List of 150 Alberta Historical People

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1) A.E. Cross, One of the "Big 4" Ranchers

Alfred Ernest Cross was born in Montreal on June 26, 1861, the eldest of seven children. He studied at Ontario Agricultural College and Montreal Veterinary College and became a veterinary surgeon. When he was twenty-two he came out West to the District of Alberta, and took a job as a vet and bookkeeper at the British American Ranch Company (previously called the Cochrane Ranch). Two years later he started his own ranch, the A7, on Mosquito Creek, west of Nanton, Alberta.

In 1892, Cross started a brewery in Calgary called the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company. He then bought many Alberta hotels which helped him sell the beer from his brewery. His nickname at this time was “The Jolly, Jolly Brewer”. In 1899 he entered politics and became a member of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Alberta representing Calgary-East. That same year he married Helen Macleod, daughter of Colonel James Macleod, the North West Mounted Police Commissioner. When oil was discovered at Turner Valley in 1914, Cross became a partner and shareholder in the Calgary Petroleum Products Limited Company.

As a rancher, politician and businessman, Cross soon became one of Calgary’s most important citizens. In 1912 he and three other notable ranchers, Patrick Burns, George Lane and Archie McLean (the Big Four), each contributed $25,000 to fund the first Calgary Stampede. He was a founding member of the Ranchmen’s Club, a private gentleman’s club in Calgary, the Western Stock Growers’ Association and the Calgary Board of Trade. He also served as president of the Calgary General Hospital, the Alberta Exhibition Society and the Calgary Board of Trade, and as a director of Canadian Natural Gas.

Cross died in Montreal on March 10, 1932 and is buried in Union Cemetery, Calgary. His legacy lives on in Calgary at the Big Four building at Stampede Park, the A. E. Cross Junior High School and the A.E. Cross House in Inglewood, one of Calgary’s oldest residences that was bought by Cross in 1899, and is now used as a restaurant.

By Judith Barge

2) Adelaide Belcourt, One of the First Settlers in Calgary

Adelaide Belcourt was a Metis woman born in August of 1851 at Lac St. Anne in northern Alberta. On September 1st, 1873 she married John Glenn from Ireland. The two loaded up their mule and moved south to a ranch close to Midnapore, south of Calgary, to become one of the area's earliest settlers.

Adelaide helped raise 6 children, tended livestock and provided room and board for travelers. She was also a midwife who helped deliver babies and over the years became known as the "Grandmother of Midnapore". She even assisted Belle Lougheed, the Metis wife of Sir James Lougheed, with the delivery of at least one of her many children.

Adelaide was 88 years old when she died in 1939.

By Rob Lennard

3) Alex Decouteau- Track Athlete, WW1 Soldier

Alex Decouteau was born on November 19th, 1887 on the Red Pheasant Reserve in North Battleford, Saskatchewan. Alex was a good student and excellent athlete who excelled at a number of sports including boxing, cricket, and soccer and as a runner. After finishing school
Alex moved to Edmonton where he worked at a machine shop owned by his brother in law. While in Edmonton he earned a name as an excellent long distance runner. The first competitive race that Alex took part in was in Fort Saskatchewan in 1909 where he finished second. He took part in the Mayberry Cup in Lloydminster which was a five mile race and finished the race setting a new Western Canadian record finishing in 27 minutes, and 42.5 seconds. 1909 Alex left the machine shop to start a career in policing. He joined the city of Edmonton’s police force, where he became Canada’s first Aboriginal police officer.

A list of some his accomplishments include winning the Calgary Herald’s Christmas Day Road Race three times, The C.W. Cross Challenge cup in Edmonton five times and the annual ten mile race in Fort Saskatchewan three times. In 1912, Alex left the policing unit so he could take part in the Olympic Games in Sweden representing Canada, where he finished 8th overall. In 1916, he enlisted in the Canadian Army, serving as a runner in the trenches. In 1917, he went with the 49th Canadian Battalion off to France. On October 30th, 1917 Alex Decouteau had died at the hands of a sniper attack while serving in the army.

By Michael Peace

4) Alice Murdoch- Famous Dance Teacher

Alice Murdoch Adams was a pioneer in the Alberta dance community. Known for both her dancing and dance instructing, she was the first recipient of the Alberta Dance Award, presented to her for her contributions to the development of dance in the province.

Alice Murdoch Adams was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1908. At the age of three, her family immigrated to Cranbrook, British Columbia, where they lived until the outbreak of the First World War when they returned to Scotland. It was in Scotland that Alice and her sister began training as dancers. In the 1920s, the family moved back to Canada, but this time settling in Calgary.

In Calgary, Alice continued her dance training and eventually opened her first studio in 1927. The studio was in the basement of her parents’ home and offered Highland Fling, ballet, tap and ballroom dancing. The studio became Calgary’s first full dance studio. In order to train her dancers with the finest techniques, Alice travelled to across the United States and Europe to study from some of the best dancers in the world. Her studio was a success and Alice began teaching in communities across southern Alberta, even opening a school in Lethbridge.

In addition to her studio, Alice participated in events across Alberta. She designed costumes and choreographed dances for live half-hour performances between movies at Calgary’s theaters. During the Second World War, she organized a concert that toured performed for the soldiers at Alberta military camps. For over 40 years she choreographed the President’s Ball at the Rotary Club. Unfortunately, in 1949, a back injury ended Alice’s dance career. Her sister, Jean, would take over the studio.

Despite her career-ending injury, Alice’s dance legacy lives on. Her daughter, Vicki, is the founder-in-residence of one of Canada’s top dance companies, Decidedly Jazz Danceworks (DJD), which operates in Calgary.

By Rebecca Johansen

5) An Indigenous Person Who is not included on the List of 150

You may choose any member of the Alberta Indigenous community as inspiration for your poem.
6) Annie Jackson, Canada's First Female Police Officer

Annie Jackson was the first female police officer in Alberta. Officer Jackson was based out of Edmonton Alberta. On October 1st 1912, Jackson was chosen over 47 other applicants who wanted the same position on the Edmonton Police force. When working for the police force Jackson was part of the child protection cases, supervised adoptions, and acted as a parole officer for young women and girls in the Edmonton area. She was given these duties as the Edmonton Police department believe that a women would be better sued for these areas as they would have more companion and be a better role model for the youth at risk. She was known as a kind person and really made a mark in the world for women.

Today there are many police women working in the police force. When Jackson passed away she was hit by a car in her neighbourhood it's unclear if it was an accident however, she was a brave women who will always be remembered in the province of Alberta.

By Jasmyn McCulloch

7) Archie McLean, One of the "Big 4" Ranchers

Archibald (Archie) James McLean was born in Aldborough, Ontario on September 25 1860. His parents were farmers and Archie soon learned a lot about the farming business. When he was twenty one he travelled west to Manitoba and started a farming and livestock business. Five years later he took a job as a ranch hand on the CY Ranch near Taber, in the District of Alberta. He soon became the ranch manager and then part owner. He established a company to export and sell cattle to Great Britain. In 1904 he married, but his wife died two years later after the birth of a son.

In 1909 Archie decided to enter politics and was elected as a Member of the Alberta Legislature (MLA) for the Lethbridge District, Alberta. He served as Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Public Works. He was an excellent administrator and is credited with helping to set up Alberta's highway system and the establishment of irrigation districts for farmers. When the Liberals were defeated in the 1921 elections, his political career ended.

He decided to return to cattle ranching and he leased a large area of land in the Peigan Indian reserve, near Fort Macleod, to start his own ranch. He also became the manager for Namaka Farms, part of the holdings of his friend, George Lane, who also owned the Bar U ranch, one of the largest ranches in southern Alberta. When Lane died in 1925, Archie, possibly because of his reputation for being honest, was asked to supervise the sale of Lane’s properties. The Bar U was sold to Patrick Burns, a successful cattleman and a friend of both Archie and Lane.

Archie McLean will always be remembered as a member of the Big Four, along with Patrick Burns, George Lane and A.E. Cross. These four important cattlemen left a lasting legacy for the ranching industry by each contributing $25,000 to found the first Calgary Stampede in 1912. The Big Four building at the Stampede grounds was named in their honour.

Archie McLean died in 1933 at Fort Macleod aged 73. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in southern Alberta. His portrait hangs in the Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame in Toronto and there is a small lake and a bridge in southern Alberta named after him.

By Judith Barge
8) Baroness Coutts, Wealthy Baroness from England

Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts (Baroness Coutts), was one of the richest woman in Victorian England. She was born in Piccadilly on April 21, 1814 and was known as the “Nursing-Mother of the Church of England” and the “Queen of the Poor.”

Baroness Coutts was extremely passionate about charitable projects, and spent most of her time helping others. Some of those projects were opening Ragged schools, instituting night classes for the unskilled, building housing for the poor and helping women acquire new skills through a rehabilitation program. What she is best known for however, is the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC).

In 1871, Baroness Coutts became the first woman to have been made a peer in recognition of her accomplishments and in the early seventies she was given the freedom of the cities of London and Edinburgh. She had many famous and royal friends such as Charles Dickens, a well-known author. At the age of 67 Baroness Coutts decided to finally get married. She married a man named William, who was her secretary and apprentice at the time. William was American, which meant that Baroness Coutts lost most of her fortune because she married a foreigner. However, she continued to donate the money she did have to all of her charities and made sure that those with less were always taken care of.

Unfortunately, Baroness Coutts died at the age of 92 from bronchitis. Still admired today for all of her work, she was buried in Westminster Abbey in honour of her charitable services.

By Shelbe Glidden

9) Bob Edwards, One-of-a-kind Newspaper Publisher

Bob Edward also known as Robert Chambers Edwards was a newspaper publisher. Edwards was on in Scotland in the town of Edinburgh in 1864, on September 12th. His family was the Chambers, who were a publishing family. He learned most of his trade from his family as they owned a well-known publishing company. In 1894 Edwards decided to move himself to Canada and make a home for himself in Calgary, Alberta. He then opened the Wetaskiwin Free Lance in 1897. This was then turned into the Calgary Eye Opener, which was a newspaper first published in High River during the year of 1902.

This newspaper was known for its wit and originality. However, it had some legal issues when it printed an article about the 3 biggest liars in Alberta. When this was printed one of the “liars” the announced was Premier of Alberta at the time A.L Sifton. Thaw suit was dropped when Edwards himself was also called a “liar”. Bob Edwards was a alcoholic who was most of the time in debt. He moved many times in his time around Canada. He moved in 1909 to Toronto, then Montreal, Port Arthur, Ontario, and then Winnipeg. He finally moved back to Calgary in 1911. As he moved back to Calgary in 1921 Edwards ran as an independent and one the provincial election. However, Edwards was only able to attend one sitting in parliament before he passed. He was honoured at his funeral with police officers in their uniforms and he will be remembered as a great publisher and he lives on as a western legend.

By Jasmyn McCulloch
10) Calf Shirt, Snake Charmer from the Kainai First Nation

Calf Shirt was a nephew of Chief Calf Shirt (Onistah-Sokaksin), a Blood leader who signed a treaty with the American government in 1855. Calf Shirt, the nephew, took part in several raids against enemy tribes and gained a notable war record. He is best remembered for his role in a major battle between the Cree and the Blackfoot near the site of Lethbridge in 1870.

A short time later Calf Shirt was camped near what is now Medicine Hat when both of his parents died. Despondent, he wandered off into the sand hills. There he had a vision in which a rattlesnake came to him in the form of a man and offered to adopt him, saying that all snakes would be his brothers. From then onward Calf Shirt displayed a remarkable skill in handling rattlesnakes in spite of the fact that his tribe loathed and feared them. He had a small snake-pit in his log house and usually carried one of the reptiles inside his shirt. In the 1880s and 1890s his ability was recognized by residents of nearby towns, where he put on demonstrations at 25 cents per spectator. Calf Shirt, said the Macleod Gazette, “claims to have some subtle power over the snakes, and to see him take his present specimen up, she measuring about 3ft. long, catch it by the neck and cram about 8in. of it, the deadliest reptile in America, head downwards down his throat, is calculated to make the marrow in any man’s bones shiver.”

In 1888 Calf Shirt established his own band, the Namopisi. He and about 40 followers moved away from the main Blood camps and settled at the northern end of the reserve, close to Lethbridge. From here the chief added to his income by putting on regular snake-handling demonstrations in town. At the same time he was appointed a scout for the North-West Mounted Police and was active in keeping undesirable elements out of the First Nation camps.

By Hugh Dempsey

11) Captain Freddie McCall, DSO, MC and Bar, DFC

Fred (Freddie) Robert Gordon was born in Vernon, BC, on December 4, 1895. The family moved to Calgary in 1905 – the year Alberta officially became a Province.

The Great War: On February 16, 1916 McCall enlisted in the Army. He was promoted to Sergeant and sent to England, where he received a Commission and a promotion to Lieutenant. After re-mustering to Royal Flying Corps, he received his wings on November 22, 1917. His first posting took him to France, assigned to No. 13 Squadron (Observation), to fly artillery, observation, and bombing missions. McCall took down his first enemy aircraft while flying a slow, two-place RE-8 observation aircraft, and was awarded the Military Cross and Bar. Then, posted to No. 41 Squadron, he gained further victories flying a SE-5A fighter aircraft and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. His official record is 35, with an actual total of 37, including two balloons. He returned to a hero’s welcome as Canada’s fifth ranking air ace in The Great War.

Hometown Flying: On return home, he and Edmonton-based WWI pilot “Wop” May barnstormed in JN-4 Curtiss “Jenny” biplanes. When McCall lost an engine while flying at the Calgary Exhibition in 1919, with two young boys as passengers, he expertly set the aircraft onto the canvas top of a merry-go-round.

On March 26, 1919, McCall married Genevieve Mullins Strong. They had two children, Geraldine (born 1920) and Fred (1928). Capt. McCall was one of the founders of the Calgary Aero Club, formed in 1919. He also became involved with various Alberta aviation companies and made numerous “amazing” flights, such as transporting nitroglycerine – along with a dozen sticks of dynamite -- from Montana to Calgary in a Stinson Detroiter.

In 1935 McCall lost sight in one eye. He relinquished his private license, but kept his
Commercial License No. 5 for a keepsake, although his flying career was over. McCall again was called to serve during the Second World War, this time with the BCATP as a Chief Ground Instructor and in Administration (similar to his friend Capt. “Wop” May, who also served in two world wars).

McCall died on January 22, 1949, at age 53, but his fame lives on as a “father of aviation in the West, and a pioneer of commercial flying in Western Canada.” In 1956 the City of Calgary renamed the municipal airport “McCall Field.” Also carrying his name is McCall Way, an Electoral District, and McCall Lake Golf Course in NE Calgary. Captain Freddie McCall was inducted as a member of Canada’s Aviation Hall of Fame in 1978.

By Shirlee Smith Matheson

12) Captain Wilfrid "Wop" Reid May

Canadian pilot, Wilfrid “Wop” Reid May was born March 20, 1896, in Carberry, Manitoba, and named after Canada’s Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His little cousin had trouble saying the name Wilfrid, so called him “Wop”. Everyone laughed – and the nickname stuck for life!

In 1903 the family moved to Edmonton. In 1916 Wop signed up in the Army to serve in the First World War. After re-mustering to the Royal Flying Corps in England, he graduated on March 23, 1918, with 5 ½ hours flying time; 39 hours of formation flying and gunnery training saw him posted to 39 Squadron. The aerial fighting was fast and furious, with the famous Baron Manfred von Richtofen (The Red Baron) being an imminent threat. April 21, 1918, May’s diary notes: “Engaged 15-20 triplanes, claimed one. Red triplane on my tail. Guns jammed.” Capt. Roy Brown is credited with bringing down The Red Baron – saving Wop’s life. Captain May won numerous medals including the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Back home, May and Capt. Freddie McCall of Calgary barnstormed around Alberta. Wop and his brother Elgin Court May then formed May Airplanes Ltd. This venture was followed by Commercial Airways Ltd.

On January 2, 1929, May and Vic Horner flew diphtheria serum in an Avro Avian to Fort Vermilion, saving many lives. He was the first pilot hired to hunt down a fugitive (The Mad Trapper of Rat River).

Wop had married Violet Bode on November 20, 1924. Violet’s and Wop’s son, Denny Reid May, was born May 15, 1935. Daughter Joyce joined the family in 1939.

Although he lost an eye (and his pilot’s license) in September 1936, he served during the Second World War as manager of #2 (BCATP) Air Observer School in Edmonton. Following cessation of that war, May became Director of Northern Developments for Canadian Pacific Airlines.

Wilfrid “Wop” May died on June 21, 1952, near Provo, Utah, USA, while on a hiking trip with his 17-year-old son Denny.

By Shirlee Smith Matheson

13) Catriona LeMay Doan-Olympic Gold Medal Speed Skater

Catriona Le May Doan is an Olympic speed skating athlete who has won 3 medals. She was born on December 23, 1970 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. She is the first Canadian and the only Canadian female athlete to defend her gold medal at the Olympics. She is known as the “fastest woman on ice”. She still has the Olympic record for the fastest time for the 500m race and
she broke 13 world records.

As a child, Catriona Doan played ringette and then started speed skating. She moved to Calgary to train for the Olympics when she was 17 years old. In 1998, she won a gold and a bronze medal. She won the Bobbie Rosenfeld Award for Canadian Female Athlete of the Year in 1998, 2001, and 2002. She earned a Lou Marsh Award as Canada’s Athlete of the Year in 2002. She is now a motivational speaker. Catriona Doan has been given three honourary degrees, from the University of Calgary, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina.

She is a member of the Order of Canada and the Canadian Olympic Committee’s Sports Hall of Fame. She now lives in Calgary and is 46 years old.

By Laura Peace

14) Charles Borromée Rouleau, Justice of Supreme Court in Territory

Born December 16, 1840 L'Isle Verte, Lower-Canada, died August 25, 1901 Montreal, Quebec.

1899-1907: The village de Rouleauville is incorporated, named in honour of magistrate Charles-Borromée Rouleau and his brother Dr. Édouard-Hector Rouleau. Canadian politician, lawyer, judge and writer Rouleau served as Stipendiary Magistrate and Justice of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, as well as Legal Advisor to the NWT Legislature.

1868: He is called to the bar in Quebec and later becomes an inspector for the Ottawa and Pontiac Counties Catholic School Districts.

1883: Appointed to the NWT Council, he serves his first term on the Council with the title of Stipendiary Magistrate. The Territories then included the Yukon (until 1898) and what became the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan when they joined confederation in 1905. The Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories is the name of two different superior courts for the Canadian territory of the NWT, which have existed at different times. The first Supreme Court of the NWT is created in 1885 and lasts until abolished for territorial purposes in 1905. It continues to act for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan until being abolished in 1907.

Following his appointment to the Supreme Court, Rouleau moves just outside Calgary to a mission parish founded by French-Canadian priests in the 1870s.

1885: Rouleau and Father Albert Lacombe become members of the Catholic section of the education system founded at the time. Rouleau maintains that position until 1892. The Riel Rebellion is brewing and Justice Rouleau is very concerned. In answer to enquiries from the Federal government, he writes to the Lt Governor to say that something was really going to have to be done about settling the claims with both the Indian people and the Métis people. Forced to flee Battleford, Rouleau wires back to the Secretary of State: "Got here safe with family indians ransacked and plundered my house poor as a church mouse. God save the Queen!"

1887: the Supreme Court of the NWT replaces stipendiary magistrates and Rouleau becomes a judge for the District of Northern Alberta, a position he holds until the end of his life.

Late 1890s, he must reduce his activities due to a heart condition.

1901: He dies of a heart attack in Montreal as he prepares to leave for Europe with his daughter. He is buried in Calgary, Alberta.
15) Chief Bull Head- Chief from the Tsuut'ina Nation

During the late 1800s, the great warrior chief from the Tsuut'ina Nation was known as Chiila to his people and Chief Bullhead to the settlers. He stood well over six feet tall, fought in 30 battles and could get the attention of anyone with his loud booming voice.

Chief Bullhead signed Treaty 7 on behalf of his nation in 1877. However, he objected loudly when the government of Canada wanted to give him and his people a small piece of land in southern Alberta near Fort Macleod. The mighty chief insisted that their Nation be located in the foothills area along the Fish Creek River near Calgary. This request was finally granted in 1883, the same year that the Canadian Pacific Railway arrived in Calgary. The Tsuut'ina Nation was given 108 square miles of land.

Although Chief Bullhead signed Treaty 7 as part of the Blackfoot Confederacy, the First Nation is actually an off-shoot of the Beaver tribe of northern Alberta and they have their own unique Athabascan language.

By Rob Lennard

16) Chief Crowfoot- Chief from Siksika Nation who signed Treaty 7

Crowfoot, a Blackfoot chief, was born near Belly River to the Blood tribe about 1830. As a teenager, he showed great bravery in a battle by advancing and striking a painted tepee in the hostile Crow camp. For this deed he was given an ancestor's name, isapo-muxika, meaning Crow Indian's Big Foot, shortened by interpreters to Crowfoot. He went to war nineteen times and was wounded six times. His most heroic deed was to attack and kill a grizzly bear with a lance in sight of the whole camp. Shortly after, in 1865, he became chief of the Big Pipes band, and in 1870 became one of the three head chiefs of the tribe.

