



Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

A City of Ottawa Archives Virtual Exhibit



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Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Andrews-Newton photographers

The Andrews-Newton photographers documented Ottawa's growth and transformation. From the post-war years through to the end of the 1950s, the Andrews-Newton staff worked as the official photographers for *The Ottawa Citizen* newspaper, capturing everything from major events and disasters to portraits and community celebrations.

The images from the Andrews-Newton collection will allow you to experience an exciting period in Ottawa's history; a time that shaped how Ottawa looks and functions today.

Between 1945 and 1960, Ottawa went through a period of dramatic change. By the end of the Second World War, our Nation's Capital was a small city moving from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy. After years of refuge in Ottawa, the Dutch Royal family headed home to the Netherlands while troops returned from war looking for homes and jobs. The federal government hired an urban planner to deal with the rapidly growing city.

By 1960, uncertainty remained as the Cold War heated up.



Title/Description: ByWard Market Square: Corner of George Street. The ByWard Market was the business hub of Ottawa. Here, rural residents could come and sell their goods and urban populations were able to purchase all their

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daily needs.

Photographer: Newton.

Date: May 15, 1954.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-CA-004266-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Photographs: Capturing a Moment in Time

Photography is a powerful tool for recording significant, often once-in-a-lifetime, moments in history that cannot be repeated. A single photograph can stimulate a range of emotions: love, hate, anxiety, awe, fear and nostalgia, to name a few.

The history of photography spans centuries and continues to evolve today with the rise of digital technology. As the medium continues its growth, so too does its accessibility and popularity, with more people taking pictures now than ever before.

In 1888, George Eastman changed the world of photography by inventing the Kodak camera. For roughly \$25, the average person could purchase a camera that was pre-loaded with film. When the film was full people would send the camera back to Kodak who developed the pictures, reloaded the camera with new film, and sent the camera and prints back to the photographer. The camera was, "light, inexpensive and extremely simple to operate" (Willsberger 4). In the first four years of production, over 90,000 cameras were sold.

Clubs and societies of amateur photographers appeared across Canada, and more and more people began documenting their lives.

New mass-produced cameras followed the Kodak, including the Cambier Bolton (1898), the Leica camera (1912, 1924), the Rolleiflex (1929), and the Polaroid (1947). In the late 1940s and 1950s, the 4 x 5 speed graphic camera became the standard for news photography, and the Newton Firm used it exclusively.



Title/ Description: Scenic view of Dufresne's Mill. The Newton's business was centred around news photography and studio portraits. Stock photography, such as scenery, was also important to the business.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: May 3, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-AH-000147-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Construction and expansion

The 1940s and 1950s saw rapid growth in Ottawa. People began to embrace urban life, causing a boom in the construction of new homes for the expanding city. Understanding the need to plan for the future, the City began a balancing act between improving the services for citizens, and the needs of the federal government. Major changes to the City's infrastructure revolutionized the face of Ottawa, including:

- the construction of the Mackenzie King Bridge,
- the construction of a new City Hall,
- the removal of rail lines from the downtown core,
- the construction of the Queensway,
- the replacement of streetcars with buses.

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The suburban landscape expanded when, in 1950, large amounts of land were annexed from Nepean and Gloucester. The result was a city five times larger than it had been just a year before.



Title/ Description: Sidewalk repairs on Sussex and Bruyere streets. Ramps were put in place to assist in the demolition of an old building. During the 1950's, Ottawa was rapidly expanding. With a growing population and a booming economy, the city infrastructure had to be improved to accommodate these changes.

Photographer: G. D.

Date: October 26, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-A-004606-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Mackenzie King Bridge

Built in 1954, the Mackenzie King Bridge was designed to ease traffic downtown. The City of Ottawa contributed \$300,000 towards construction. Today, the bridge remains a major transit route for commuters and buses heading downtown.



Title/Description: Mackenzie Bridge from the Peace Tower. From this view, the original train station and rail sheds located downtown are still visible. The freight rail lines were later moved to Walkley Rd.

Photographer: Bill Newton.

Date: August 1951.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-SC-020156-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

New City Hall



Title/Description: Princess Margaret at New City Hall with Mayor George Nelms.

Photographer: Bill Lingard and Gerry Donahue.

Date: August 2, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-058731-067.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

After a major fire ripped through Ottawa City Hall in 1931, the City and its staff were left without a permanent home. For 25 years following the fire, the City conducted business out of a rented downtown office space.

In September 1955, a national competition to design the new City Hall was launched. What made the competition increasingly difficult was a lack of consensus over the location of the new building. Three short months later, the Montreal-based architectural firm Rother, Bland and Trudeau were announced as the winners. Finally, after considering 36 different locations, Green Island was confirmed as the new location on January 31, 1956.

An official sod turning ceremony was hosted by Mayor Charlotte Whitton on September 16, 1956. The summer of 1958 was greeted with excitement, as Ottawa once again had a City Hall. The new building boasted a stone and glass construction, and featured a marble spiral staircase leading to the second floor.

City Council held its first meeting at the new location on July 21, 1958. Princess Margaret officially opened the building on August 2, 1958, during a large formal reception with over 350 guests. This building remained Ottawa's City Hall until municipal amalgamation came into effect on January 1, 2001.



Title/Description: Sod turning ceremony by Mayor Charlotte Whitton for the future City Hall on Green Island. The City of Ottawa had been without a City Hall for almost thirty years, after the first one had burned down. Construction on New City Hall began in 1956 and was completed in 1958.

Photographer: Andy Andrews.

Date: September 26, 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-045713-004.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

The Gréber Report

After the Second World War, renowned French planner Jacques Gréber was asked to design a plan for Ottawa by then Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The goal was to make the city more aesthetically pleasing and to help control development.

During the post-war years, Ottawa grew at an astronomical rate. In 1945, the city was home to 166,000 people, and had an area of 6,100 acres. After the 1950 annexation of Gloucester and Nepean, by 1955 the population had ballooned to 223,000 living on a sprawling 30,000 acres. Gréber, with his ability to accentuate the natural beauty of a city, was brought in to control urban sprawl and determine proper land use.

Much of how Ottawa looks today is the result of the recommendations by the Gréber Report. The walking trails along the east side of the Rideau Canal and the location of the Queensway are both a direct result of the decision to remove the rail lines from downtown.

Relocating the rail lines

Wartime Ottawa was an industrial place. Huge rail yards stood behind the train station on Wellington Street, with tracks running along the eastern side of the Rideau Canal. It was noisy and dirty, and in Jacques Gréber's opinion, the rail line had to go.

After reading Gréber's plan, the decision was made to relocate the downtown rail yards to Walkley Road, drastically reducing the number of trains coming into the city's core. Passenger service was moved from Union Station to a 6,600 -acre site near Hurdman's Bridge. The Federal District Commission (FDC) arranged a land exchange with both the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway, giving them the land for their freight yards, while the FDC would then get all of the railway right-of-ways through Ottawa. Upon the transfer of land, 22 acres of prime downtown land became available. Many industries migrated away from the downtown to be closer to the new railway facilities.

It was the decision to remove CN rail lines that allowed space for the Queensway to run through the city.



Title/Description: Canadian Pacific Railway crew for the Royal train carrying HRH Princess Margaret. Princess Margaret viewed many areas of Ottawa, including the new City Hall, which was completed the same year of her visit.

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Photographer: P.

Date: August 5, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-058758-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

The Queensway



Title/Description: Construction of Queensway at Carling Ave. Text which accompanied negatives, "Queensway Approach... The new Queensway as it crosses Carling near Kirkwood gives the City Bound Traveller a new view of his target. From this point of view can be seen the Westgate shopping center, right center, and the Island Park water tower. The clover-leaf-type pattern of roads is now in the process of being poured."

Photographer: Andy Andrews.

Date: June 29, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-A-000224-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

As Ottawa grew, so too did the number of cars on the road. The increased traffic proved to be too much for the city's infrastructure. After two consultants' reports and a full traffic survey, it was determined that most drivers were going into the city itself. In order to accommodate this influx of people, the decision was made to build a highway using the right-of-ways for the CN rail lines. Shortly after the rails were removed, construction on the east-to-west highway began.

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The highway was built in stages, starting in 1957 and ending in 1965. Reaching from Green's Creek in the east end to South March in the west end, the highway cost \$31,000,000 to build.

The route was named after Queen Elizabeth II, who kicked off construction by setting off a charge of dynamite during a four-day visit to Ottawa in 1957. She returned in 1960 to open the first section of the Queensway to traffic.



Title/Description: A Royal visit by H.M Queen Elizabeth II at Lansdowne Park accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Phillip, Mayor George Nelms and Prime Minister Diefenbaker.

Photographer: Doug Gall.

Date: October 15, 1957.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-05336-007.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Cleaning up the City

With a desire to accommodate Ottawa's natural beauty, Gréber had a specific vision for Ottawa. Above all, Gréber's set his sights on the downtown core, the Ottawa River and rejuvenating run-down neighbourhoods

At the time, Ottawa did not have sewage treatment facilities, and everything flowed directly into the river. In the late 1950s, the City began constructing sewage treatment plants. This move greatly improved the quality of the water, establishing the river as a major attraction running through the city.

Creating more attractive neighbourhoods also became a priority. Having developed a negative reputation, the area around Lebreton Flats became a focus for redevelopment. Officials decided that the housing was substandard and overcrowded, with many of the homes being occupied by more than one family. In 1962, the 154 acre site was expropriated by the National Capital Commission (formerly the Federal District Commission), and remained vacant until the Canadian War Museum was built on it.



Title/Description: Filtration Plant construction.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: October 25, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-A-004605.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Government office buildings

Many of the buildings used for government offices in the post-war years were temporary buildings that were never intended to be permanent structures. The transitory natures of these buildings lead to a great deal of discussion about where the offices should be located. After intense discussion, some government departments remained close to Parliament Hill, while others, including many administrative and research facilities were moved to more suburban areas such as Tunney's Pasture. The temporary buildings were demolished once the new buildings were complete.



Title/Description: Treasury Staff at room 227, Langevin Block. Many government employees migrated to Ottawa to work in various federal departments during the Second World War. After the war was over, many continued to live here. When this was combined with soldiers returning from overseas, Ottawa experienced a population explosion.

Photographer: D. Gall.

Date: June 16, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-058019-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Greenbelt

Gréber's Greenbelt project was designed to serve one main purpose reason: to keep the city contained and prevent urban sprawl. Following Gréber's plans, the Federal District Commission began purchasing land in 1956. At the time, projections suggested that there would be room for residential development within this area until around 1965. However, land prices inside the Greenbelt were much higher than land prices elsewhere, so developers began building communities just outside the boundaries. Unfortunately, the project did not take into consideration just how quickly the population of the city was growing.

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Title/Description: Jacques Gréber and Gerard Kennedy at a press conference for the Federal District Commission. The Gréber Report laid out the future look and feel of Ottawa. One example of Gréber's recommendations was the creation of the Greenbelt.

Photographer: D.

Date: July 5, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-037503-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Streetcars



Title/Description: Streetcar crash on Sussex and Rideau streets. Automobiles in Ottawa were forced to navigate around the cumbersome streetcars, which caused actions such as this. When the streetcars were removed in 1959, the flow of traffic was much improved, and fewer accidents occurred.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: April 17, 1954.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-030847-001, MG393-CA-003911-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Driving down the street in Ottawa during the 1940s and 1950s was a very different experience than it is today. The increasing number of cars on the streets were forced to navigate around streetcars, the city's main mode of public transportation. Operated by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, the private enterprise ran into financial difficulties when they were forced to pay high federal taxes on the aging system after the Second World War. Ridership remained strong in 1947 and 1948, but complaints about the system were growing. The City purchased the beleaguered system in 1948 and the Ottawa Transportation Commission was born.

Transit expert Norman Wilson was asked to see if the City should continue running the streetcars or implement bus services. His report brought forward several concerns, including

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the significant cost of running streetcars over buses, the high cost of installing new tracks and lines as well as the potential difficulty finding replacement parts. He concluded that the streetcar system should be abandoned once funding for buses became available.

In 1959, the Ottawa Transportation Commission faced a growing debt that required major changes. The decision was made to discontinue streetcar service and convert the entire transit system to a more cost-effective bus service. The last streetcar ran on May 1, 1959, and a parade commemorated the event. The overhead wires were removed and the tracks ripped up. In the following weeks downtown traffic flow improved significantly.



Title/Description: Fleet of new City buses. The transit system in Ottawa was changed from streetcars to buses because it was more cost-effective and lessened congestion in the downtown core.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: June 20, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-037306-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Housing

As the end of the Second World War approached, Ottawa was heading for a population explosion. Between 1941 and 1956, Ottawa's population skyrocketed from 206,367 to 287,246 - an increase of over 80,000 people in 15 years. The growing population, caused by soldiers

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returning from war and civil servants permanently relocating to Ottawa, meant that housing was in short supply.

By 1945, a plan had been drawn to erect 200 houses near Carling Avenue and Merivale Road. Township councils approved residential construction, and Ottawa found itself in a housing boom. It was during this period that developers such as Minto, Teron and Campeau began to develop the city we know today.

Campeau began a two-year construction project on the 60 acre Billings Bridge sub - division in 1950, also building homes for National Defence at Uplands Airport as well as various houses and apartment buildings around the city. In other areas of the city, Teron Construction developed Lynwood Village, and much of Bells Corners, while Minto focused on construction in the south-western part of the city around Centreponte, and Bayshore.



Title/Description: Campeau Construction: one example of a 'Campeau-built' home.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: June 4, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-057783-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Shopping in Ottawa

Like many cities across the country, Ottawa's stores were largely family-run businesses offering good customer service to their loyal patrons. But, in 1954, the shopping in the city

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changed with the opening of the Westgate shopping centre. The first of its kind in the city, the centre was originally an open-air structure and featuring 18 stores.

By 1969, Ottawa had close to 20 shopping centres. Although the growing presence of shopping malls in the city was not always viewed in a positive light, many customers embraced the convenience of the centres.

With the development of large-scale shopping centres in the outer edges of the city the challenge became to keep some shoppers in the downtown core, which was not designed for modern traffic. In 1960, the City performed an experiment, closing Sparks Street to traffic and turning it into an outdoor pedestrian mall. It was a big hit with Ottawa residents. Initially the Sparks Street mall was only open during the summer months, but by June 28, 1967, the mall was open year-round. Today, Sparks Street is a major tourist attraction that has accomplished its original mission: to keep shoppers downtown.



Title/Description: Opening of Freiman's at Westgate Shopping Centre: parade. Westgate shopping centre was the first mall constructed in Ottawa. It was not long until other such shopping centres sprang up all over Ottawa. Malls gave residents who lived outside of the downtown core access to one stop shopping.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: May 12, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-036550-034.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

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The 1940s and 1950s saw rapid growth in Ottawa. People began to embrace urban life, causing a boom in the construction of new homes for the expanding city. Understanding the need to plan for the future, the City began a balancing act between improving the services for citizens, and the needs of the federal government. Major changes to the City's infrastructure revolutionized the face of Ottawa, including:

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Photographer: G. D.

Date: October 26, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-A-004606-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Political figures

Many political figures, from Ottawa's Mayors to Canadian Prime Ministers and Governors General, had a profound impact on the city and the entire country. Many of their decisions directly influenced the development of the national capital and shaped Canadian history.



Title/Description: Prime Minister St. Laurent leaving on world tour standing with Charlotte Whitton. Louis St. Laurent was Prime Minister from 1948 to 1957. He remained the Liberal Leader until 1958.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: February 4, 1954.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-029900-002, MG393-CA-003072-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Mayors of Ottawa

Mayor J. E. Stanley Lewis

J. E. Stanley Lewis was mayor from 1936 until 1948, becoming as one of Ottawa's longest serving mayors. His career began when he was elected as an alderman in 1930. He was elected to the position of Controller in 1931, lost his seat in 1932, and regained it in 1933. He became Mayor of Ottawa in 1936.

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During his time in office, he attended the coronation ceremony of King George VI, he received the King and Queen in Ottawa in 1939 and was awarded an honorary degree from the University of Ottawa in 1941.

In 1948, Lewis had a serious heart attack, leading to his decision to resign as the city's mayor.

Lewis was very involved with the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission, both while he was mayor and after his time in office. He worked with them from 1936 to 1948, and again from 1951 until March of 1970. He was their chairman from 1953 until January 1970.

In his later years he was very involved with charities. He died on August 18, 1970, following another heart attack.



Title/Description: Mayor Stanley Lewis. Lewis was one of Ottawa's longest serving Mayors, remaining in office from 1936-1948.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: November 15, 1946.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-000242-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Mayor Eddy A. Bourque

Mayor Eddy A. Bourque was in office from 1949 to 1950. Bourque was first elected to the Board of Control in 1936.

During his two-year term as mayor, Bourque oversaw the annexation of large portions of Gloucester and Nepean into the City of Ottawa. During his term, the City contributed \$300,000 towards the costs of the Mackenzie King Bridge construction.

Mayor Bourque was in favour of the federal government's plans to beautify Ottawa, but he wanted to make sure that the city taxpayers were not unfairly burdened with the costs of the project. He also supported the idea that Ottawa become part of a federal district, similar to that of Washington, D.C in the United States.

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Mayor Bourque was on the executive of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, and the Association of Mayors and Municipalities. He received an honorary doctorate in Business Administration from the University of Ottawa. Bourque died on May 2, 1962.



Title/Description: Mayor Eddy A. Bourque and family. He is seated on the left hand side at the end of the front row.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: November 30, 1954.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-034058-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Mayor Grenville Goodwin

Grenville Goodwin grew up in Prescott and came to Ottawa to attend Lisgar Collegiate in 1911. After returning home from overseas after the First World War, Goodwin attended the University of Toronto before heading to Detroit to study optometry. He worked as an optometrist, opening his own business in 1926.

Goodwin was very involved in the community, serving as a member of the Board of Control from 1942 to 1946, member of the police commission and Chairman of the National Capital Planning Committee's publicity committee to name a few.

Mayor Goodwin is most commonly remembered for his very sudden and unexpected death only eight months after his term began. Goodwin had a heart attack while doing his grocery

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shopping, had a second heart attack at the hospital a few hours later, and died on August 27, 1951, at the age of 53.

Deputy Mayor Charlotte Whitton became acting mayor for the rest of Goodwin's term.



Title/Description: Mayor Grenville Goodwin.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: November 12, 1948.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-000659-011.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Mayor Charlotte Whitton



Title/Description: Portrait of Mayor Charlotte Whitton. Whitton was Ottawa's first female Mayor. She came into office in 1951 after Mayor Grenville Goodwin passed away suddenly and remained in office until the end of 1956. Whitton was outspoken, passionate, and often butted heads with City councillors. She returned to municipal politics in 1961 and remained Mayor until 1964.

Photographer: Doug Bartlett.

Date: June 9, 1954.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-002249-012.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Charlotte Whitton was a colourful character, known as much for her strong temper and volatile working relationships with other staff and council members as her political decisions. She was Mayor of Ottawa from August 1951 to the end of 1956, and again from 1961 until the end of 1964.

Whitton was a well-known social worker and author, having founded the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. In 1950 she made the decision to run for office and was the first woman to be elected to the Board of Control. In August 1951, after Mayor Grenville Goodwin died suddenly, Whitton became the first female mayor of a major Canadian city.

Mayor Whitton was a strong supporter of the monarchy. Outstanding moments in her term included the Royal Visit by Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip in 1951 and attending the coronation of Elizabeth II in 1953.

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Whitton accomplished a great deal during her time as mayor, including the beginning of construction on the new City Hall on Green Island. She also oversaw the building of a significant number of affordable housing units, had an old hospital renovated into a senior citizens complex, and greatly increased the city's revenue from federal government grants.

In 1956 Whitton decided to run for a seat in the House of Commons as the Progressive Conservative candidate for Ottawa West. Whitton lost the election to the Liberals by a little over 1000 votes. By the end of 1960, she decided to run for mayor again and won the election. She continued to have a poor working relationship with the members of City Council, resuming a tumultuous relationship with council members and staff alike.

After losing an election in 1964, Whitton returned to the City as an alderman in 1966, a position she held until late in 1972 when she fell and broke her hip. Whitton died in January 1975, just a few weeks after suffering a heart attack. She was the first former mayor to lie in state at City Hall, which allowed people to pay their respects during a public visitation.



Title/Description: Mayor Charlotte Whitton presenting shield to Janet Lintell, water ski jumping champion.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: February 1, 1954.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-029878, MG393-CA-003050.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Mayor George Nelms

George Nelms came to Canada in 1912 from Oxford, England. In 1938, Nelms founded George H. Nelms Opticians. He was elected to the school board in 1942. Nelms served on the Board of Control for a number of years before becoming mayor from 1956 to 1960. During his time as a controller and then as mayor, Nelms was involved with a number of large construction projects including the Queensway, the new Ottawa City Hall, the Britannia Filtration Plant and the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge.

