Nook” right at the top of the hill with view each way. It is the property of Mr. Talbot. Near it is the building of Miss White. Across the street is a large cottage close to the roadside, the property of W.R. Howey.

The Next-of-Kin Home of Edmonton, have taken for the summer and propose giving enjoyment to some 24 children, half the number being there now. The matron is Miss Garrard and the assistant Miss Cassie. The allowance money and what is granted by the government carries on the work. The Red Cross have given mattresses and these have been filled for use as bed for the children, who are from 2 to 14 years of age. The boys have a tent outside for sleeping in. The building is a good size, and well adapted for the work.



The property of Walter Payne is comprised of two buildings. Next is a small tent, and a frame for canvas, and next to Tomahawk Road is the large tent-home of Mr. Blaine.

On 5<sup>th</sup> street is the cottage of Mrs. E.E. Brown and that of H.C. Seabrook and Mr. Gaeble.

On the Tomahawk Road just in front of 4<sup>th</sup> street, is the property of Donald Smith, a two-story building where the family live the year round. Nearby is a tidy looking log bunding used as work room, the owner of the place being the boat builder of Seba, and he has a limited number of boats and launches for service. Repairing is done. On the homestead here is also a fox ranch. From here the trip is home again.

**Trip No. 4.** —Along the 4<sup>th</sup> street, the business street of the village. Turning west on it the first place is what is taken to be a frame building as it is clap-boarded. It is however a log building and one of the first erected in the village. It is the summer home of Mrs. J.A. Downes.

Next is the Seba Bakery, W.C. Henry, proprietor. Bread and pastry are baked, and fruits, ice cream, soft drinks, and so on, sold. They serve meals and furnish rooms. Mr. Henry also runs a bus to and from the station.

Opposite is the store and post office of W. Pratt, who is one of the oldest settlers around. His farmstead is some three miles out, and between the two places the family live the year round, but chiefly at Seba. The building is two stories, the lower portion being the store and the upper a hall. A supply of groceries, dry goods etc. and campers' supplies, is carried. To the east of the store is the residence of Mr. Pratt, the stable and other buildings being at the rear.

The first building on 3<sup>rd</sup> street going east is log one, the property of E.W. Welsh, who is another of the old settlers, and lives the year round at the place. He runs a bus to the station, and does blacksmithing. The Alberta telephone office is in his building.

A little way off is the A. Boileau cottage occupied by Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Cook and Yockney, and close by the property of Geo. Simpson.

"Blainlickie Cottage" is across the street, and is the property of Mr. Dickie. Wm. Brown is occupying it this summer. To one side is the tent home of Mrs. Wm. Smith and on the other that of Mrs. Mainze. A cottage looking to the east is known as "Joly Joint" and is owned by Mr. Rutherford.

## Seba Beach Cottagers to the early 1920s (incomplete) and “Cottage Names”<sup>50</sup>

Addy, Charles E.R. – Manager, Metals Ltd. Plumbers Supply Edmonton

Agar, Andrew B. – Director, Western Foundry Co.

Aitken, Arthur P. – Agent, North American Life Assurance Co., Edmonton

Alcock, Mrs. Edith

Alger, W. Ross – W. Ross Alger and Company, Stockbrokers, Edmonton – “Sumpendoin”

Allsopp, Earl B. – Managing Director, Chauvin Allsopp & Co. Real Estate, Edmonton

Batson, Charles C. – Managing Director, Pheasy & Batson, General Contractors, Edmonton

Betts, Mr. – Alberta Lumber Company, Edmonton

Boileau, A. – A. Boileau & Company, Real Estate, Edmonton

Bowers, Frank Gresty – University of Alberta Librarian, Edmonton

Broderick, Chris – Public Works Department, Edmonton

Brown, Harold P. – Sec. Treasurer, Smith Brothers, Ltd.

Buggins, Dr. Fred L. – Dentist, Edmonton

Byers, F.D. – Barrister, Byers & Hefferman, Edmonton

Cairns, George

Catson, G.C.

Challand, A.W. – Branch Manager of the McLaughlin Motor Car Company – “Edimar Lodge”

Chauvin, Ernest E. – Owner of a Fire Insurance and Real Estate Company. Died 1923.

Clarke, Ernest W. – Carpenter, Edmonton

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<sup>50</sup> Sources: “Wabamun Where Edmontonians are Wont to Refresh Themselves,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 8, 1913. “Wabamun, Ideal Summer Resort for Edmontonians,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 21, 1914. “Edmonton’s Summer Resorts: Seba Beach A Paradise for Bathers,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 3, 1919, pp. 6-7. “Social Life at Lakeside Resorts,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, August 6, 1920. “Social Life of Resorts,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, August 11, 1920. “The Summer Resorts,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 7, 1921. “Edmontonians still Favour Seba Beach as a Lake Resort,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, August 6, 1921. “Edmonton’s Summer Resorts: Seba Beach a Paradise for Bathers,” *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 7, 1922. Various *Edmonton Henderson Directories*.

Codling, Martin A. – Manager, Pennant Ltd., Edmonton

Cox, William E. – Salesman, Edmonton

Cull, Richard Perley – Farmer and Store Owner, Seba Beach

Dalton, Mr. and Mrs.