Crowfoot was a perceptive and farsighted diplomat. He established good relations with fur traders and made peace with the Cree. He adopted a young Cree named Poundmaker, who became a leader of his own people. He also and rescued the missionary Albert Lacombe during a Cree raid on the Blackfoot camp. The Blackfoot camp was under heavy fire and when Crowfoot, camped down river, heard the sounds of gunfire he led a group of warriors to repel the Crees. In 1874 Crowfoot welcomed the North-West Mounted Police when they came west to stamp out the whiskey trade. He was recognized as an ally and was given a prominent role in Treaty No. 7 negotiations in 1877.

After the Blackfoot settled on their reserve in 1881, Crowfoot became disillusioned with the Canadian government, but he refused to allow his people to join the 1885 Riel Rebellion, less out of loyalty to the government than from the belief that it was a losing fight. Sick during his last decade, he constantly mourned the loss of his children, of whom only one blind son and three daughters reached maturity. He died near Blackfoot Crossing on April 25, 1890.

By Hugh Dempsey
17) Chief David Crowchild, Great Humanitarian, Tsuut'ina Fist Nation

Chief David Crowchild (1899 – 1982) is known for his work on reconciliation between First Nations and non-Natives. At the opening of Crowchild Trail in Calgary on Sept. 6, 1968, he said “I have never been a warrior, but all my life I have tried to stand up for what was right and just – not only for my own people, but for those just conditions and laws with affect us all.” Crowchild was born on the Tsuut’ina (Sarcee) Indian Reserve. He grew up in a difficult time, when the Tsuut’ina were affected by tuberculosis. By the time he was 25, the population of the Reserve had dropped from 400-450 to just 160 people. Like most children on the Reserve, he was sent to St. Barnabas Indian Residential School until he was 17. In 1923, Crowchild competed in his first Calgary Stampede and the rodeo became his life. He rode brones and raced wild horses, but he was best known as a chuckwagon driver. He competed in the races for over 20 years. He had a tipi at the Indian Village, where he shared his culture with visitors. Crowchild was committed to helping his people.

He was a founding member of the Indian Association of Alberta. In 1947, he became Chief of the Tsuut’ina, and he represented his people before a joint committee of the Senate and House of Commons when it was revising the Indian Act. It was the first time that the federal government had consulted with Indigenous people about the Act. He also convinced the provincial government to allow Treaty Indians access to Old Age Assistance benefits. At home, he started a successful farm for the Reserve, and encouraged youth in education, and sports such as baseball and hockey. A sculpture of a tipi in Calgary’s City Hall pays tribute to Crowchild’s values of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. Each year, the Chief David Crowchild Award recognizes someone who has built bridges of understanding between Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultures.

By Joan Lawrence

18) Chief Masketoon- The Cree Peacemaker

Chief Maskepetoon (Broken Arm, Crooked Arm) was a Cree Indian Chief born around 1807. He gained a reputation as a warrior and brave leader as a young man.

Chief Maskepetoon's band of Plains Cree travelled in a wide area that stretched from central Alberta to southern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba. The Chief's remarkable ability to forgive was very well known: when the Chief met the Blackfoot man who had killed his father, he invited the man into his lodge, forgave him and presented him with a chief's costume.

In the early 1840s, Chief Maskepetoon met Methodist Reverend Robert Rundle. The two men made plans to travel south together to promote peace among the First Nation tribes. Although the tour never took place, the idea of peace was planted for Chief Maskepetoon and he continued his relationship with the Methodist missionaries. In 1865, Reverend Thomas Woolsey baptized the Chief and his wife under the names Abraham and Sarah. Throughout the years, Chief Maskepetoon acted as a guide for the Hudson’s Bay Company. He even travelled on the HBC ship Beaver (1841) and claimed that his people would not believe that a large ship could move on the ocean under its own power.

In 1869, when hostilities broke out between the Crees, the Blood, Blackfoot, and Peigan tribes, Chief Maskepetoon entered a Blackfoot camp alone and unarmed to negotiate peace. He was met and killed by a war chief, Big Swan. Though Chief Maskepetoon was thought of as a “martyr of peace” and an example of a man dying for his Christian faith by the Methodists, some Crees believe his actions were not those of a peacemaker, but of a warrior who demonstrated his bravery and scorn by entering an enemy camp unarmed.
Few Aboriginal people enjoy as much recognition in the non-Aboriginal world as Chief Maskepetoon. In 1957 Maskepetoon Park, a wildlife sanctuary near Red Deer, Alberta, was dedicated to the memory of the Aboriginal peacemaker. Alberta author and historian Grant MacEwan even called him "the Ghandi of the Prairies".

By Charlotte Jacobson

19) Chief Red Crow- Famous Chief from the Kainai First Nation

Red Crow, or Mekasto, was a Blood Indian who was born about 1830, the son of Black Bear, head chief of the tribe. In his youth Red Crow gained a great reputation as a warrior by participating, unscathed, in thirty-three raids in Alberta, Montana, Idaho, and Saskatchewan. His first raid occurred while he was still a teenager and was made against the Crees. Two summers late he had his first real victory. “I led a mounted party of seven to Cypress Hills,” he recalled. One day while on the north side of the hills, we turned loose our horses near a spring, and while a man on a butte kept watch, the rest of us took our meal below. While we were eating, our lookout called to us: ‘Here comes a ride quite close.’ We all galloped out, surrounded him and captured him. I took his gun and told him he could go unhurt. So he went at once. I guess he is still rustling grub somewhere.”

In 1870 Red Crow succeeded his father as chief. Realizing that the buffalo were rapidly being exterminated, he co-operated with the North-West Mounted Police to bring peace to his warlike and nomadic tribe. He signed Treaty Seven in 1877 and in 1880 settled his people in southern Alberta on a reserve that is still the largest in Canada. He persuaded them to give up intertribal conflicts in favour of an agricultural life.

Refusing to join the Crees on the outbreak of the North-West Rebellion of 1885, he offered his support to the Mounted Police and dissuaded Blackfoot chief Crowfoot from joining the rebels. He was rewarded with a trip to Ottawa for his loyalty.

Red Crow built the first house on the reserve, planted the first crop, and bought in the first cattle. He also was the first to use oxen and have his log home properly furnished. Also, his wives Singing First and Spear Woman were the first Bloods to bake yeast bread.

Red Crow died while crossing the St. Mary River on August 28, 1900.

By Hugh Dempsey

20) Clarence "Big" Miller- Award Winning Musician

Regarded as one of the greatest jazz musicians of his time, Clarence “Big” Miller forever impacted the Canadian music scene when he immigrated to Edmonton and became a Canadian citizen in 1973.

Clarence Horatius Miller was born in Sioux City, Iowa in 1922. He is a descendent of African-American slaves and of the Sioux peoples. He began studying music while in high school, focusing on the trombone, bass and singing. He earned a nickname, “Big” Miller, because of his larger-than-life stature standing at 6 feet and 3 ½ inches and weighing more than 250 pounds.

With a deep powerful voice, Clarence began singing and playing trombone professionally in 1949. He toured across the United States, performing at the most popular clubs and concert halls, like Carnegie Hall in New York. He also performed with fellow jazz legends including Duke Ellington, Miles Davis, Count Basie and Dizzie Gillespie.
Despite his success and popularity, Clarence disliked the racial tensions that existed in the United States and began touring internationally. While performing in 1970, Clarence fell on hard times and he did not have enough money to return home. To make money, he decided to perform across western Canada. He found himself in Edmonton, and immediately fell in love with the city and its people.

He decided to make Edmonton his permanent home and became a contributing member of the community. He continued to perform at local clubs, children’s concerts, and jazz festivals. He performed with the Edmonton and Canadian symphony orchestras, and also represented Canada internationally in Switzerland and Japan. Throughout his lifetime, Clarence was recognized for his talents and contributions, including winning a Juno award and receiving an honorary doctorate from Athabasca University. He even had the National Film Board of Canada produce a documentary based on his life.

Clarence passed away in June 1992, but his spirit is kept alive. Today in Edmonton, you can find Big Miller Park with a bronze statue dedicated to the Canadian jazz icon.

By Rebecca Johansen

21) Colonel James Macleod- NWMP Colonel who Named Calgary

Colonel James Macleod, or James Alexander Farquharson as he was also known, was a militia officer, lawyer, NWMP officer, magistrate, judge, and politician. He was also an early humanitarian, regarding the treatment of First Nations people. Colonel James Macleod was born in Scotland in 1836 and studied at Queen's College, Kingston and Osgood Hall. In 1860 James became a practicing lawyer in Bowmanville, Ontario. Though he enjoyed his job as a lawyer, he had ambitions to serve in the military. James joined the Volunteer Militia Field Battery and during the Red River expedition of 1870, he was decorated for his serves.

In 1873 James joined the Northwest Mounted Police (NWMP). At the time he was number three in seniority and became a trainer to new recruits of the NWMP. He was a skilled snowshoer which only aided him in his choice to become a trainer for new Mounties. In 1874 he became the assistant commissioner of NWMP. After the march west in 1874, he had a post named in his honour, Ft. Macleod. James had a great admiration for the buffalo herds that roamed the plains, and it was Macleod that suggested that the buffalo head be added to the NWMP monogram that we see today.

Colonel James Macleod is also the person we should thank for naming Fort Calgary. James suggested Fort Calgary rather than 'Fort Brisbois' after the inspector, who actually had no credentials to name the Fort at all. James picked 'Fort Calgary' because it reminded him of an area near his sister's home in Scotland.

In 1875 James left the NWMP to become one of three stipendiary magistrates for the North-West Territories (NWT). In February 1887, he was appointed to the first supreme court of the NWT, up until the creation of the Legislative Assembly established to replace the Supreme Court. During the 1890's James received pressure from the people of Calgary to return as a judge there rather than stay at his current post in Fort Macleod. In May of 1894 James was given both Southern and Northern Judicial districts with his new residence in Calgary. By this time, James was very ill with Bright's disease (a type of disease that affects the kidneys). Shortly after taking up his new role, he died on September 5th 1984.

By Eva Boda
22) Corporal Mike Mountain Horse, Brave WW1 Soldier

Corporal Mike Mountain Horse was from the Blood Tribe-Kainai First Nation in southern Alberta. After his brother Albert died from injuries while fighting with the Alberta based "Fighting 10th" Battalion in WW1, Mike left his position as scout for the North-West Mounted Police. He enlisted in the "Fighting 50th" Battalion in order to avenge his brother's death and to show that he still had the warrior ethic that was deep rooted in his family.

During Mountain Horse’s two years of service overseas, the brave corporal survived the four-day-long Battle of Amiens, recovered from shell shock, captured enemy prisoners and lived through being buried alive for four days in a bombed house! When he returned home, he was recognized as a hero by the Blood Tribe and was celebrated at sun dances, powwows and grand entries. Additionally, a school was named after him in Lethbridge.

Finally, Corporal Mountain Horse also recorded his war experiences in a unique way. Using a cowhide robe as his canvas, the Corporal drew significant events he experienced during the war.

By Rob Lennard

23) Deerfoot- The Famous Runner from the Siksika First Nation

“Deerfoot” (1864-1897) was the name given to Api-kai-ees, or Scabby Dried Meat, by a group of Calgary race promoters in 1886. The name had been used by a Seneca runner in the 1860s, who set running records at races in London, England. The Calgary group thought the name fit the young Siksika man who ran so fast he was once described as a “human thunderbolt.”

Api-kai-ees was born on the prairies about 1864. He was the son of Natowes-tsitsi (Medicine Fire) and a nephew of Isapo-muxika (Chief Crowfoot). The Siksika knew him as a good long-distance runner, and in 1884, his reputation spread to Calgary. Professional foot races were a relatively new and exciting sport at the time, and many people bet money on who would win. Calgary even had an indoor track for races. In 1886, Api-kai-ees participated in a four-day race, running 84 miles and six laps in 16 hours. He defeated Little Plume, another Blackfoot runner, and James Green, a professional athlete. His reputation spread, and that fall promoters organized a ten-mile race that included J.W. Stokes from Birmingham, England. Api-kai-ees won by a full lap, but Stokes’ handlers insisted that the laps had not been counted correctly, so a re-match was scheduled for a few days later. The situation made Api-kai-ees suspicious, and he gave Stokes a six-lap head start before overtaking him to win the race, running ten miles in 54 minutes and 30 seconds. His remarkable win made international news, and was covered in newspapers from as far away as New York. Deerfoot was inducted into the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame in 1998.

By Joan Lawrence

24) Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona), Drove the "Last Spike" in 1885

Donald Smith was born on August 6, 1820 in Forres, Scotland to Alexander Smith and Barbara Stuart. As a boy, Donald was inspired by the tales of his uncle who was a fur trader and he wanted to join the Hudson’s Bay Company. He set off for Canada in May 1838. Once he arrived in Montreal he was hired as an apprentice clerk. After some time there he was sent to the Hudson’s Bay post at Tadoussac, Quebec as a clerk and then was later sent to Mingan, Quebec where he was later put in charge of that fort. Donald was sent to the post at Rigolet, Labrador where he would become the Chief Factor and he ran a successful trading post. He would later be
put in charge for the Labrador district for the Hudson’s Bay Company.

With Donald’s hard work, he was promoted to commissioner of the Montreal department in 1868, managing the company’s eastern operations. At this time in 1869, there was growing tensions in the Red River Area in what is now Manitoba. Donald was appointed as a special commissioner by Prime Minister John A. Macdonald to help with this crisis and he helped spare the lives of most of the prisoners that were taken by Louis Riel and his men. For his work Donald was appointed President of the Hudson’s Bay Council of the Northern Department in 1870 and was later named the Acting Governor of Assinaboia. He also helped in the transfer of Hudson’s Bay land to the Federal government.

In 1870 was elected to the provincial legislature in Manitoba, where he served until he was defeated in 1880. He was also elected as a member of parliament for the riding of Selkirk in 1871. Donald became very wealthy through his business dealings and he played a large role in the creation of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He helped drive the last spike to complete the trans-Canada railway in 1885. Donald was also named to the board of the Bank of Montreal in 1872, later becoming its president in 1887. He also became Governor of the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1889. He later was named Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal in August 1897. Donald Smith died in 1914 in London, England at the age of 94.

By Tom Elder

25) Edmonton Grad Basketball Team- Best Team to Play the Sport!

The Edmonton Grads were a Canadian women basketball team forming in the year 1915 when the team’s coach, J. Percy Page moved from Ontario to Edmonton, Alberta to teach at McDougall High School. That year, the Grads won the Alberta High School Provincial championships, which was the year the girls on the team graduated from high school. As a result of the win, the girls asked Percy to continue to be their coach and he accepted. In the year 1924 the Grads won the first women’s title in the world.

The Edmonton Grads had a record of winning ninety-five percent of their games and in the early years when Edmonton had a population of just 60,000 the stands would be packed with 6,000 fans to cheer on the team. The team went their separate ways in 1940 after 25 years of playing basketball together when the Second World War began and their home arena, the Edmonton Arena, became home to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The team was known as the finest basketball team that ever stepped out on the floor and they won an amazing 502 out of 522 games.

By Jaden Baragar

26) Edouard Hector Rouleau, Physician

Born on Oct. 31, 1843 in L’Isle-Verte, Québec – Sept. 29, 1912, Calgary, AB - 1899-1907: Rouleauville is incorporated as a village, named in honour of Dr.Rouleau and his brother, Magistrate Charles-Borromée Rouleau.

Graduated from the École Normale Laval in Quebec City in 1861

1862-1865: studied at the Séminaire de Nicolet from 1862 to 1865. He was a captain in the militia company at the seminary and attended the School of Military Instruction of Quebec for two months in 1864. He studied medicine and graduated at the Université Laval and in 1870 and practised medicine in Ottawa, and Bryson, Quebec.
1885: stationed at Battleford (Sask) to assist government troops and returned to Bryson for two more years. In 1887, accompanied by Catherine O’Meara, his wife since 1883, Édouard-Hector joined his magistrate brother Charles-Borromée Rouleau, in Calgary.

1888: Recognizing the need to protect the French language and culture, Édouard-Hector Rouleau was a founding member and first president of La Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste. His prominent position in the Francophone community was enhanced the same year when he was appointed Belgian consul for the North-West Territories, a position he held for 15 years and for which he was made a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II in 1901.

1897: He was head of the Holy Cross Hospital and assistant surgeon to the North-West Mounted Police.

A devout Roman Catholic, Rouleau was heavily involved in Calgary’s religious life. He served on the separate school board from 1889 to 1912, was an active member of the Knights of Columbus and chancellor of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. His son, Albert, was the first native-born priest ordained in the Calgary diocese; his daughter Albertine spent her adult life as a nun with the Sisters FCJ, Faithful Companions of Jesus. His youngest son, Pvt Henri Joseph Rouleau died of wounds on the battlefield during WWI, Sept.13,1917 in Calais France.

Dr. Rouleau led an active life until the time of his death in Calgary, September 29, 1912.

By Suzanne de Courville

27) Emily Murphy- One of Canada's "Famous 5"

In a time when women mostly stayed home and took care of the family, Emily Murphy was unusual. Before she was involved in fighting for women’s rights, she was well known to readers as “Janey Canuck.” She had published several best-selling novels under that name while she and her husband, Arthur, a church minister, were living in England. Arthur and Emily moved to Edmonton in 1907 where Emily started writing for the newspapers.

In 1910 Emily became the first woman to sit on the board of a hospital. Over the next twenty years she would sit on the boards of many other organizations including the National Council of Women. She also became the president of the Canadian Women’s Press Club.

In 1916 Emily became concerned with the fate of women in the justice system. She wrote to the Attorney General, saying that women should have a separate court so that their cases could be heard by other women. To her surprise the Attorney General agreed and offered her the job of judge in the court. In accepting this offer, Emily became the first woman to hold this position in the British Empire. However, on her first day in court, a lawyer quoted a part of the British North America Act that stated that women were not persons so she had no right to be a judge. Naturally, Emily looked for a way to have this law changed. To do so, she learned, she had to have a group of five people present a motion to Parliament to challenge this part of the Act. She got four like-minded women to sign her petition and took the case to the Supreme Court. They lost.

In 1928 the “Famous Five” appealed the case to the Privy Council in England and the decision was reversed. Women were persons! This meant that women could be appointed to the Senate. Logically, Emily Murphy should have been the first female senator, but she was not. Before she could be appointed, she passed away at the age of 65 from diabetes.

By Christine Hayes
28) Ephrem Brisebois, Controversial Major with the NWMP

Major Éphrem-A. Brisebois, first namesake of Calgary

Major Éphrem-A. Brisebois was a soldier, an officer of the North-West Mounted Police (N.W.M.P), a civil servant. He was born in South Durham, Quebec, on March 7, 1850. He died in Winnipeg on February 13, 1890. And, he almost gave his name to the City of Calgary.

The French-Canadian Ephrem Brisebois was chosen as one of the original commanding officers of the newly-formed N.W.M.P in 1873. His military credentials were earned as a soldier for the Union Army in the American Civil War, and he volunteered for three years in Italy as a member of the Pontifical Zouave. Upon his return, he left for Western Canada.

In the summer of 1875 he was commissioned to build a fort on Rivière-des-Arcs (now the Bow River in Calgary). In early 1876, Colonel A. G. Irvine, Assistant-Commissioner of the N.W.M.P. visited the new fort on the Bow River with Colonel Macleod. The two visitors were surprised to learn that Inspector Brisebois had given an order for the fort to be named "Fort Brisebois". Immediately, Irvine canceled the order because Inspector Brisebois did not have the authority to do so. Also, Inspector Brisebois was not a subordinate or well-liked leader of the post.

Colonel Macleod immediately suggested the name of Calgary, in honour of a bay he had once visited in Scotland. In a letter to the Department of Justice in Ottawa, he asked permission to call the new fort, Fort Calgary. With a favourable written response from Ottawa in hand, Colonel A. G. Irvine in turn issued an order giving the city of Calgary the name it now bears.

After retiring from the N.W.M.P., Brisebois acted as a civil servant for several years. During the rebellion of the North-West in 1885, he resumed military service to defend southwestern Manitoba. Following his death in 1890, he was acknowledged as a "vigilant, industrious, intelligent, active and honest civil servant."

His name has not been completely forgotten in Calgary. Brisebois Drive was named in his honor.

By Denis Perreaux

29) Eric Harvie, One of Alberta's Greatest Philanthropists

Eric Harvie was born in Ontario in 1892. After graduating high school, he moved to Calgary to study law. He finished his studies in 1915, but couldn’t be present to receive his law degree at a ceremony in 1916 because he had already shipped off to Europe to fight in World War I. During the Battle of Ancre Heights, Harvie was injured and had to hide out in a crater until the paramedics could find him in the evening. He returned to Canada to heal, joined the Royal Air Force, and was released after the war ended in 1918. Back home in Calgary, Harvie started a successful legal practice. With the money he earned, Harvie began buying land.

In 1934 he bought the Glenbow Ranch between Calgary and Cochrane, which is now a provincial park. In 1941 he bought up a large parcel of land outside of Edmonton. Imperial Oil made a deal with Harvie to look for oil on this land, and struck it big. The Leduc No. 1 oil strike in 1947 jumpstarted Alberta’s oil industry after World War II and made Harvie one of the wealthiest men in Canada overnight. He was able to quit working in 1955 and dedicated the rest of his life to charity, travel, and his passion for collecting. He started the Devonian Foundation, which funded museums and arts centres all over the country (including the Buffalo Nations Luxton Museum in Banff). In 1966, he donated his collection of art, rocks and minerals, military artifacts, and antiques to the people of Alberta, and set up the Glenbow Museum to take care of it. Harvie became an honourary Blackfoot chief in 1962, an officer of the Order of Canada in 1967, and passed away in 1975.