His time also featured many significant events including, most notably, the 1957 Royal Visit by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip who came to Ottawa to inaugurate construction on the Queensway. However, his time as mayor also had some challenges, including a gas leak explosion on Slater Street which destroyed two office buildings and a theatre.

Nelms retired from municipal politics in 1960, and died in September 1999, at the age of 94.



Title/Description: Mayor George Nelms inaugural address for 1960. The Mayor would give an inaugural address at the beginning of each year. Nelms replaced Charlotte Whitton as Mayor of the city

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: January 4, 1960.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fond / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-005444A-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Prime Ministers

Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King

William Lyon Mackenzie King is one of Canada's most well-known Prime Ministers. He was the leader of the Liberal party from 1919 until 1948. He was in power as Prime Minister for three terms: 1921 to June 1926, August 1926 to 1930 and 1935 to 1948 when he resigned because of poor health.

King left his mark on Canadian society and social programs, implementing old age pensions, unemployment insurance benefits, and family allowances.

King led Canada through the Second World War and the transition from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy. He also witnessed the beginning of the Cold War, and grew concerned about Canada having too close a relationship with the United States. He was also not entirely comfortable about Canada's place in continental defence after the war.

In 1948, King decided not to run for election again, with Louis St. Laurent becoming his successor as both Prime Minister and Liberal Party Leader. King had plans to write his memoirs, but he was unable to complete them before his death in July 1950.



Title/Description: Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King with Barbara Ann Scott preparing for tour. Scott was a Canadian, North American, European and World Champion in figure skating. She also won the Olympic gold medal in 1948.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: July 7, 1949.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-BJ-011826-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent

Louis St. Laurent entered politics as Justice Minister in 1941, after a successful career as a lawyer. He became Prime Minister in 1948 and remained in power until the Liberals were defeated in the 1957 federal election.

St. Laurent was involved with a number of large infrastructure projects during his term including the agreements to build the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Trans – Canada Highway, the Trans -Canada Pipeline and the Canso Causeway, connecting Cape Breton and mainland Nova Scotia.

St. Laurent was very involved in the negotiations for Newfoundland to join Canada. He also decided that Canada would send troops to the Korean War in December 1950 after South Korea was invaded by North Korea.

In 1951, St. Laurent agreed to purchase a home at 24 Sussex Drive, agreeing to make it the official residence for the Prime Minister. He became the first Prime Minister to live at the home.

During his time on Sussex Drive, St. Laurent nominated Vincent Massey for the post of Governor General, the first Canadian to ever hold the position.

The Liberals lost the 1957 election to the Conservative leader John Diefenbaker. He retained his position as leader of the Liberal Party until 1958, when Lester B. Pearson took over. St. Laurent then withdrew from public life and returned to his law practice. He passed away in July 1973.



Title/Description: Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent.

Photographer: F. D.

Date: February 4, 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-041310-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker

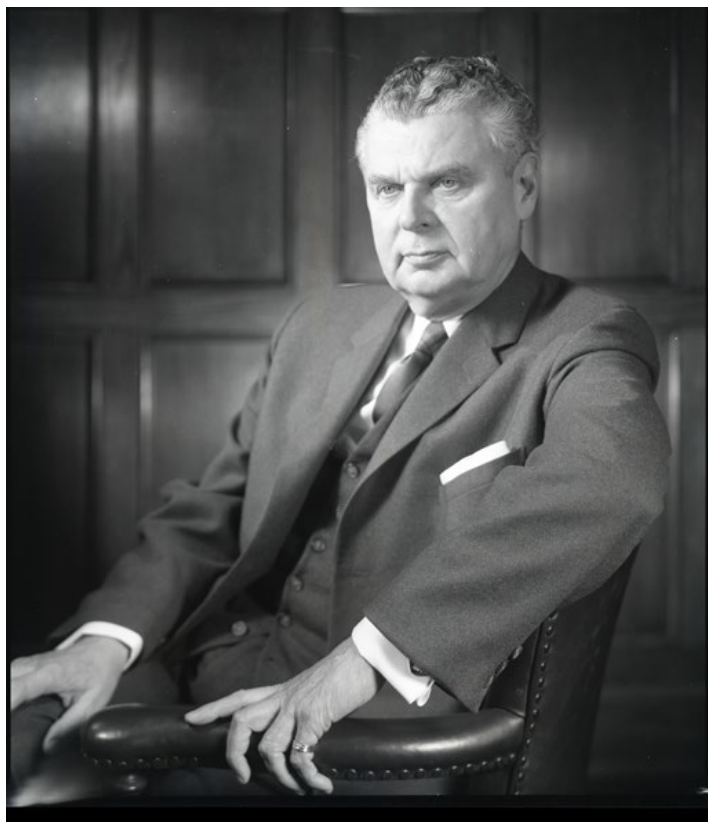
John Diefenbaker was a prominent criminal lawyer in Saskatchewan before becoming an MP in 1940. After two losses, Diefenbaker finally won the position of the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in 1956. With Diefenbaker at the helm, the Progressive Conservatives won the 1957 election and ended the Liberal Party's 22 year run in office.

In 1960, Diefenbaker implemented a Bill of Rights to protect the fundamental rights of Canadians. While he was exceedingly proud of the accomplishment, it was less effective than it should have been, as the provincial governments did not consent to the Bill. The Bill was therefore not entrenched in the Constitution.

Diefenbaker was also responsible for changing the laws that made it possible for Aboriginal people to vote in federal elections. Prior to 1960, they were not permitted to.

One of the things Diefenbaker is most remembered for is the cancellation of the Avro CF – 105 Arrow fighter jets after high building costs and low sales. In an unusual move, the government ordered that all of the plans and the prototypes be destroyed. Only small models of the aircraft remain as evidence of this significant part of Canadian aeronautical history.

Diefenbaker's government ran into political trouble in a number of areas. The use of nuclear weapons was a hot topic, but the government decided that nuclear weapons would not be permitted in Canada. The economy also caused problems for the Progressive Conservatives. At the end of the 1950s, the enthusiastic support for Diefenbaker began to dry up after the employment rate skyrocketed to 11%. He maintained his position as Prime Minister through a shaky election in 1962, later to fall to Lester Pearson's Liberal Party in 1963. Diefenbaker remained a Member of Parliament until his death in August 1979.



Title/Description: Portrait of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. Diefenbaker became the leader of the Federal Progressive Conservative Party in 1956 and was the Prime Minister of Canada from 1957 to 1963.

Photographer: Doug Bartlett.

Date: 1956-1957.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-005285-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Governors General

The Viscount Alexander

The Viscount Alexander was appointed Governor General in 1946. He had a distinguished career in the British military, serving in both the First and Second World Wars, and he was Canada's last British Governor General.

Alexander and his wife traveled extensively during his term, both within Canada and to the United States and Brazil. During their first year in Canada, they visited every provincial capital. They went to Newfoundland the summer the province joined Confederation.

Alexander remained Governor General until early 1952. Upon his leave, he returned to Great Britain to become the Minister of Defence. Alexander passed away in June 1969.



Title/Description: Lord Alexander, 17th Governor General of Canada, and Lady Alexander arrive in Ottawa. Alexander visited Canada many times after the end of his term as Governor General.

Photographer: Andy Andrews.

Date: October 20, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-039265-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey

Vincent Massey was Canada's first Canadian Governor General. Until his appointment in 1952, all of the previous Governors General had been British. While most people accepted this dramatic shift in policy, some did not. Those opposed, including Ottawa Mayor Charlotte Whitton, boycotted Massey's installation ceremony in protest. But, after a controversial start, Massey won the approval of Canadians by traveling extensively during his term.

Having headed the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, known as the Massey Commission, Massey remained a strong advocate for the arts throughout his time as Governor General.

The Massey Foundation was one of the first charitable foundations in Canada when it began in 1918. Through Vincent Massey's work with the foundation, there were two major endowments made to the University of Toronto, his Alma matter.

Vincent Massey died on December 30, 1967.



Title/Description: Right Honourable Vincent Massey, 18th Governor General of Canada on his seventieth birthday. Vincent Massey was the first Canadian to be appointed Governor General.

Photographer: D.

Date: February 20, 1957.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-048470-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

General The Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier

After a career in the military and as a diplomat, General Georges Vanier became the first French Canadian Governor General when he was appointed to the post in 1959. At the time of his appointment, there was some debate whether the appointment of a French Canadian would be an appropriate way to remember the 200th anniversary of the Battle of the Planes of Abraham, a sensitive topic for many.

Vanier's installation ceremony was held on September 15, 1959, for which Vanier decided to wear his Colonel's uniform from the Royal 22nd "Van Doos" Regiment.

The late 1960s was marked by the rise of separatist movements in Quebec. A believer in bilingualism, Vanier became increasingly concerned about national unity. In addition, he became involved in the issues of the poor and families, founding The Vanier Institute of the Family in 1965.

During his time at Rideau Hall, Vanier hosted many well-known guests including President John F. Kennedy. Despite concerns about his health, he traveled extensively making several trips across the country, and he continued in his role until his death on March 5, 1967.



Title/Description: Installation of new Governor General Georges Vanier with Prime Minister Diefenbaker. Georges Vanier was Canada's first French Canadian Governor General and Prime Minister Diefenbaker was the first Conservative Prime Minister in thirty years.

Photographer: Don Ashley and Doug Gall.

Date: October 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-A-004028-055.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Celebrations and Major Events

The period following the end of the Second World War was a time of change, both on a local and national level. The Commonwealth welcomed a new monarch, a vaccine was discovered for polio, Newfoundland joined Canada, the Progressive Conservatives returned to office, the annual Canadian Tulip Festival began and a fire broke out at the Soviet Embassy.

International tensions were flaring as the fallout from the Cold War was felt around the world. The post-war political landscape had split along two sides: Western European and North American countries, and the Communist Soviet Union and Eastern European satellite countries under Soviet control. The Suez Canal Crisis and the Hungarian Revolution brought these tensions to a head in the fall of 1956.



Title/Description: Commemorations of the Battle of Britain on Parliament Hill, with planes flying over the Peace Tower. This large-scale commemoration of a Second World War battle brought the Ottawa community together.

Photographer: Frank Barber.

Date: September 16, 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN 045489-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II



Title/Description: Governor General's Foot Guards rehearsal for the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II. Foot Guards practicing manoeuvres.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: May 24, 1953.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-SC-027131-007

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

King George VI was diagnosed with lung cancer in September 1951. He had been recovering from a surgery that saw one of his lungs removed when he suffered a fatal heart attack on February 6, 1952. A young Princess Elizabeth, who was on a Royal Visit to Kenya at the time, was among the last to learn of her father's death.

During a time of unbelievable sorrow, the young princess was faced with taking on the most important role of her life. On June 2, 1953, the world watched as Princess Elizabeth took the throne as Queen Elizabeth II.

An estimated 100,000 people attended a celebration on Parliament Hill. The Governor General's Foot Guards trooped the Queen's colour, with Governor General Vincent Massey watching from a stand in front of the Peace Tower. 145 planes flew over the Peace Tower and spelled out "E II" in giant letters. Celebratory silver spoons were sent to all the Canadian children who were born that day.



Title/Description: Governor General's Foot Guards rehearsal for the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II. Child standing in front of guards with camera.

Photographer: Unknown

Date: May 24, 1953.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-SC-027131-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Polio Vaccinations

Polio was one of the most serious public health concerns of the twentieth century. The virus itself was isolated in 1908, and in 1945 researchers discovered there were three different types of polio virus.

The virus was common during the summer months and targeted mainly children. Polio often developed very quickly, starting with flu-like symptoms, but its effects varied with each case. Some people recovered completely. Other patients, who started with the same symptoms, developed paralysis. Because the early stages of polio were similar to the flu, doctors weren't always able to diagnose patients properly.

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The polio virus attacks the motor neurons, which control muscle movement. It could leave a person unable to use their arms or legs, or in severe cases, lungs. The iron lung, a pressurized box that forces muscles to expand and contract, became one of the most vivid images of the effects of polio.

While treatment methods improved during the 1940s, the goal for many researchers was to prevent people from ever catching polio. Dr. Jonas Salk developed a vaccine using inactive polio virus and on April 12, 1955, the vaccine was declared as effective. The next day the Ontario Provincial Government announced that all children and students would be vaccinated for free. By April 18, mass vaccination campaigns started in Ottawa for elementary school students. Free vaccinations were offered to all Ontario residents in 1957. Overall the vaccination program was a huge success and the number of polio cases dropped dramatically.



Title/Description: Polio Vaccinations at Elgin Street Public School. Marcel Hue was the first child to receive the new vaccine at this school.

Photographer: Doug Gall.

Date: April 18, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393- AN-036093-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Hungarian Anti-Soviet Demonstrations



Title/Description: Hungarian Anti-Soviet demonstration. This group of demonstrators, some of whom came from as far away as Toronto and Montreal, gathered to protest the Soviet Union's actions in Hungary in the fall of 1956. Over 2,500 people attended.

Photographer: Gerry Donahue, Ted Grant and Cliff Buckman.

Date: October 27, 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-046353-012.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Anti-Soviet tensions had been building since the Soviet Union began to occupy Hungary in 1948. In October 1956, the Association of Hungarian University Students re-banded and prepared a document known as the Sixteen Points. It outlined many goals including: a return to democracy, economic reform, freedom of the press, and Hungarian sovereignty.

On October 23, the students held a peaceful march in Budapest to support protests occurring in Poland. But, after criticism from Communist official Erno Gero, the group soon became hostile, arming themselves with weapons from soldiers and a local munitions plant.

When Soviet troops arrived in Budapest in the early morning hours of October 24, 1956, they were completely unprepared for what was waiting for them. "...Straight away they found themselves in an urban guerrilla war against a determined and inventive enemy..." (Sebestyen 126-127).

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Internationally, some fear grew that involvement of western countries could lead to a global conflict.

In Ottawa, a convoy of protestors drove past the construction site of the new Soviet Embassy, and a crowd gathered at the war memorial on October 28, 1956. The groups carried signs and banners and placed wreaths at the war memorial. An estimated 2,500 people attended.

On October 31, Soviet troops appeared to withdraw their forces from Budapest. But the retreat was short-lived, as on November 4, 1956 the Soviet military attacked Hungary with 150,000 troops. Budapest was bombarded for two days, and whole sections of the city were destroyed. Hungarian military leaders were taken prisoner by the Soviet Army as they were meeting to discuss the withdrawal of Soviet forces. The international community was shocked at the turn of events. Lester B. Pearson expressed his views during his speech to the United Nations on November 4, 1956:

[...] In Hungary the mask of a “people’s democracy” was stripped away; the myth of the monolithic unity of the Communist empire was destroyed (“Pearson” 21).

Hungarian refugees crossed the border into Austria and a massive international relief campaign began. By the middle of December, refugees began to arrive and settle in and around Ottawa. Following the Hungarian uprisings in 1956, 35,000 refugees came to Canada.



Title/Description: Arrival of Hungarian refugees. The Hungarian revolution caused many citizens to flee the country. Many arrived and settled in the Ottawa area.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-047473-001

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Pearson Wins the Nobel Peace Prize

In the summer of 1956, Egypt was looking for help to finance the construction of the Aswan High Dam on the Nile. They had arranged to borrow money from Britain, France, and the World Bank. During that same summer, Egypt bought military supplies from Czechoslovakia, a Soviet satellite country, in response to an ongoing conflict with Israel. For Britain, France, and the World Bank buying from Czechoslovakia was as good as making a deal directly with Moscow, and they withdrew their financial support.

Egypt responded by nationalizing the Suez Canal, the main trade route used to supply oil to most of Western Europe. Britain and France quietly started a plan to attack Egypt and regain control of the canal. France made a deal with Israel, with Britain later joining the discussion and the three countries came up with a plan. Israel would attack Egypt at a predetermined time, and during the attack it would appear that the Suez Canal would be in danger. Britain and France would then send troops and air support to protect the canal. Although it was not generally known at the time, the entire incident had been planned in advance.

The Israeli attack began overnight on October 28 and 29, 1956, with the British and the French joining them a few days later. The Soviet Union supported the Egyptians and made it clear that if the United States military became involved, or Britain and France did not withdraw, that the U.S.S.R. would deploy nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile at the United Nations in New York, Lester Pearson proposed to send a team of neutral military personnel, (i.e. peacekeepers) to supervise troop withdrawals and separate the two sides. A cease-fire went into effect at 2 a.m. on November 7, 1956. The first peacekeepers to arrive were Norwegian, who landed in Egypt on November 21, Canadian peacekeepers followed a few days later.

Pearson, previously a career diplomat and then the Minister for External Affairs, had pulled off what seemed to be impossible. On October 13, 1957, it was announced that Lester B. Pearson had won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in resolving the Suez Canal Crisis.

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Title/Description: Lester B. Pearson, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, and Mrs. Pearson. Pearson would later lead the federal Liberals to power in 1963.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: November 15, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-039859-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Newfoundland Becomes a Province

The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador joined Canada on March 31, 1949. There were many concerns to be addressed both by the British and Canadian governments, and the people of Newfoundland. Newfoundland, an independent colony since 1855, ran into difficulties during the mid 1930s and the British government put a commission in place to run the affairs of the colony.

During the Second World War, Canada began to understand that a well-defended Newfoundland was vital for the protection of the Canadian east coast. But, the colony, which housed military personnel for both the U.S. and Canada during the war, also had strong ties to the United States, causing concern that Newfoundland may solidify a relationship with the U.S.

A National Convention was elected in Newfoundland to investigate options for a new form of government in 1946. From the very beginning there were two distinct sides: those in favour of Newfoundland remaining independent, and those in favour of Confederation with Canada.

In 1947, delegations were sent to Ottawa and London to see what offers the Canadian and British governments would be willing to put on the table. The information the delegation received from Ottawa indicated that Newfoundland would have the same rights and programs as the other provinces. Any revenues would go to Ottawa if Newfoundland joined Canada. Canada proposed a series of transitional grants, and suggested that a Royal Commission be held within eight years to reassess the situation, as it was uncertain what the financial costs would be to manage the new province.

Newfoundland had experienced economic difficulties during the 1930s, and many people were concerned that history would repeat itself if they were to remain separate from Canada. However, the anti-confederation movement had support from a significant proportion of the business community in Saint John's and the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Church was concerned that the financial incentives of Canadian social programs would make the people of Newfoundland forget their traditional values, while the business community worried about the economic impacts.

Two referenda were held in 1948. Although it was a close vote, the second of which, led to Newfoundland's Confederation with Canada. Joey Smallwood, a journalist and promoter of Confederation, went on to become the first Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador.



Title/Description: Arrival of Premier Joey Smallwood at Union Station. Smallwood was the first Premier of Newfoundland. He was in Ottawa to attend a meeting of the provincial Premiers.

Photographer: Pete.

Date: April 7, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-A001617-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Progressive Conservative Leadership Convention

After George A. Drew retired as leader of the Progressive Conservatives in 1956, the Tories began looking for a strong leader who could regain power in the House of Commons.

Saskatchewan MP John Diefenbaker, with his “preacher-style rhetoric and a well-publicized devotion to the underdog” (Morton 222), soon became the favourite candidate.

In December 1956, Progressive Conservatives from around the country flocked to Ottawa to choose their new leader. When the Progressive Conservative convention began at the Ottawa Coliseum on December 13, it became apparent that this would not be like previous conventions. Mayor Charlotte Whitton opened the convention with a speech and the Premier of Nova Scotia was the keynote speaker. After the formalities, the convention took on a decidedly party-like tone. A reporter from *The Ottawa Citizen* described the festivities:

Over 1,300 delegates to the Conservative leadership convention last night discovered that politics can be fun. With pretty drum majorettes, kilted pipers, popping balloons, an apparently

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

inexhaustible supply of high spirits, they turned nomination night into a rollicking Mardi-Gras (Hardy 31).

Diefenbaker needed 649 votes to ensure a win. He ended up receiving “774 votes out of a possible total of 1,296” (“Diefenbaker Wins” 1). While at the convention, the party also unrolled a new platform, which promised changes to taxes, pensions, and benefits. These changes, both in platform and leadership, played a major role in the 1957 election of a Progressive Conservative Prime Minister.



Title/Description: Progressive Conservatives National Convention: ballot collection.

Photographer: C.A.

Date: December 14, 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-047308-057.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

The First Canadian Tulip Festival

The Canadian Tulip Festival began after the Second World War, when Princess Juliana of the Netherlands presented Ottawa with 100,000 tulip bulbs as a token of friendship. Canada had provided asylum for the Dutch royal family during the war and played a strong role in the Netherlands' liberation. While the royal family sought refuge in Ottawa, Princess Juliana gave birth to Princess Margriet at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. The Canadian government temporarily declared the room “Dutch soil,” to ensure that the Princess would remain in line for the throne.