Davidson, Robert G. – Vice Pres. Bitulithic & Contracting, Edmonton

Deyl, William A. – Reliance Agency, Edmonton

Decker, Robert A. – Dentist, Edmonton

Deeten, Harold C. – Accountant at Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods – “Outlook Home”

Diamond, William. – Proprietor, Edmonton Clothing Co.

Dickie, Mr. – “Blainlickie Cottage”

Dobson, George P. – George P. Dobson and J.A. Little, Real Estate and Financial, Edmonton

Douglas, Henry W.B. – Pres. of The Douglas Company, Printers and Bookbinders – “Alderwoods”

Dowling, Mrs. E.

Down, James A. – Inspector, City Police, Edmonton

Duclos, Rev. John E. –Pastor Erskine Presbyterian Church, Edmonton

Duncan, Alfred R. – Claims Agent for the City of Edmonton – “Happyland Camp”

Edgar, Thomas W.

Ferguson, H.H.

Ferguson, Robert B.

Gaebel, Charles

Grant, Charles A. – Barrister and Solicitor – “Rahi, Rahi, Rahi”

Green, James – Real Estate – “Beaver Lodge”

Hamilton, Robert G. – Land Titles Office, Edmonton

Hart, Edward J. – E.J. Hart and Brother (Clothiers), Edmonton, “Hart’s Rest”

Harvey, Norman – Deputy Minister, Dept of Railways and Telephone – “Moose Lodge”

Hedley, Robert W. – Hedley & Jackson, Real Estate, Edmonton

Houston, James – Onward Investment Company, Edmonton

Hovey, Arthur LeBaron – Storekeeper, Seba Beach – Died in World War I.”Massihippi.”

Howey, W.R.

Hurry, Robert – Proprietor of Hurry’s Café on Jasper Avenue – Cottage “Hurry Home”

Houston, James

Hutton, W.W. – Manager, Federal Life Assurance Co., Edmonton

Jackson, William – Hedley & Jackson Real Estate, Edmonton, “Killaloe Cottage”

Johnson, Johan

Kilburn, Nicholas A. – Sec. Treasurer Wilken, Hunt, Kilburn Ltd. – “Killajoe Cottage”

Little, Joseph .A. – George P. Dobson and J.A. Little, Real Estate and Financial, Edmonton

Lockerby [Lockerbie], J.A. – President, J.A. Lockerbie Ltd.

Lockhart, William – Manager, Woolworth & Co. – “Alderwoods”

May, Alex E. – Pres. Western Life Assurance Co., Edmonton

Maze, James – Storekeeper and City Phone

McAfee, Daniel – Speers & McAfee Contractors, Edmonton – “Bonnie View”

McCauley, M.

McIntyre, James D.A. – Palmer & McIntyre Real Estate Company – “Mic Mac Lodge”

McIntyre, Morton A. – Dentist, Edmonton

McMullen, John F. – VP & Managing Director, Marshall-Wells, Alberta, Edmonton

Montgomery, John – Singer Sewing Machine Company

Mould, James W. – Owner and Manager of Plumbing and Heating Company – “Dew Drop Inn”

Muttart, S. H. – Contractor – “Arden Cottage”

Myers, J.C.

Newson, Fred – Manager Blowey-Henry Company, Edmonton



Pearson, J. Garnet – Manager United Typewriter Company, Edmonton

Read (Reed), W.H. – Reed’s Bazaar, Edmonton – “Quinte Cottage”

Richards, H.H. – Manager of the Northern Crown Bank, Edmonton

Richardson, Fred

Richardson, W. James – Hagard and Richardson – “Summerside Cottage”

Ritchie, Archd. – Builder, Edmonton

Robinson, George – Owner Auto Body Repairs, Edmonton

Rodd, Mrs. Isabell

Russell, Fred

Rutherford, Mr. – “Jolly Joint”

Rowe, Mr. – “Massihippi.”

Seabrooke, Mr.

Sellars, H.M. – Manager Edmonton Towell Supply Company – “Welcome Home”

Sheppard, William H. – Managing Director Edmonton Brewing & Malting Co. & Sheppard  
Clibborn & Hill

Simpson, G. – Cottage “U-needa Rest”

Sloan, Doctor

Smith, J.A. – “Hustle Inn”

Smith, Norman M. – Hallock, Smith Company, Edmonton

Stambaugh, J. Wesley – Real Estate Loans & Insurance, Edmonton

Sterns, H.H. – City Police Department – “Hillside Camp”

Stirling, J.T. – Provincial Inspector of Mines, Edmonton

Talbot, W.G. – Manager Sun Life Insurance – “Balmy Nook”

Tatham, Charles C. – Surgeon – “O-so-cosy Lodge”

Tennyson, William G. – Imperial Fuel Company, Edmonton – “Tennyson Camp”

Thompson, Thomas S. – Ladies Wear, Edmonton

Trimble, W.C.

Trowbridge, Edmund – Deputy Provincial Secretary – “Kamp Komfort”

Walls, F.C. – District Manager North American Life Assurance Company, Edmonton

Warren, Mr.

Watson, Fred S. – Watson & Company Real Estate, Edmonton

White, Miss – “Inglemere”

Williamson, Robert and S.W. – Williams Brothers, Edmonton

Woods, Dr. Herman B. – “Tranquility”



Figure 36 Seba Beach in 1915. NC-6-1507 (CU154789) by McDermid Studio, Courtesy of Libraries and Cultural Resources, University of Calgary