By Cory Gross
30) Father Albert Lacombe-Famous Metis Priest

Father Albert Lacombe was born in 1827 in St. Sulpice, Quebec near the city of Montreal. Father Lacombe’s grandmother was of Ojibway heritage, and throughout his life he would work with Canada’s Natives peoples. At a young age, he attended College l’Assomption school and was ordained as a priest of the Oblate Order in 1856. He soon headed west to Pembina, North Dakota, and worked there from 1849 to 1851. After his work was complete at Pembina, Father Lacombe returned to Montreal and was appointed as a curate in Berthier, Quebec.

In March 1852 he left for Lac St. Anne near Edmonton. Here at Lac St. Anne he witnessed the fur trade first hand and made many friends within Hudson’s Bay Company. In 1860 Father Lacombe received his final vows as a priest. In 1865 he started a missionary called Our Lady of the Prairies and travelled south with Alexis Cardinal (a Blackfoot Metis man).

Father Lacombe was very helpful and kind to the Cree and Blackfoot during the smallpox outbreak of 1870-72 on the prairies. During the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Alberta in the early 1880’s, Father Lacombe served as a chaplain in the railway construction camps along the line. He was trusted by both the Canadian Pacific Railway, as well as the Cree and Blackfoot peoples. He listened to the Cree and Blackfoot concerns over the building of the railway on their lands. He also helped ease any disagreements that came up between the Cree and Blackfoot peoples and the railway. In return the Cree and Blackfoot promised Father Lacombe that they would not be part in the Northwest Rebellion when it started in 1885.

In his later life, Father Lacombe was too weak to continue to help the Cree and Blackfoot so he dedicated his remaining years to helping the poor, the elderly and orphaned children. He helped open the Lacombe Home for Orphans in what is now South Calgary. Father Albert Lacombe passed away in 1916 at the age of 89.

By Tom Elder

31) Father Jean Baptiste Thibault

Father Jean-Baptiste Thibault, first Catholic missionary in Alberta and founder of the first Catholic Mission of Lac Ste. Anne (1844)

Father Jean-Baptiste Thibault was a Catholic priest and traveling missionary. Born in 1821 at Saint-Joseph-de-Lévis, Québec, he was ordained in Saint-Boniface in 1833. Despite opposition from the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC), many French Canadians and French-Catholic Métis were petitioning St. Boniface for a permanent Catholic mission in what would later be North-Central Alberta.

After studying the Cree language, it was in 1842 that Father Thibault was sent west as a missionary. In that same year, he performed 20 marriages and 353 baptisms in vast area he traveled, demonstrating the need and desire for a permanent Church presence.

What Indigenous peoples called God’s Lake and Lake of the Spirit, and what the HBC would later call Devil’s Lake, would be renamed Lac Ste. Anne by Father Thibault in 1843. And it was in 1844, that the Lac Ste. Anne Mission was established as the first permanent Catholic mission in Alberta. After ten years of work, Thibault was recalled to St. Boniface and handed his work off to Fathers Rémas and Lacombe.

It was said that Father Thibault was appreciated for his soft manner, although his timidity did not always serve him well in the rough West. In 1869, Father Thibault was asked to use his influence to help negotiate with Louis Riel and the Métis who contested the incursion of Canada into Rupert’s Land (most of the prairies before 1870). Unfortunately for the Canadian government,
Thibault seemed to be more effective in strengthening the resolve of the Métis. His gentleness did not serve John A. Macdonald’s goals very well.

Despite Thibault’s difficult and groundbreaking missionary work early in his career, his personality was always better suited to the quieter life of the priest tending to his parish, rather than the more ambitious political roles assumed by others like Lacombe. And it was while in the role of simple parish priest that this extraordinary pioneer died at the end of his career in Saint-Denis, Québec on April 4, 1879, at the age of 68.

By Denis Perreaux

32) Father Leon Doucet, First Priest ordained in Alberta

Leon Joseph Doucet was born in France on January 7, 1847. One of a family of five children, he joined the Oblates on the September 8, 1867. Being very timid and shy, he was sent to Bishop Grandin in Canada (St. Albert), a trip that took five months.

He completed his studies in 1870 and became the first priest to be ordained in Alberta. As a missionary, he worked with the Cree Indians in Northern Alberta under Bishop Grandin, and was later assigned to Our Lady of Peace, the “old mission” up the Elbow River, on the May 15, 1875.

At this mission, Father Doucet was met by Father Scollen and two prospectors. When reports that the N.W.M.P. were planning to build a fort were confirmed, Father Scollen instructed Alexis Cardinal, their Métis companion, to build a hut where the two rivers joined. Father Doucet was left at this fort mission with an orphaned Indian boy where he experienced many hardships. In the Fall, he moved into a tent while he awaited the building of a second mission at the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers.

When the N.W.M.P. arrived in September, 1875, Father Doucet was the first person to welcome them. During the construction of the fort, he gave the shack to the police and retreated to the first mission. Later he returned with Father Scollen to live in a skin tent until November, while Alexis built a third mission, which was on the site of the former Holy Cross Hospital.

Father Doucet spent the remainder of his active life as a missionary in the south, chiefly among the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan Reserves. He spent many years at Blackfoot Crossing and baptized Chief Crowfoot on the chief’s deathbed.

Father Doucet retired in 1938. He was in his 96th year and his 72nd year of his priesthood. Four thousand Indians, priests and friends paid tribute to Fr. Leon Doucet as they attended the last rites of this quiet, peaceful man who was frequently referred to as “God’s Little Lamb”.

By Frances Picone

33) Father Scollen, Man of God, one of the First Teachers in Alberta

Father Scollen, or Constantine, as he was known before he joined the priesthood, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland in 1841. In 1860 he was assigned to go to Dublin to teach, and in 1862 he was then issued orders to go Canada where he arrived in St. Boniface, Manitoba. That same year Father Scollen joined Father Albert Lacombe to venture to Fort Edmonton in Alberta. It was in Fort Edmonton that Father Scollen became Alberta’s first teacher, and taught at the very first elementary school in the North-West Territories until 1868.

Father Scollen worked closely with Father Lacombe from 1868-1872 on a Cree dictionary
and grammar book. He went on prairie missions to St. Albert, Alberta that involved him teaching the Cree language to new missionaries. Father Scollen was not officially ordained into the Catholic priesthood until 1873 and then he quickly because a Superior of the Southern Missions, a role that he held until 1882.

Since Father Scollen was a great interpreter, he was placed as the resident priest alongside the Blackfoot peoples at Our Lady of Peace Mission near Calgary. Father Scollen also had the unique role of being both a witness and interpreter at the Treaty 7 signing in 1877. In 1885 he took on the role of being the liaison during the 1885 Riel Rebellion, also known as the North West Rebellion. Father Scollen then returned to Edmonton to serve as a parish priest. He later moved to the United States and was a parish priest in Montanta, Wyoming, Ohio and Illinois. He died in 1902 in Dayton, Ohio at the age of 61. Father Scollen School was built in 1987 and named in his honour, a school which still exists today in North East Calgary.

By Eva Boda

34) Father Valentin Vegreville, The Active Oblate Missionary

The town of Vegreville in central Alberta is a largely Ukrainian-Canadian community today; however it owes its name to a French Catholic Oblate, Father Valentin Vegreville o.m.i. Vegreville was a French Catholic priest, born in the canton of Évron, France, on September 17, 1829, and died in St Albert, Alberta, July 9th, 1903. He was recognized linguist in the Cree, Innu, and Nakota languages, and wrote several manuscripts about Indigenous dialects, some of which were published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Between the time of his arrival in the Red River colony in 1852 and first arriving in St. Albert in 1874, Vegreville working among prairie missions in l’Île-à-la-Crosse, St. Charles, Portage-La-Loche, Brochet Lake, and Caribou Lake. He was the Superior of St. Boniface College in 1864-65 before departing for Lac la Biche, Alberta in 1865 before taking up a more permanent presence in Alberta, starting with St Albert in 1874.

From St. Albert, he was sent to Lac Ste. Anne, Alberta in 1875. He then established the Parish of Lamoureux, near Fort Saskatchewan in 1877 before returning to Lac Ste. Anne. He then went to St Laurent-de-Grandin (1880-85) where he established the Mission of St. Eugene-de-Carlton (1880), that at Batoche (1881), of St Anne at Prince Albert (1882), St Louis-de-Langevin (1882) and Duck Lake, which he visited (1884-85) as well as the missions that he had established.

Father Végréville was in Batoche where he temporarily became a prisoner during the North West Resistance of 1885. After that, he returned to St Albert from where he served St. Joachim in Edmonton, Lamoureux, Lac Ste. Anne, Stony Plain, and Winterburn, Alberta (1899-1903).

By Denis Perreaux

35) Fay Wray- Alberta Movie Star who Starred in the First King Kong

Vina Fay Wray, otherwise known as the Queen of Scream, the Queen of the Bs or Fay Wray, was born in Cardston, Alberta on September 15th, 1907. With five siblings, Fay was from a large family. Her parents needed to have good paying jobs to look after all of their children and were unable to find this in Cardston. The family moved to Arizona but eventually settled in California. At this time, Fay was just in her early teens and she began acting as extras in movies.

In 1923, Fay received her first small role in the film Gasoline Love followed by another
small role in 1925 in the film *The Coast Patrol*. Even though the roles were small, her talent did not go unnoticed. In 1926, the ‘Western Association of Motion Picture Advertisers’ picked thirteen teen actors and actresses most likely to succeed and Fay was one of them. This became true when Fay played the lead role of Mitzi Schrammell in the film *The Wedding March* in 1928. This trend lead to more lead roles in films such as: *Thunderbolt* (1929), *Doctor X* (1932), *Master of Men* (1933), and *The Vampire Bat* (1933).

By age 23, Fay was able to work with big actors such as Gary Cooper and Jack Holt. These films all helped lead her to her role in the film that would give her the nickname “the Queen of Scream” and climb her all the way to the top of the Empire State Building in New York City- *King Kong* (1933). In this film, Fay played Ann Darrow where she brilliantly combined sex appeal, vulnerability and lung capacity. *King Kong* was named one of the 100 best films of all time by the American Film Institute.

Fay’s acting career continued after this starring in films such as: *Not a Ladies’ Man* (1942), *The Pride of Family* (1953) and lastly *Gideon’s Trumpet* (1980). Fay passed away in New York City in August, 2004 at the glorious age of 96 and is forever remembered as the beauty who killed the beast.

By Jaden Baragar

### 36) Flores LaDue, World Trick Rope Champion

Flores LaDue was a world renowned trick rider. She spent her entire life learning to ride and learning to live life freely. She was born in Minnesota in 1881, and her real name was Grace Maud Bensel. She ran away to join a circus when she was 16, and changed her name to Flores Ladue in order to stay hidden from her family. After showing off her skills, she was put into the spotlight in Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show. Here she was trained by a very famous trick roper, Vincenta Oropesa.

After performing with Buffalo Bill’s Show for a while, Flores moved onto Colonel Cummins’ Wild West Indian Congress and Rough Riders of the World Show. Here she met a young man by the name of Guy Weadick. He fell in love with her the moment he saw her, but she was very independent. All the girls loved him and she didn’t want into that drama, but two weeks later Flores and Guy were married!

They travelled performing together, and in 1912, with help of Senator Patrick Burns, George Lane, A. E. Cross and Archibald J. Maclean, they put on the world’s first ever Calgary Stampede. Throughout her lifetime, Flores won 3 World Championships and she remains undefeated in her event to this day.

By Eden Feddema

### 37) Frank King, Chair, Calgary 88 Olympics Organizing Committee

In 1988, Calgary hosted “the best ever Olympic Winter Games”. The success of the Games could not have happened without CEO and Chairman, Frank King.

Frank King was born in Redcliff, Alberta in 1936, and spent much of his childhood playing sports, such as hockey, basketball, and cross-country running. As an adult, Frank became an active member of the Alberta sports community. He coached on local teams, was the head of several sports and games clubs, and organized a provincial men’s basketball league.

However, his greatest contribution came in 1978, when Mr. King volunteered to head the team that organized the winter Olympic bid for the city of Calgary.
Over the next ten years, Frank and his team worked tirelessly to plan to deliver the best winter Olympic Games the world had ever seen. The theme of the ‘88 Games was “legacy” and under Frank’s leadership, the Calgary Olympics were unlike any other previous winter Olympics. The Games delivered an extended 16-day format, 6 additional cauldrons for the Olympic flame, was run on 95% volunteer participation, and was a huge financial success despite occurring during an economic downturn. The legacy also continues today, with Calgary being home to international sports facilities such as Calgary Olympic Park, the Olympic Oval, and the Saddledome. Commenting on the whole Olympic experience, Frank declared, “It’s been the most fabulous thing.”

Mr. King has received numerous awards and recognitions because of his service and commitment to both the local and international sports communities. Some of the most impressive awards include the Gold Olympic Award from the International Olympic Committee (1988), Office of the Order of Canada (1988), induction into the Canadian Olympic Hall of Fame (2008), and the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame (2002). He was also named as one of the top 100 Outstanding Albertans (2012). Today, Frank lives in Calgary with his wife.

By Rebecca Johansen

38) Fred Bagley- Bugler/ Youngest Member of the NWMP

There are several names familiar to us in connection to the North West Mounted Police’s march west; James McLeod, Sam Steele and James Walsh, but my favourite is a young relatively unsung hero by the name of Frederick Augustus Bagley.

Fred was born September 22, 1859 on the island of St. Lucia, West Indies. In 1869 his father, a retired British military officer, move the family to Toronto.

Young Fred had three loves: reading (especially stories of “wild west” adventures), horses (he had his own) and music (he played violin and trumpet). In early May of 1874 Fred saw a poster inviting recruits for the newly formed North West Mounted Police. Seeing this as a chance for romantic adventure, he found the nearest recruiting office and revealed his intensions and name to the officer in charge. Commissioner George French, in a nearby office, heard the name as Fred spoke it loudly in his most manly voice. The Commissioner recognizing Fred as the son of a former military colleague knew the young man was only 15 year of age and was three years short of being eligible to join the force. Fred’s father was called in and after a heated discussion Fred was allowed to join under three conditions: he was too young to carry a gun, he would be the official bugler for the force and could stay out west for six months. Thus began an adventure that would last for a total of 25 years with the NWMP and continue in the west until his death in 1945.

Fred Bagley kept a detailed journal of his exploits from 1874 until 1885 which can be found on the web at glenbow.org under the title Frederick Augustus Bagley. His diary gives you a sense of adventure regarding preparing western Canada for settlement through the eyes of this young romantic.

By Jim Higgs

39) Frederick Haultain- Premier North West Territories

Frederick Haultain was born in Woolwich, England in November 25, 1857; he died in Montréal on January 30, 1942. His full name is Sir Frederick William Alpin Gordon Haultain, and he was both a lawyer and a politician. After becoming a lawyer in Ontario, in 1884, Haultain moved to Fort Macleod in what was then the North-West Territories, where he resumed the practice of law. He
was elected to the Territorial Assembly in 1888, and he quickly emerged as leader of the faction demanding responsible government for the Territories. After this was won in 1897, he served as first minister until 1905. He was equally popular among both Liberals and Conservatives; he strongly disapproved the influence of partyism (the devotion to one political party) in politics and always insisted that it had no place in the West. Still, his disappointment with the government of Wilfrid Laurier (8th Prime Minister of Canada) during extended negotiations to win provincial status gradually forced him to acknowledge his Conservative allegiance.

In the 1904 federal election, he campaigned for that party. When Laurier was returned to power and provincial status was granted, Haultain was ignored when the new Alberta and Saskatchewan governments were appointed. From 1905 to 1912 he was head of the opposition in Saskatchewan and leader of the Provincial Rights Party. In 1912, he was named chief justice of the Superior Court of Saskatchewan and in 1917, he sat as chief justice of Saskatchewan's Court of Appeal. Knighted in 1916, he would also become chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan from 1916 to 1938. Haultain retired from public life in 1938.

By Getzemanly Uscanga

40) George Lane- One of the "Big 4" Ranchers

George Lane was born on March 6, 1856 in Boonville, Iowa to Joseph William lane and Julia Pidgeon. George followed his father to the goldfields of Montana at the age of 16. In his twenties, he became an apprentice in the ranching industry in Montana. He moved to what is now Alberta in 1884 to be a foreman with the North-West Cattle Company’s Bar U ranch southwest of Calgary. George became a skilled rancher here using what he learned from before working on ranches in Montana. George also here at the Bar U became known for his leadership skills with other cowboys and ranchers.

George Lane left the Bar U in 1887 and became known as an expert in buying and selling cattle. In 1902 he and some other men bought the Bar U ranch. He also owned a number of other ranches, such as the YT Ranch on the Little Bow River and the Willow Creek Ranch in the Porcupine Hills. With the operation of the Bar U and his other ranches, George was clearly the cattle baron of Western Canada.

While George was successful with cattle, he was a smart man who saw the eventual need for horses on the range. With the increase of homestead settlement on the prairies in the early 20th century, he felt that the strong and durable Percheron horse would be useful for plowing land or other farm activity. George travelled to France and brought back prize winning examples of these horses. The Bar U’s Percheron’s were used as show horses and won many competitions in Western Canada and United States.

Following his success with horse breeding, George, Patrick Burns, Archibald J. Maclean and A.E. Cross (the Big Four) helped put up money in 1912 to hold the first ever Calgary Stampede. The Prince of Wales came to the Bar U when he visited Canada in 1919 in hopes of seeing a real ranch. The Prince was so amazed by what he saw that he decided to buy a neighbouring ranch with the help of George Lane. George Lane passed away on September 24, 1925 at the Bar U ranch at the age of 69.

By Tom Elder
41) George McDougall- One of Alberta's Early Missionaries

George McDougall was born September 9, 1842, in Kingston, Ontario. He attended Victoria College in Cobourg and was ordained in 1854. During the summer of 1862, George and his son, John, visited Reverend Woolsey's struggling outpost at Smoking Lake and convinced him to relocate 30 miles south of the North Saskatchewan River. The mission was renamed "Victoria" after the reigning monarch.

The following summer, the whole family, including George, his wife Elizabeth (Chantler) and their six children travelled by a Hudson's Bay Company York boat to their new home. They lived in a simple buffalo skin lodge while their one-room log cabin was built. They later built stables and outbuildings and started a garden plot. Next came a church and a new house. The original log cabin became a school house.

By 1864 the mission was surrounded by a palisade (fence made of tall wooden stakes) and an eight-room house. The following year a combined schoolhouse and church was completed. The mission attracted a permanent settlement of 150 Red River Metis, who combined farming with the traditional buffalo hunt.

In 1870 the settlement was devastated by a smallpox outbreak. Three of the McDougall children, along with 50 First Nations and Metis people, lost their lives. George and his family left the mission in 1871 and moved to Edmonton, where he founded a permanent mission at Edmonton House, a Hudson's Bay Company outpost. McDougall assisted in negotiations leading to Treaty 6 and Treaty 7 between the Canadian Government and the First Nations tribes of western Canada.

After the McDougalls left the Victoria Mission, it was served by various Methodist missionaries. Although the arrival of the Metis from Red River boosted the student population, attendance was irregular due to the farming chores and buffalo hunt, which took the students away from school. In 1872, there were only 60 students, 40 of whom were First Nations and Metis.

George and John McDougall served missions over a wide area, ministering to First Nations and Metis groups at Pigeon Lake, Stoney Lake, Saddle Lake, and Whitefish Lake. He and his son founded the McDougall Orphanage Home and a First Nations residential school in 1875. The school closed in 1910.

George McDougall died in a blizzard while on a buffalo hunt near Calgary on January 25, 1876. He was 54 years old.

By Valerie Walker

42) George Stanley- The Man who Created the Canadian flag

George Stanley is described as a “Canadian historian, author, soldier, teacher, public servant, and designer of the current Canadian flag.” He was born in Calgary, Alberta, on July 6, 1907, and passed away on September 13, 2002, at the age of 95, in Sackville, New Brunswick.

After receiving a BA from the University of Alberta, Stanley attended the University of Oxford in 1929 as a Rhodes Scholar, to earn an MA, MLitt, and DPhil. While at Oxford, Stanley wrote a book about Louis Riel, entitled “The Birth of Western Canada: A History of The Riel Rebelions.”

Stanley “returned to Canada in 1936 and was appointed a Professor of history at Mount Allison University in New Brunswick.” He joined the military and served as an infantry training officer in Fredericton, and overseas in WWII as historian. In 1949 Stanley became a teacher at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston for the next twenty years. It was during this time that Stanley put forward the proposal regarding the maple leaf design for the Canadian flag, stating
“The single leaf has the virtue of simplicity; it emphasizes the distinctive Canadian symbol; and suggests the idea of loyalty to a single country.”

By Christine Muller

43) Guy Weadick- Started the Calgary Stampede in 1912

Guy Weadick was born in Rochester, New York, in 1885. Like many boys of his time, and like many boys today, he was captivated by the cowboy lifestyle. Weadick moved west where he learned cowboy skills by working on farms and ranches. Weadick led a life as an exceptionally talented salesman and promoter of vaudeville shows (like “freak” shows, comedy shows and dance shows). Weadick continued to promote Wild West shows until he helped to create and establish the first Calgary Stampede in 1912!