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Ottawa's first Canadian Tulip Festival took place in May 1953 and opened with an inauguration ceremony at Parliament Hill. It was sponsored by the Ottawa Board of Trade and was the conception of the photographer, Malak Karsh. Over 750,000 tulips bloomed throughout the Nation's Capital. Visitors flocked to view the stunning array of tulips. The festival was a hit, and it became an annual celebration.

The Netherlands continues to give Ottawa 20,000 tulip bulbs every year. The Canadian Tulip Festival has grown into the largest annual display of tulips in North America.



Title/Description: Tulip time in Ottawa. The Canadian Tulip Festival was inaugurated when Princess Juliana of the Netherlands sent the City 100,000 tulip bulbs in recognition of providing the Dutch Royal Family sanctuary during the Second World War.

Photographer: D. and M.

Date: May 10, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-036510-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Fire at the Soviet Embassy

A fire broke out at the Soviet Embassy on Charlotte Street on January 1, 1956. When the fire began, Embassy staff attempted to put it out themselves. 40 minutes later, the fire department was called in.

Firefighters who came to the scene experienced a new challenge. They were not allowed to enter the building and could not bring their equipment very close to the fire because of a large fence, and the police had no authority to help them gain access. Meanwhile, embassy staff were ferrying documents, furniture, and other valuables from the building while dodging pieces of falling debris.

Mayor Whitton and Paul Martin Sr. rushed to the scene as representatives of the City and the Department of External Affairs. After tense negotiations with the Russian Ambassador, the fire department was finally granted access. By this time, the fire had been burning intensely for over an hour and it was too late to save the building. It took almost six hours and the entire fire department to put it out.

The embassy was destroyed. Besides illustrating the tensions of the Cold War, for many people in Ottawa it was a lesson in the extra-territorial rights of embassies and their staff. The land that embassies are located on is technically considered the territory of that country. The only way the fire department could have forced their way in that night was if the fire posed a specific risk to Canadian life and property. Laws remain the same today.



Title/Description: Russian Embassy fire: aftermath. The fire at the Russian Embassy illustrated the tensions between North America and Russia during the Cold War. The Ottawa fire department was not allowed onto the Embassy grounds to put the fire out. Rather, the firefighters had to watch the building burn while the Russians removed furniture and documents.

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Photographer: Unknown.

Date: January 2, 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-040708-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

The Newtons: A Family Business in Pictures

Background

The Andrews-Newton Photographic Collection is made up of approximately two million prints and negatives.

Bill and Jean Newton initially established their photography company, 'Bill and Jean Newton Photography', at 326 Wilbrod Street in 1940. While they supplied images to a number of newspapers, including the Toronto Star and the Globe and Mail, The Ottawa Citizen was their first major customer.

Before becoming a prominent photojournalist, Bill Newton was the drummer and business manager for the Chateau Laurier Orchestra. He began taking photographs as a side-business to support his growing family.

The house on Wilbrod Street became the headquarters for the company, with photographers working 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Greg Newton recalled times when he would carry equipment for the photographers, performing the proofing work (developing a 'proof' from a negative) or even taking photographs.

Bill and Jean Newton Photography became Newton Photographic Associates Limited (NPA) in 1952. The majority of the company's business stemmed from the contract with Citizen, with the company receiving five dollars for each print run by the newspaper. At its height, the company employed over 25 staff covering every type of event or story in the city, including sports, government events, weddings, demonstrations, disasters, portraits, celebrity/political visitors and much more.

The competition between the firm and the other photographers in town was intense. Cameras were slow and heavy, and required new film after each photo, so it was crucial to get 'the best shot.' Newton understood this, and became a master of orchestrating and developing his perfect shot before his competition. But Newton had another advantage.

Bill Newton had a mobile phone in his car. A pre-cursor to today's cell phone, the trunk of the car held a large transmitter connected to a phone on the dashboard of the car. Once the story had been covered, Newton would be able to phone in the story while driving back from the scene, giving them a significant edge over other photographers.

NPA held the important Ottawa Citizen contract until they were bought out in 1959. When NPA closed, photographers Andy Andrews and Stan Hunt created the Andrews – Hunt Company,

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while Bill Newton went on to start the Newton Photographers in 1961. He was later able to reclaim the NPA business and all the photographic negatives.

In 1970, Greg Newton took over the business after his father passed away. Four years later, Bill Newton Photography and Andrews - Hunt merged together to create Andrews – Newton Photographers Limited. Andrews retired in 1994 and since then the firm has been known as Greg Newton Photography.



Title/Description: Portrait of Bill and Jean Newton. Bill and Jean Newton Photography was created in 1940, later becoming Newton Photographic Associates Ltd. (NPA) in 1952. At its height the company employed twenty-five photographers and support staff.

Photographer: Doug Bartlett.

Date: August 18, 1951.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-001379-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Interview with Greg Newton



Title/Description: Greg Newton.

Credit: Leah Batisse (photographer), City of Ottawa Archives.

Date: January 27, 2009.

Conducted by Leah Batisse

January 27, 2009

Part one

Newton: All right. Well, I've got some stuff written out here that is chronological order of how the company started and various other tid bits of what they did. I think you are only interested up to the point of 1959?

Interviewer: 1960.

Newton: That's short but sweet.

Interviewer: It's a single period in Ottawa's history that none the other museums have really focused on. It's called the 'Growth and Transformation' period plus there are so many photos that the website wouldn't support them all!

Newton: No kidding! [laughter] Well, if you want to start – in the early forties, I am assuming 1942 was the real formation of Bill and Jean Newton photography. Now Jean was my mother, Bill was my father. They started that business at a house on 326 Wilbrod Street, which became the business as it grew. All of our areas that we used to live in -- the basement area, the dinning room, there's a sun room at the back, that was my father's office, the main living room became the reception area and it was also the work area where a lot of the finishing was done, as far as mounting for wedding albums and finishing prints and shipping them out; it was the mail room; it was the reception room; it was the assignment room. In other words when there was an assignment that came from the Citizen, the information would be passed on to Newton Photographers and this would be put down in what they called the 'Day Book.' For a particular day there would be assignment times and places where a photographer had to be and the photographer's initials were put beside that, as to say 'Andy Andrews is going to cover this particular event.' So that, as I said, was known as Bill and Jean Newton Photography, until about 1952.

Then in 1952 they became incorporated as a limited company called Newton Photographic Associates Limited. NPA for short I use. My Dad was the president of course and there were several directors. The minute book, I am afraid I can't find it any more. That was the standard Letters Patent for a limited company. You had all the directors listed, the meetings they used to have, annual meetings and that sort of thing, like every limited company should do. The one thing I do remember is in approximately 1952, I was to take a letter that said that this [Bill Newton's company] was to be an incorporated, limited business, and take it down to the Chateau Laurier Hotel to have them date and time stamp it. This was legal thing you know, and I got to deliver that stuff there and get it stamped and saying that 'this is now official.' In those days, the Chateau Laurier was probably the only place that had a date and time stamp when they received stuff. Now this basically lasted until 1959 when Dad handed over the business to a partner he had taken on by the name of Don Ashley who basically said 'I want your shares... put up the money for the shares you own.' He had paid for a certain amount of shares and Dad didn't have the money for it so he took over the business. So that's the very sketchy history of how it started up to 1959/1960 and then there were other people who got involved in the business that were partners. But basically, the business did come back to Father in 1965 and he had restarted as Newton Photographers in 1961 and then in 1965 the old Newton Photographic Associates Ltd was struggling and he bought the business back and supported the one and only photographer there and he had a receptionist that didn't last for any length of time.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

But in the heyday, as you've probably seen, there were up to probably 20 photographers, support staff and all that sort of thing, in the business from the early business to 1959, which became necessary to support the 24 hours a day news business which grew out of the Citizen contract. They weren't 'staff photographers', like you have today. They were under contract with the Citizen – they got paid by assignment. If memory serves me right, every time they went out to do an assignment I think it was five dollars to get a print to the Citizen. A reporter sometimes went with them, sometimes they [the photographers] would just take captions and hand that in with the photograph.

Interviewer: Yes, I've seen those [the captions].

Newton: Yeah, there are some still attached to the negatives. Beyond that, I don't know what you have in the way of questions?

Interviewer: I actually have about 15 questions.

Newton: Okay, good.

Interviewer: We actually want to paint a really good story of not only the business of but of your family life.

Newton: Oh, Okay.

Interviewer: We are curious, how did your parents meet? Was it because they both had an interest in photography?

Newton: No. Dad, previous to doing the photography, was a drummer in the Chateau Laurier Orchestra and he was also the business manager for the Orchestra which was the Len Hopkins Orchestra. Now, they came out of St. Thomas Ontario and they were in the style of Guy Lombardo, you know big saxes... well its before your time.

Interviewer: No no, I've heard of him. [Laughing]

Newton: Oh Okay. That's because you're in history. [Laughter]

Newton: They were taken on in the mid thirties as the band for the Chateau Laurier in the Grill Room, they called it in those days. Somehow, I never did hear the story of how they met, but I presume it was through that interest that Mom and Dad hooked up. They got married in January 1940. I was born in November of 1940. They lived in an apartment that was in 209 Daly Ave. How they got started in photography was that they had an interest. Dad would work the orchestra at night and when he got off at midnight or at 1 o'clock in the morning, he would go back home and spend the night developing film and or prints because he didn't have a technical darkroom then, he had a kitchen sink and this was when it was dark. He would then grab a few hours sleep when he was done that, then go out and take a few pictures during the daytime, then go back to the band at night and then start the process all over again. Once he did a couple of years of that he already had two kids, he decided he better build a house, and this is where 326 Wilbrod came along. There was a recording, I have a copy of it on CD, of

Dad and Len Hopkins after he had moved into the house and one of the questions Len Hopkins asked him “why did you become a photographer?” and Bill said “well I started raising too many kids and I had to find a job to afford them.” He probably didn’t make much money as a musician. That was the basis of how the whole thing started.

Interviewer: And your mother? She was just as interested and out there working with him?

Newton: Yes. She was carrying around a 4 x5 speed graphic on news assignments when she was pregnant with my brother and the baby Marsha and was due while handling this in the forties. The good thing was that she could always get to the front of the line of photographers. If you’ve ever handled a 4 x5 speed graphic, you know the weight of these things.

Interviewer: I’ve heard!

Newton: They are quite an effort and she wasn’t the largest lady.

Part Two

Interviewer: How did your father meet Andy Andrews and how did he become so prominent in the firm?

Newton: Andy Andrews worked for Dad. He came to the firm in the early fifties if not in 1949. He was in the air force, in the Ferry Command. It took supplies via aircraft over to England, and they would have stops in Greenland and Ireland before going to England. He was navigator and he got interested in photography that way and he joined us. We got a lot of people in the armed forces to work in the private sector. They were already well trained photographers already. Another one was Cliff Buckman, who was in aerial photography and Bob James who was air force. A number of them were part-time as they were still in the air force or the army or whatever. They would work the night shift. A bunch became full time like Andy Andrews, Ted Grant, Doug Bartlett etc. became the mainstays.

Interviewer: How did the business impact your family life? Were there people coming in and out of the house all the time?

Newton: All the time. My grandmother on my mother’s side lived with us, along with my grandfather. She was the Nana to everybody because there were photographers there day in and day out. She would give them lunches and sometimes supper if they were on the night duty. The only thing she wouldn’t give them was beer. She was a teetotaler and they had to get their own beer if they wanted it. She looked after all of the family and helped to raise the four of us, her grand children. We did have from time to time, maids, glorified babysitters basically. We called them housekeepers in those days. They looked after the kids, did some house work, helped Nana out with various chores around the house.

But yes, it was 24 hours a day. People on the night shift would be processing film that they had taken that evening, getting the prints out so they can get them to the paper in the morning or file them late at night so they could go out in the morning edition of the Citizen.

Interviewer: Did everyone discuss the day's events?

Newton: That's where the day book came in. The Citizen would call the Newton photographers and the receptionist would answer and they would say "we need a photographer at city hall at four o'clock...." Etc. They put it down in the day book and made sure that one of photographers on duty would be given the assignment. If it was a major event, like the Elvis Presley visit in 1957 there were photographers throughout the whole day from the moment he arrived until the moment he left.

Interviewer: Would they discuss if they were excited, or if it was an accident "oh my gosh this is terrible?"

Newton: I never heard anything about that. The only one I can remember that was tremendously exciting, at least that I can recall and that was the plane crash at Villa St. Louis out in the Orleans areas. They hit the nunnery and there was a big fire. I did hear a bit about that from Cliff Buckman a few years ago, and from Andy Andrews. They told me about following the ambulance and police cars directly out behind them to get to the crash scene to take the photographs and they were there as early as anyone.

The other advantage that I forgot about was that the Citizen made a publication about the history of the Citizen and it mentioned that Dad had a mobile phone in his car. It was the forerunner of the cell phone.

Interviewer: Do you remember getting the phone? How did it affect the business?

Newton: I do remember it now and I read the article. Here are some interesting facts: There was a big receiver/transmitter that ended up in the trunk of the car and it connected to a phone that was on the dashboard. Normally if you were in the car, it would just ring. If you were out of the car, there would be a flashing light and I think the horn beeped to tell you that there was a message coming through.

So what they would do is when they went on assignment, with a reporter, for example, they would go to an accident scene or something out of town, where any other reporter that wanted to get the news back to the newspaper, like the Journal reporters, had to get to a phone somewhere and call long distance etc. In Dad's car, he would take the reporter, do the reporting, and take the photographs and be driving back and be calling the story in so they might beat the deadline and because the photographer was coming back they would rush into the office and get the darkroom going, develop the negatives, print the prints and get it off to the newspaper in time to get it out sooner than the Journal might be able to do it.

Interviewer: Was that sense of rivalry between photographers something that really drove your father? To get the best shot?

Newton: He was always doing that, including setting up things. The classic case which you've probably seen the shot of is of my sister presenting flowers to the Trumans. Now this was a set up shot, completely. Because at Laurier House, we were only two blocks away from our house on Wilbrod St. What Dad did was he forewarned our photographers that when the Trumans arrived, my sister Carol was going to come right out of the crowd and present the flowers to the Trumans when they walk up. He says "be ready for that." So as soon as the flowers were presented, bang, bang, bang, the shots were taken. Carol was whisked off before any of the other photographers could know about it and our photographers went home and got the picture in the paper. The scooping was always between the reporters and photographers of the Journal and the Citizen. It was a great rivalry.

Part Three

Interviewer: What are some of your favourite memories of the firm?

Newton: Always going down to the dark room areas of the basement. There was a studio there for a while as well... we did a portrait studio. I remember doing the proofing work... it was called a daylight type of proof. You would take the negatives put them up against photographic paper, expose them to light. You may have come across some of them that are sort of red in colour?

Interviewer: Right.

Newton: Those were the daylight proofs. You didn't have to process them. You just exposed them to light for X number of minutes or whatever it was. Then you had your proof. They would send these out for portraits or anytime they went out on a news assignment, if there were people involved, they always printed proofs and sent them to the people to try and sell them prints. That's how the commercial division expanded; because people got to know us from the reporting days or the Citizen assignments. I was to print those things in the basements; the daylight proofs plus the other regular proofs. They always had a little strip of clear acetate film that had 'proof photo by Newton' on it. You lay this across the negative, or sometimes down in the corner, put the negative down, put your photographic paper next and expose it to light for X number of seconds and get it printed.

We were always in the photographer's hair downstairs. They used to have a mirror down in the corner of the stairs to warn the photographers that "here comes Nicky" or "here comes Greg." They used to call it the 'Nicky mirror' because he was always the worst brother anyways. That's my story and I'm stickin' to it! [laughter]

One of the other interesting aspects of the business was that in 1957, when I got my driver's license, I drove around in one of these cars, called an Isetta. This is a three-wheeled vehicle, two in the front, a double wheel in the back. The car opened, (it's a two seater vehicle) in the front, so that's how you entered: the steering wheel folded out with it and that sort of thing. We used to go touring around to take photographs of houses for the Multiple Listing Service [MLS] at the Real Estate Board. I put numbers in front of the house, take the picture of the house,

come back, get it printed and send it off. I guess once a week, the MLS would publish these prints of houses for sale and the listing agent and all that sort of thing. All we had to do was take the picture with the number in it so we could identify it; and set up a stand with big numbers on the front and then take a picture of the house. I put on a hundred miles a week doing this sort of thing on the Isetta. That was a big deal because it was a constant contract with the MLS people which was a lot of fun.

In-between times I would pick up colour orders from drug stores. When they [Newton Photography] first got their colour lab, which was one of the first ones in Ottawa, they [Newton Photography] got the contract to do the amateur photography from the drug stores. You know, you drop it off at the drug store, and then they would pick it up one day, they process it, print it and deliver it. I don't know what the service was, two or three days, something like that. This would keep our commercial colour lab busy, making the prints of all the amateurs. Those are the basic memories that stick in my mind more than anything else.

Interviewer: Did you go on assignment with your father?

Newton: Yeah. I did a royal visit one time. I was standing by the road, waiting for Queen Elizabeth to come by. This would be about 1957, '58, or '59 – somewhere in there. I think it was 1957. I was standing there with a smaller version of the speed graphic and I was to take a picture of the motorcade.

Interviewer: Okay.

Newton: I would stand there and wait; make sure everything was set up and ready and next thing I know swoosh...what happened? I missed it. [Laughter] We used to travel around the Exhibition grounds with the photographers. I carried equipment for them while they would photograph just about every booth that was set up in the Exhibition. You've seen pictures of our own set ups there in the 50's; we used to have a regular booth at the Exhibition as a center place for photographers, but they also had a display of what Newton photographers were all about. One of the more fun things; I went on a ride I think it's called the Round Up. It was big cage that would turn around and then elevate and I had to take pictures of faces across from me in this cage. There's quite a bit of centrifugal force in there because it keeps you against the cage. I had to lift this speed graphic up, take a picture, put the camera down between my knees, change the film in a big magazine (there was 12 septums of 4x5 film), lift it up again while still going and focus on somebody else's face. Because no other photographer in that organization would do this, so "Greg gets to do it. [Laughter] Little did I know. I loved going on the ride, so what the heck. We did tag along, mainly Exhibition stuff where they needed some help. They covered every inch of the grounds, from the top of buildings to all the concessions stands to all the displays etc. Sometimes we sold those prints to the furniture companies, the food companies and that sort of thing for the picture of their booth that year. It was a big business during the Exhibition.

Interviewer: You said that your mother went out on news assignments. What else did she do in the business?

Newton: She ended up, later on, more in the office area. She would do booking assignments on the phone; she would do a lot of finishing of the photographs when they were printed; they used to put a lot of stuff in folders, they would be glued into these folders; she would assemble wedding albums and she helped out a little bit with the accounting with my grandfather. In later years when she was working with me she would do the filing work. If you know what the collection looks like, all of those [negatives] had to be filed and cross-filed. So she did a lot of the secretarial work as well and Dad looked after the photographs and photographers and smoothed out any problems in that department; assign people to whatever was necessary. It was Mom's duty to fill in all the gaps that Dad didn't do. We had several secretaries in there at one time that did exactly what Mom was doing; finishing prints, spotting.

Interviewer: What's spotting?

Newton: Aha! You see! There we go! Dust was a problem when you were printing from negatives. Dust would get on the negatives; it could get on the photographic paper when you were trying to print it. There would be little white spots and they had to be spotted out with dyes, the name escapes me right now, but there're still in existence. On a photographic print if you see a white spot that shouldn't be there, you took one of these dyes that were an ink like thing and you wet a very fine brush and you took a little bit of that dye on it and you touch that dye to match the colours. It's almost like cloning in Photoshop these days, except it's done manually. In the advent of colour prints, then you had to have all these coloured dyes to try and match the colours when you got spots on prints. The current processes today are pretty spot-free because there're kept cleaner. I've worked in dark rooms in my life that you could hardly breathe in there let alone keep anything clean. That was part of the process of finishing photographs. That was a very important part because you didn't want the finished product going out full of white marks or little hairs or whatever. You don't get that in computers anymore.

Part Four

Interview: Do you think your father would be all about digital cameras and everything right now?

Newton: He was always one to embrace technology. He was the first one to bring in electronic flashes to Ottawa and he was always upgrading the cameras. We went from speed graphics to 4x5 Linhofs, switched over to 2 ¼ very rapidly and then to 35 mm of course, although he preferred larger formats because the quality was there. Smaller 35 mm, well, you couldn't get the same quality as you could with the other, the 4x5 negative, especially when you are making big prints.

Interviewer: How did the loss of the Citizen contract affect your father?