By this time, Weadick was an experienced promoter who had developed a number of close relationships with big-time acts across North America. Some of the most notable included: Will Rogers, a stage and motion picture actor, vaudeville performer, American cowboy, humorist, newspaper columnist, and social commentator; Tom Mix, an American film actor and the star of many early Western movies between 1909 and 1935. Mix had appeared in 291 films. Weadick also knew some of the most authentic artists of the early western cowboy lifestyle who exhibited their genuine paintings at the Calgary Stampede to further build the show: artists Edward Borein and Charlie Russell, whose paintings and drawings were some of the most authentic of their kind.

Much like Borein and Russell, Weadick decided that the cowboy lifestyle was too embellished, and made out to be too ‘fake’ by the Wild West and vaudeville shows. Instead, Weadick decided to give people a true authentic experience of what it really meant to be a cowboy in the area of the last, best western front. Weadick spent most of his time down in the United States, recruiting and advertising for the Calgary Stampede, in order to make it what it has been for over 100 years, the greatest outdoor show on earth.

By Devin O'brien

44) Harry Longabaugh-"The Sundance Kid", Cowboy at the Bar U

Harry Alonzo Longabaugh was born in Pennsylvania, United States in 1867. When he was twenty years old he was caught stealing a horse, saddle and gun in a place called Sundance, Wyoming. He was sent to prison for eighteen months, and after he was released people started to call him “the Sundance Kid”. Unfortunately he continued to get into trouble, especially with the local sheriff, so he decided to head north into Canada.

In 1890 he found work as a ranch hand on the H2 Ranch north of Fort Macleod in the District of Alberta. He also worked as a horse breaker at the Bar U Ranch near Longview, one of the largest ranches in southern Alberta. He was very good at riding and breaking wild horses so he was also employed to break the big work horses that were used at that time to build the railroad between Calgary and Fort Macleod. While he was working at the ranches he was quite popular and well-liked, and he managed to stay out of trouble.

After a couple of years working on the ranches he entered into a business venture. He became a partner in a saloon(bar) at the Grand Central Hotel in Calgary. However, this did not last long because he had a big disagreement with his business partner over his wages. After that he decided to return to the United States where he joined up with outlaw Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch gang. This gang became notorious for robbing banks and holding up trains to steal payroll money. “The Sundance Kid” was an expert gunslinger and was known as the fastest draw
in the West. A few years later the Wild Bunch gang of outlaws moved to Texas and then to South America to try to hide from the law. On November 6, 1908 the gang attempted a payroll robbery in Bolivia where it is thought that “The Sundance Kid” was shot and killed. However his remains have never been found. Some people believe that he escaped and travelled back to Wyoming where he changed his name and lived the rest of his life as a rancher.

By Judith Barge

45) Hayley Wickenheiser, Gold Medal Hockey Player

Hayley Wickenheiser is one of the most famous female hockey players in Canada and the world. She was born in Shaunavon, Saskatchewan in 1978 and moved to Calgary, Alberta with her family when she was 13 years old. Hockey and skating were always an important part of Hayley’s life. She has been skating and playing hockey since she was only 5 years old. That means that she has played hockey for over 30 years!

Hayley has been an important role model for female athletes for most of her life. She was only 15 years old when she became part of the Canadian National Women’s Hockey Team for the first time. When she was selected, she was the youngest player that has ever played for Team Canada. She still plays for Team Canada today, which also makes her the longest serving member for the Canadian National Women’s team as well.

Hayley is also known as “trailblazer” for women in the world of hockey. When began her hockey career, it was difficult for many female athletes to find a way to play hockey. Instead of letting this stop her, Hayley continued played on boys-only teams until she was 13 years old and finally found a girls’ team to play with in Calgary. She continued to make hockey history in 2003, when she was the first woman to score a goal for a professional men’s team in Finland.

Hayley has an extremely successful career as a hockey player. In her 23 years as a professional hockey player, Hayley has played for Team Canada 5 times in the Winter Olympics, and 12 times in the World Championships. She has helped Canada win 4 Olympic gold medals and 7 World Championships. Hayley has won so many awards that she is also considered one of Canada’s most honoured athletes.

By Lina Saigol

46) Henrietta Edwards- One of the "Famous 5"

Henrietta Muir Edwards was committed to rights for women. Early on, she joined the National Council of Women and chaired their committee on laws affecting women and children.

Born in Montreal, Henrietta Muir had been educated at McGill University when few women attended university. Also, she travelled in Europe. A talented artist, her paintings on china dishes were displayed at world’s fair in 1893. After she married Dr. Edwards, the family moved to Saskatchewan. There, he provided care to First Nations. In 1903, the family moved near Fort Macleod where he was physician to other First Nations.

Meanwhile, Henrietta researched laws concerning Alberta women. She travelled the province and spoke at meetings, urging equal rights for women.

In 1916, when Alberta women won the provincial vote, she wrote a report about women’s
legal status in the province. Later, she updated her report. Then, in 1924, she wrote “The Legal Status of Women in Canada” showing that women still did not have equal rights.

For example, Edmonton’s Emily Murphy was appointed as a magistrate. Many wanted her appointed a senator, too. However, in the constitution, the pronoun “he” had been used in referring to those eligible as senators.

So Henrietta joined Emily Murphy, Nellie McClung, Irene Parlby and Louise McKinney, and they petitioned for legal clarification. Alberta courts ruled women weren’t eligible for the same positions as men.

The women submitted the problem to Canada’s Supreme Court. Again, women’s rights were denied. Finally, they petitioned the British Privy Council in England. At the time, it made the final decisions on Canadian law. Their petition was named the Persons Case.

In October 1929, the Privy Council ruled that, in Canada, women had the right to be appointed to the Senate. The decision meant that Canadian women had virtually the same legal rights as men. There were still injustices and hurdles. However, Henrietta had helped establish legal equality for women in Canada.

By Faye Holt

47) Herman Linder- World Champion Cowboy

Herman Linder was born on August 5, 1907 in Darlington, Wisconsin to the son of a circus performer who came from Switzerland to the United States. Herman moved to Cardston, Alberta as a young boy and there he learned to ride steers and horses out on the range for fun. Herman joined the rodeo in the 1920’s, and won the Canadian Bronc and Bareback Bronc Riding championships in his first time in the Calgary Stampede rodeo. From 1929 to 1939 Herman was known as the “King of the Cowboys” because he won the Canadian rodeo championship seven times and won the North American Championship five times in a row!

In 1936 Herman was one of the many cowboys who took part in the first ever rodeo cowboy strike in Boston. This strike led to the start of the Rodeo Cowboys’ Association and the Canadian Professional Rodeo Association. Later in his life, Herman joined the (American) National Cowboy Hall of Fame, and was also made a honourary chief of the Blood Nation in Southern Alberta. He also took a team of rodeo cowboys to Australia in both 1936 and 1938, helping the rodeo grow in that country. Wherever he went as part of the rodeo, Herman was always a fan favourite and he was always eager to sign autographs for adoring fans.

Herman used the money that he made from being part of professional rodeo by building a large scale ranch in Southern Alberta. In his later years Linder was involved again with the Calgary Stampede, including riding in the Stampede Parade in 1994 as part of the rodeo committee. Herman Linder died on January 18, 2001 on his ranch near Cardston, Alberta at the age of 93.

By Tom Elder

48) His Honour Doug Mitchell – Canadian business leader and volunteer

Doug Mitchell is a respected Canadian business leader who has offered considerable volunteer leadership to many provincial and national organizations. He is very passionate abut amateur and professional sports in Canada.
Doug was born and raised in Calgary. He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Colorado College and then a law degree from the University of British Columbia. While studying at UBC, he also played with the B.C. Lions Football Club. Doug met his wife, Lois. The couple were married in 1961 and moved to Calgary a year later to begin his career as a lawyer. He took a five-year hiatus from the firm in 1984 and moved to Toronto to serve as Commissioner of the Canadian Football League.

Doug Mitchell's contributions to sport include his current service as a Member of the CFL Board of Governors and Chair of the Calgary Tourism Sports Authority. He is part owner of the Calgary Stampeders. Doug has been a keen advocate of hockey in Canada, playing an important role in fostering the strength of the Olympic Hockey program and serving as a past member of the National Hockey League Board of Governors. Doug has contributed to other sports, including the 2001 World Track and Field Championships.

While sport has been a passion throughout Doug’s life, it is not the only area to benefit from his energy and leadership. He serves Alberta's men and women in uniform as Honourary Colonel of the King's Own Calgary Regiment. His current and past commitments also include service to the Calgary Airport Authority, the Banff Global Business Forum, ParticipAction, the Alberta Economic Development Authority, SAIT Polytechnics, the UBC, Calgary Chamber of Commerce, the United Way of Calgary, the Calgary Booster Club, the Campbell McLaurin Foundation for the Hearing Handicapped, Theatre Calgary, the Calgary Zoo and the Canadian Bar Association.

49) "Honest" Tom Mackie- Police Chief, 1909-1912

Tom Mackie, an experienced police officer from Aberdeen Scotland, arrived in Calgary in 1903. Later that year he joined the "boys in blue" at the Calgary Police Force and climbed the ranks over the next six years. On August 31st, 1909 he received the following letter from the city's clerks office.

"Dear Sir, I beg to inform you that you have been appointed Chief of Police for the City of Calgary at a salary of $150.00 per month....I beg, further to inform you that you will be working ten hours a day with one day off per week"

Chief Mackie was instrumental in advancing the Calgary Police Force in many ways, including the following: he acquired horses to form a mounted patrol, he created a specialized detective department and he introduced a motorized paddy wagon, known as the "Black Maria" to take the culprits away.

A very honest and fair man, the police chief became known around town as "Honest" Tom Mackie. It's these traits that have helped his granddaughter, Her Honour Lois Mitchell, become the beloved 18th Lieutenant Governor of Alberta.

By Rob Lennard

50) Honourable C. Bowen- Lieutenant Governor- 1937-1950

John Campbell Bowen was born on October 3rd, 1872 in Metcalfe, Ontario but grew up in Ottawa, Ontario, the capital of Canada thirty minutes away from Metcalfe. Bowen attended post-secondary at Brandon College in Brandon, Manitoba and McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario for theology studies. Once his theological training was complete he married Edith Oliver
in October 1906, who had two daughters, Margaret Gwendolyn and Emma Ruth. He began his work in Baptist Churches in Dauphin (Manitoba), Winnipeg (Manitoba) and Edmonton (Alberta).

While working at Strathcona Baptist Church in Edmonton, Bowen fell ill and started in the life insurance industry with Mutual Life Assurance of Canada. Three years later, in 1915, Bowen travelled to England and France in response to the Great War and became Chaplain of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. A chaplain is a member of the religious community, ship, school or branch of armed forces. Bowen returned back to Edmonton three years later in 1918, where he returned to the life insurance business. He also did work for Edmonton by sitting on many boards, becoming Alderman and later running for Mayor despite being defeated.

Bowen became Lieutenant Governor of Alberta on March 23rd, 1937 where most of his time was spent with work related to World War II. Bowen was Lieutenant Governor of Alberta for a successful two terms until February 1st, 1950. Bowen is a historical member of society as he served the most amount of time as one of Alberta’s Lieutenant Governors. Bowen passed away on January 2nd, 1957 at the age of 84 and is buried in the Edmonton Cemetery.

By Jaden Baragar

51) Honourable Colonel (Ret.) Donald Ethell- Lieutenant Governor- 2010-2015

His Honour, Col. (Ret’d) the Honourable Donald S. Ethell was appointed as the 17th Lieutenant Governor of Alberta on May 11, 2010. He has a distinguished career in the Canadian Armed Forces as well as civilian service as a military advisor and volunteer with humanitarian causes. He retired from his Lt. G duties on June 12, 2015.

Born in Vancouver in 1937 and raised in Victoria, BC, Ethell started in the military by joining the Canadian Army (Regular) as a rifleman in the Queen’s Own Rifles in 1955. Later he moved to Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry in 1970, where he was commissioned as an officer in 1972. Colonel Ethell was part of 14 peace support operations. His military service included duties in NATO in Germany, as well as extensive service in Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Israel, Central America and the Balkans. From 1987 to 1990, he served in the National Defense Headquarters as Director of Peacekeeping Operations. His last tour of duty was as the Canadian Head of Mission to the European Community's Military Mission to the former Yugoslavia during the wars of 1992 in both Croatia and Bosnia. Colonel Ethell retired from the Army in July 1993 as a highly decorated peacekeeper.

After he retired, Colonel Ethell traveled extensively as a military advisor and began to deepen his focus on humanitarian causes. He worked with staff responsible for five refugee camps in Eastern Kenya and Somalia on CARE Canada. He was also a member of the Veterans Affairs Canada, Canadian Forces Advisory Council and chaired various projects focused on strengthening mental health supports for members of the Canadian Armed Forces and the RCMP. He also has been an active member of numerous service organizations including the Canadian Association of Veterans of United Nations Peacekeepers, the Gulf War Veterans Association of Canada, the Royal Canadian Legion and the ANAVETS.

Colonel Ethell holds Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from the Universities of Alberta and Calgary. In 2013, he was awarded the Pearson Peace Medal by the United Nations Association in Canada. He first moved to Calgary in 1956 and married his wife, Linda, in February 1960. Although Ethell's military career took the family around the world, they have always maintained a home in Calgary.

By Getzemany Uscanga
52) Honourable Dr. Robert Brett-Lieutenant Governor-1915-1925

On October 20\textsuperscript{th}, 1915 Dr. Robert G. Brett was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Alberta and served until 1925. He was a friendly, cheerful and well liked man, who at 64, was the first medical doctor to be appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Brett was born on November 15, 1851, at Strathroy, Ontario. His parents immigrated from Ireland in 1846, and became pioneer settlers in Middlesex County, Ontario. When Brett was 10 years old, his parents sold their family farm and moved to the town of Strathroy, so that he could attend school there. Over the years, he became very good friends with his family doctor, Dr. Richard Eccles. He admired Dr. Eccles so much that he chose to become a doctor as well.

On June 26, 1878, he married Louise T. Hungerford. They had two sons and two daughters, but sadly, all of his children died before he did.

In 1883 Brett was chosen to be the company physician for the Canadian Pacific Railway, while it was being constructed. Once it was completed, he then became chief surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railway for Banff and the areas that surround it.

As Brett travelled, he developed a very big interest in the sulphur hot springs found in Banff and British Columbia. Believing that they could help sick patients, he decided to use them to help heal those who were suffering from arthritis and other skin problems. In 1886 he moved to Banff and built a spa hospital called the Banff Sanitarium. He then went on to build the Brett Hospital in Banff, where he was the Senior Surgeon.

In 1896, he proposed that the Districts of Alberta and Athabasca become separate provinces. In addition, he was a leader in convincing the government to establish better management and conservation of Banff National Park. He was also a strong lobbyist in favor of Banff becoming the provincial capital of Alberta, rather than Edmonton.

Honorable Dr. Robert G. Brett died on September 16, 1929, at Calgary, Alberta. Both a park in the city of Edmonton, and a mountain in Banff are named in his memory.

By Jessica Badyk

53) Honourable Dr William Egbert- Lieutenant Governor-1925-1931

The Honourable Dr. William Egbert was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Alberta on October 29th, 1925. Dr. William Egbert was born in Welland County, Ontario on February 25th, 1857. Before Egbert went to school at the University of Toronto to become a doctor, he was the principle of Dunnville Public School in Ontario. In 1889 he graduated from University of Toronto and Victoria University, Toronto to become a doctor and a Masters in Surgery. While he was attending school, he married Eva C. Millar, who had two children with Egbert. William Egbert’s son William Gordon became a judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

Egbert and his family moved to Calgary, Alberta in 1904 to practice medicine. During the provincial election on March 22nd, 1909 Egbert was an unsuccessful Liberal candidate for Calgary. However, this did not keep him down as that same year he was elected to the Calgary City Council for two years. When the election for Mayor of Calgary came in 1911, Egbert again lost this race.

In 1917 the University of Alberta gave him an Honorary Doctor of Law degree. During 1917-1925 Egbert was President of the Alberta Provincial Federal Association form. As well during this time he was president of the Calgary Board of Trade, Medical Association, and Alberta Liberal Association. Egbert also was a member of the Edmonton Board of Health where he was the Paymaster of the 103rd Regiment in Calgary. The Honourable Dr. William Egbert died on
October 15, 1936, in Calgary, Alberta, and was buried in the Union Cemetery in Calgary.

By Jasmyn McCulloch

54) Honourable Frank Lynch-Staunton-Lieutenant Governor-1979-1985

The Honourable Frank Lynch-Staunton was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor from October 1979 and until October 1984. He began his career in Alberta public affairs later in his life, after pursuing other goals such as ranching and education. He began his studies at Western Canadian College in Calgary. He then continued his studies at the University of Alberta, where he studied engineering.

Shortly after this he was married to his first wife Monica Adam. Monica Adam and Frank Lynch-Staunton had three children. During this time Staunton was employed as a land surveyor for Imperial Oil and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Moving on from surveying completely and back to his roots, he entered into a ranching partnership with his father in 1929. The ranch was in a small southern Alberta town called Lundbreck, which has been passed down to his family and is still currently running. After the passing of Monica Adam, he married Muriel Shaw in 1983.

The Honourable Frank Lynch-Staunton began his public life during his career in the Canadian Militia in 1933, serving as the second lieutenant. He retired from this role in 1943 and shortly after took on many other public roles. Prime Minister C. Joseph Clark recommended that Lynch-Staunton be appointed the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, which took effect October 18th 1979. During his time as Lieutenant Governor he received two honorary Doctor of Law degrees from the University of Alberta and the University of Lethbridge. He also formed a strong relationship with First Nations peoples, leading to him being named the honorary Chief of the Blood tribe. He retired from his Lieutenant Governor position in 1984, and passed away six years later in Edmonton.

By Aurelia Minutoli

55) Honourable George H.V. Bulyea- Lieutenant Governor- 1905-1915

On September 1, 1905, on the same day that Alberta was declared a province, George H.V. Bulyea was appointed as the first Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. He was a patient, noble and tactful man, who at only 45 years old, was the youngest person to ever be appointed as a Lieutenant Governor in Canada.

Honorable Bulyea was born on February 17, 1859, at Gagetown, New Brunswick. His parents were prosperous Loyalist farmers, who came to New Brunswick from New York in July 1783, after the American Revolutionary War.

On January 29, 1885, George H.V. Bulyea married Annie Blanche Babbit, and they had one son, named Percy. Sadly, at the age of fifteen, Percy died in a skiing accident in Banff. The Bulyeas were members of the Baptist church, and became the first residents of Government House when it opened on October 7, 1913 as the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor.

Lieutenant Governor Bulyea's first official act was to select the Province's interim Premier to serve until the first provincial general election. On September 2, 1905, he named Alexander C. Rutherford, the leader of the Alberta Liberal Party, to the position. When the Liberals won the election on November 9, 1905, Alexander C. Rutherford then became Premier of Alberta. On November 24, 1905, Hon. Bulyea drove the silver spike into the first rail of the Canadian Northern Railway, and he even organized the first competitive music festival in Alberta, which took place in
May 1908.

One of his favorite hobbies was to hitch his horses to wagons and drive them to official occasions that he attended. He had a summer home in Peachland, BC. He did not like Edmonton winters because he was unable to drive his horses in the cold weather.

He served as Lieutenant Governor of Alberta until October 20, 1915 and died on July 22, 1928, at Peachland, British Columbia.

By Jessica Badyk


Thomas Gordon Towers was born on July 5, 1919. He was the son of Thomas H. Towers and Janet Morrison and was born in Red Deer, Alberta. Following his schooling T. Gordon Towers became a Farmer and married Doris R. Nicholson. Together they had five children. Mr. Towers was incredibly active in his community, serving as the president of several associations and sitting on many boards. T. Gordon served as the representative of the Progressive Conservative Part for Red Deer at the general elections of 1974, 1979, 1980, and 1984.

During his sixteen years of service as Member of Parliament T. Gordon Towers was a Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, in addition to many other prestigious posts including his role in the official opposition. Mr. Towers was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Alberta effective March 11, 1992. He served in this position until his successor was appointed in 1996. T. Gordon Towers died on June 8, 1999 at Red Deer, Alberta and was buried in the Red Deer Cemetery. He is remembered as a farmer, a member of parliament, and as a leader in community affairs in his hometown of Red Deer.

By Erin McQuitty


Horace Andrew "Bud" Olson was a successful rancher, businessman and family man when he became the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. His journey to this position began with his schooling in Iddesleigh and Medicine Hat. After going to school he worked as a farmer and rancher. Olson had particular interests in outdoors sports such as hunting and fishing. In 1947 he married his wife, Marion Lucille McLachlan. The pair were members of the Lutheran church. Over the years they had four children together. Throughout his life he owned homes in Medicine Hat and Jenner, Alberta.

Olson’s professional life first began in 1957 when he was elected to the House of Commons in Medicine Hat. He continued serving in this position until 1968, when he accepted a position that was more related to his ranching and farming career. He began serving as Canada’s Minister of Agriculture. He continued to serve in public roles such as Minister of State for Economic Development and Chairman of the Cabinet Committee for the Economic Development of Canada. He was appointed Leader of the Government in the Senate as well as Co-Chair, Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Association all before 1993.

During his service as a Member of Parliament he served on many different committees, broadening his knowledge in a variety of subjects. These committees included Agriculture and Forestry, National Finance, and Banking and Commerce. Throughout his life he was awarded many citizenship awards for his dedication to public service. In 1996 Horace Andrew "Bud" Olson was appointed Alberta’s 14th Lieutenant Governor. In that same year he was awarded an honorary
Doctor of Law degree from the University of Alberta. His term as Lieutenant Governor ended in 2000 and he passed away two years later in the town where he established his life, Medicine Hat.

By Aurelia Minutoli


Wilma Helen Hunley was born on September 6, 1920, in Acme, Alberta. Her family moved to Rocky Mountain House where she attended High School after attending several rural Alberta Schools. After High School Helen enlisted in the Canadian Women’s Army Corps and served overseas during the Second World War. After the war she returned home to her mother’s farm and worked with an insurance agency and a truck dealership. After working at these businesses for several years Helen bought both the insurance and truck dealers. She became the first woman to hold an International Harvester Dealership in North America. Helen’s career in politics began in 1960. She served as a town councillor and then mayor of Rocky Mountain House.

In the 1970’s Helen served as a member of the legislative assembly, her portfolio was focused on health care. Finally, she was appointed as Lieutenant Governor of Alberta on the advice of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney from 1985-1991. Ms. Hunley died in Rocky Mountain House at the age of 90 in 2010. Helen Hunley was tremendously accomplished in several non-traditional roles for women. In fact, she was often the first woman to hold several of the positions and offices she performed over the years. Helen was a strong business women, esteemed military officer, and community volunteer.

By Erin McQuitty


Percy Page was born on May 14, 1887 in Rochester, New York. Although he was born in the United States, Percy was raised in Canada. He graduated from Queen’s University with a Bachelor of Arts, and also completed a Bachelor of Commercial Science at the American Institute of Business. His first teaching job was at Rothesay Collegiate in Rothesay, New Brunswick. While living in Edmonton years later, Percy officially retired from teaching in 1952.

Percy had done many amazing things throughout his lifetime. One of those was organizing one of the most famous women’s basketball teams, the Edmonton Commercial Grads. He formed this team in 1914, and through hard work, they held the World Women’s Basketball title for 17 years. They won 502 out of 522 games over a 25-year period, and went to the Olympics four times, where they never lost a game.

Percy first became involved in politics during the 1940s. In 1952 he was elected the House Leader for the Conservative Party, and in 1956 he was elected to the Edmonton Public School Board. On December 19, 1959 Percy was selected to be the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, and remained Lieutenant until 1966. Percy Page died on March 2, 1973 in Edmonton, Alberta, where he was buried. The Percy Page Centre for Recreation Associations and J. Percy Page High School in Edmonton are named after him and continue to hold his memory.

By Shelbe Glidden
60) Honourable J.W. Grant MacEwan- Lieutenant Governor-1966-1974

Dr. John Walter Grant MacEwan was born on August 12, 1902 and died on June 15, 2000. MacEwan graduated from the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science and Arts, and also attended Iowa State University where he completed his Master of Science degree. After graduating he worked at a number of universities and eventually became the dean of agriculture, at the University of Manitoba.

MacEwan was also an author and published more than 20 books. He was very passionate about agriculture and the environment, and wrote a lot on both of these topics. He enjoyed educating Canadians on how important it was to have a healthy relationship with the environment, and was best known across Western Canada for his work in public service.

After 23 years of working at a university level, he moved to Calgary, where he became involved in politics. He was elected mayor of Calgary and remained mayor for three years. On January 6, 1966 he was selected as the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta and only stepped down from this position on July 2, 1974.

MacEwan received a number of awards throughout his lifetime including, the Canadian Brotherhood Council Award, and the Premier’s Award for Excellence. J.W. Grant MacEwan was very loved by people, and did a lot of good for Alberta, and many other Provinces. MacEwan University is named in honour of him, the only Alberta University named after a real person. You can also see MacEwan’s name on many other facilities across Alberta.

By Shelbe Glidden

61) Honourable John James Bowlen- Lieutenant Governor-1950-1959

John J. Bowlen was born on July 21, 1876 at Cardigan, Prince Edward Island, to Michael Bowlen and Mary Casey. He spent his early years working in Massachusetts, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. He later married Caroline Suive of Boston on July 11, 1900 and they purchased a farm near Muenster, Saskatchewan in 1906. At this time, John got into the business of buying and selling horses to help maintain his farm and bought a ranch near Rosebud, Alberta in 1910. He sold that property in 1917 and bought a bigger ranch, only to sell that one in 1920. He then bought the Brand 27 Ranch near Alderson, Alberta. The Brand 27 Ranch would become the largest horse ranch in Canada. John also began raising cattle on a ranch he purchased near Pincher Creek. He started raising sheep in 1929 as the demand for horses fell when the Great Depression began.

John ran as a candidate in the riding of North Battleford, Saskatchewan in the Federal Election of 1914, but lost. He was first elected to the Alberta legislature in the 1930 election as a Liberal for a riding in Calgary. He represented this riding until 1944. After he was defeated in the 1944 provincial election, he tried to retire and sold most of his property. In 1946, he bought a farm near Carseland, Alberta and also purchased grain farms in Cochrane, Alberta and Macklin, Saskatchewan.

John was named Lieutenant Governor of Alberta effective February 1, 1950 and was in this position until he died on December 16, 1959 at the age of 83. During his life, John was the Vice-President and honorary President for the Western Stock Growers’ Association, Governor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Associate Director of the Calgary Stampede and a member of the Calgary Public Library Board. Both a provincial government building in Calgary and a junior high school in Edmonton are named after him.

By Tom Elder
**62) Honourable Lois E. Hole- Lieutenant Governor- 2000-2005**

Lois Hole was born in 1933, in Saskatchewan. When Lois was younger she bought a farm with her husband, which became known as Hole’s Greenhouses & Gardens Ltd in St. Albert. The farm has since grown into the largest retail greenhouse operations in western Canada.

Lois was extremely interested in gardening and farming; she wrote six gardening books (all bestsellers). She also appeared on TV shows and contributed to a number of newspapers. Lois was also involved in education, serving as a trustee for the St. Alberta School District from 1981-1998. She previously served 14 years on the Sturgeon School Division as chair and trustee. She also volunteered her time and was on a number of other boards including the Canadian Heritage Garden Foundation, the Child & Adolescent Services Association and the Quality of Life Commission.

In 1999 Lois was appointed a Member of the Order of Canada, and in 2004 Edmonton's Royal Alexandra Hospital named a new wing of their hospital in her honor, the Lois Hole Women's Hospital. Additionally, Lois was also the president of the University of Alberta from 1998-2000.

As you can see, Lois was a very busy woman and she became even busier when she was appointed Lieutenant Governor on February 10, 2000. She was only the second woman in Alberta’s history to serve in this office, an amazing accomplishment. Albertans loved Lois so much that they requested to extend her term as lieutenant governor for another year. Unfortunately, in 2005 Lois passed away. Her memory continues to live on through a number of programs she put into place, awards she created and schools that have been named after her.

By Shelbe Glidden

**63) Honourable Lois Mitchell- Lieutenant Governor- 2015-present**

Lois Mitchell is an accomplished businesswoman and a proud, longstanding member of Alberta’s dedicated corps of community volunteers. She began her duties as the 18th Lieutenant Governor of Alberta on June 12, 2015.

Lois was born and raised in Vancouver, British Columbia. A passion for sport in general, and for team sports in particular, led her to studies in Physical Education at the University of British Columbia and a position teaching Grade 6 Phys Ed and English in Vancouver.

In 1960, Lois met Calgarian Doug Mitchell who was studying law at UBC and playing with the B.C. Lions Football Club. The couple were married in 1961. A year later, the Mitchells moved to Calgary where Doug began articling with a local firm. It was a natural move for Lois whose Alberta connections reach back to her grandfather, Tom Mackie, a Calgary Chief of Police in the early days of the province. The Mitchells settled in the city to build their careers and raise their four children.

In 1970, an opportunity emerged for Lois to use her natural skills as an entrepreneur. After observing a lack of team apparel available to fellow football fans, she began a business that grew over the decade to become a successful merchandising and sports marketing firm. Lois then created Amherst Consultants, a corporate training firm which allowed her to merge her teaching background with her business and communications strengths. She continued the business in Toronto for five years while Doug took on duties as the Commissioner of the Canadian Football League before returning to Alberta in 1990. In 2007, Lois became a founding partner of Rainmaker Global Business Development, a Calgary-firm dedicated to connecting companies with business opportunities around the world.
Lois Mitchell has maintained a firm commitment to community service and volunteerism throughout her life. Her belief in the value of amateur sport, to both individuals and the community as a whole, prompted volunteer service as a Director of the Hockey Canada Foundation, Ambassador and Governor of the Canadian Women’s Hockey League, Co-Chair of the Gold-Medal Plates dinner in support of aspiring Olympians and a board member for the inaugural World Women’s Under-18 Hockey Championships. She has long been a proud patron of the Special Olympics Canada Foundation. The Mitchells have extended generous patronage over the years to a variety of programs and scholarships to support Canada’s athletes and to foster opportunities for women in amateur sport.

Lois Mitchell has shared her business acumen on the boards of UBS Bank (Canada) and Mitacs, an organization that promotes scientific and business innovation among emerging leaders. She is past Chair of the Calgary Chamber of Commerce and Vice-Chair of the Global Business Forum. Her commitment to regional and national endeavours includes a12-year tenure as Honourary Consul of Colombia for Alberta and Saskatchewan, contributions as a Governor of the Canadian Unity Council and duties as Co-Chair of the 2014 True Patriot Love dinner to support Canada’s men and women in uniform. Her interest in education led to volunteer service on the board of Canada World Youth and as Chair of the Advisory Board of the Latin American Research Centre at the University of Calgary. Her great love of music and the arts can be seen in past volunteer duties as Chair of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, board member of the Alberta Foundation for the Arts, the National Youth Orchestra, the American Symphony Orchestra League Council and Co-Chair of Calgary 2012 as a Cultural Capital.

64) Honourable Norman L. Kwon- Lieutenant Governor-2005-2010

Normie Kwong was born in Calgary on October 24, 1929 to Chinese parents who owned a local grocery store. His parents came to Canada in the early 1900’s from China and at that time had to pay a fee to enter Canada, known as a head tax. Normie attended Western Canada High School in Calgary and after high school he joined his hometown Calgary Stampeders to play professional football. When he joined the Stampeders he was the first Asian player in Canadian professional football. Normie helped the Stampeders win their first Grey Cup in 1948, and a few seasons later was traded to the rival Edmonton Eskimos. While playing football with the Eskimos, Normie helped the Eskimos win three Grey Cups and played for them until he retired from football in 1960.

During his football career, he was named a league all-star five times and won the league’s most outstanding player award twice. During his career, Normie set thirty Canadian professional football records. He was later voted into the Canadian Football Hall of Fame, Canada’s Sports Hall of Fame, as well as the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame.

After Normie retired from football he became a businessman in Calgary in the stock market and real estate. He helped bring professional hockey to Calgary in 1980 as the Atlanta Flames moved to town. Normie was a part owner of the Calgary Flames from 1980 until 1994. In 1988, Normie helped save his old team, the Calgary Stampeders, from shutting down due to lack of money. He became the team’s president and general manager and helped make the Stampeders a great team once again, helping them win the Grey Cup in his last year with the team in 1992.

Normie was also involved in charity work and charitable causes during his life. He was named National Chairman for the Canadian Council on Multiculturalism in 1979 and was a Chairman for the Calgary Easter Seals. Normie also served as the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta from January 20, 2005 until May 10, 2010. Normie Kwong passed away on September 3, 2016 at the age of 86.

By Tom Elder
Have you ever wondered what the Yukon Gold Rush was like? Many thousands of people left their livelihoods to travel on a dangerous journey to search for gold in the Klondike in the Yukon in Canada’s far north-west.

Philip Carteret Hill Primrose graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada and was appointed as an Inspector in the North-West Mounted Police on August 1, 1885. In 1899 he was sent to the Klondike and spent four years there during the Yukon gold rush. This was a very important time, and this period helped establish the Yukon and several northern Canadian cities that had never really been explored or settled due to the difficult conditions and harsh terrains.

After his time in the Klondike, Philip C.H. Primrose returned to Macleod as the Commanding Officer until 1913. As an officer, he took his leadership position seriously in pioneer society, as life was not easy or glamorous on the prairies. Primrose was responsible for the lives of his men who served under him. He served in the North West Mounted Police for over thirty years.

After leaving the North West Mounted Police, his accomplishments continued. He served as the Police Magistrate in Edmonton and during World War I, he was the Commanding Officer of the Edmonton Reserve Battalion of the Canadian Army.

He was appointed as Lieutenant Governor of Alberta in 1936. He died six months later and was given a state funeral in Alberta. A community in Edmonton is named after him. His life example shows us that a pioneering spirit of commitment, leadership and embracing adventure helps us to achieve our goals.

By Carol-Anne Carter

Ralph Garvin Steinhauer, OC, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, was an Indigenous leader and farmer. He born on June 8, 1905 in Morley, North-West Territories, now Alberta, and died in September 19, 1987 in Edmonton. He has the distinction of being the first person of Aboriginal heritage to be selected Lieutenant Governor of a Canadian province. He was committed to Indigenous affairs in Alberta and Canada, Ralph G. Steinhauer was a full Treaty Indian of the Cree tribe and great grandson of the famous Methodist missionary, Henry Bird Steinhauer. Ralph G. Steinhauer was educated at the Brandon Indian Residential School and was a member of the United Church of Canada.

As part of his activist career, Steinhauer was a vocal supporter of Indigenous rights. As a young man, he was denied a position as an assistant postmaster because of his ethnicity. He was also a survivor of the residential school system. His experiences motivated him to become involved in Indigenous rights organizations. He founded and was president of the Indian Association of Alberta, and also served as councilor and chief of Saddle Lake Cree Nation.

In 1963, he ran as a Liberal candidate in the federal election, but was defeated. Eleven years later, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau asked Steinhauer if he would accept a nomination as the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. He was hesitant to accept the position because he was not familiar with government protocol. However, Steinhauer valued the honour of the offer and accepted the position. On 2 July 1974, he was sworn in as the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. During his time as Lieutenant Governor, on 23 January 1975, Steinhauer read the speech highlighting the historic and complex relationship between Canada and Indigenous peoples.

He received diverse honors, such as the Canadian Centennial Medal (1967), the Officer of
the Order of Canada (1972) and was a Knight of Grace of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (1975). He also received honorary doctorates in divinity from St. Stephen's College, Edmonton (1985) and in law from the University of Alberta (1976) and the University of Calgary (1979).

By Getzemany Uscanga

67) Honourable William L. Walsh-Lieutenant Governor-1931-1936

Honourable William L. Walsh became Lieutenant Governor of Alberta May 5th, 1931. Walsh was born in Simcoe, Ontario on January 28th, 1857. His father was a member of Legislative Assembly of Ontario and Quebec. Walsh attended school in order to become a lawyer; however, he had a strong interest in public affairs. During 1900 Walsh moved to the Yukon and had his own practice in the town of Dawson. Although he came after the gold rush, Walsh still found a way to make a living.

When William L. Walsh arrived in Alberta in 1904, he became the first President of the Conservative Association of Alberta. He also became a judge on the Supreme Court of Alberta in 1912. While Walsh was Lieutenant Governor, he fought with the government over the maintenance of the Government House in Edmonton. Walsh was also in charge of establishing a set of minor principles to govern a state. As Walsh spent his time dealing with items that were important to Alberta, he was appointed by the Blood First Nations people as an honorable Chief. Named chef Sitting Eagle, Walsh was the first ever non-native man to receive this honor. William L. Walsh was Lieutenant Governor for five years. The Honourable William L. Walsh passed away on January 13th, 1938 in Victoria British Columbia and was buried in the Union Cemetery in Calgary Alberta.

By Jasmyn McCulloch

68) Hugh Dempsey- One of Alberta's Finest Historians

Hugh Dempsey is one of Alberta’s most influential public historians. He was born in Edmonton, Alberta, in 1929 and began his writing career as a journalist for the Edmonton Bulletin newspaper from 1948 to 1951 before becoming a publicity writer for the Government of Alberta. In 1953 Dempsey married Pauline Gladstone, daughter of Canadian Senator James Gladstone of the Kainai Blackfoot, and cultivated his interest in Blackfoot history, becoming an archivist and biographer of Aboriginal culture.

In 1956, Dempsey was vice-president of the Edmonton-based Historical Society of Alberta and associate editor of the Alberta Historical Review, when he moved to Calgary to become archivist of the recently created Glenbow Museum. From 1956 to 1967, Dempsey worked as an archivist. He was then a curator/director of the Glenbow Museum from 1967 to 1991. Upon his retirement, Dempsey was made Chief Curator Emeritus.

Dempsey is the author of numerous articles and books, such as Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet (1973), The Gentle Persuader: A Biography of James Gladstone, Indian Senator (1986), and Red Crow: Warrior Chief (1978), which focus on the culture and history of the First Nation peoples of Alberta. His work is considered a combination of the oral history of Aboriginal peoples and scholarly records. Therefore, his historical writing has a more broad appeal. Dempsey also taught native studies and Alberta history at the University of Calgary.

Through his many contributions, he became the honorary secretary of the Indian Association of Alberta and was made an honorary chief of the Kainai Nation in 1967. Dempsey was also awarded
an honorary doctorate from the University of Calgary, and in 1975 was invested as a Member of the Order of Canada.

By Charlotte Jacobson

69) Ian Bazalgette- WW2 Alberta Victoria Cross Recipient

Ian Bazalgette was an Air Force flyer and was born in Calgary, Alberta on October 19th, 1918. He had lived in both Toronto and England. In 1940, he had spent time in the Royal Artillery before moving to Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. In 1944, he was the Flight Commander with the rank of Squadron Leader with the Path Finder Unit. Bazalgette was sent to an operational training unit as a Scotland RAF as a flight commander and instructor. In 1943 he was awarded the Flying Cross in Italy.

There is a mountain in Jasper National Park that was named after him in 1949. In 1990, at the Nanton Lancaster Museum in Nanton, Alberta a plaque was placed. A junior high school in Calgary was named after Ian Bazalgette in 1960. Bazalgette was given the Victoria Cross for his efforts during a mission in France. In which he stayed with his plane when it was severely damaged after a target mission, where he was able to land the plane successfully. On August 4th, 1944 Bazalgette passed away in France during a mission.

By Michael Peace

70) Ian Tyson- One of Canada's Most Beloved Folk Singers

Ian Tyson is a singer and musician who was born in Victoria, British Columbia on September 25, 1933. He is 83 years old. He lived in Toronto for many years while he created music. After taking a break from music, Ian Tyson moved to Alberta and started a ranch near Calgary. As a teenager, Ian Tyson was a rodeo cowboy who rode horses and he participated in competitions across Alberta. As an adult, Ian Tyson is most well-known for singing about cowboys. He also hosted a music show called “Nashville North”, which was also called “The Ian Tyson Show”. Now, Ian Tyson is a promoter for the environment. Ian Tyson loves music, horses, and loves. Ian Tyson has also become a member of the Canadian Music Hall of Fame and is a member of the Order of Canada.

By Laura Peace

71) Irene Parlby- One of Canada's "Famous 5"

The woman who would be first in so many areas of political life was born Mary Irene Marryat in London in 1868. Irene’s father was with the Royal Engineers and worked in India. Irene, and her brothers and sisters, lived in both England and India when they were growing up. When Irene was a teenager she went to school in Europe. She loved adventure, so when her friend, Alix, asked her to come visit her in the Northwest Territories, she accepted eagerly. While she was there she met the love of her life, Walter Parlby, and decided to stay in this new and exciting country.

She loved her new life but she realized that life could be difficult for women on the homestead. Irene and some other women in the area decided to start a group to address those issues. She was soon made president of the United Farm Women of Alberta.
That was just the beginning of Irene’s life in politics. When the United Farmers of Alberta decided that they would form a political party, Irene was asked to run in the election. She said yes, not thinking that the UFA had a chance of winning. They did win and Irene became a member of the Legislature. She was also given a Cabinet post, becoming a minister without portfolio. She was only the second woman in the British Empire to hold such a position.

Many of the laws she tried to get passed were to help women and children live better lives, so when Emily Murphy decided to take up the cause of having women declared “persons” under the law, Irene was eager to help.

Irene continued to make her mark when in 1930, she was asked by Prime Minister Bennett to be one of Canada’s three representatives to the League of Nations. In 1935, the University of Alberta made her a Doctor of Laws, the first time a woman was given such an honor.

Though she left politics in 1935, she never gave up her work for the good of women and children. She lived to be 97 years old.

By Christine Hayes

72) Isabella( Belle) Lougheed, Wife of Sir James Lougheed

An optimistic woman with an indomitable spirit began her life as a child of Hudson Bay Chief Factor William Hardisty. Born in 1861 at Fort Resolution, she soon moved to Fort Simpson where she lived with her family until the age of six. In 1867, the year of our confederation, she set off with the fur brigade on a six-week journey to go to school at Red River. Her mother Mary Hardisty who was one quarter Tsimshian and three quarters Scottish had prepared her well for such an adventure. Her father had some Cree ancestry and so Isabella was well linked to the First Nations peoples in her early years. When she received the education fit for a young woman of society, she moved in powerful social and cultural circles with a new focus.