Newton: The contract, as far as I know, was never really lost. But when Dad had to sell out, it went down hill from there. The Citizen decided to let the contract out to United Press International. Dad worked for UPI for a couple of years, in 1960 or 1961. I think it was in 1961 that he started up his own business again because he didn't like working for anyone else. He never did. He tried taking some of the old photographers out and starting a new company called Apex Photo. This was in the late fifties, but he was out of the Newton Photographic. There was about three or four photographers. He was too used being the boss and it sort of fell apart. Other photographers carried on with Apex as long as they could. Some of the other photographers like Ted Grant and Bill Lingard opened up a thing called Photo Features. It's still going today; Murray Mosher is the photographer that is still running Photo Features. This was a spin-off. When the company broke up, they decided they would start their own company. The same way Andy Andrews did. He started Andrews-Hunt. Stan Hunt was one of the prime darkroom men in the Newton Company and he and Andy formed a partnership. Andy would do the shooting; Stan would do all the darkroom work. He was master retoucher as well. He used to re-touch negatives; you know to take the bags out from under your eyes or remove skin blemishes, you know. This was very fine technique of re-touching. It was like spotting on negatives, basically is what it was. He did with a very hard, lead pencil and again, it's an art that is pretty well lost. That's where you would see some of the old Hollywood pictures; they would skin that was so perfect, you know no bags under their eyes. You can do it digitally now, but this was all hand re-touched negatives.

Interviewer: Do you think photography remained more of a love and a passion than just a job for both your parents, or was it just a means to finance their lives?

Newton: It was both. There was nothing more fun for them to just do recreational photography. Whether it be family shots or scenes of their island cottage or of nature. They liked photography. But he truly turned it into a viable business.

Interviewer: I think that's the end of my questions. Is there anything else you would like to say?

Newton: Well, I think that my love of photography came out of that. I tried other things before; I tried two years of university that didn't work out. I went to work for Dupont down in Prescott and worked there for about two or three years. Didn't like working for a living so I asked Dad if I could become a photographer and he took me on. He trained me from scratch, although I did have some basic knowledge, I spent the first six months working for Dad in the dark room, learning that part of the craft. That was a very important part; if you didn't produce a good print from whatever negative you had, what's the point? You could all the best photographs in the world, but if you couldn't make a print of it... That was always in black and white and that the thing that always fascinated me because it's so immediate. You take the picture, eight minutes later you can have a negative; once its dried in two or three minutes you could have a nice, pleasant photograph. Look at it, and say "well that's not what I want", but you could watch the image come up and that was the fascinating thing about it.

Interviewer: Do you still do traditional film for recreation or are you all digital?

Newton: I'm all digital. I find that this digital photography hasn't been draw back for anything I do. I can realize that if I got out there with a 4x5 camera, I could probably get finer results, but it's not necessary. Digital photography has taken the level of photography, in my estimation, down a little bit as to what is produced. I still feel that you do need to know the basics of photography to be able to produce a good photograph. Digital photography has made everybody a photographer and far less critical of what comes out. Everybody looks at their thousands of photographs on their computer and says 'isn't that wonderful?' Try blowing those suckers up and see what you get! I like the way digital works, especially how to manipulate or adjust them; not changing them in such a way that I put somebody else's head in the photograph, although I have done that. But basically, just enjoying the process and taking the photographs and that's why I am never going to quit until they carry me out feet first with my camera around my neck.

Interviewer: Have you found now that because everyone is a photographer, is there as high a demand for professional photography?

Newton: There's less of a demand. One prime example that I used to do a lot of was called construction progress photographs. Every month you would go into a building under construction and take the progress of what was going on for the owner of the building, a lot of them were government buildings, that were required to show what the contractor was doing and also for the contractor to be paid that much. Normally you would have a bid for the over all cost of the building that would be accepted by government officials or whatever. You got paid by the month so they could pay for their workers and the materials they were bringing. Now, an engineer, even the contractor can go in and take a digital photograph, show it to the owner and get paid. It was quite a process in some cases; you would have to produce 8 x 10 photographs, all linen bound for albums and there would be a little corner plate with the date, time and project. That's gone, as far as I know. I haven't done any of that for five years now.

People will set up their camera on a tripod and set the timer and jump in the photograph and get your passport photograph. It has produced a lot more in the way of images and some amateurs and doing just fantastic work because of the ability of the digital camera and their ability work the computer. I can still take good photographs but in some cases I can't manipulate them enough to be worthwhile. Digital photography is a blessing from my standpoint because of the ability to get a lot of good images quickly and most of the stuff now, half the time I'm just putting things on CDs and they go on websites. But I still have the original photographs at very high resolution saved on a CD like I used to save negatives. I save everything on a CD and file them that way. You have some of them here in the Archives.

Part Five

Interviewer: Do you print hard copies just in case something happens to the data?

Newton: Generally, no. If proofs are required, 4 x 6 sort of thing, family portraits I produce those, but the client ends up with all of that and I hope the CDs will be there forever. There are two sides to that story; some say no, they'll never last, others say they will last for 50 years.

Interviewer: I've heard as short as five years. It's an interesting problem, especially for archives because we are just learning about long term storage for electronic records.

Newton: If they are put on a memory stick, you have a better chance of recovering the file. It's the CDs that degrade. I never started out that way and I probably never will because it's another thing – I find it easier to retrieve from CDs. Now I've got CDs that are from 2004 and I've gone back to them just for re-orders and they are perfectly fine. The method of storage may have something to do with it. I keep them in a binder in sleeve which protects them from heat and light and this might be away of preserving them. You get things like heat, which can mess up negatives too. There's nothing quite like the acetate falling off the back of negatives which you've probably seen; they get all crinkly and all that sort of thing. That's normal degradation. Some of those negatives were not properly finished, especially in the news business. They were printed from wet they weren't probably properly washed and then just dried it and filed it away. You try to do the right things with it, but when you are in a rush you have to print them with hypo all over it. The way we used to do so-called instant passports: passports in an hour all done with negatives. Fast dry and fast wash and if the print lasted long enough for you to get out the door give me you money! [laughter!]

Interviewer: Do you think your father realized that he was capturing Ottawa in this period of change and that he was recording that part of its history?

Newton: That's a good question. I never really had that discussion with him although he was very meticulous about saving everything he could and having them properly filed in the negative envelopes as best they could in those before they realized how things could degrade. That's the reason he kept them, because he probably had a sense of history. But to my knowledge, he never mentioned it that way. From the time I joined him in 1963 or 1964, he always had a filing system, but a lot of time you didn't know exactly what the assignment was, especially in the passport field, those things were good for five years in those days, even the pictures. But you would get a file number a date and it says 'man with a hat'. So then when you look at it, you say "oh, there's the man with the hat and I made four passports for him" but you never knew who the guy was. So he was a little careless in that respect. But it took my realization when all those files came back to Father when he bought the old NPA business – there were walls and boxes of them, I realized that something had to be done with them. In 1967 I guess, was the first donation to the City Archives, just about when they were starting up. They approached us and said 'we'd like to have your collection' and that's what we did. My name is not Karsh and I don't make three million from the collection.

Interviewer: Do you have a sense from your own work you've done the same? That you have documented the history of Ottawa?

Newton: Oh yes -- Events and places. Maybe not as historic as Dad got in news events because I don't cover news events as a rule. Sometimes I do if dignitaries are visiting a hotel or a business; sometimes they hire me to take that particular thing. I really feel that some of things I've been doing for 25 to 26 years are very historic. My favourite one to bring always is the Encounters with Canada Program where I take kids pictures on Parliament Hill and I've been doing that for 26 years now. Basically its souvenir for these kids who come and spend a week in Ottawa and learn something about Canadian Life: it might be law; it might be economics; it might be sports and leisure. They listen to speakers and there are here for a week from all across Canada; they are 15 to 17 years old and they get a sense of what the rest of Canada is like; what the other kids from all over are like and they learn something about Canada. There's a Citizenship week, there is a Remembrance Day where they listen to Legion members and get a sense of history there. I have photographed them from when they renovated the school from the ground up. Of course, every group that comes in -- 26 weeks a year these comes in --the fall, winter and spring sessions -- they all have a photograph of them on Parliament Hill. That to me is a sense of history. Last summer, they had their 25th anniversary and gave me little memento of it for being there for 25 years. Stuff like that, I feel are important for the people involved anyway -- it's a great week for them to remember and these are the people I was with -- if you can remember the names of a 128 people. I think family portraits are a great part of family history -- this is how the kid looked at such and such a year. People don't do it often enough except now, as I say, digitally, they are doing their thing.

Interview with Ted Grant



Title/Description: Ted Grant, holding a Kodak camera about to leave for Northern Ontario. Grant worked for Newton Photography throughout the 1950s.

Photographer: Andy Andrews.

Date: April 25, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-056889-001.

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Part One

Conducted by Leah Batisse

November 10, 2008

1. **When did you start working for the Newtons?**
Part time 1954 and full time 1955.
2. **How were you given assignments? Were you given a list at the beginning of the day or etc.?**

Usually our initials were put beside an assignment time early in the Day Book. So, when we arrived at the Newton home office we knew what we were [going] to do. That is unless an emergency news event came from the Citizen. Then usually the nearest photographer was sent and another was re-assigned to pick-up the later assignment.

3. What types of events did you photograph?

Every kind of news event happening in the city. Sports of all kinds, government events, political conventions, vehicle crashes and fires of all kinds. Always weather pictures. The executive changes of local groups like the Kiwanis and others. Weddings! Basically, if a photo was required many days you never knew what your subjects would be.

4. What was your work schedule like? Was it Monday to Friday, or some other arrangement?

We all worked five and half days a week. One evening a week you were responsible to complete all the news film processing and printing left over from the day assignments. And also shoot the evening assignments. This in some cases meant you didn't finish until 1 or 2 a.m. and delivering the news photos with captions to the Citizen. But you didn't work the next morning. However, it also meant you were on call all night in the event a disaster type news event happened.

5. How did you decide the appropriate method for shooting an event? Was it point and shoot, hoping for the best, or was it more systematic?

The assignments in those days were systematic. As in posing the "old chairman turning over the gavel of authority to the newly elected chairman." Or posing the ladies attending a local tea party. Many things political and the receptions at foreign embassies for the social pages. I think the camera of the day, the "4 X 5" film size Speed Graphic didn't lend itself to the so-called ways of today. ie: "Point and Shoot!" Actually, as a professional it's an extremely sloppy manner to photograph an assignment. Families and holiday happy snaps? Sure "point & shoot" is quite fine fashion. Particularly today with automatic everything cameras. Actually, these types of cameras allow anyone to make exposures compared to having to think about what you are going to photograph and setting the camera for the moment of the action. I know sounds like I'm an old guy?

6. Did you do lab work?

Yes, we all developed our own film. And in most cases made our own prints. Then we had to write the caption for identification of the subjects in the photograph.

7. What were the Newton's like to work for?

They were wonderful, I never had a problem at anytime and I learned so much from being there. It was far better than any school one could attend.

8. Did you shoot 4x5? When were you introduced to 35 mm?

My first camera was a birthday gift (May 1950) from my wife for the first birthday after we were married. It was a 35 mm ARGUS A2 film camera. By the time I was hired at

Newton's I'd learned all the developing and printing skills on my own by reading photo magazines. Or trial & error. However, Newton's is where I learned about using a 4X5. One day they handed me a Speed Graphic and said: "Here do this, pull this, move that, cock shutter and focus! Then push here to take the picture! Away you go, "good luck!" That was it, I became a "News Photographer!" Nothing like keeping it simple! Cheers, Ted.

Part Two

Conducted by Leah Batisse

November 20, 2008

1. What was the worst shoot you were on with Newton?

The worst shoot I was on was at one particular wedding. I was using a 5 x 5 speed camera, which used magazines. Each magazine carried 12 sheets of film and I had four magazines – total of 48 photographs. I took picture after picture and when I went to develop the prints I found that I did not have a single photograph – the magazines had never been loaded. We had even taped the magazines in so they wouldn't pop out of the camera, but had never put the film in. That was without a doubt the worst shoot I had with Newton.

2. The best? Who was the most interesting person you ever met on a shoot with the Newtons?

You could say the best shoot and the most interesting person I did with Newton was when I shot pictures of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent (we called him Uncle Louis). I had never been near a Prime Minister before; it was my first time. The Prime Minister's driver showed up and Mr. St. Laurent got out of the car with his executive assistant. The shoot was of an opening of an art gallery on Queen St. [in Ottawa]. I was a rookie kid and I thought 'Oh my God! How do I address him? Prime Minister? Sir? Mr. St Laurent?' I was quite flustered and beside myself. The Prime Minister was introduced to the artist and I went to the Executive Assistant. I asked him, 'Would it be all right if I spoke to the Prime Minister? Like please stand there, please move here?' the assistant replied, "Oh. Oh sure.' Then I asked him, 'how should I address him? Should I say Sir, Mr. St. Laurent or Prime Minister St. Laurent? I've never done this before.'" The executive assistant replied, "all of them. You'll be fine'. Without my knowing, the Assistant goes to the Prime Minister and tells him about my concerns. Well, the Prime Minister and the artist both look at me and I said, "excuse me sir, would you stand there, please don't look at the camera etc." I took the picture of the Prime Minister and the Artist, with the artwork between them. Then the Prime Minister says to me, "Never be afraid of us, we are people just like you." That was my best famous intimate experience.

3. Did you always work for the citizen or did the business have other clients?

We were on staff for Newton, so all of assignments were given out by Newton. Some guys would do all the weddings etc.

4. What is your favourite memory of Bill Newton?

The day he hired me. Up to this point I had been an amateur photographer. I worked at the old mill on Chaudiere Island, which was part of the Department of National Defence. I took the ID photographs of the armed forces and army personnel. Then there was this train wreck in Quebec and a buddy of mine drove me there to take some photographs. As I was leaving Andy Andrews, the Ottawa Journal and Le Droit were just arriving. I was leaving with all these photographs when the big guys were just arriving on the scene. Andy Andrews told me to take the pictures to the Citizen right away and they would direct me where to go to get the film developed. This was my initial introduction to Newton. He offered me a part-time job which was a half a day longer a week and less money than I was making working for the government. But it didn't matter. So I worked part-time in the dark room and did some news photography. Andy Andrews kind of took me under his wing and I was his gopher. Now I was a news photographer. Then one day I was told that Bill and Jean wanted to see me. Well of course, you always have a negative reaction to a statement like that. I thought they were going to tell me that I was not doing a great job and things like that. But then they offered me a full-time job and I thought "Oh my God!" That's my main moment about Bill.

5. Did you always want to be a photographer, or did you have a different career path in mind? (I know you were in the army for a while.)

I was working for Hobart Manufacturing Company. I left high school and began working for them right away. I was interested in electrical things. I was one of those apprentice type service men. I was to be able to repair things anywhere. Frank Whittle basically told me one day that I was moving to Ottawa whether I liked it or not, if I wanted to keep my job. So, I moved to Ottawa. I repaired date and scales, dishwashers, food processors, kitchen aid machinery – I could tear those things apart and put them back together with my eyes closed.

6. Do you think there should be more emphasis on news photography as documentary art?

There is a fundamental difference between Newspaper photography and Photojournalism. I was proud to say that I was a Newspaper Photographer. But then in the late 70's early 80's things changed. People started calling us photojournalists. In Newspaper photography, you went to an event/site and took a few pictures and then you were done your assignment. Photojournalism was more concerned with magazines, like Time Magazine and were more in depth – 10 or 15-page spread of just photographs. I never used to think of my new photography as art. But with the production of the MAN magazine the recognition of this type of photography by the Museum of Modern Art in New York I've come to think that yes, it is art; it maybe not the blood and guts stuff – but it is part of the system as it has evolved.

The Andrews-Newton Collection consists of two million prints and negatives, covering the period of 1946 to 1993

They were seen in Ottawa

Post-war Ottawa underwent a dramatic phase of growth and expansion. As Ottawa's importance grew both nationally and internationally, it became an attractive venue for entertainers. Throughout the 1950's, a number of big-name performers graced Ottawa's stages, including Fats Domino, Josephine Baker, Jerry Lee Lewis, Johnny Cash, Tony Bennet, Duke Ellington, and teen idol Paul Anka. But, perhaps the most important entertainer to visit the city was Elvis Presley.

As the capital of this country, Ottawa played host to the world, hosting visiting dignitaries like Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir, the first female foreign minister in the world. American Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt also spent time in the city.



Title/Description: Crowd at Elvis Presley concert. Over nine thousand people attended the Presley concerts. The Ottawa Citizen reported that the fans were screaming so loud that it was impossible to actually hear Presley on stage. Fans carried pictures, buttons and other items to show their devotion to the rock n' roll star.

Photographer: A. Andrews, C. Buckman, D. Gall, T. Grant.

Date: April 3, 1957.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-049378-026.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Elvis Presley

Perhaps there was no greater pop-culture event in Ottawa during the 1950's than the Elvis Presley concerts held at the Auditorium in April 1957. Presley embodied the spirit of rock n' roll, a new phenomenon unfamiliar to adults. His presence in the city sent thousands of teenagers and young adults into fits of impassioned hysteria.

The "King" arrived in Ottawa on April 3, 1957. Teenagers traveled from as far as Montreal to attend the shows. A special train, nicknamed the "Rock N' Roll Cannon Ball" was packed with over 500 concert-goers. When Presley stepped onto the stage, the audience of over 9,000 were so loud it was almost impossible to hear Presley singing. The fans were in a frenzy of Elvis worship: "some wept, some moaned; some clutched their heads in ecstasy; everybody screamed, stamped, clapped hands, flailed arms, one person got down on all fours and pounded the floor" (Parmeler 13). The police were out in record numbers because there was concern that the screaming fans would rush the stage.

Elvis Presley was a controversial entertainer because his 'suggestive' pelvis thrusting and dance moves scandalized many parents and authority figures. The Notre Dame Convent, viewing Presley as immoral and un-Christian, forbade its students from attending the concert. Eight students were expelled after going to see the King, and controversy gripped the city. The nuns later nullified the expulsions, but at least half of the girls remained enrolled in different schools. Elvis Presley definitely made an impression on Ottawa.



Title/Description: Elvis Presley at the Auditorium. Elvis performing on stage with guitar.

Photographer: A. Andrews, C. Buckman, D. Gall, T. Grant.

Date: April 3, 1957.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-049378-109.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Paul Anka



Title/Description: Portrait of Paul Anka. Anka was born in Ottawa and became rose to become one of the greatest selling musicians in North America. His first song "Diana," written about his Ottawa baby-sitter, reached the top of the charts in only a few weeks. He went on to write hit after hit throughout the 1950's and 1960's. Anka is also famous for compositions written for other singers, such as Frank Sinatra and Tom Jones.

Photographer: Doug Bartlett.

Date: December 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-003195-014.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Singer Paul Anka was born in Ottawa on July 30, 1941. Anka showed a remarkable talent for music at an early age, often favouring his music over his studies at Fisher Park High School.

His father wanted him to focus on his studies and sent him to live with his uncle in Hollywood. In 1957, Anka managed to travel to New York, and pitched his music to record companies there. By the age of 16, Paul Anka became one of the first Canadian rock n' roll stars with the release of the self-composed single "Diana".

Anka was no 'one-hit-wonder'. The list of songs composed by Anka is surprising and extensive. He successfully followed up on "Diana" with a number of hits including, "Put Your Head on my Shoulder," "You are my Destiny," "Puppy Love," and "Lonely Boy." He also wrote "My Way" for Frank Sinatra and "She's a Lady" for Tom Jones. He composed the theme song for *The Tonight Show*. He once said about his writing:

I can feel something making me write! It scares me sometimes, because I have a feeling it's something outside of me coming in and taking over. I have to sit down and write, and everything falls into place. Sometimes I change a note or syllable later, but not much (Gardener 283).

By 1957, Anka had earned over \$100,000; in 1958 this amount increased to \$400,000. He became involved in Hollywood films, contributing as an actor, singer, and composer. Anka received a number of awards and recognitions, including 15 gold records and the 1961 Young Canadian Award. 1972, Mayor Pierre Benoit awarded him the key to the city, and declared August 27 "Paul Anka Day".



Title/Description: Portrait of Paul Anka.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: October 30, 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-P-003195-005.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Sports

Sports have always been an important part of community life in Ottawa. From baseball to hockey and everything in-between, residents of this city were captivated by sports. In the post-war years, the Ottawa Rough Riders won the Grey Cup and many Olympic medalists returned in triumph. But, the sporting culture existed on a much smaller arena, with Ottawa's citizens participating in a wide variety of recreational sports including curling, golf, tennis, rowing, hockey, baseball and skating.

But the games didn't always play out on the field. In the 1950s, steadfast sports fans clashed with conservative opinions over the issue of holding sporting events on Sunday.

Mayor Charlotte Whitton launched a campaign against Sunday sports, and a municipal referendum in December 1952 ruled out any possibility of change. After three public votes, opinions shifted, and by 1965 Sunday sporting events were allowed in Ottawa.

In 1954, several factors impacted Ottawa and left the city without any professional-league teams in hockey, football, or baseball.



Title/Description: Cross-country race at Ashbury College on April 27, 1957. Races were divided into four different age groups: eleven years and under, junior, intermediate and senior. Bruce Hillary won the four-mile senior cross-country course in twenty-five minutes. The participant turnout was excellent for that year as two hundred competitors took part.

Photographer: Andy Andrews.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Date: April 27, 1957.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-049946-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Barbara Ann Scott



1948 Olympic gold medalist in figure skating.

Title/Description: Studio portrait of Barbara Ann Scott: 1948 Olympic gold medalist in figure skating. Scott posing in costume on the ice.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: April 1946.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-000156-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

At a time when most pre-teens were discovering makeup, 11-year-old Barbara Ann Scott was skating her way into the history books.

After winning the Junior Ladies' category at the 1940 National Figure Skating Championships, she advanced to second place in the Senior Ladies' Category the following year. In 1943, she made history by becoming "the first woman to land a double Lutz in competition" (Woods 83).

Scott's success in competition was remarkable. She won the Canadian Championships from 1944 until 1948, the North American Championships from 1945 to 1948, the European Championships in 1947 and 1948, and the World Championships in 1947 and 1948. She capped off her wins in 1948 with a gold medal at the Olympics held in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

On March 7, 1947, the City of Ottawa gave Scott, who trained in Ottawa, a convertible and held a victory parade to celebrate her victory at the 1947 World Championships. Soon after, Olympic officials cautioned her that keeping the car would jeopardize her amateur athlete status. She returned the car and went on to compete in the 1948 Winter Olympics.

After Scott won gold at the Olympics, the City returned the car to her and held another parade and civic reception. Scott was also awarded the Key to the City in a ceremony attended by 30,000 people.



Title/Description: Olympic champion Barbara Ann Scott practicing routine on the ice in costume.

Photographer: Bill Newton.

Date: December 1, 1948.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-009595-023.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Anne Heggveit

Olympic Gold medalist and Ottawa native Anne Heggveit started skiing at the tender age of two. Her athletic abilities attracted attention early on, and at six she began making a name for herself in the local skiing community.

In 1954, at just 15, Heggveit won her first international race in Oppdal, Norway. In January 1959, Heggveit won the slalom at the International White Ribbon Ski Tournament. At the Squaw Valley Olympics in 1960, Heggveit won the gold medal in Ladies' Slalom.

In March 1960, Heggveit announced her retirement from competitive skiing at the age of 21. She had realized her dream of winning an Olympic Gold medal, and chose to settle into a less hectic lifestyle.

March 10, 1960 was officially declared Anne Heggveit Day. Heggveit's homecoming included six bands, a parade and an evening reception with 500 guests in attendance, including Prime Minister Diefenbaker. There was also a message from the Queen. The city presented her with a silver tea service, and a few weeks later, after a public fundraising campaign, a car.



Title/Description: Skier Anne Heggveit, 1960 Olympic gold medalist at Camp Fortune. Heggveit was supposed to be on vacation when this image was taken, as she had just returned from Europe after winning a number of competitions there. Even in her off-time, she was still wearing skis.

Photographer: Bill Lingard.

Date: February 15, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-A-000675-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Donald Jackson

Jackson joined Ottawa's Minto Skating Club in 1954 after the rink in his hometown of Oshawa was destroyed in a fire. He had made plans to train in England when he was invited to skate in the Minto Follies ice show. This led to a sponsorship with the Minto Skating Club, which helped to advance his career.

Jackson won the Junior Men's title at the National Championships in 1955 – the first time he had attended the competition. He continued to skate well, placing second in the Senior Men's category in 1956 and 1957. In 1957, he made his first trip to the World Championships where he placed seventh. After the championships Jackson decided to change coaches and moved to New York City to train.

Over the next few years Jackson advanced in the international standings, winning bronze at the 1960 Olympics. He took skating to new heights at the world championships in 1962 by becoming the first person to land a triple Lutz in competition. It would be 1972 before another skater could repeat this feat. Jackson also won the Lou Marsh Trophy in 1962.

After the 1962 World Championships, Jackson went on to professional skating and later became a coach at the Minto Skating Club.



Title/Description: Don Jackson, 1960 Olympic bronze medalist in figure skating.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: 1955. Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-CA-007178-009.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Marilyn Bell

Marilyn Bell made swimming history in September 1954 when she became the first person ever to swim across Lake Ontario. She was only 16 years old at the time.

Bell began swimming in the summer of 1946. After meeting coach Gus Ryder and winning a number of amateur races in the summer of 1952, she began competing as a professional.

In the summer of 1954, the Canadian National Exhibition had asked well-known distance swimmer Florence Chadwick if she would swim across Lake Ontario. Winnie Roach Leuszler, a Canadian distance swimmer, decided to take the challenge. Bell also chose to attempt the swim. On the evening of September 8, 1954, the three women began swimming. A small boat accompanied each swimmer.

After hours fighting high waves, currents, lamprey eels and fatigue, Chadwick was forced to stop around the half-way mark. Leuszler experienced muscle cramps and stopped after making it three quarters of the way. By mid-afternoon the next day, people throughout Toronto realized that the only person still swimming was Bell. Crowds began to form at the exhibition grounds where she was expected to reach shore.

As Bell approached the shore at Sunnyside, the Toronto Harbour Master decided that if she could reach the breakwater a few hundred meters offshore, it would be enough. She had been in the water for almost 21 hours and had swum significantly more than the original estimate of 32 miles. While the exact distance will never be known it is thought Bell had swum closer to 40 or even 45 miles.

Bell was presented with a convertible and \$10,000 from the Canadian National Exhibition at a reception in her honour.

Marilyn Bell won the Lou Marsh Trophy in 1954. She went on to swim the English Channel during the summer of 1955. After the swim, on her way back from Europe, Bell made an unexpected trip to Ottawa when her flight was unable to land in Montreal due to fog. A reception of nearly 200 people greeted her arrival.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



Title/Description: Marilyn Bell, marathon swimmer. This photograph was taken when Bell's plane was diverted to Ottawa en route to a reception in Toronto. She was greeted by a crowd of fans and is seen here signing autographs.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: August 19, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-038014-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Ottawa Rough Riders



Title/Description: Football game between the Ottawa Rough Riders and Hamilton Tiger Cats. Russ Jackson was known as the most famous Rough Rider as well as the one of the best Canadian quarterbacks ever to play in the CFL. Just before the disastrous Eastern Final against the Hamilton Tiger Cats in 1959, Jackson injured his ankle and could not play. The Rough Riders lost to Hamilton with a final score of 23-14.

Photographer: G.B., R.P..

Date: September 26, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-A-004218-028.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Football became a very popular sport after the Second World War. Many military troops had passed the time playing football while overseas, often returning to Ottawa with a love for the sport.

The Ottawa Rough Riders were part of the 'Big Four', the Interprovincial Rugby Football Union between football teams in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Ottawa. With the support of Ottawa fans and Head Coach Clem Crowe, the team won the Grey Cup of 1951 against the Regina Roughriders, with a score of 21 – 14. Sadly, as the decade progressed the team began losing, and the Rough Riders faced problems in management, game performances, and fan support. Coach Crowe was fired in 1954 and replaced by Chan Caldwell.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

In 1956, Frank Clair became the Rough Riders' new coach. Under his direction, the team's performance improved greatly. With the Canadian Football League (CFL) drafts in 1958, Russ Jackson, now the most famous Rough Rider was chosen as defensive halfback, later becoming quarterback.

The 1960s were viewed as Ottawa's 'golden age' of football. During this decade, the Rough Riders won three Grey Cups: 1960, 1968, and 1969. Although the team experienced many difficulties, their successes were widely celebrated. The Rough Riders brought the community together after the Second World War and fuelled the passion for the game among players and fans.



Title/Description: Studio shot of the Grey Cup. The Ottawa Rough Riders won the Cup against Regina in 1951. The team would win the Grey Cup again in 1960, 1968 and 1969.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: December 4, 1951.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-001467-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Ottawa Senators

Many people consider hockey a truly Canadian sport. The history behind the Ottawa Senators hockey team illustrates this passion: the love for hockey.

The Ottawa Senators belonged to the National Hockey League (NHL) from 1917 to 1934. After struggling with increased costs in the 1920s, the Senators began to sell their most popular team members to pay off debts. Selling talented players in exchange for money was common for hockey teams. All operations ceased by 1931 due to increasing debts, and the Senators leased the rest of their players within the league. Many of the original team members returned to Ottawa after it was announced a senior league team would play in the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association. Eddie Finnigan and Syd Howe, among others, joined the Senior Senators. Tommy Gorman, the managing director, led the team to the Allan Cup title on May 7, 1949, after beating the Edmonton Flyers in the East-West finals.

The team's success was short-lived. During the 1950s, attendance fell, and the Senior Senators failed to win games. Tommy Gorman announced the team's withdrawal from the Quebec League in December 1954, blaming the NHL televised games for their demise.

The Senators' return to Ottawa and the NHL in the 1990's was celebrated among hockey fans. In 1996, the Kanata arena now known as Scotiabank Place became their official home rink.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



Title/Description: Autographed Senators hockey team photograph (copy). This collage was created at the height of the Senators successes. During the following decade, falling attendance rates and a decline in victories resulted in the closing of the franchise until the 1990s.

Photographer: Unknown.

Date: February 21, 1950.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-P-001003-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Hull-Ottawa Canadiens



Title/Description: Hull-Ottawa Canadiens celebrate winning the Memorial Cup against Regina. The Canadiens won the game 4 - 2.

Photographer: Frank Barber.

Date: May 6, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-057158-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

The Hull - Ottawa Canadiens, a farm team of the Montreal Canadiens, were a Senior "A" league team in the Ontario Hockey Association (OHA) from 1956 to 1959. From 1959 to 1963, the team played in the Eastern Professional Hockey League (EPHL), coached by Sam Pollock and Scotty Bowman.

On May 6, 1958, the Hull-Ottawa Canadiens defeated the Regina Pats 4 – 2 to win the Memorial Cup. They were the first Ottawa-area team to win the trophy. Over 5,000 fans revelled in the win, described by sports columnist Jack Kinsella:

[...] scenes of wil[d] delight and even mild hysteria that followed upon the final siren must be entirely pardonable. Memorial Cups don't come along every year. In fact, around here they have been even scarcer than hockey fans, although there is no discounting the admirable support received in the fine series just completed (Kinsella, "Habs" 17).



Title/Description: Hull-Ottawa Canadiens celebrate winning the Memorial Cup against Regina. Here is the captain of the team being presented with the trophy.

Photographer: Frank Barber.

Date: May 6, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-057158-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Ottawa Athletics Baseball

After a 53-year hiatus, post-war Ottawa witnessed a brief re-appearance of baseball when the minor AAA Ottawa Giants arrived in 1951. Sadly, they placed seventh in an eight-team league that year and drew a meagre 132,000 fans over 77 home games at Lansdowne Park. They were disbanded after only one season.

In 1952, the American League's Philadelphia Athletics chose Ottawa to host their top AAA team, the Ottawa Athletics. On April 24, 1954, the Ottawa Athletics had their first game of the season against the Buffalo Bisons, drawing 7,305 fans to Lansdowne Park. Mayor Charlotte Whitton tossed the first ball of the season. The Buffalo Bisons beat the Ottawa Athletics with a

final score of 9 – 2. But by 1954, poor attendance at Lansdowne Park led the Ottawa Athletics team to move to Kansas City.



Title/Description: Ottawa Athletics baseball team season opener in 1954. The team would later move to Kansas City due to poor game attendance.

Photographer: Newton.

Date: April 24, 1954.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-CA-004012-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Recreational sports in the community

Ottawa's recreational sports scene was exceptionally diverse in the post-war years leading up to 1960. Recreational sports teams offered people the benefits of an active lifestyle, and promoted a sense of community to participants and viewers alike. The Ottawa Citizen provided coverage of major sporting events and competitions.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



Title/Description: Flooding of the first city owned and operated indoor ice rink, the Elmgrove Arena. Previously, the majority of ice rinks in Ottawa were outdoor structures, and the indoor rinks were privately owned. The intent with the Elmgrove Arena was to provide shelter to hockey players and skaters so they would not be at the mercy of the Ottawa winter. Other such arenas followed in the proceeding years.

Photographer: Andy Andrews.

Date: December 23, 1959.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-AH-000551-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Community events and organizations



Title/Description: City wading pool seasonal opening in St. Luke's Park at the corner of Elgin and Gladstone. Many children enjoy this seasonal activity.

Photographer: Ernie McNulty.

Date: June 30, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-037460-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Ottawa hosted dozens of events in the post-war years up to 1960. From parades to the annual Exhibition, community events gave an exciting change to daily life, helping to form strong communities.

Ottawa had the honour of hosting the annual Central Canada Exhibition. The Ex, as it became known, appealed to all members of the community, with records of over 200,000 people turning up to watch the parade.

By the 1950s, Ottawa service organizations were holding regular Bingo nights for community fundraising.

In 1955, the Lions, Kinsmen, and Richelieu Clubs made over \$500,000 by holding roughly 35 "Monster Bingo" nights each year. Monster nights became the largest bingo in Canada, with over 250,000 people trying their luck in large indoor arenas. The proceeds funded charitable

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

programs like building recreation centres, supporting children's education or building cancer treatment centres.

The controversial game was allowed in Ottawa due to the Criminal Code's phrasing that places that were not common gambling houses were allowed to 'occasionally' host games where proceeds were given to charity. Although legal, Mayor Charlotte Whitton was displeased by what she considered a form of gambling, and groups including the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs refused to host games.

Police later discovered successive incidents of fraudulent car winners, justifying the opposition to the game. Mayor Whitton threatened to ban the game, forcing service organizations to issue bingo cards with master numbers to prevent forgery.

In the 1950s, it was claimed that the game of bingo was the largest social activity in Ottawa behind drinking and eating. As the decade progressed, clubs required new prize ideas to draw participants and make a decent profit as costs began to escalate. Yet, even with the negative attention, the fundraising benefits of Bingo were monumental.



Title/Description: Monster Bingo night held at Lansdowne Park. These events became common place in Ottawa, despite opposition from Mayor Whitton and other organizations.

Photographer: L.R.

Date: June 19, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-058108-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Disasters

Several large-scale disasters occurred during the late 1940s and the 1950s that left permanent marks on Ottawa: A gas leak caused an explosion on Slater Street; a fire in the ByWard Market destroyed an entire street block; an industrial accident at the National Research Council killed three people; and a military jet crashed into the Villa Saint – Louis Convent in Orleans.



Title/Description: Debris from ByWard Market fire. This was not the first time the ByWard Market had suffered from fire. Previous serious blazes occurred in 1862 and 1874. However, the Market always bounced back from disaster and ensured that business continued.

Photographer: L.

Date: January 2, 1957.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-049717-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Jet Crash at Villa St. Louis

On the evening of May 15, 1956, a CF 100 military jet crashed into the Villa St. Louis Convent, an Orleans based rest home run by the Grey Nun's of the Cross. It was one of the worst air disasters in the history of the city.

That evening, a southbound transport plane reached Ottawa ahead of its flight plan, and showed up on radar as an unidentified plane. A jet from the Uplands Air Force Base had been

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

dispatched to identify and intercept the plane. A second CF 100 was then dispatched to complete the same type of interception. One of the planes landed; the other indicated that it would continue flying for a little while in order to burn off fuel. This was the last communication received from the aircraft.

The Sisters of Villa St. Louis were getting ready for bed when the plane crashed through the chapel of the convent. The building quickly caught fire and the jet fuel and munitions on board the plane exploded. Neighbours rushed to help. 25 people made it to safety, but sadly 11 nuns, a priest, a servant, and both crew members of the plane were killed.

An investigation began the following day. The pilots had given no indication that they were in trouble, so the investigation looked at why they did not try to eject themselves. Although the investigation continued, it became clear that the cause of the wreck would never be known.

Funeral services were held at the Notre Dame Basilica on May 19, 1956. The Royal Canadian Air Force took responsibility for cleaning up the crash site.



Title/Description: Jet crash at Villa Saint-Louis Convent in Orleans. The crash was one of the worst air disasters to occur in the Ottawa area, killing eleven nuns, a priest, a servant, and both crew members of the plane.

Photographer: Cliff Buckman, Andy Andrews, Ernie McNulty.

Date: May 15, 1956.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-043317-005.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Explosion at the National Research Council



Title/Description: National Research Council explosion. The explosion killed three men and caused significant damage. Here is a view of the interior of the building.

Photographer: C.

Date: December 12, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-040375-004.

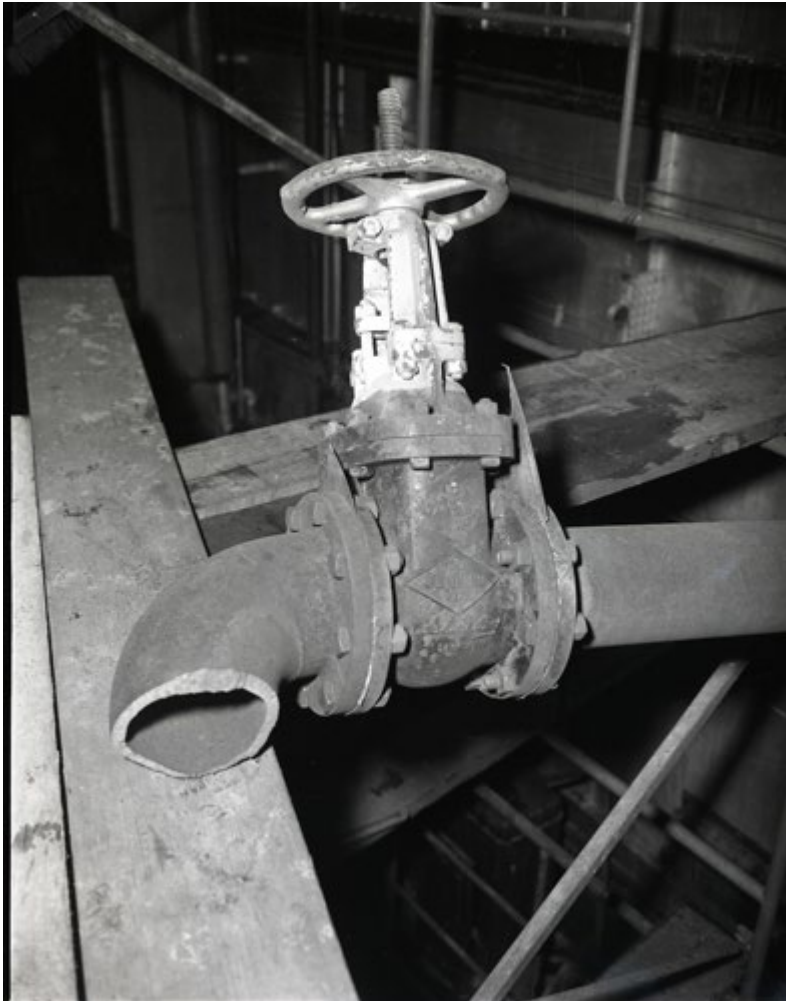
Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

On December 12, 1955, three National Research Council (NRC) employees died when a pipe elbow burst in the boiler room of the heating plant on Montreal Road. Ray Stroud, Jean Seguin and Gerald Carriere died of steam and water burns. Chief Engineer Laurent Farley and Design Engineer Raymond Whinfrey escaped only to realize that three men were missing. Attempts to save the men were unsuccessful.

The Ottawa Citizen reported spreading rumours by locals that the 'explosion' stemmed from secret work being carried out at the NRC laboratories.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

An NRC Committee headed the investigation. Evidence had been tampered with and the main scene had been altered, so the Committee had to rely on The Ottawa Citizen to obtain photos and witness accounts. The official report was completed by March 1956 but was a classified document until November 16, 1992. The report suggested that the poor-quality pipe elbow burst after a safety valve was opened. Poor emergency routes as well as insufficient escape doors were also a factor.



Title/Description: National Research Council explosion: broken pipe. The final report determined that a poorly designed pipe was one of the causes for the explosion.

Photographer: C.

Date: December 12, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-NP-040375-002.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

ByWard Market fire

On January 2, 1957, a huge fire spread through the ByWard Market. It raged through a series of wooden sheds in between Murray Street, Parent Avenue and Clarence Street.

The fire department were notified at 6:45 am and by the time they arrived the flames were up to 150 feet high. Over 300 firefighters worked to extinguish the blaze, which was eventually brought under control after it hit a brick apartment building on Clarence Street. A vacant lot beyond that point prevented the flames from spreading further, and by late afternoon the fire was extinguished.