In 1883 she came to Calgary and married James Lougheed, the clever son of a carpenter who had become a lawyer. It was greatly due to Isabella’s family connections that James was appointed to the Canadian Senate at age 35. James and Isabella made a dynamic team as they welcomed diverse people to their Calgary home and community.

Through her work with women’s groups (such as the Women’s Council, the IODE and the Victorian Order of Nurses) and her support of gifted performing artists, Isabella helped to foster an appreciation for culture in Calgary. James and Isabella built the Lyric and Grand Theatres where worldwide actors, singers and dancers offered their best works. She was unassuming, a natural hostess many remembered, and “the driving force behind James”, said her daughter-in-law Mary Stringer. Her grandson Peter Lougheed would not forget the legacy of love for community that his grandmother had modeled.

By Karen Gummo

73) James "Cappy" Smart-One-of-a-kind Fire Chief

James “Cappy” Smart was born in Scotland in July 1865. James came to Canada in 1981 and worked long, arduous hours as a mortician’s apprentice in Winnipeg. He arrived in Calgary two years later on October 19, 1883. Cappy Smart was an incredibly well known and respected firefighter and fire chief in Calgary, Alberta. Prior to his adventures in firefighting, James worked many other jobs in and around Calgary. For instance, he was a lumber jack, a surveyor, and a prospector. He also helped to operate Calgary’s first undertaking and embalming service for the
Cappy began his legendary firefighting career in Calgary sometime in August 1885, appearing on volunteer rosters of the “original bucket brigade”. This means that Cappy would most likely have been on duty during the Great Calgary Fire of 1886. Fire Fighters like Cappy did their best, but a large portion of the beautiful newborn city was burned to the ground, resulting in sandstone being used as the new main building material. It was around this time when Cappy Smart quickly rose through the ranks, from a Ladderman to a Hose Captain by 1891, and became a Fire Chief on March 21, 1898.

From that point onwards, the Scottish-born, lionhearted Fire Chief had his finger in just about everything that went on in Calgary. He was the parade marshal for the Calgary Stampede a record 35 years. Such involvement in the community by Cappy helped to create a bridge between civil servants and the community that would last even to this day, as the Calgary Fire Department is irrevocably intertwined with the wider Calgary community. Due in part to his colossal position in the community however, Cappy had zero tolerance when it came to politicians, or others he perceived to be “stuffed shirts” who were not looking out for the best interests of the community.

Some of these interests came in 1928 and required $50,000, or $701,630.43 in 2016 terms. This was one of Cappy’s biggest accomplishments during his time with the Calgary Firefighting Force, and it came in the form of a fully motorized fire department. Smart was an avid animal lover, known to own horses, dogs, parrots, monkeys, an alligator and a bear. Cappy was however, a forward-thinking individual, who knew that horses would soon outlive their usefulness, and instead, worked to build a fully motorized Fire Department, one that was a leader in Canada. Smart received the King’s Medal for 50 years of service as a firefighter.

By Devin O'brien

74) James Lionel Frederick Gladstone- Champion Cowboy

James Lionel Frederick Gladstone was born on November 18, 1942, the son of rodeo champion Fred Gladstone, and grandson of James Gladstone, Canada's first Native senator. Jim was a member of the Blood tribe and was educated at the Anglican residential school and in the nearby town of Cardston. While still his teens, he joined the rodeo circuit, specializing in calf roping but also competing in team roping and bull dogging.

Jim earned his professional card in 1962 starting in calf roping and steer wrestling. From 1962 through 1966 he was among the top three in Canada's professional rodeo rankings. He won his first Canadian calf roping title in 1969, and then went on to win it two more times, in 1971 and 1973. He also was runner up in 1972, 1975, and 1976, qualifying seven times in the Canadian Finals Rodeo. At this time he was described as "a six foot three inch, 180 pound a member of the Blood tribe."

Jim's hard work paid off in 1977 when he won the National Finals Rodeo World Calf Roping title in the United States. He became the first cowboy from Canada to take the world title in any of the timed events and was the eighth Canadian to garner a global championship.

Meanwhile, Jim pursued an educational career. He attended colleges in Olds and Lethbridge where he studied business administration, then went on to study law at the University of Calgary. He earned his Juris Doctorate in 1985 and subsequently practiced as a defence attorney for First Nations people throughout southern Alberta. After he retired from law he opened a ranch on the Blood Reserve where he was running 175 head of cattle.

In 2008, he ran for a seat on the Blood tribal council and won. In his campaign he stated: "Our treaties guarantee our right to an education. Presently, the government is limiting these
rights... I will work to correct this infringement and work to reinstate the government's obligation. Our treaties have ensured our right for all Members who qualify to attend college or university." He served a four-year term where he emphasized education and the preservation of the Blackfoot language.

As well as serving on the tribal council, Jim was a member of the University of Lethbridge board of governors, served as recreation consultant for the Indian Association of Alberta, and was a strong supporter of basketball and hockey on his own reserve. Jim Gladstone died on May 16, 2015.

By Hugh Dempsey

75) Jamie Salé, 2002 Olympic Gold Medal Figure Skater

Jamie Salé is a Canadian figure skater from Red Deer, Alberta. She was born on April 21, 1977 and is 39 years old. She is most known for competing in pair’s ice dance competitions for figure skating. As a child, Jamie Salé started figure skating at 3 years old. She also did gymnastics at five years old. Salé competed in the 1994.

With her partner David Pelletier, Jamie Salé won the Lou Marsh Trophy for being Canada’s top athlete in 2001 and won Gold in a tie with Russian skaters in the 2002 Olympics. Salé lived in Edmonton, Alberta while she trained for figure skating competitions. In 2004, Jamie Salé and David Pelletier were chosen to be part of the “Alberta Sports Hall of Fame”. Salé and Pelletier skated for the show “Stars on Ice” and were announcers for the 2006 Winter Olympics. Salé was also chosen as a member of the “Skate Canada Hall of Fame” in 2008 and the “Canadian Olympic Hall of Fame” in 2009.

By Laura Peace

76) Jan Arden, Award Winning Singer

Jann Arden is a singer, songwriter and author. She was born in Calgary, Alberta on March 27, 1962. She has won many awards, including Juno Awards. She has a star on Canada's Walk of Fame. She has also received the Vantage Women of Originality Award. In 2011, Jann Arden won the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal and in 2013, she became a member of the Canadian Music Alliance Hall of Fame.

As an author, Jann Arden has written books and magazine stories. She is also a speaker at many special events. She has also hosted radio shows, TV shows, such as the Juno Awards in 1997, and she narrated the show “ER Vets”. Jann Arden also works with World Vision, Children’s Wish Foundation and the “MAC Cosmetics Fashion Cares AIDS” concert. She also performed at the Alberta Flood benefit concert and recorded a song to raise funds for rebuilding the Calgary Zoo after the flood. As a child, Jann Arden was interested in music and ice hockey. She played right wing in hockey and also played the guitar and trumpet.

By Laura Peace

77) Jerry Potts- Famous Metis NWMP Scout

Jerry Potts (also known as Ky-yo-kosi, meaning Bear Child) was a warrior, hunter, interpreter, avenger, drinker, and scout, just to name a few things. Jerry was born in or before 1840 at Fort McKenzie on the Missouri River (Mont.). He was the only child of Blood Indian Namopisi (Crooked Back) and Andrew R. Potts, who was murdered when Jerry was only two years old.

Potts became a fierce warrior with a dreadful backstory, one that was an all too familiar
backstory to many who lived in the Canadian and American northwest at this time; one characterized by murder, drunkenness, despair and exploitation. His father was murdered, and when his mother remarried, his stepfather abandoned him and his mother a few years later. His mother then returned to the Blackfoot tribe and left Jerry in the care of Andrew Dawson, the manager of the *American Fur Company* at Fort Benton. It was here however, that the legendary Canadian Bear Child would begin his true adventure.

Because Potts was raised under both European and First Nations influences, Potts learned how to navigate the land, speak many Native languages. Bear Child was extraordinarily influential in the 1877’s Treaty 7 commission negotiations between the government officials or Europeans, and the First Nations peoples, which many times, did not favour First Nations peoples. Fortunately, Jerry was there to translate, and although the effectiveness of his translation is debated, he nevertheless made an enormous contribution to the commissions.

Potts also learned how to hunt and track with both a bow and arrow and a rifle. Though he became incredibly skilled in business and trade with fur traders and various established companies, Potts still remained loyal to the spiritual traditions of the First Nations people. Unfortunately, he also adopted the practices of drinking and gambling endorsed by European settlers and businessmen, to which he would suffer further loss when his mother and brother-in-law were murdered by an individual under the influence of “firewater” or whiskey.

All of these traumatic experiences however, helped Potts find his true calling with the North West Mounted Police. Some have argued that securing the last, best West in Canada might not have been possible without him. Because of Potts’ hardened life experience as a hunter, backwoodsman and warrior, and his usefulness as a translator, he was an asset to the North West Mounted Police who arrived looking for a guide. They needed this guide to be able march them through the prairies on their quest to establish law and order in the Canadian western frontier. They paid him 90$ a month, which was twice the normal Mountie salary.

Bear Child succumbed to his lifetime of alcohol abuse and a case of tuberculosis in the 1890s, rendering him inadequate to serve on the now developing western front, passing away in 1896.

By Devin O'Brien

78) John George "Kootenai" Brown- First Park Warden at Waterton National Park

John George Brown was born in County Clare, Ireland in 1839. Brown served with the British Army during the Indian Mutiny (also known as the Indian Rebellion). The Indian Mutiny or Indian Rebellion was a two-year period when India was upset with British rule.

Brown sailed to North America in 1861 and docked in Barkerville, British Columbia. Brown had no money when he docked and became a constable in Wild Horse Creek, seven hours from Barkerville. Brown's pastime was spent with the Kootenay Tribe of British Columbia, which gave him his nickname “Kootenai”.

In the summer of 1865 while on vacation, “Kootenai” Brown travelled through the Waterton Lakes area and believing that this is what he had been seeing in his dreams, he made it home. Brown began running a trading post and later turned to hunting, ranching, fishing and acting as a guide for travelers of the area. In 1885 Brown spent three months serving with the Rocky Mountain Rangers in order to help quell the Metis disturbance led by Louis Riel, a Canadian politician and political leader of the Metis people.
Eventually, the prairies of Alberta changed as ranches increased. This made “Kootenai” Brown worry about the beauty and wildlife surrounding Waterton Lakes. Working with F.W. Godsal he wrote a letter to the Lethbridge Herald. Waterton Lakes became Waterton National Park in 1911 and “Kootenai” Brown was given the title of the park’s first superintendent at the ripe age of seventy. “Kootenai” Brown remained superintendent of the parks for three years until it was decided someone younger should have the position. “Kootenai” Brown kept his dedication to the park by working as a park ranger until his death in 1916 at the age of 75. John George “Kootenai” Brown is buried with his first wife, Olive, and later wife Isabella, near the shores of Lower Waterton Lakes, now a beautiful day’s hike.

By Jaden Baragar

79) Johnny Bright

Johnny Bright was an American football player born on June 11th, 1930 in Fort Wayne, Indiana, United States. During his teenage years in high school, Johnny led his school’s team to a city title in 1945 as well in the same year leading his basketball team to Indiana’s Final Four. After being rejected by a number of universities, Johnny settled for a track scholarship to Drake University in Iowa on the requirement that he could try out for the football and basketball teams. He made the football in his second at university and the coaches recognize Johnny’s special talent. As a young adult Johnny broke several game records. And heading into his last year of college he was nominated for the Heisman Trophy Award. Johnny went chosen as a player for the Calgary Stampeders of the CFL.

After a few years with the Stampeders he was sent to the Edmonton Eskimos. Where he helped Edmonton wins Grey Cups in 1954, 1955, and 1956. In 1958 he broke a record for single season rushing yards. In 1959, he was chosen for the Schenley Award as the league’s best player. After finishing his football career Johnny became a junior high principle in Edmonton. In which a school was named after him in Edmonton. On December 14th in 1983 Johnny passed away.

By Michael Peace

80) John Glenn- First European Settler in Calgary Area

John Glenn was born in Ireland in 1834 and at age 16 years he set off for adventure in North America. While John was working on a ranch in Texas, he was drafted into the Confederate Army in 1862 to fight in the Civil War. Given John was totally opposed to slavery, he switched sides and joined the Union Army which was victorious in 1865.

After the war was over John went to search for gold, first in in the American west, then the province of BC, followed by panning for gold in the Saskatchewan River. He met a wonderful Metis woman named Adelaide Belcourt. They were married on September 1st, 1873 in St. Albert by Father Leduc, after whom the city of Leduc is named.

When John and Adelaide loaded up their mule and headed south to where the Fish Creek River flows into the Bow River, they became Calgary's first European settlers. John wore many hats including, a rancher, who raised cattle and grew hay and oats to be sold to the North West Mounted Police; a freighter, who traded with the Hudsons Bay Company and First Nations people; a tradesman, who built the stone fire places at both Fort Macleod and Fort Calgary; and an innovator, who built an historic irrigation system. Apart from his ranch, John also bought the very first lots in Calgary, where the Telus Convention Centre is now located. He and Adelaide raised 6 children. They sold their first ranch to the Canadian government for $360.00 including a cow and
81) John Ware- Remarkable American Cowboy who Settled in Alberta

John Ware was a cowboy and rancher. He was born in 1845 in Georgetown, South Carolina. He grew up as a slave on a cotton farm in Texas. After the civil war in 1865, he was freed. He is most well-known for his strength and skill when it comes to ranching. He is also known as a talented horse trainer. In 1882, John Ware was hired to move 3000 cattle from the United States to Bar U Ranch in Alberta. John Ware started his own ranching brand around 1885, which he called Four Nines and re-named it to Three Nines in 1898. He stayed in Alberta after completing the job and began working at a few different ranches and started his own ranch in 1890.

In the spring of 1902, his ranch was destroyed by a large flood. The area where he rebuilt his ranch house is now known as Ware Creek. It is near the Red Deer River. Many places in Alberta are named after John Ware including Mount Ware, Ware Creek, John Ware Junior High School in Calgary, John Ware Ridge, and the John Ware Building and Four Nine’s Cafeteria at SAIT. John Ware died in an accident while riding his horse. He was 60 years old. He is most well-known for his actions rather than the words he said.

By Laura Peace

82) Joni Mitchell- Award Winning Folk singer from Fort Macleod

Roberta Anderson was born in Fort Macleod Alberta in 1943; Joni Mitchell became her stage name later in life. She considered Saskatoon her hometown after moving there around the end of World War II. At the young age of 9, she contracted polio, which left her bed ridden. Many doctors predicted that she would never be able to walk again, but defying doctor’s beliefs she fully recovered after spending many nights in a children’s hospital in Saskatoon. She considered Saskatoon her hometown after moving there around the end of World War II.

She grew up immersed in arts and music, constantly singing, teaching herself to play the guitar and taking piano lessons. In her school-aged years her peers and teachers praised her drawing and arts skills. Her teachers in high school encouraged her skills by asking her to write poetry and complete art projects. When she became old enough she moved to Calgary. She enrolled herself in Alberta College of Art, where she discovered her love for folk music. While in Calgary she played her music at local bars and clubs.

After school in Calgary, she moved to Toronto and began travelling around the country playing at concerts and music festivals. Her first year in Toronto was difficult; she struggled to make enough money to join the musicians union, which meant she struggled to find work as a musician. During this time Joni became pregnant, and gave her child up for adoption. She married Folk musician Chuck Mitchell and moved to Detroit. She continued to play in music festivals in and around Detroit.

A couple years later, her marriage to Chuck ended and Joni moved to New York to pursue her career further. She began building quite a following by playing live music down the East coast of the United States. By this point she was travelling all over the United States and had many hit songs. She began to move away from her folk roots, to more commercially acceptable pop music in order to appeal to the masses. One of her most successful albums, “Blue” was written during a European Vacation. Musical stars from today such as Taylor Swift still look to this album for
inspiration of their own.

By Aurelia Minutoli

83) Joseph Tyrell, The Royal Tyrell Museum is Named after Him

Joseph Tyrell was born on November 1, 1858 in Toronto, and died there on August 26, 1957. Tyrell led an exciting life of exploration and discovery. He traveled across Canada, and spent a lot of time in the Northwest Territories.

One of Tyrell’s most exciting discoveries was that of dinosaur bones. He was actually looking for coal in the Red Deer River Valley when he accidentally discovered the skull of an Albertosaurus in 1884. The Albertosaurus was a close cousin of the Tyrannosaurus Rex and this skull was the first one ever found! He continued to explore the river banks, and soon realized that he stumbled upon a dinosaur graveyard. Joseph Tyrell was only 24 when he made this discovery, and it became known as the Great Canadian Dinosaur Rush.

The land where Tyrell found these skeletons may actually help paleontologists today, as they try to figure out why dinosaurs became extinct. The Royal Tyrell Museum of Paleontology in Dinosaur Provincial Park in Drumheller, Alberta, continues to pursue Tyrell’s work that he began in 1884. Although Tyrell discovered dinosaur bones, he was more interested in mining and exploration, the land where he discovered dinosaur remains also has become a large mining centre. Tyrell explored a lot of areas throughout Canada that had previously been unknown territory, and he became famous for an assignment called the Barren Lands. Joseph Tyrell lived an exciting life and the Royal Tyrell Museum of Paleontology keeps his spirit alive.

By Shelbe Glidden

84) Kathleen Parlow- International Violin Virtuoso

Kathleen Parlow was a violinist and a teacher who was born on September 20, 1890 in Fort Calgary, Alberta. Her father worked for the Hudson’s Bay Company. She started playing the violin when she was 6 years old. At 15 years old, she played at the Buckingham Palace in England for the royal family and she moved to Europe with her mother. In 1906, Kathleen Parlow became the “first foreigner accepted into the St. Petersburg Conservatory”.

Between the ages of 18 and 25, Kathleen Parlow performed at least 375 times. During World War I, she performed in Holland and Scandinavia. She became known as the “Canadian Violinist”. She started teaching violin in 1929. She won the University of Alberta National Award in Music in 1956. There is a scholarship named after her at the University of Toronto for violin and cello players. She died in 1963 in Toronto. She was 72 years old.

By Laura Peace

85) Katherine Hughes, an Alberta Trail Blazer

Katherine Hughes was born on November 12th, 1876 in PEI. Before she moved to Alberta in 1906 to become a journalist with the Edmonton Bulletin to report on sessions of the Alberta legislature; she became a teacher who taught on the Akwesasne First Nation, then a journalist with the Montreal Daily Star. During her time with the Montreal newspaper, she became a founding member of the Canadian Women's Press Club. Katherine moved to Alberta in 1906 to become a journalist with the Edmonton Bulletin to report on sessions of the Alberta legislature.
Katherine was appointed the first provincial archivist of Alberta in May 1908 and developed the Bureau of Archives. She also served as private secretary to Alberta's first two premiers, A.C. Rutherford and Arthur Sifton.

To help newly arrived immigrants, Katherine established the Catholic Women's League of Edmonton in 1912. In September, 1913 she transferred to London, England to take up a position as the assistant and secretary in the office of the Agent General for Alberta.

By Rob Lennard

86) Kent Hehr- Well respected Alberta politician

Kent Hehr was born in Calgary on December 16 1969. As a youth, Kent loved to play sports, especially baseball and hockey. He was a member of the team that won the Calgary Canucks Junior Hockey League Championship and he also played for the Mount Royal Cougars. His goal in life was to become a physical education teacher.

In 1991 Kent was a passenger in a friend’s car when he was hit in the neck by a drive-by shooter. His spinal cord was severely damaged which left him paralyzed, and confined to a wheelchair. However, he was determined to not let his disability slow him down. He studied at Mount Royal College and the University of Calgary where he was awarded a Bachelor of Arts in Canadian Studies followed by a Law degree. The University named him Graduate of the Decade. Kent then went to work as a lawyer for an important national law firm.

In 2008 the Calgary Herald listed him as one of “twenty most compelling Calgarians to watch”. That same year Kent entered politics and became a Member of the Alberta Legislature (MLA) for Calgary-Buffalo, a position he held until 2012. His efforts focused mainly on justice, finance and education. In October 2015 he became the Liberal Member of Parliament (MP) for Calgary-Centre. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau appointed him Minister of Veteran’s Affairs and Associate Minister of National Defense. He has recently succeeded in obtaining increased benefits for veterans and has re-opened a number of Veteran’s Affairs offices that had been closed by the previous government. He also chaired the northern wildfire Cabinet committee.

Kent is a great supporter of people with disabilities and also of the local community. He has served on lots of committees dealing with such issues. The Honorable Kent Hehr is a shining example of courage, determination and achievement.

By Judith Barge

87) Kerry Wood

One of Red Deer and Central Alberta’s most accomplished writers, naturalists and historians was E.A. “Kerry” Wood. Edgar Allardyce Wood was born on June 2, 1907 in New York City. In March 1918, the Wood family settled in Red Deer, Alberta.

Young Edgar quickly took to his new home. He was fascinated by the local diversity of nature. When he was only 12 years old, he joined the Alberta Natural History Society. After the local Gaetz Lakes were designated as a Dominion Bird Sanctuary in 1924, he was named an honorary Canadian wildlife officer to help with the conservation work.