The fire destroyed two hotels, three apartment buildings, some rooming houses, and several businesses. The Canada House Hotel was the only building on the entire block that survived. Over 150 people were left homeless as a result. Two firefighters sustained injuries after a wall fell on them. Deputy Chief Armand Page was quoted as saying the day after the blaze, "This was the toughest fire to fight I have ever known" ("Three-Way Fire" 3).

It was believed the fire broke out in the book unit and typewriter section of the Public Printing and Stationery building. Fire officials estimated the fire had been smouldering for hours before it was discovered. Damages cost over one million dollars.



Title/Description: Debris from ByWard Market fire.

Photographer: L.

Date: January 2, 1957.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-049717-003.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Crashed Spartan Air Services P-38



Title/Description: Crashed Spartan Air Services Ltd. P-38 Lightning at Johnson's Corners. The crash killed the pilot and was the second plane owned by Spartan Air Services to crash within a year.

Photographer: D. et Cliff Buckman.

Date: May 2, 1955.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-036378-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

On May 2, 1955, a P - 38 Lockheed Lightning airplane owned by Spartan Air Services Ltd. crashed, killing 34-year-old pilot C. P. McEvoy of Edmonton. The crash occurred on a farm at Johnston's Corners only minutes after takeoff from the Royal Canadian Air Force Base at Uplands. This was the second P - 38 owned by Spartan Air Services to crash in the vicinity within the year. The first plane had hit McGregor Lake on March 15, 1955, killing both the pilot and navigator.

The owners of the farm witnessed the crash and firefighters from Gloucester Township responded to the scene. The cause remains unexplained.

The Slater Street explosion

A massive explosion rocked the Centertown core of Ottawa at 8:17 am on Saturday, October 25, 1958. As an Ottawa Citizen reporter later described, the scene looked “just like a bombed area in wartime London” (Buckman 20).

The explosion occurred at the Addressograph Multigraph building at 248 Slater Street when natural gas seeped into an unused manufactured gas pipe system and into the building. A chemical reaction occurred. When a janitor turned on a light switch, the gas in the air exploded.

Witnesses compared the explosion to an earthquake or bomb. Many downtown buildings on Slater Street, between Bank, Kent, and Laurier streets, lost windows and store merchandise. The Odeon Theatre’s back wall was ripped open, and Myer Motors’ showroom was completely destroyed. Debris caused major traffic problems and 40 people were injured from flying glass fragments. 60 off-duty police and RCMP officers were called in to help police evacuate the area. William J. Anderson, the janitor at the Addressograph Multigraph building, died several days later from injuries sustained in the blast.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker came to the site to view the destruction. Over 25 businesses were closed indefinitely.

The City of Ottawa and the Ontario Fire Marshal worked closely with government officials to investigate the explosion. A ‘Civic Committee of Inquiry’ was formed on October 28. Public hearings began immediately, and federal experts were called in assist in the inquiry.

By October 29, all streets except Slater were deemed safe for businesses and pedestrians. The following day demolition began on the Odeon Theatre, Jackson Building, and the Addressograph Multigraph building, allowing investigators to examine the center of the blast. Prince Phillip arrived in Ottawa on October 31 to view the explosion site and question officials. Overall, the entire incident cost the government two million dollars in damages.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



Title/Description: H.R.H. Prince Phillip at the site of an explosion at the Addressograph Multigraph of Canada Ltd. Building. The Slater Street explosion destroyed buildings, blew out windows, destroyed merchandise and resulted in over 25 businesses to be put indefinitely out of business. Prince Phillip arrived in October of 1958 to view the damage and make inquiries with officials.

Photographer: Wilson et T.

Date: October 30, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-060432-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Fashion and store displays

Fashion in Ottawa changed dramatically during the post-war years up to 1960. To keep up with the trends, stores such as Charles Ogilvy Ltd. and Murphy - Gamble Ltd. continuously changed their displays to showcase the newest and hottest clothing. Whether it was a new display, a fashion show for a children's line of clothing, or the unveiling of new Red Cross uniforms, the Newton photographers were there to document it.



Title/Description: Fashion photographs at City Hall. Fashion was changing throughout the 1950's, and fashion shows were a common event in Ottawa.

Photographer: L and G.D.

Date: August 25, 1958.

Credit: Andrews-Newton Photographers Fonds / City of Ottawa Archives / MG393-AN-059079-001.

Copyright: City of Ottawa Archives.

Timeline of major events

May 8, 1945: VE-Day (Victory in Europe) was declared when Germany surrendered, ended the Second World War.

September 2, 1945: Japan formally surrendered after atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August.

May 1946: The Canadian Citizenship Act was passed, making Canadian citizenship separate from British citizenship. The Act went into effect on January 1, 1947.

August 1947: Pakistan is created after India is partitioned. Both countries were granted independence from Britain.

January 1948: A Hindu extremist assassinated spiritual leader Mohandes Gandhi.

May 14, 1948: Israel became an independent country

March 1949: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed as a defence against the spread of communism in Europe.

March 1950: RCA designed the first tri-colour TV set.

June 1950: The Korean War began after North Korea invaded South Korea.

September 1951: Charlotte Whitton became Ottawa's first female mayor, and the first female mayor of a major city in Canada.

February 6, 1952: Elizabeth II became Queen following the death of her father, George VI.

1953: The double helix structure of DNA was discovered.

July 1953: The Korean War ended.

October 1954: Hurricane Hazel hit Toronto causing 83 deaths, heavy flooding, and 250 million dollars in damages.

March 1955: Riots broke out at the Montreal Forum when Montreal Canadiens hockey player Maurice Richard was suspended for the 1954/55 season.

January 1956: A Canadian law was passed guaranteeing equal pay for women who do the same work as men.

October 1957: The Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first satellite.

May 1958: The North American Air Defence (NORAD) agreement was signed between the United States and Canada.

1959: American engineers Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce invented the microchip.

January 1959: Fidel Castro's Cuban revolutionaries overthrew the Batista government.

April 1959: The St. Lawrence Seaway opened for commercial shipping from Lake Superior to Montreal.

August 1960: The first oral contraceptive was marketed in the United States.

September 1960: After 18 seasons, Maurice Richard retired from the Montreal Canadiens.

Maps

The following maps from the City of Ottawa Archives demonstrate the construction and expansion that occurred in the city during 1946 and 1961. Detailed sections of each map, organized by letter, allow a closer examination of Ottawa's development.

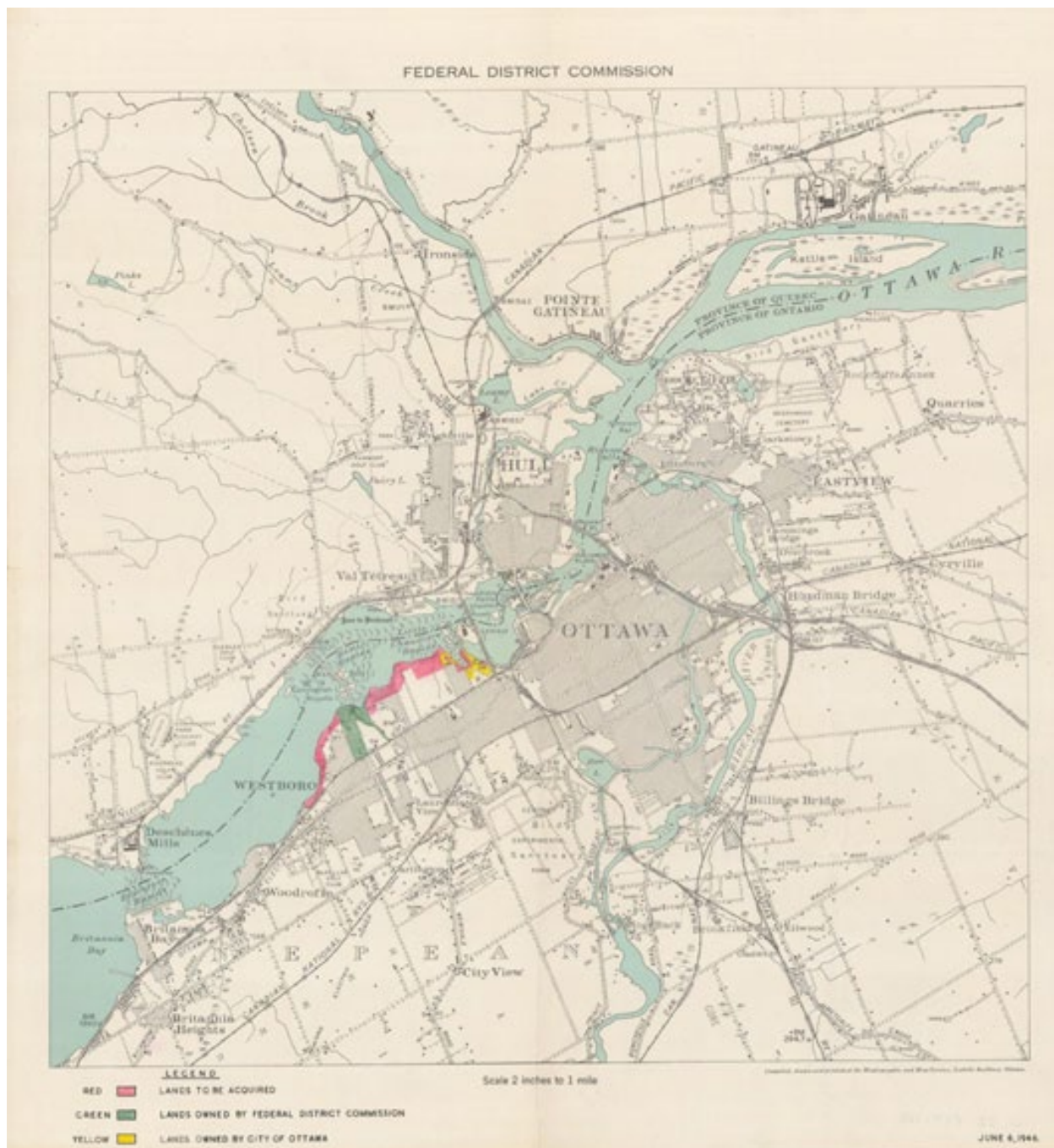
1946

Federal District Commission Map. Compiled, drawn and printed at the Hydrographic and Map Service, Labelle Building Ottawa. 6 June 1946.

The maps show an overview of the Ottawa area in 1946. Below the map has been divided into a grid and each section provides a more detailed view.

A legend features three colour coded areas to indicate land ownership. Red areas are lands to be acquired, green areas are lands owned by the Federal District Commission and yellow areas are lands owned by the City of Ottawa.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



Title/Description: Federal District Commission Map

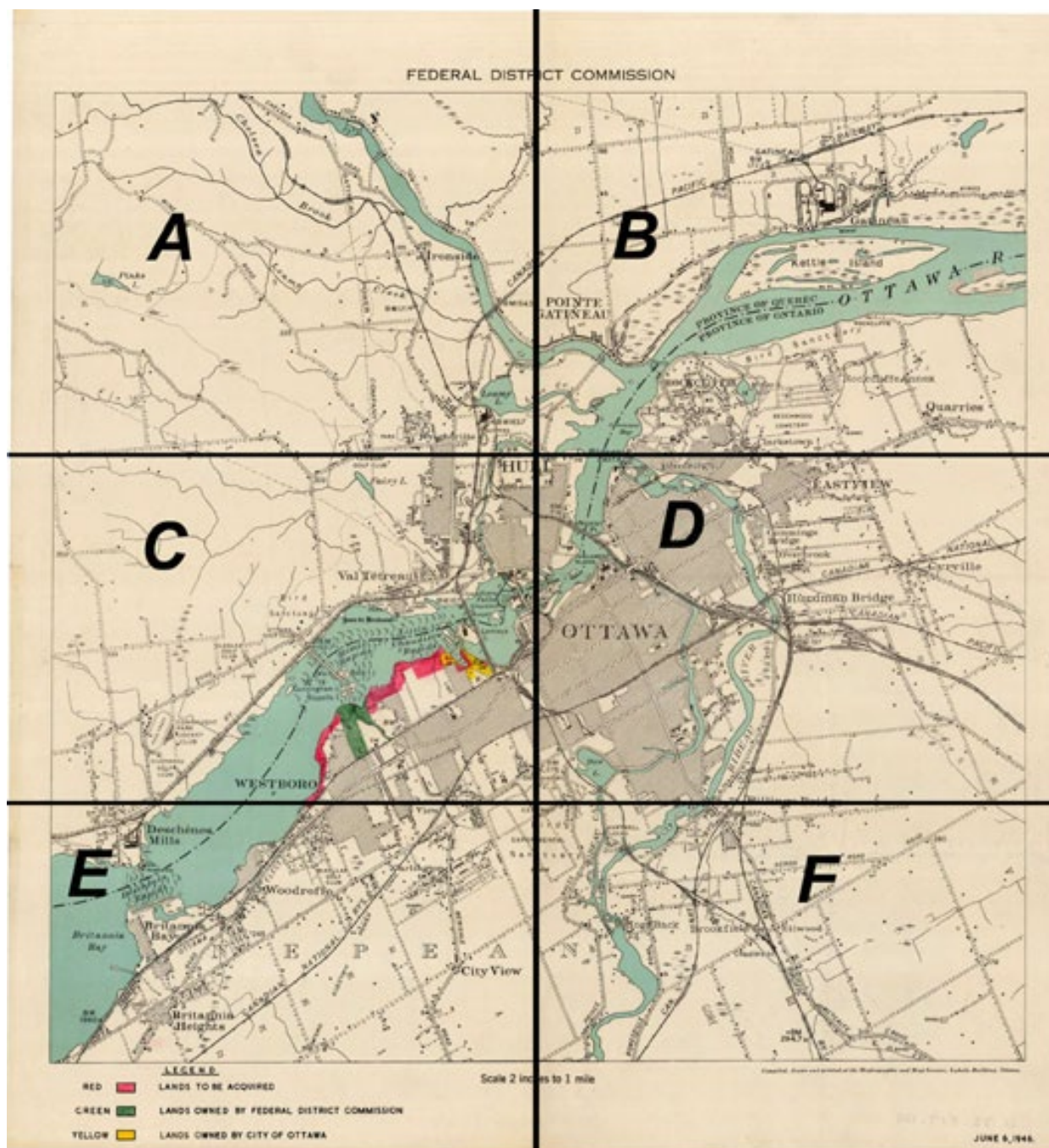
Creator: Federal District Commission

Date: June 6, 1946.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0041

Copyright: National Capital Commission

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



The Federal District Commission Map, 1946 divided into a six-part grid.

Title/Description: Federal District Commission Map

Creator: Federal District Commission

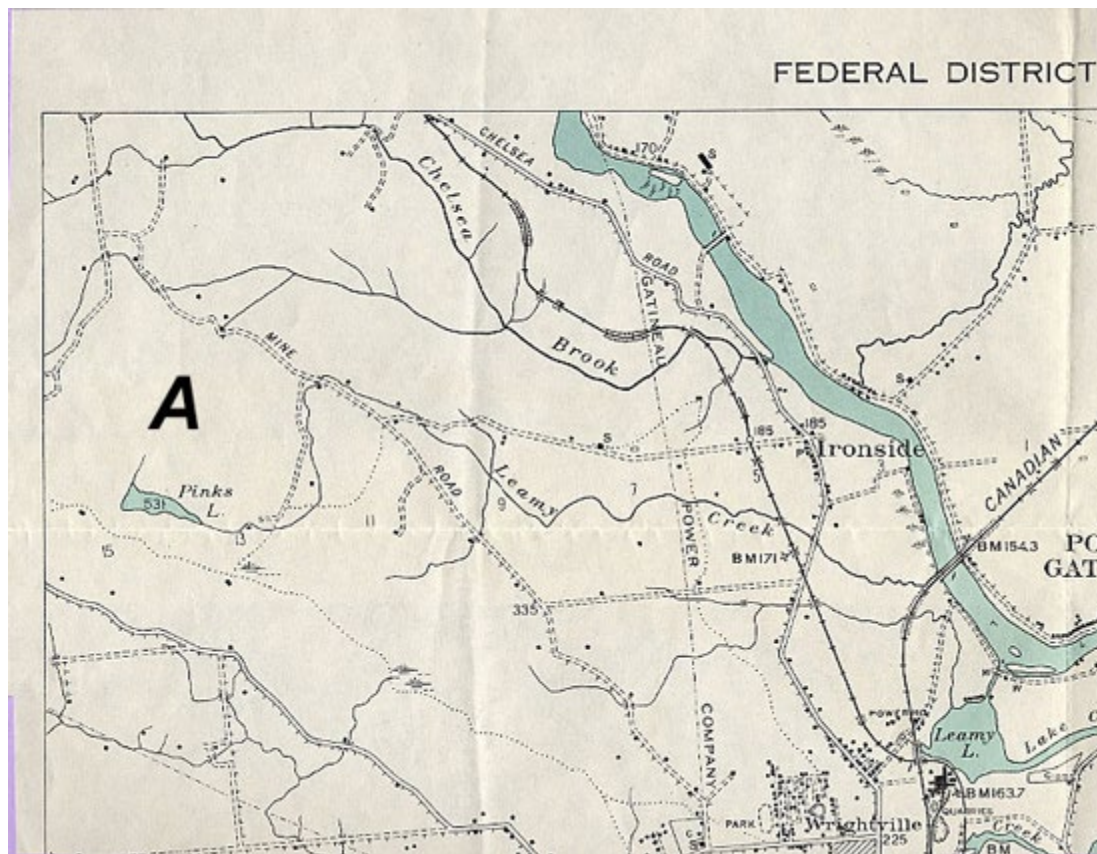
Date: June 6, 1946.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0041

Copyright: National Capital Commission

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Map detail, Section A - Federal District Commission Map, 1946 features the Old Chelsea region / Chelsea, QC.



Title/Description: Federal District Commission Map

Creator: Federal District Commission

Date: June 6, 1946.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0041

Copyright: National Capital Commission

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Map detail, Section B - Federal District Commission Map, 1946 features Gatineau QC region.



Title/Description: Federal District Commission Map

Creator: Federal District Commission

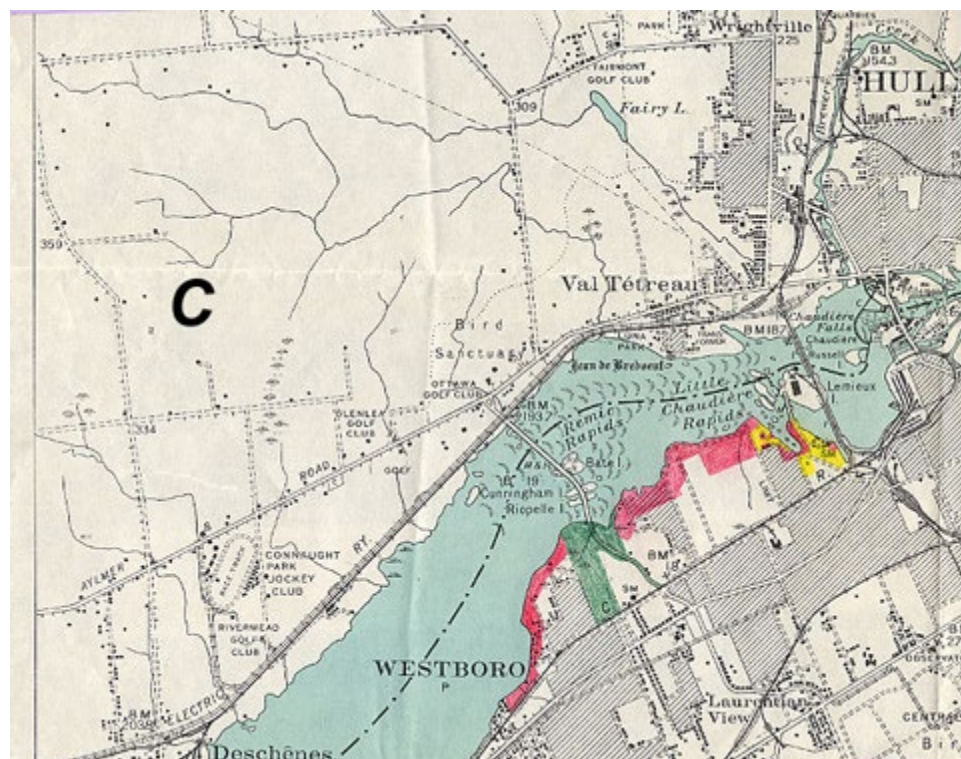
Date: June 6, 1946.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0041

Copyright: National Capital Commission

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Map detail, Section C - Federal District Commission Map, 1946 features Ottawa Centretown region and westward.



Title/Description: Federal District Commission Map

Creator: Federal District Commission

Date: June 6, 1946.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0041

Copyright: National Capital Commission

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Map detail, Section D - Federal District Commission Map, 1946 features Federal District Commission Map section D / Ottawa Centretown region and eastward.