He also gained a new nickname. Since he had very bushy eyebrows like the family’s Airedale dog “Nobby”, he also became known as Nobby to friends and family.

Nobby became very active in scouting. He became Red Deer’s first King Scout. He also served as a scoutmaster. Moreover, he took a scouting term, knobkerrie, to create the pen name
“Kerry Wood” for the stories he was writing.

In the 1920’s, Nobby decided to take up writing as a full time occupation. Making a living as an author is always a challenge. There were times when Nobby literally starved.

He got work as a reporter for the Edmonton Bulletin. He also wrote for the Edmonton Journal, Calgary Herald, Calgary Albertan and the Red Deer Advocate. Eventually, he was published in a number of magazines and publications across North America, Great Britain and Europe. On February 10, 1936, he married the love of his life, Marjorie Marshall. They had three children, daughters Rondo and Heather and son Greg.

With a family to support, Nobby looked for ways to supplement his income. He was a talented craftsman and he made archery tackle for sale. In 1939, he got a job as a broadcaster with the C.B.C.

His first book, Three Mile Bend, was published in 1945. More than two dozen books followed. Two of his publications, The Map Maker and The Great Chief, won the Governor General’s medals for juvenile literature. In 1963, Kerry Wood won the first Vicky Metcalf Award for “consistently good writing of material inspirational to Canadian youth”.

In his life time, Kerry Wood wrote more than 6200 short stories, 8000 articles, 9000 newspaper columns, 4000 radio talks, 612 television scripts, and 28 books and publications, not including the chapters which he wrote for school readers.

Among his many honours were the Order of Canada, the Order of the Bighorn, the Alberta Achievement Award, an Honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Alberta and numerous life memberships.


By Michael Dawe

88) Kurt Browning- World Champion Ice Skater

Kurt Browning is a Canadian figure skater who was born in Rocky Mountain House, Alberta on June 18, 1966 and grew up in Caroline, Alberta. He is 50 years old. He competed in the 1988 Olympics, the 1992 Olympics and the 1994 Olympics. He also carried the Canadian flag in the opening ceremonies of the 1994 Olympics. He won the Lou Marsh Trophy, for being Canada’s top athlete, and the Order of Canada in 1990. He was included as a member of Canada's Sports Hall of Fame in 1994. In 1998, Kurt Browning also won the American Skating World Professional Skater of the Year Award and he successfully preformed the first quadruple jump during a competition and received a record in the Guinness Book of World Records. He won a Gustav Lussi Award from the Professional Skaters' Association in 2001 and became a member of Canada's Figure Skating Hall of Fame in 2001.

Kurt Browning co-hosted the skating show “Battle of the Blades” and was the head judge for the show for one season. He is known as the “Wayne Gretzky” of figure skating because of all the awards he was won and being so popular in Canada. He is also an actor and author. Kurt Browning established the "Kurt Browning Junior Figure Skating Fund" to help young figure skaters pay for training and equipment.

By Laura Peac
Leonard Getz- Important Red Deer Historical Person

Leonard Gaetz, or better known as Reverend Dr. Leonard Gaetz, is most famously known as the founder of the city of Red Deer, Alberta.

Leonard was born in the year 1841 in the town of Musquodoboit in Nova Scotia. He lived in Musquodoboit for the first 42 years of his life. During this time, he met and married his wife, Caroline Blowers Hamilton, and together they raised a large family of six sons and five daughters.

In Nova Scotia, Leonard acted as a minister in the Methodist Church in his hometown of Musquodoboit. He retired from the church in 1883 when he became too ill to complete his work as a minister. Soon after this, Leonard and his family moved to the Red Deer Valley in Alberta, where the city of Red Deer is today. At this in Alberta’s history, Leonard and his family were some of the first people to settle and build their homes near the Red Deer River.

Leonard’s family first began to settle in Red Deer by splitting the land on both sides of the Red Deer river. Leonard and his wife lived on the West side of the river, and their son, Halley Gaetz, lived on the East side. The Gaetz family became very wealthy because they owned so much of the land near the Red Deer River, and this helped the city to grow.

In the year 1907, Leonard Gaetz died in the city of Red Deer. Yet, his family continued to play a very important part in Alberta’s history. Two of his sons, Raymond and Halley, became Mayors of Red Deer. Another one of his sons, Clarence Gaetz, even became the first mayor of the city of Leduc near Edmonton. Leonard and his family are still remembered very well in the city of Red Deer. The main street in town is called “Gaetz Avenue” in honour of the Gaetz family and their very important role in the growth of one of Alberta’s most famous cities.

By Lina Saigol

Louise McKinney- One of Canada's "Famous 5"

Louise Mckinney was born in Ontario in 1868. She moved to North Dakota with her husband where she became involved in the Women’s Christian Temperance Unions (WCTU). Louise is best known for her role as being part of the Famous Five.

In 1917 Louise McKinney ran as a Non-Partisan League (NPL) candidate during the time Canadian and British women could run for office and vote. Louise picked the NPL because she believed the liquor and brewing industries influenced members of other political parties through their donations. She was the first woman to be sworn into the Alberta Legislature after winning a seat in the election.

During her time in the legislature, Louise established twenty WCTU chapters in the West, acting as the president of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Unions for twenty years. With Louise’s help the WCTU gained a strong political and social foothold in Alberta. Louise was known for being a very talented debater in the Assembly, when any bill was introduced or debated. She was a champion for people with disabilities, trying to get them financial aid. Due to her work with the WCTU she also put demands on the government to make liquor laws more effective. However, she is likely best known during her political reign for remedying the legal status of widows and women who had become separated from their husbands, giving them more rights, opportunities, and a voice that would be heard.

Louise McKinney was defeated in her second election in 1926, after which she retired from politics. Louise and a group of four other women, now known as the Famous Five, sought for women to be recognized as legal 'persons'. The bill was passed by the Canadian government in 1929 and Louise and the other four women were celebrated on January 23, 1930, in the Palliser
Hotel Crystal Ballroom. A year later Louise died in her home located in Claresholm on July 10th, at the age of 63.

By Eva Boda

91) Lieutenant Frederick Harvey, Awarded the VC in WW1

Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey was a Canadian soldier who fought during the First World War under the Canadian Expeditionary Force and with the 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Frederick was born on September 1, 1888 in Athboy, Ireland. In 1908, Frederick immigrated to Canada where he would eventually settle in Alberta, specifically in the area of Medicine Hat. After serving with the 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles for a lengthy period of time, he transferred and served with Lord Strathcona’s Horse, which is part of the Canadian cavalry. On May 18th, 1916, Harvey had passed a series of physical tests to be sent for overseas services. The Victoria Cross was awarded to Frederick Harvey for his bravery and devotion in the line of duty. On March 27th, 1917 at Saul court, in Guyencourt, France. An attack by his regiment on a village began to unfold, the enemy began to come sprinting forward to a wired trench that was placed right in front of the entrance to the village, where they began to open fire and use machine gun power to try and wipe out Harvey and his regiment. In a moment of desperation and an act of bravery, Harvey ran forward toward the trench where he jumped over the wire, shot, and killed the machine gun operator and captured the gun. This heroic action played a crucial role in the overall success of the operation and eventually led to their victory. This act by Frederick Harvey was recognized by the British system and Queen Victoria. He was awarded the honorary Victoria Cross for his heroic actions taken on the day.

By Michael Peace

92) Lieutenant George Burdon McKean, Awarded the VC in WW1

George Burden McKean was a Canadian-British soldier who served during World War I. George was born on July 4, 1888 in Willington, United Kingdom. During his service and time in military service, George served under the 14th Battalion. In 1902, George immigrated to Canada at the age of 13 with his family and settled in Edmonton, Alberta. George spent a short period of time studying at the University of Alberta, where he studied mathematics and chemistry. As the First World War broke out, McKean decided to enlist in the Canadian forces and served his time with the 14th Battalion when he was 29 years old. He started his military career as Lieutenant and then eventually rose through the ranks to become Captain. During his military service he received the Military Medal and the Military Cross.

The act that allowed McKean to receive the Victoria Cross was due to heroic efforts that took place between April 27th and 28th at Gaverelle, France. As McKean’s regiment had been held up by a block in the communication due to the enemy’s intense fire, he decided to take it upon himself to run in the open field and take action, where he leaped over one of the enemy with his bayonet. He then shot and killed two men, which allowed him to capture the position, and initiated some communication to get more bombs while he held the position.

During this time, he was able to successfully hold of the enemy and secure the position. This act of bravery and heroism allowed his regiment to successfully capture the enemy’s position and successfully complete the operative. This led him to achieve the Victoria Cross. In 1926, McKean was operating a sawmill at Cuffley, London, which flew apart and a piece of blade
fractured his skull. He later died at Potters Bar Cottage Hospital and was buried in Brighton Mural Cemetery.

By Michael Peace

93) Marie-Ann Gaboury, First Non-Indigenous women in Alberta

Marie-Anne Gaboury, the first non-indigenous woman to live in Alberta

As the first non-indigenous woman to live in Alberta, French-Canadian Marie-Anne Gaboury deserves a special place in history because of her courage and determination.

Marie-Anne was born on August 15, 1780 in Maskinongé, Québec. As a young girl, she moved in with an elderly woman to clean and cook for the local parish priest. Many years later, she met a voyageur, Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière, who had spent five years exploring, trading, and negotiating with the peoples of the North West. Shortly after their marriage on April 21, 1806, Jean-Baptiste surprised Marie-Anne as he prepared for another multi-year foray into the West. The new bride put her foot down and said that he was not going anywhere without her.

After a long and difficult journey to Fort Pembina (North Dakota) through Fort Gibraltar (Winnipeg), Marie-Anne gave birth to the first non-indigenous child born in the greater North West, named Reine. After wintering in Fort Pembina, they continued their travels to Fort des Prairies (Edmonton) in late August 1807. There, they found themselves at home for four years among French Canadians as well as French-speaking Métis and traders living and working in the area. Marie-Anne gave birth to Laprairie in 1808 and Cyprès in 1810, each named after their places of birth, which was literally on the prairies and in the Cypress Hills. Laprairie (eventually baptized as Jean-Baptiste) was the first non-indigenous child born in Alberta.

Marie-Anne’s time at Fort La Prairie was marked by stories of attempted child abductions, survival of the elements, and adventures in both war and hunt. As a devout Catholic, it was upon hearing that a permanent colony was to be formed by Lord Selkirk in Red River, that Marie-Anne decided to return there in the spring of 1811. They settled on land in the heart of modern St. Boniface where they lived from agriculture and hunting. Marie-Anne gave birth to five more children, one of whom was Julie, mother of Louis Riel.

French Canadians, Indigenous and Métis peoples have referred to her as “Godmother” because as one of the few Catholic women in the area, she became the godmother to hundreds of baptised children. Marie-Anne Gaboury died on December 14, 1875 in St. Boniface, Manitoba at the remarkable age of 95.

By Denis Perreaux

94) Marion Moodie- Alberta's very First Nurse

Marion Moodie was the first nurse in Alberta. She was born in Quebec City, Quebec and moved to Calgary in 1891. She had a passion in helping people so went to nursing school in Calgary and got her nursing diploma. As she was the first woman to graduate from this line of work she was given a silver Medallin for her success. Moodie practiced as a nurse for five years as a private nurse. Her first job as a public nurse was at the Ogden military hospital during the war. Moodie was also a botanist where she collected items that are now in use at universities and institutions such as the Smithsonian, Harvard, And McGill University.

While she was doing so well in her career she moved to another hospital where she was invited to be matron of other hospitals and the move to Manitoba. While in Manitoba she managed a sanatorium. She stayed there till 1934 where she then moved back to Montreal to care for her
uncle. After her uncle passed away started changing her career and focused on the arts. She enjoyed painting China and landscapes. Moodie also started to write poetry and an exciting part is that her 1934 edition of “Songs of the West” (1904, 1934). Some of these poems were turned into songs; she explored more by writing short fairy tales as well. In 1951 Moodie returned to Calgary and then retired at the Ashelwood Private Hospital. She then passed away in 1958 in the hospital.

By Jasmyn McCulloch

95) Mary-Belle & Elsie Cathereine Barclay- Started hostel movement

“To help all, especially the young, gain a greater understanding of the world and its people through hosteling.” This was the Barclay sisters’ mission.

George and Elsie Barclay, with daughters Mary-Belle (born 1901) and Elsie Catherine (1902), and son George Franklin (1903) emigrated from Illinois, USA, to Alberta in 1905 – the year Alberta officially became a province.

The girls became country school teachers: Catherine taught French, drama and theatre, while Catherine’s interests were in natural science.

Mary-Belle always gave credit to Catherine for bringing the idea of hostelling from Europe to Canada, but it was Mary-Belle's dream and determination that really made it happen. She believed that travel enhanced language and education, and young people should be able to travel without worrying about cost. They’d read about hostels in England and Scotland where a house parent stayed at each hostel, so they were safe.

What are hostels?

In 1909 a German schoolteacher, Richard Schirrmann, searched for a way for school groups to experience the countryside. The hostelling idea spread rapidly through Europe, and in 1932 the international Youth Hostel Federation was founded.

In May 1933, Mary-Belle visited Bragg Creek west of Calgary, where the idea came to establish a hostel in this beautiful countryside. She rented a field lot and bought a tent for $19. Catherine gathered kitchen supplies, bed mattresses and other essentials. On July 1, 1933, they set up Canada's first hostel, charging each member 25-cents per night.

By late 1935, there were hostels in southern Alberta at Jumping Pound, Morley, Canmore, Banff, and Priddis. In 1937, with 10 hostels and less than 100 members, the sisters helped found and register the Canadian Youth Hostelling Association (CYHA – now HI-Canada). Catherine was its first president, and Mary-Belle the main spokesperson. It became part of the International Youth Hostel Federation. Today, Hostelling International (HI) extends to more than 80 countries and over 4,500 hostels.

Now, thanks to Calgarians Mary-Belle and Catherine Barclay, an affordable network of youth HI hostels is found in every province of Canada.

In 1973, the City of Calgary honoured the sisters as “Citizens of the Year”. International awards followed, for their work as founders of the youth hostel movement in Canada. Catherine died in 1985.

In 1987, the Canadian government awarded Mary (and Catherine, posthumously) with the Order of Canada in honour of the “pioneer work and dedication to the advancement of the youth hosteling”.

Mary-Belle died in September 2000, a few months short of her 100th birthday.
In concluding her life story, Mary stated: "May I hope that this little volume on my life and work might inspire readers to undertake their own pioneer work towards uplifted thinking, true education, greater understanding, and the pursuit of peace with all people."

By Shirlee Smith Matheson

96) Mary Dover- Army officer, Stunt Woman, Alderman and More

Mary Dover was born to one of the great families of Western Canada. Her grandfather was Colonel James Macleod of the North West Mounted Police, who named Fort Calgary and after whom Fort Macleod was named. Her mother, Helen Macleod, married A.E. Cross, a rancher, owner of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, and one of the “Big Four” who sponsored the first Calgary Stampede in 1912. Her brother, J.B. Cross, eventually inherited the brewery and started a museum to celebrate Alberta’s Western heritage (which is now a part of the Glenbow Museum). With that background, Mary was no ordinary woman. On the family ranch she learned how to ride horses, shoot guns, survive in the wilderness, and play athletic games.

When movie makers were filming His Destiny in Calgary and Banff in 1928, she was hired as a stuntwoman. In 1930 she married Melville Dover, a sales manager for Ford, and moved to India. When World War II broke out, she returned to Alberta. At the time, there were not many roles for women in the Canadian military, but Mary refused to sit back while men went off to war. She joined the Canadian Women’s Army Corps as a trainer and a recruiter, making sure that the women of the corps had proper uniforms, tools, and education to support the soldiers overseas. They acted as mechanics, drivers, radio operators, canteen workers, secretaries, clerks, and other service positions, which freed men up to join the fighting. Their service was also important step in the struggle for women’s equality in Canada. After the war, Mary settled in Calgary, became an alderman, and was active in many charity organizations, including the Canadian Legion, Red Cross, and the Calgary General Hospital. She also helped to preserve many of Calgary’s historic homes and natural places, like Nose Hill Park.

By Cory Gross

97) Mary Schaffer- Fearless Mountain Climber

Mary Schaffer was an Albertan Mountain Climber, it was said that she was the first person to visit Jasper National Park which was created in 1907. However Schaffer was not your ordinary tourist. She enjoyed traveling through Banff and Jasper National Park during her time and was an artist, photographer, and writer. Schaffer’s trip to the Canadian Rockies was 1889 as an art student. On this trip she visited the Glacier House; this is Canadian pacific Railway hotel in Selkirk. While at this hotel she met Dr. Charles Schaffer who she married that year and the following year they went to the hotel as a couple. After this they made it a tradition to travel to the hotel every year till her husband passed away in 1903.

After Schaffer lost her husband she continued traveling to the hotel with a friend and in 1907 they decided to plan a major expedition. People told them women cannot do this trip along and they told these people they sure can. After this trip Schaffer wrote a book about what they encountered and gave a lot of credit to their tour guides. Her book “Old Indian Trail of the Canadian Rockies” was published in 1911. In her book she talked about a lake no one knew about, so the next year she went back to take more notes. Schaffer loved the Rockies so much she bought a cottage in Banff. Three years later she married her tour guide Billy Warren and they traveled together. Billy became a businessman in Banff.

By Jasmyn McCulloch
98) Morris Shumiatcher- Smithbilt Cowboy Hat Manufacturer

Smithbilt Hats is a Calgary company founded by Morris Shumiatcher. The best-known product of Smithbilt Hats is the iconic White Cowboy Hat. This White Hat is seen as a symbol of Calgarian kindness.

Morris Shumiatcher was born in Russia, in 1893. When he was 18, he and his family moved to Canada, where he changed his last name to Smith. Eight years later, Morris borrowed $300 (about $5,000 today) and bought Calgary Hat Works, an old hat-making factory. This was the birth of Smithbilt Hats. Initially, the company focused on the local Calgary market. Later, in 1926, a partnership with the world-famous Calgary Stampede show cased local Western wear, including Morris’ hats. In twenty years, Western hats—especially wide-brimmed cowboy hats—became the focus of the company. The White Hat was originally very expensive, because Morris had to buy felt from Russia. During 1946, the White Hat became popular at the Calgary Stampede, and investors helped to lower the cost of the hat through better manufacturing methods. Now, the company is owned by Calgary businessmen associated with the Stampede.

The White Hat almost immediately became associated with Calgary. It was the unofficial costume of Calgarians, used in many Stampede Parades and at sporting events. At the 1948 Grey Cup, the crowd was filled with White Hats supporting the Calgary Stampeders. The 1940s were a great time for Calgary, as the city entered the world stage through accomplishments in many areas. Years later, Team Canada wore Smithbilt’s White Hats at the Opening Ceremonies of the 1988 Calgary Olympics. The White Hat has been worn by the Mayor of Calgary, and is a gift given to Calgary’s many honoured visitors. Morris Shumiatcher’s journey to success reflects the immigrant’s experience in Canada.

Anyone with determination and hard-work can create a world-famous item. Smithbilt’s White Hats are one of many significant accomplishments in Alberta’s history.

By Jack Scanlon

99) Nellie McClung- One of Canada’s "Famous 5"

Nellie McClung was one of Canada’s Famous Five who worked for women’s rights. She is remembered as a fighter: to give women the vote, to allow women to be representatives in government, to let women inherit farms, and to improve working conditions. She also worked to have women declared as persons. Nellie was also a teacher, an author and a public speaker.

She was born in 1873 and even as a young girl recognized that girls had fewer rights. She wanted to know why girls could not race at the town picnic and why it was so wrong that they might show their legs if their skirts flew up. At sixteen she taught at the country school and defended her right to play football at recess with students. Even with her starched blouse and long skirt, football was not seen as a ladylike sport. In 1896 she married Robert McClung and was no longer permitted to teach but she became a mother of five and a writer. She campaigned for women’s suffrage (the right to vote). She was living in Winnipeg then, and as a member of the Political Equality League held a Mock Parliament in 1914. It was a humorous way to show women were being denied the right to vote, by creating a play where she turned the tables on men. In this play, she was the premier and men were giving reasons why they should have the vote. In 1916, Manitoba became the first Canadian province to give women the vote.

Nellie had already moved to Alberta and was campaigning there for women’s rights. She fought to get women’s suffrage in Alberta, to give wives the right to inherit their husband’s farms,
and to have safe working conditions in factories. She also wanted prohibition. She believed outlawing the sale of liquor would make the family safer and happier.

As a member of the Famous Five, she petitioned the Supreme Court to have women declared “qualified persons”, so they could be appointed as senators. Her statue is with The Famous Five, both in downtown Calgary and in Ottawa on Parliament Hill.

By Debbie Nosegaard

100) Onésie Dorval, Pioneer of Bilingual Education

Mademoiselle Onésime Dorval, first certified teacher in Alberta

Onésime Dorval is the first certified layperson to teach in the North West and was a pioneer of bilingual education. She was born in 1845 in Saint-Scholastique, Québec. Although she wished to devote herself to God, her health was too fragile to become a nun, so she turned to the vocation of teaching. After meeting Father Lacombe in 1876, she asked him to petition Bishop Grandin to find her work as a teacher, which he accepted. She moved out West in 1877 and taught for 37 years.