Title/Description: Federal District Commission Map

Creator: Federal District Commission

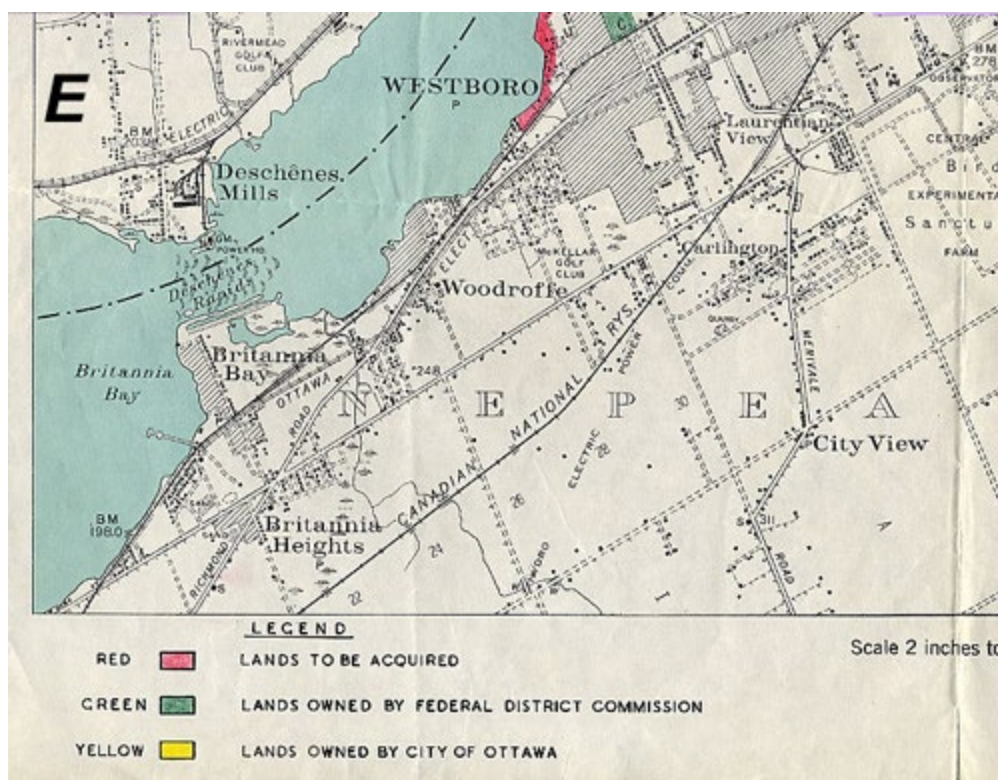
Date: June 6, 1946.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0041

Copyright: National Capital Commission

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Map detail, section E - Ottawa west region features highlights lands to be acquired in red.



Title/Description: Federal District Commission Map

Creator: Federal District Commission

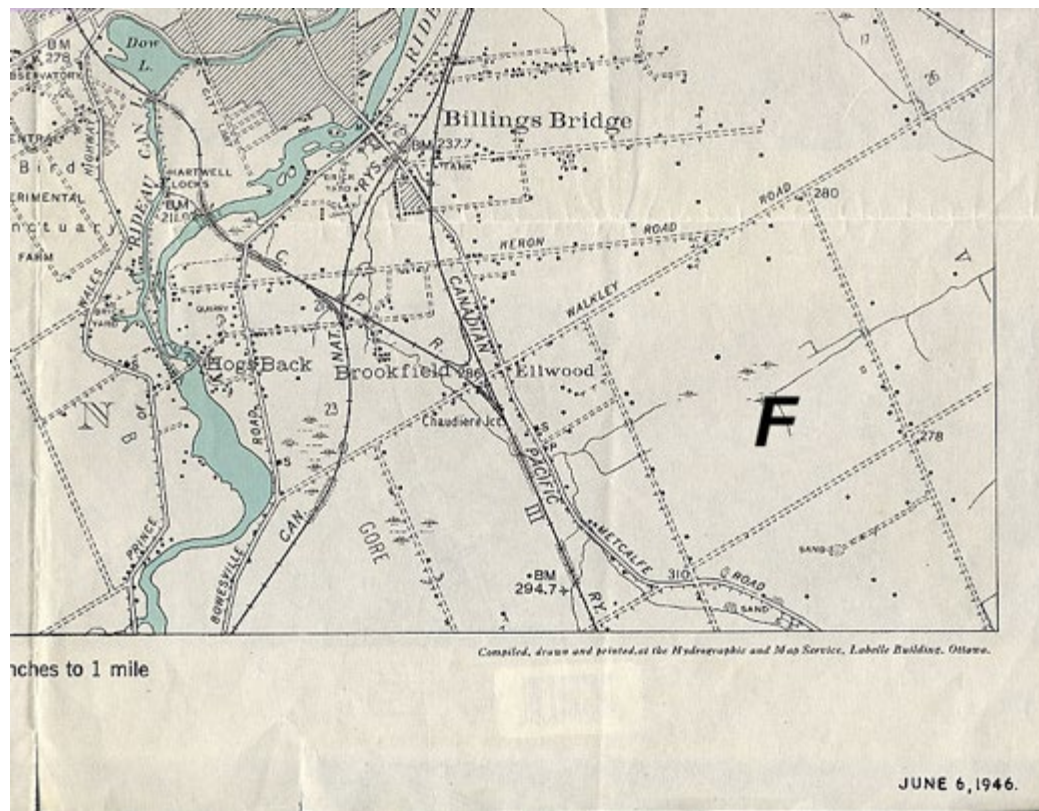
Date: June 6, 1946.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0041

Copyright: National Capital Commission

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Map detail, section F - Ottawa south region.



Title/Description: Federal District Commission Map**Creator:** Federal District Commission

Date: June 6, 1946.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0041

Copyright: National Capital Commission

1961

Official Plan of Roads. Base Map. Prepared by Planning Branch. City of Ottawa, January 1960. Revised May 1961.

The following map shows an overview of the Ottawa area in 1961. Below the map has been divided into a grid and each section provides a more detailed view. Notice the Greenbelt, the Queensway, the street grids and the expansion towards the city boundaries. Look at where the boundaries were then in comparison to present day.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



Title/Description: Official Plan of Roads. Base Map.

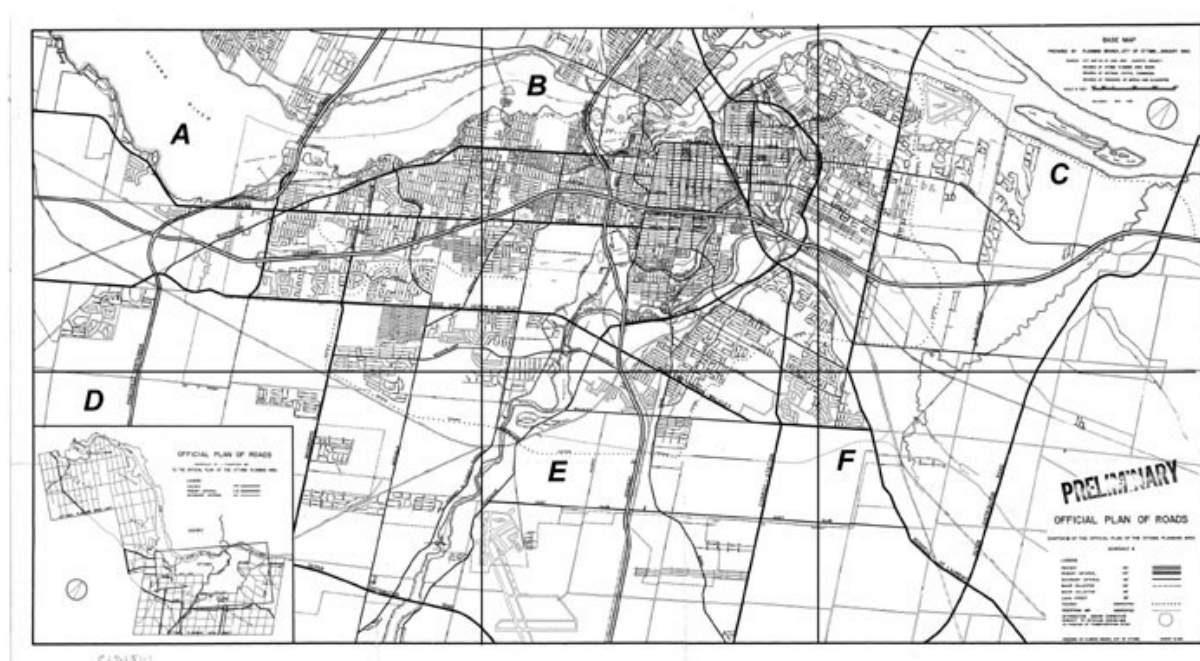
Creator: Planning Branch, City of Ottawa.

Date: January 1960. Revised May 1961.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0010.

Copyright: City of Ottawa.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



Title/Description: Official Plan of Roads. Base Map.

Creator: Planning Branch, City of Ottawa.

Date: January 1960. Revised May 1961.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0010.

Copyright: City of Ottawa.



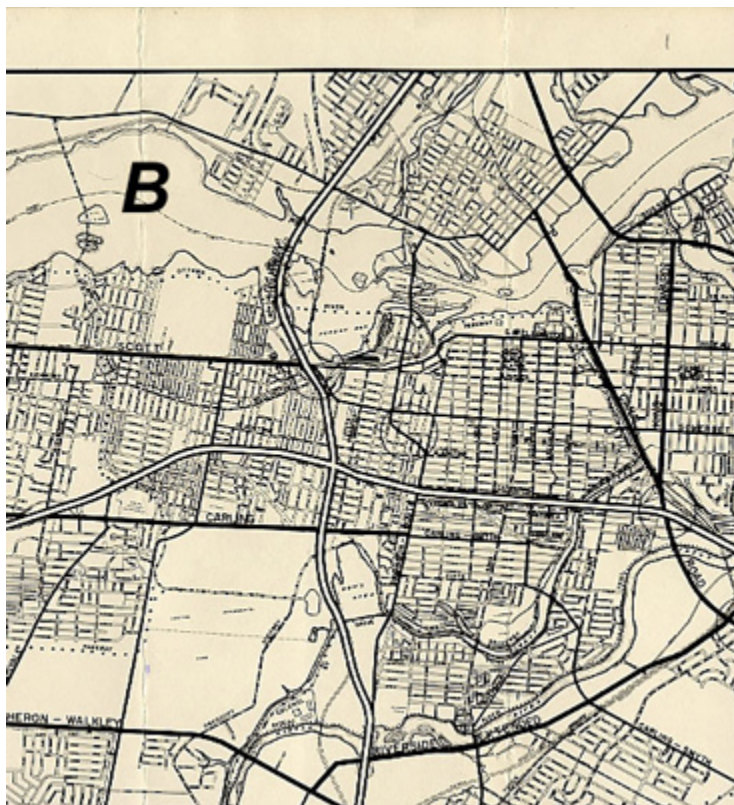
Title/Description: Official Plan of Roads. Base Map.

Creator: Planning Branch, City of Ottawa.

Date: January 1960. Revised May 1961.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0010.

Copyright: City of Ottawa.



Title/Description: Official Plan of Roads. Base Map.

Creator: Planning Branch, City of Ottawa.

Date: January 1960. Revised May 1961.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0010.

Copyright: City of Ottawa.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



Title/Description: Official Plan of Roads. Base Map.

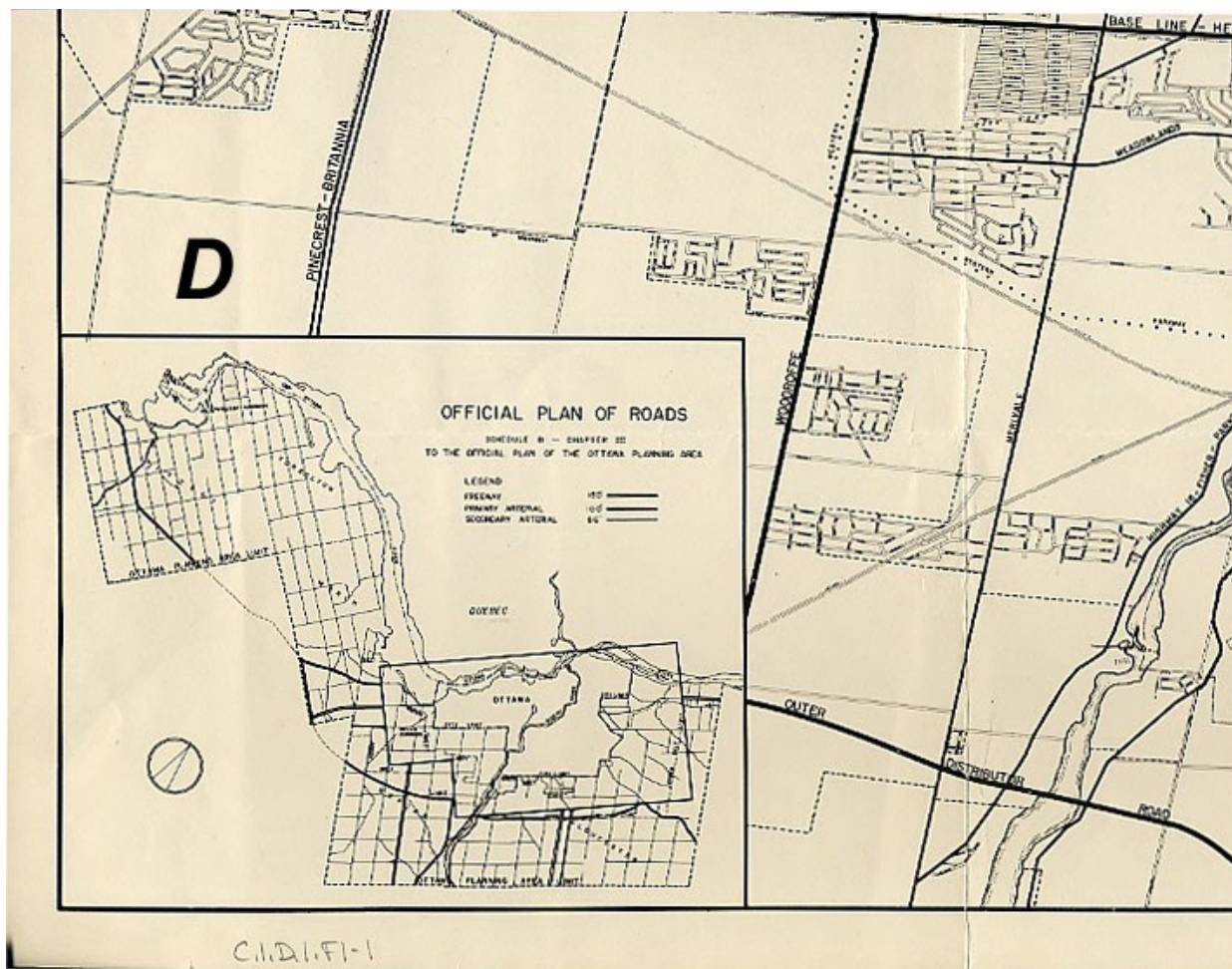
Creator: Planning Branch, City of Ottawa.

Date: January 1960. Revised May 1961.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0010.

Copyright: City of Ottawa.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs



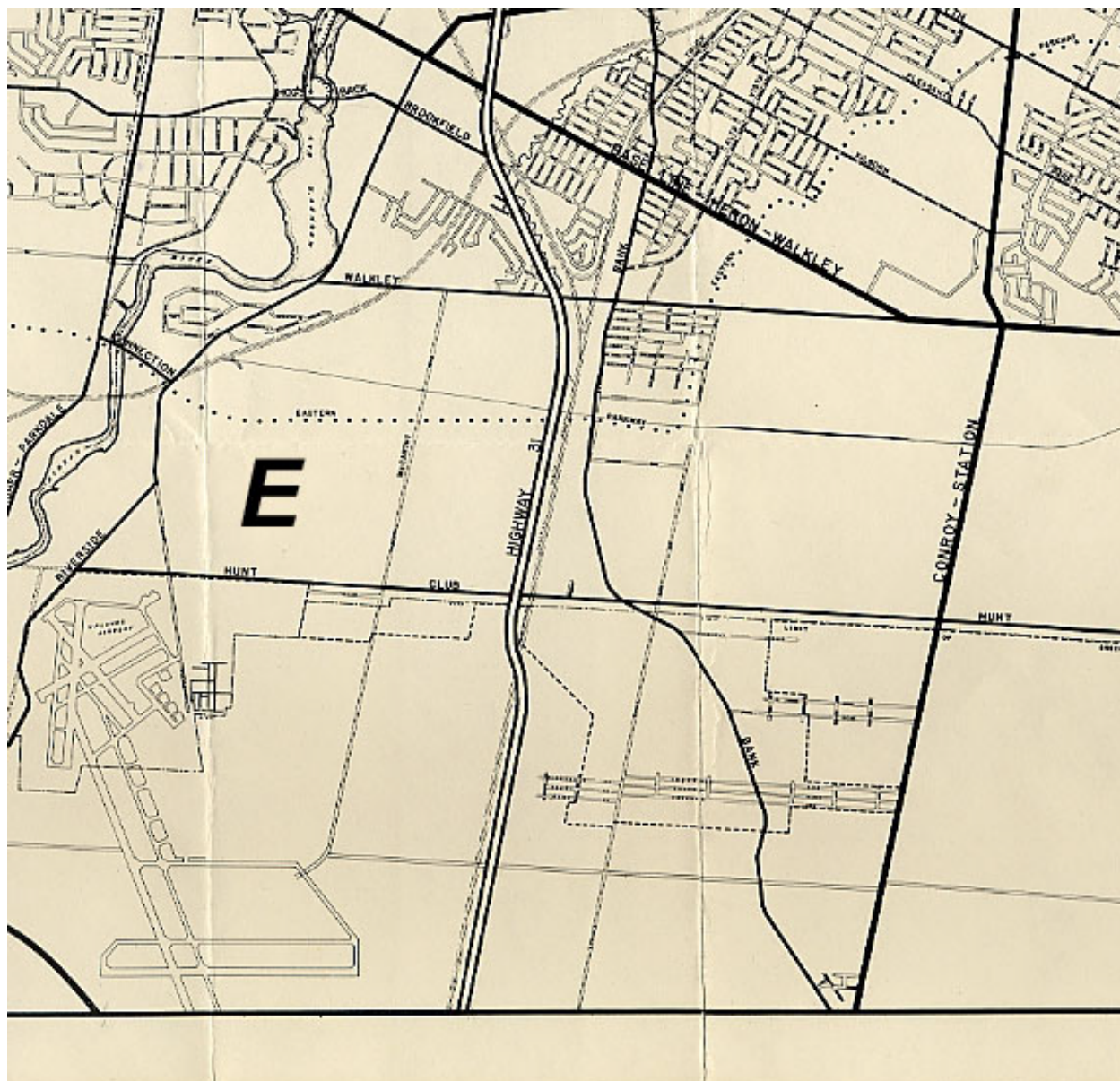
Title/Description: Official Plan of Roads. Base Map.

Creator: Planning Branch, City of Ottawa.

Date: January 1960. Revised May 1961.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0010.

Copyright: City of Ottawa.



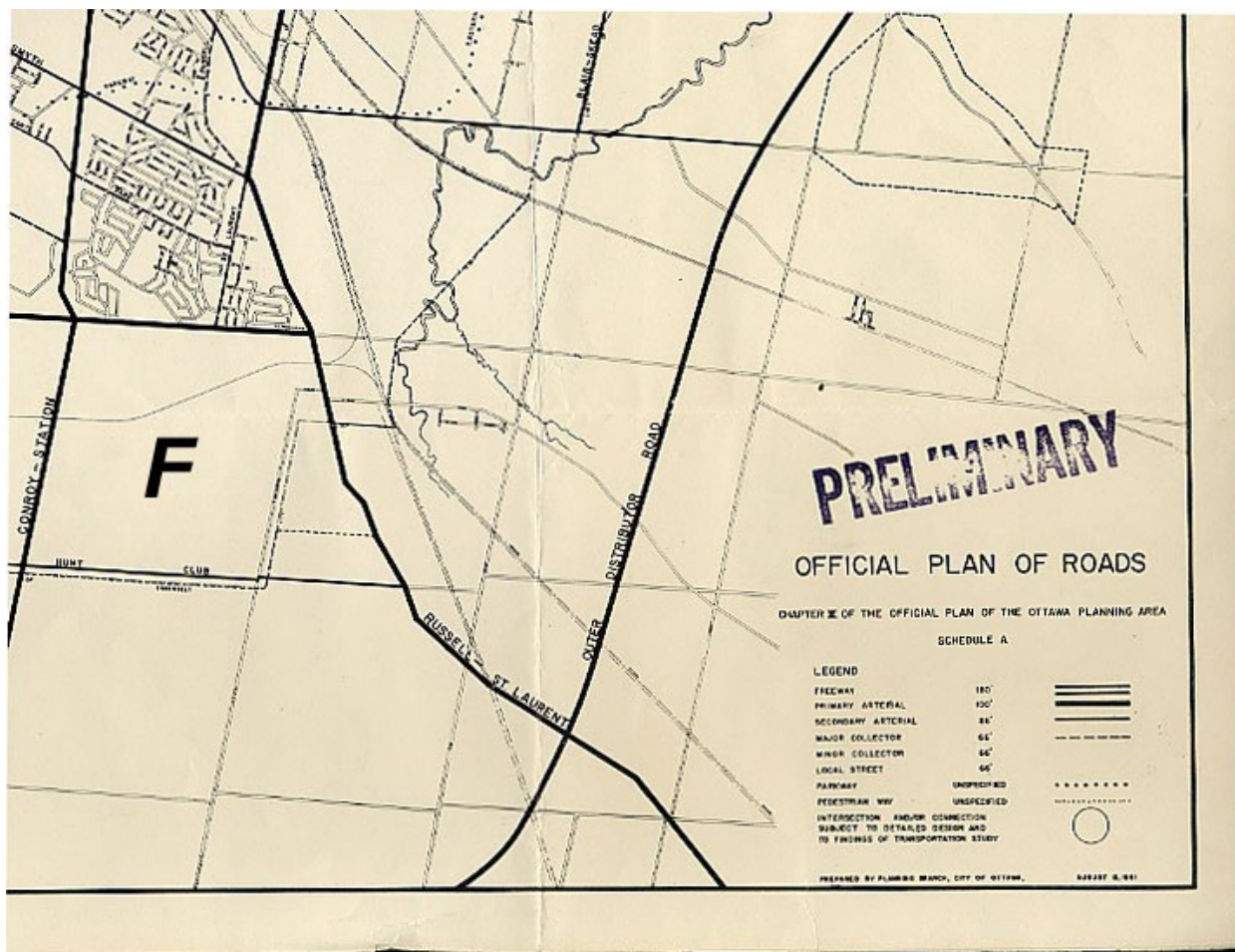
Title/Description: Official Plan of Roads. Base Map.

Creator: Planning Branch, City of Ottawa.

Date: January 1960. Revised May 1961.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0010.

Copyright: City of Ottawa.



Title/Description: Official Plan of Roads. Base Map.

Creator: Planning Branch, City of Ottawa.

Date: January 1960. Revised May 1961.

Identifier: City of Ottawa Archives / MAP0010.

Copyright: City of Ottawa.

Project Information

The Andrews - Newton Collection consists of two million prints and negatives, covering the period of 1946 to 1993. The majority of the collection contains 4 x 5 and 5 x 7 black-and-white negatives, with only one per cent of the images in colour.

The *City of Ottawa Archives* received the first in a series of deposits in 1977. A formal deed of gift was signed in 1996, transferring legal ownership to the City Archives. The assigned reference number for this group of images is Manuscript Group (MG) 393.

The works have been further subdivided into the following periods: BJ for Bill and Jean Newton Photo (1942 to 1952); NP for Newton Photographic Associates Ltd. (1952 to 1960); AH for Andrews – Hunt Photographers (1959 to 1973) and AN for Andrews – Newton Photographers (1973 to 1994).

For further information about the Andrews - Newton Photographic Collection, or to view, research or obtain copies, please contact the [City of Ottawa Archives](#).

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The bibliography is divided by section, and each section is divided into primary and secondary sources. The HF Files (Historical Files) at the City of Ottawa Archives are a collection of clippings and documents on a wide variety of subject areas. They are found in the Reference Room of the City of Ottawa Archives.

Project Credits

This project was made possible – in part or entirely – through the Canadian Culture Online Program of Canadian Heritage, Library and Archives Canada and the Canadian Council of Archives.



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The Project Team would like to thank:

The National Research Council Archives

The Ottawa Public Library – Main Branch Periodicals Section, and The Ottawa Room
The Staff of the City of Ottawa Archives

Educational Resources for Teachers and Students

The Andrews-Newton Collection is a unique educational resource chronicling Ottawa's post Second World War history from 1945 to 1960.

With over two million images, this collection opens up an educational panorama for students of various abilities, interests and cultural backgrounds. For this online exhibit, sixty-two photos have been chosen as an overview for educational purposes.

The curriculum areas targeted are for Grades 11 and 12 and address the topics of Interdisciplinary Studies, Canadian and World Studies and History. However, cross-curricular opportunities in Language Arts (English / French), French as a Second Language and English as a Second Language, Media Arts and Dramatic Arts abound.

While the emphasis has been placed on the secondary level, elements of the Andrews-Newton exhibit are an excellent research tool for students in Grades 7 and 8 and especially for those being home-schooled.

Another research option of the collection exists for students participating in the annual Historica fair, sponsored by *The Beaver* magazine. Further information can be found at <http://www.histori.ca/> under fairs.

All suggestions presented here are guidelines to get students exploring the theme of post-war Ottawa. Many of the questions allow for group work. It is hoped that interested teachers will adapt and create new curricula opportunities by defining other themes in this vast collection.

Feedback

As with any project, your feedback would be appreciated. Hopefully, pictures from the Andrews-Newton collection will generate discussion and lead to new ways for your students to research the themes. We would be pleased to hear about the different ways you have used this exhibition in your classrooms.

Grade 11

Physical Geography: Pattern, Process and Interactions

Human-Environment Interactions

Overall Expectations:

- Evaluate the impact of natural systems on people and their activities.
- Evaluate the impact of human life on the environment.

Building Knowledge and Understanding

Specific Expectations:

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

- Describe the effects of human activities (e.g., urban expansion, resource exploitation) on various aspects of the environment

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

- Markets, as social gathering places, are important anchors in communities. Explore reasons why communities need them:
 - How would you define "community"?
 - What are the essential elements of any market?
 - What are the similarities / differences of an urban vs. rural market?
 - Why is the ByWard Market considered an important focus in Ottawa's vibrant, urban downtown?
 - What factors are contributing to the resurgence of farmer's markets' in urban and rural areas?
 - In what kind of market would you shop, and for what would you be shopping?
- Compare / contrast the ByWard Market with another local market. Using photos to present your findings, outline what are the essentials components in each one.
- Using the Mackenzie King Bridge photo from the Construction and Expansion section, explore the following:
 - What vantage point do you think the photo was taken from?
 - If possible, compare the view then and now and describe / compare the changes you see.
- Veteran's housing at Carling Avenue and Merivale Road was a planned post-war subdivision. What planning elements still make it a successful community fifty years later?
- View the City of Ottawa's planning document Ottawa 20/20 available online at ottawa.ca. What is the proposed vision for transportation in the next twenty years? Where would you add green space and infill housing?

A major topic for several of the following sections / themes in the exhibit is the Gréber Report as it covers many of the overall and specific expectations of this curriculum focus. A synopsis of the Gréber Report can be found at: <http://www.articlearchives.com/government/government-bodies-offices-homeads/248272>

There are several non-circulating copies of the Gréber report in English and French at the Ottawa Public Library:

- Main Branch, in the Ottawa Room - 120 Metcalfe Street, downtown Ottawa.
- Nepean CentrepoinTE Branch – 101 CentrepoinTE Drive, near Algonquin College
- After reading the recommendations for urban renewal in the Gréber Report, what do you think was the most difficult task to get the project from paper to reality? What were the main objections and do you think these were valid?
- What was to be the major form of transportation in this report? Has it been a successful plan fifty years later? If changes are needed, what would you alter and why?
- You are an urban planner in 1967 tasked with designing more green space. Using the 1961 map in the exhibit, where would you add it and for what purposes?
- Examine a map of Ottawa today. Where do you find the most successful mix of housing and green space?
- Has urban sprawl been contained appropriately according to the Gréber Report? If not, what factors have prevented this?

Grade 11

Canadian History and Politics Since 1945

Overall Expectations:

- Assess key ways in which Canadian society has changed since 1945.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Communities: Local, National, Global

Overall Expectations:

- Analyse the influence that recently arrived and more established peoples and cultures have had on Canadian society since 1945.

Specific Expectations

- Compare the experiences of various immigrant or refugee groups that have come to Canada since 1945 (e.g., displaced persons who migrated after the Second World War, Hungarian refugees in 1956).

Citizenship and Heritage

Overall Expectations

- Explain how different individuals and communities in Canada seek to fulfil their ambitions and express their identities.

Specific Expectations

- Identify significant Canadians who through their actions have affected Canada's image at home and/or abroad (e.g., Rosalie Abella, Susan Aglukark, Lester B. Pearson).

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

- Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957. Discuss / research how he affected Canada's image at home and abroad. What effect did it have on the national conscience?
- Research the criteria for the Nobel Peace Prize. Discuss who the candidates were along with Lester B. Pearson and why he was chosen for the award.
- The year 1949 was pivotal in Canadian history. Joseph Smallwood's photo was seen across the country. Explore the arguments of the day for and against Newfoundland joining Canada. In your opinion, has it been a success?
- Use the picture of the Soviet embassy fire to lead a discussion of the Cold War. Define the term "Cold War", and explore its' effects on Ottawa as the Nation's Capital and as a city. Why do you think the Soviets were so desperate to stop firefighters from entering the structure?
- What rights are accorded foreign missions / embassies in Canada? What rights do Canadian embassies or the Canadian High Commissions have in foreign countries?
- What is the function of an embassy or high commission?

Grade 12

Canada: History, Identity and Culture

Overall Expectations:

- Analyse how various Francophone individuals have defined themselves and their place in Canada.
- Analyse the changing roles and contributions of women.

Canadian Citizenship, French Canadian Identity

Specific Expectations:

- Describe the role of significant French-Canadian political and cultural figures in the development of the French presence in Canada (e.g., Georges Vanier).

Women in Canada

Specific Expectations:

- Analyse the contributions of women to the Canadian identity (e.g., Barbara Ann Scott, Marilyn Bell, Charlotte Whitton).

Methods of Historical Inquiry and Communication

Overall Expectations:

- Use methods of historical inquiry to locate, gather, evaluate, and organise research materials from a variety of sources.

Research

Specific Expectations:

- Formulate questions for research and inquiry and develop a plan to guide research.

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

- Using the photo of Charlotte Whitton, discuss her contributions to Canada's capital as the country's first female mayor.
- In what ways has Newfoundland benefited from confederation? What makes this province unique? How did Joseph Smallwood convince Newfoundlanders that joining Canada was the best option?
- Some feel Newfoundland lost part of its' identity. Debate the effects of confederation on Newfoundland's identity and culture.
- Choose another politician from the Andrews-Newton exhibit and discuss, how in your view, they have added to the Canadian identity either at home or abroad.
- General Georges Vanier was Canada's first French-Canadian Governor General. He is seen wearing his regimental uniform in the exhibit. What regiment is it? Discuss his appointment by putting it into context Québec's political climate of the day. What is the legacy of his tenure as Governor General for Canadians?
- Prime Ministers John Diefenbaker and Louis St. Laurent are represented in this online exhibit. Highlight their policies for post war recovery.
- Female athletes Barbara Ann Scott, Marilyn Bell, and Anne Heggveit are represented in this online exhibit. As female sports heroines of the day, how did they influence future female athletes in their respective sports and what changes have ensued since? Do you consider elite female athletes today to be role models, and if so why? Male athletes from the exhibit and their sports may be used instead.
- You are a candidate for mayor in the upcoming Ottawa municipal election. Charlotte Whitton is also a candidate. You are to debate the issues at an all candidates meeting. What is your platform compared to hers? You may substitute another mayor from the collection as your opponent instead.
- Using the photo of Jean Drapeau as a discussion tool, explore / discuss his political career in relation to Canadian and Quebecois identity.

Grade 12

World Geography: Human Patterns and Interactions

Human-Environment Interactions

Overall Expectations:

- Describe how the natural environment influences the location and development of settlements.
- Explain how humans modify the environment to meet urban needs.

Building Knowledge and Understanding

Specific Expectations:

- Explain how changes in political, economic, environmental, and social policies affect selected urban environments (e.g., policies related to the preservation of green space, garbage disposal, highway construction).

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

- What did the politicians of the day see as advantages to containing urban sprawl? Had the design ideas been implemented anywhere else with success? Why was the design innovative?

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

- Using the 1961 maps in the exhibit, compare to a present-day view of what green space remains from the original report. Has land been added to the original design or has initially-designated green space disappeared? Were there changes and why?
- Choose a photo from the online exhibit that shows a beneficial change to the city and discuss why.
- When people were displaced from their LeBreton Flats community, it was a traumatic event. Consider the following questions in a personal memoir you have been asked to submit to the *Ottawa Citizen* five years later. You are the head of the household. Reference to the Gréber Report is necessary for this work:
 - How and why was this area chosen for urban renewal?
 - What were the options provided to you for new housing?
 - What adjustments did you find were the most difficult?
 - What are your feelings now, have there been positive results of the move?

Grade 11

Dramatic Arts

Creation

Overall Expectations:

- By the end of this course, students will create and present an original or adapted dramatic work.

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

- Based on the Andrews-Newton photo of Ted Hanratty, create and perform a skit of what led the criminal to give himself up to the reporter. Using only what you can see in the picture, script the setting, characters, motive and ending. Remembering the setting is the 1950's, use language / slang of the day to create this event.
- Create a skit based on the background motive the criminal had to give himself up to a reporter. Questions to consider:
 - Why choose a newspaper reporter?
 - Why choose the *Ottawa Citizen* as opposed to an *Ottawa Journal* reporter?
 - Was the criminal seeking media attention for his crime?
- Write an eyewitness account of the event as you saw it unfold from your vantage point near a doorway. You were unseen to the criminal and the reporter.

Grade 12

Dramatic Arts

Creation

Specific Expectations:

- Create an original or adapted dramatic presentation, using a variety of strategies (e.g., research, improvisation, workshop techniques).

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

- Based on the Andrews-Newton photo of Ted Hanratty, create and perform a play of what led the criminal to give himself up to the reporter. Using only what you can see in the picture, script the setting, characters, motive and ending. Remembering the setting is the 1950's, use language / slang of the day to create this event. This is a team project with students exploring the many facets of a theatre production.
- Create a play based on the background motive the criminal had to give himself up to a reporter. Questions to consider:
 - Why did he give himself up?

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

- Did he have a criminal record or was this a first offence?
- What was the social /economic atmosphere of the day, was this a factor?
- Why choose a newspaper reporter?
- Why choose the *Ottawa Citizen* as opposed to an *Ottawa Journal* reporter? Why not a radio or TV personality?
- Was the criminal seeking media attention for his crime?
- How was his crime perceived by the public?

Interdisciplinary Studies

Grade 11

Applied Journalism

Theory and Foundations

Overall Expectations:

- By the end of this course, students will demonstrate an understanding of the different perspectives and approaches used in each of the subjects or disciplines studied.

Ideas and Issues

Specific Expectations:

- By the end of this course, students will be able to analyse significant changes in the past from the role of information and communication in contemporary society. They will describe ways in which practitioners in each of the subjects or disciplines studied meet information challenges (e.g., creating new disciplines or fields of study, developing new networks for learning and sharing information, harnessing new technologies to solve problems).

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

- The Hungarian Revolution has begun in Europe. On October 28th, 1956, Bill Newton gives you that day's assignment - get pictures at the Hungarian Anti-Soviet demonstration. You arrive quickly before the area is cordoned off by police. You are later asked by the *Ottawa Citizen* to write a short eyewitness account of what happens. Describe the photo you took - it will be featured on the front page to highlight your article - and write a caption for it. Questions to consider in your article:
 - Was this demonstration a new phenomenon for the City of Ottawa?
 - What impact does this demonstration have on the public awareness of events in post-war Europe?
 - Does this have an impact on the public's understanding of refugees and immigrants? If so, how and why?
 - What photographic equipment will you be using and how do you plan to set up the picture?
- It is October 28th, 2006. You are a semi-retired freelance reporter/photographer covering the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution begun October 23rd, 1956. Your page-long feature article will appear in the *Ottawa Citizen* with photos from then and now. Questions to consider:
 - What effect did the original demonstration have on the citizens of Ottawa on October 28th, 1956 versus what the effect would be now?
 - You will interview a participant from the original demonstration. He also happens to be the person you interviewed 50 years ago.
 - Consider your 'then and now' impressions of the demonstration. Examine viewpoints of Hungarian-Canadians at the anniversary demonstration.

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

- Write an opinion or editorial article defining Canadian identity from the viewpoint of the 1950's. Choose a photo from the Andrews-Newton exhibit as part of your article. Can the concept of Canadian identity be defined any better today? What is your caption for the photo?
- You have been asked to speak to new student immigrant association. These new high school students wish to know about Canadian society in the 1950's. Consider these questions:
 - What will you say in your talk?
 - What pictures would you use from the exhibit to highlight your talk?
 - How would you use the photos to highlight your talk? (e.g. introduction, interspersed throughout or at the end?) What effect would each placement have?
 - Compare / contrast what you would say in the 1950's to what you would say today.
- You are a recent immigrant student to Canada. Exploring the online exhibit, what are you discovering about your new country's past? Compare / contrast with your culture.
- Write an investigative piece on the changes to single family housing since the 1950's. Using the photo of split-level house in the Construction and Expansion theme, choose from the following:
 - Locate an example of this type of house in an older urban Ottawa suburb and compare how this model has been adapted, renovated or landscaped since it was built. Is the original design still identifiable? Has the neighbourhood kept a community feel? Is infill predominant? Has it changed the original look of the area?
 - Compare a typical subdivision house of today to that of the 1950's with respect to design, material used and landscaping. What are today's customer demands and needs? What type of housing predominates? What is the neighbourhood density? Write a caption for any photos used in this comparison.
- When people were displaced from their LeBreton Flats community, it was a traumatic event. Consider the following questions in an editorial you are writing five years later as a cub reporter for the *Ottawa Citizen*. You were 16 at the time of the upheaval:
 - How and why was this area chosen for urban renewal according to you?
 - Were these good reasons to force you to move, why not?
 - What were the options provided to you for new housing?
 - What are your feelings now? Has there been a positive outcome to the experience?
- Read the Newton and Grant interviews. Discuss the effect of media today. Consider the following in your answers:
 - Are daily newspapers important in this information age?
 - Are the new forms of communication (TV, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook) better adapted to presenting in-depth reporting rather than newspapers in the 1950's?
 - If you are looking for a balanced point of view on an issue of the day, where will you go to find it?
 - Are paper copies better than digital ones?
- The following is a good discussion opener on the importance of preserving a society's history for future reference. The Andrews-Newton Collection at the City Archives has over 2 million pictures of how Canadians lived their lives in Ottawa. This collection is an important resource about life in the 1950's. How do you foresee the events, the issues and celebrations of today will be archived for future generations? How will you access this information?

GRADE 12

Interdisciplinary Studies

Archaeological Studies

This course combines many of the expectations from Canada: History, Identity and Culture.

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

- Use the Gréber Report, and in particular the photos in the *Construction and Expansion Theme* of the Andrews-Newton exhibit for this discussion:
 - What, in your view, were some of the aesthetic, social and technical issues the archaeologists might have faced?
 - Were any dealt with in the report?
 - Would anything be done differently today?
 - How would you approach these issues today?
 - What archaeology would you expect to be left behind to identify the area if you were on a dig today?

Grade 12

Music and Society

Processes and Methods of Research

Overall Expectations:

- Students learn to develop systematic research skills, focusing on the analysis and synthesis of the information they find in a range of resources.
- Students will explore the role that music plays in the aesthetic, cultural, social, political life of contemporary society.
- Students will examine such topics as the evolution of specific musical forms and styles.

Added research tool

- The National Film Board has an extensive online film database at <http://www.nfb.ca/>. This is useful as an added research tool (e.g.: comparing film with Newton photos of Paul Anka, Elvis Presley or others in the theme "They were seen").

Suggested Topics / Questions for Discussion and Research

As a student, music is a defining part of your daily life. Write a short article on your popular music tastes. Consider the following questions in your answer:

Why is music so essential to you?

How do you hear about new music?

What catches your attention when listening to a song for the first time - the lyrics, the instruments or the rhythm?

Elvis Presley's appearance at the Auditorium on April 3, 1957, created pandemonium and resulted in several female students being expelled from school. Why was his music so defining of the decade? What do you consider Elvis' musical legacy? Who developed the 'bad boy' image of Elvis?

Paul Anka has been a successful entertainer for over 50 years. What are the strengths of his longevity?

Witness of Change: Visions from the Andrews-Newton Photographs

Music in the 1950's was live as you experienced it at a club or a dance hall in a crowd. How do you experience music best? How does a music video enhance the experience? Can you listen to music and never see the video to appreciate it?