At first, it was considered too dangerous to allow her to go further West than Saint-Boniface, so she stayed there for three years. During that time, she adopted a daughter, Marie Giroux, before traveling through Saint-Laurent de Grandin, Battleford, and Fort Edmonton, to arrive, finally, in Saint-Albert and Lac Sainte-Anne in 1880-1881. After that brief time, she returned to the region of Saint-Laurent-de-Grandin and Batoche.

After more than fifty years of self-sacrifice and service, Mlle Dorval retired in 1914 with the Sisters of Presentation in Duck Lake. She lived out her life pursuing community and missionary activities, and writing her memoirs. She died in 1932 at the age of 87. Her obituary, published in the Saskatoon Star Phoenix, concluded: “She was admired by all who came in contact with her, for her remarkable memory, sound judgment, her cheerful disposition and edifying piety.

By Denis Perreaux

101) Paul Brant- International Country and Western Singer

Do you have singing talent? Paul Brandt once asked himself that same question and came to an answer that shaped his life. Paul was born Paul Renee Belobersycky, in Calgary, AB. (He changed his name to Brandt by looking in the phone book and picking something that sounded country and western to him!) His musical roots were with him from his early childhood. He enjoyed singing and playing guitar from a young age. His love of words and poetry was cemented by family and faith. He still credits listening to a cappella singing at a gospel hall as being a great influencer in his life.

Paul did not seek out a music career as his first choice. His mom was a nurse and his dad was a paramedic and he had visions of becoming a pediatrician. Paul trained to become a registered nurse and worked at Alberta Children’s hospital as part of his early career dreams of helping other people. He was ready to pursue more education to possibly become a doctor when one summer, dreams came calling and Paul entered a Stampede Singing Contest and was discovered by talent scouts. He moved to Nashville Tennessee and signed his first professional contract at age 21. Since that moment on the stampede stage, Brandt has gone on to become the most awarded male Canadian Country Artist.

His awards include: 7 Junos, 14 Canadian Country Music Awards, and the 2005 American
Country Music Associations’ global country artist of the year!
Paul has been awarded many other awards and has an Honorary Doctor of Fine Arts from the University of Lethbridge and an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity from Briercrest College and Seminary. Paul lives with his wife and 2 children west of Calgary in the Rocky Mountains and gives back to his community with his music, time, and philanthropy.
By Heather Enzie

102) Peter Elzinga- Canadian Politician with Dutch Heritage
Peter Elzinga was born on April 6, 1944 in Edmonton, Alberta. His parents were Dutch immigrants and were farmers who ran a feed business called Elzinga Feeds. He attended Bonnie Doon Composite High School and the Alberta School of Economic Science and Social Philosophy.

Peter was a farmer and rancher near Ardrossan, Alberta before he entered politics. In 1974 he was elected to the House of Commons as a Progressive Conservative (PC) Member of Parliament representing the people of the riding of Pembina, Alberta. He was the President of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada from 1983 to 1986. He was also the Chairman of the 1983 PC Leadership Convention.

In 1986, Peter resigned as MP to run for election in the 1986 Alberta provincial election. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta as the MLA for Sherwood Park. He later became the Minister of Agriculture under Premier Don Getty and in 1989; he became the Minister of Agriculture and Trade.


Peter is now semi-retired and enjoying life with his wife, Patricia. They have three sons, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.
By Bonita Bjorson

103) Peter Erasmus- Metis Interpreter
Peter Erasmus was born in 1833 to a Danish father and a Métis mother in the Red River colony in what is now Manitoba. He was the nephew of Reverend Henry Budd, who was the first ordained Native minister in the Anglican Church. By the time he finished school, he was asked to assist Reverend Woolsey, a Methodist minister out of Edmonton. Peter was a guide and interpreter for Rev. Woolsey until 1862. During his time with the minister, Peter was also an interpreter as part of the Palliser Expedition. He also assisted the Earl of Southesk and other Christian missionaries as an interpreter. Peter was fluent in six aboriginal languages, as well as English, Latin and Greek. His travels as an interpreter helped him to learn much about the Aboriginal peoples in Canada between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

In the early 1860’s, Peter married Charlotte Jackson, a young Métis woman, and they had six children together before she passed away in 1880. In 1876, the Cree Chief Mistawasis and Ahtahkakoop hired Peter to be an interpreter at the Treaty Six negotiations at Fort Carlton. He was hired by the Canadian government’s Treaty Commissioner Alexander Morris for his interpretation
skills. In this role, he assisted the Canadian Government in convincing Aboriginal groups to sign treaties that they were not going to sign.

Peter had different jobs with the Canadian Government in the Indian Department and tried to prevent the 1885 conflict at Batoche between his people (led by Louis Riel) and the Canadian militia. He later settled near Whitefish Lake in what is now Alberta, trapping animals and trading furs, and farming until he passed away in 1931 at the age of 97.

By Tom Elder

104) Peter Knight, Famous Cowboy

Peter “Pete” Knight was a famous cowboy who was a Saddle Bronc (bucking horse with a saddle) rider in the rodeo. He was born on May 5, 1903 in Philadelphia. He moved to a farm in Crossfield, Alberta with his parents and older siblings when he was 11 years old. He started riding horses in the rodeo when he was 15 years old. He is one of the riders who successfully rode the difficult horse “Midnight” in Montreal in 1926. No other cowboy had successfully ridden him. In 1927, 1930 and 1933, Pete Knight won the “Prince of Wales” Trophy, which is given to the winner of the Bronc competition at the Calgary Stampede each year. When a cowboy wins this award three times, he can keep it even if he does not win again. Pete Knight also won four Canadian Rodeo titles and four world titles in 1932, 1933, 1935 and 1936.

He is a member of Oklahoma City’s National Cowboy Hall of Fame, the Pro rodeo Hall of Fame in Colorado Springs in 1979, the Canadian Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame in 1981, and Calgary’s Horsemens' Hall of Fame. He also has an arena named after him in Crossfield, Alberta. He died during a rodeo competition in 1937 when he was 34 years old. The man who started the Calgary Stampede, Guy Weadick, said that he was “the greatest bronc rider of them all”. Wilf Carter also wrote a song about him.

By Laura Peace

105) Peter Anthony Prince / Pierre Antoine Price

Peter (Pierre) Prince was born 1836 Trois-Rivières, Lower Canada and died in 1925 in Calgary. Prince was a French-Canadian from the Trois-Rivières region in Québec. Learning the millwright trade and lumber business, he became a powerful entrepreneur known as the "lumber baron" in Calgary.

1866: He migrated to northern Wisconsin with Northwestern Lumber Company and became an American citizen. Moved to Calgary as manager of the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company, a position he held until 1916. Also involved in other business ventures and built a flour mill and elevator which later became the Robin Hood Mill. Prince also operated Prince - Kerr ranch at Brooks, became president of the Calgary Iron Works, the Louis Petrie Company, and the Calgary Milling Company and held an interest in the John Irwin Company grocery business.

1889: Prince signed a contract to supply Calgary with electricity and formed the Calgary Water Power Company which he ran until his death. His wife Emily survived him by nineteen years and his stepdaughter Nora remained living in the 4th Avenue house until her death 1965. Calgary's Prince's Island is named for the "lumber baron", Peter Prince.”

Peter Prince married four times, and the first three wives predeceased him in Prince House, donated to Heritage Park in 1967. His first wife, Margaret Corrigan, died on Feb. 4, 1898, at 58
years of age, from a long illness. His second wife, Emma Wallin, died in Oct. 17, 1900, from tuberculosis, at 46 years of age. His third wife, Rosa Douglas, died on Oct. 21, 1907, from cancer. He married his fourth wife, Emily (Douglas) Whitlock, in 1909.

Peter Prince was also founder of the Alberta Natural Gas and Electric Company.

Glenbow archives; Calgary Herald “French belongs in Calgary” 1996 article by UofC History Professor Donald Smith; EMERAUDE AUX PIEDS DES ROCHEUSES – Oblates Archives Province Grandin, p6

By Suzanne de Courville Nicol

106) Premier A.C. Rutherford- Alberta's First Premier-1905-1910

Premier AC Rutherford, also known as Alexander Cameron Rutherford, was born on February 2nd, 1857 on his family farm which was located in Osgoode Township, Carleton County, Ontario. In 1881, Rutherford attended McGill University in Montreal graduating with a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Civil Law. After receiving his degree in 1888 he was asked to join the law firm as a junior partner, Rutherford practiced law for ten years in Ontario. Then in 1895 Rutherford moved his family to western Canada to Southern Edmonton, Alberta, where he continued working as a lawyer. During his time in Alberta, he was an important person as he then was elected for many different assemblies. Then once Alberta was called a province in 1905 Rutherford then was established as Alberta’s first Premier. During his time as Premier, he was also the Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education. Rutherford also makes Alberta turn from a territorial status to a provincial status, started a telephone system, built more roads and railways, build many government buildings, and started a teacher training program at the University of Alberta all during his time.

Rutherford was the only premier of Alberta till 1910 when his government became divided because of his agreements with railways companies. Rutherford ran again in the election but was unsuccessful therefore he went back to working as a lawyer. Again in 1916, Rutherford was appointed Alberta Director of the National Service Commission. During World War I Rutherford was a member of the Loan Committee of the Soldier Settlement Board. After this, he came and gone from 1927-1941, he was the Chancellor of the University of Alberta. Then on June 11th, 1941 Alexander C. Rutherford passed away in Edmonton Alberta and then was buried in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

By Jasmyn McCulloch

107) Premier Don Getty- Played on 2 Grey Cup winning teams/Created Family Day Holiday

Donald Ross Getty was the 11th Premier of Alberta. He was born in Westmount, Quebec, in 1933. He finished his university business administration degree in 1955 from the University of Western Ontario. He played on the basketball and football teams at his university. He played for the Edmonton Eskimos as the quarterback (leader) and was named an "Outstanding Canadian" in 1959. After playing football, he worked for Imperial Oil and became “Canada’s youngest independent oil company president” when he created his own oil company. He became a Member of the Legislature (MLA) in 1967 as a member of the Progressive Conservative Party. In 1971, he became Alberta’s first Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs. In 1975, Don Getty became Minister of Energy and Natural Resources for Alberta.

In 1985, he was elected the leader of Alberta’s Progressive Conservative Party and became
Premier of Alberta. The major accomplishments Don Getty had while he was Premier was signing the “first agreement in Canada to establish self-government for Métis people” and creating Alberta’s Family Day holiday in February. He also held the first Senate election, which led to Canada’s first and only elected Senator. Premier Don Getty also was involved in creating the Free Trade Agreement, Meech Lake Accord, Charlottetown Accord and the Triple E Senate. He finished his career as Premier in 1992. He was made an Honorary Chief of the Whitefish Lake First Nation’s Band in 1990 and was given the Order of the Sash in 1991 by the Métis Nation of Alberta. In 1998 he became a member of the Order of Canada and in 1999; he became a member of the Alberta Order of Excellence. He died in February 2016. He was 82 years old.

By Laura Peace

108) Premier Ernest Manning- Alberta's Longest Serving Premier

Ernest Manning was a politician and premier of Alberta. He was born in Cardnuff, Saskatchewan on September 20th, 1908. In 1914, along with his parents Ernest Manning moving to Alberta. He was a premier of Alberta from 1943 to 1968 for the Social Credit Party of Alberta. He was elected 7 times. As a teenager, Ernest Manning worked as a radio broadcaster. In 1943, he became the leader of the Social Credit Party and Premier. One of his accomplishments included using oil to help support Alberta. Ernest Manning was a senator from 1973-1980. Another accomplishment of Manning was that there was provincial tax under his term. He had been awarded a number of degrees by a number of universities and became a member of the Order of Canada. In 1980, the Ernest C. Manning Foundation was developed and the Manning Innovation Awards were created with the attempts of honouring Canadian innovation.

A high school in Calgary was named after him in 1963. In both 1981 and 1982 Manning had received two awards, he was the first ever winner of the Alberta Order of Excellence and then received the National Humanitarian Award. He was involved with the political reform party until his passing in 1968.

By Michael Peace

109) Premier Harry Strom- Alberta's First Premier Born in Alberta

Harry Strom was born on July 7, 1914 in Burdett, Alberta to Nils Strom and Elna Ekensteen. As a young child, Harry was a member of the Evangelical Free Church. He went to school in Burdett and later moved to Calgary to attend high school. After high school, he went to the Provincial Institute for Technology and Art in Calgary, where he received a certificate in 1931. Shortly after his father died, Harry returned to the family farm to help his mother and then took over the farm.

Harry married Ruth Johnson of Bow Island on October 27, 1938 and they had six children. Harry was very involved in the community. In 1943 he was elected as a representative for the Municipal District of Forty Mile, and was also a part of local school boards and other local government boards. Harry ran as a member of the Social Credit party for Cypress Hills in the provincial election in 1955 and won. He then became a member of the Alberta Legislative Assembly. He was re-elected again in 1959, 1963, 1967 and 1971. Harry was the Minister of Agriculture from 1962 until 1968, and also was the Minister of Municipal Affairs for part of 1968.

Harry became the Premier of Alberta on December 6, 1968 after Premier Ernest Manning resigned as the leader of the Social Credit Party. While Harry was Premier, he showed he cared about the environment and Albertans by creating environmental and social groups, such as the

After the Social Credit government lost the 1971 provincial election, Harry resigned as Premier. He remained a member of the legislature until 1975, when he left politics. He remained in Edmonton to help out with the Evangelical Free Church and was part of the Ministry of the Hope Mission there. Harry Strom passed away on October 2, 1984 at the age of 70.

By Tom Elder

110) Premier Peter Lougheed- CFL Football Player/Strong Leader

Some called him Mr. Alberta. Premier of Alberta from 1971-1985, Edgar Peter Lougheed was a fourth generation Albertan. Born in Calgary, he loved sports. He played university football and for the Edmonton Eskimos. His university credits included a Bachelor of Arts and a law degree. Later, he earned a Master of Business degree from Harvard. Then, after having worked in business, he was ready to serve the province.

When he entered provincial politics in 1967, Social Credit governed Alberta. Lougheed’s Progressive Conservative party held no seats. But that year, he won his constituency and then went on to lead his party. The big upset came in 1971. The Progressive Conservatives won the election, and Peter Lougheed became premier.

Premier Lougheed and his government supported Alberta’s oil sands and other petroleum based industries. Some believed the federal government should collect the royalties from oil and gas. Alberta’s premier stood firm on the concept that the money should go to the province. He even increased those royalties so money could go to good causes.

The premier was passionate about Albertans having access to excellent health care and education. Then, in 1976, royalty money was used to establish the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund. The fund was to support the economy, culture, education, health, science and research in Alberta. As well, it was considered a rainy day fund in case of future disaster.

Growth for Edmonton and Calgary was important to Premier Lougheed. However, he wanted small communities to grow and diversify, too. To improve quality of life, he pushed for more parks and recreation areas, too.

The premier’s grandfather had been a senator and was knighted. Yet, it was Premier Peter Lougheed, respected and loved by countless Albertans, who truly left his mark on Alberta. Before he passed away, a national magazine praised him. It named him Canada’s best premier in 40 years.

By Faye Holt

111) Premier Rachel Notley- Alberta's Current Premier

Rachel Notley was born in Edmonton, Alberta, and was raised by her parents in Fairview, Alberta. Rachel was raised by Grant and Sandy Notley, she is the eldest of three children. Grant Notley, her father, led the Alberta New Democrats from 1968-1984. He was a well-respected MLA, and also served as the province’s first NDP opposition leader. Her mother also had a strong political influence on Rachel and helped to shape her social conscience and political views. Rachel became involved in politics and social activism at the age of ten, when she began attending rallies and protests with her mother. Rachel attended the University of Alberta and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science. She then pursued a law degree from the Osgoode Hall Law School where she graduated in 1990
Before her successful career in politics, Rachel’s legal career focused on labour law, workers’ compensation, and workplace health and safety. She also served as an advisor to BC’s attorney general. Rachel entered Alberta politics in 2008, and won the NDP party leadership role in late 2014. She then ran a successful campaign for office and was elected by the majority to stand as Alberta’s premier in 2015. Rachel’s party’s campaign was based on creating jobs, and making life better for Albertans one family at a time. Rachel Notley was sworn in as Alberta’s 17th Premier on May 24, 2015, and has been serving Albertans since.

By Erin McQuitty

112) Premier Ralph Klein-Colourful Premier Known as "King Ralph"

Ralph Klein was known as the man who ruled Alberta and a significant leader. Ralph was born on November 1st, 1942 and was raised by his grandparents. Ralph was the Premier of Alberta for 14 years. Before becoming Premier, Ralph Klein was the mayor of Calgary for three consecutive terms beginning at age 37.

He won all the mayor elections with 90% of votes. It is believed that Ralph won with such high scores as a result of him promising voters that he would listen, and he did. These terms happened to fall at the same time Calgary hosted the 1988 winter Olympics as well. Ralph was also known to “tell it like it is” which is another reason he was a significant leader to the province, Albertans could trust him.

By Jaden Baragar

113) Preston Manning-Influential National Politician

Preston Manning is a Canadian politician who was the founder of the Reform Party of Canada and a Member of Parliament. He was born in Edmonton on June 10, 1942. He is 74 years old. He is the son of Premier Ernest Manning. As a child, Preston Manning would walk from school to the Alberta Parliament Building to have lunch with his father. In 1964, Preston Manning earned his Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics. He worked for his father for a few years before he became the leader of the Reform Party of Canada and ran in the 1988 federal election. The Reform Party eventually became a part of the Conservative Party of Canada. In 1993, Preston Manning was elected as a member of the House of Commons, representing Calgary Southwest. This made him the leader of the party who came in second in the election. In 2005, Preston Manning and his wife opened the Manning Centre for Building Democracy in Calgary.

The purpose of this centre is to educate about and inspire democracy for the future of Alberta. Preston Manning has become a member of the Order of Canada and has received honorary degrees from the University of Calgary, the University of Toronto, York University, Tyndale University College and SAIT Polytechnic.

By Laura Peace

114) Prime Minister Joe Clark- Canadian Prime Minister from High River

Joe Clark was born in High River, Alberta on June 5, 1939, the son of a newspaper Editor. He spent much of his youth around his father’s newspaper company, delivering newspapers and helping out in any way he could. Joe thought of becoming a journalist when he was in school, but when he went to the University of Alberta he became interested in politics. There he became the
national Progressive Conservative Party student president. When he finished university, he worked on different conservative party campaigns in Western Canada. Soon after, he ran in the 1967 Provincial election against the speaker of the Alberta Legislature and lost by only 462 votes.

Even though he lost, Clark helped Davey Fulton run for the leadership of the Federal Progressive Conservative party to replace John Diefenbaker. When Fulton did not win Joe Clark was chosen by the winner, Robert Stanfield, to run as a member of parliament for the riding of Rocky Mountain in 1972. Joe won the riding, and represented it in the House of Commons until 1979. That year he ran in the Yellowhead riding west of Edmonton and won, and represented it from 1979 to 1993. When Robert Stanfield stepped down as leader of the Federal Progressive Conservative party in 1976, Joe was voted its new leader.

When the Progressive Conservative party won a minority government in the Federal Election of 1979, Joe became Canada’s sixteenth Prime Minister. He would also be the first person born in Western Canada to be prime minister, as well as the youngest prime minister in Canadian history. However, Joe was only Prime Minister until the Progressive Conservative Party was defeated in the February 1980 federal election. Despite losing the election, Joe would remain as leader of the Progressive Conservative Party until February 1983. He left politics in 1993, needing a break and to spend time with his family.

In 1998, Joe became involved in politics again and became the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, and he returned as a member of parliament for Kings-Hants in Nova Scotia. He would be re-elected again that year in the riding of Calgary Centre. After the formation of the Conservative Party of Canada in 2003, which merged the Progressive Conservative Party and the Canadian Alliance party, Joe resigned as party leader.

By Tom Elder

115) Prime Minister Stephen Harper

Stephen Harper was born on April 30, 1959 in Toronto. Stephen Harper is Canada’s longest running prime minister aside from Sir John a Macdonald under the Conservative party. Stephen attended Richview Institute where he spent time as a member of the liberal club and competed on Reach for the Top. After spending sometime as a student at the University of Toronto’s Trinity College, Stephen moved to Alberta. In 1981, Stephen became a student at the University of Calgary where he earned a bachelor’s degree in Economics in 1985 and then his masters in 1991.

In 1982, Stephen played a huge role in the creation of the reform party. He served as the party’s first chief policy officer under Preston Manning and put effort into the party’s book called “The Blue Book”. In 1993, Stephen beat Hawkes and became the MP for Calgary West. In 1997, Stephen he became the leader of the National Citizens Coalition which is a public advocacy group. In 2003, Harper became the leader of the new united Conservative Party.

On January 23, 2006 Harper and the Conservative party won the federal election with a minority government and changing positions within the federal cabinet. Many of the accomplishments that Stephen Harper had during his time as Prime minister from 2006 to 2015 included Government standard tax cuts, free trade agreements, bringing in foreign investment programs involving money, reforming the foreign worker program, new building Canada Plan among a variety of other successes during his time in office. After losing to Justin Trudeau and the liberal party in 2015 Harper he resigned as the leader of the Conservative Party and is now trying to live a life out of politics and with family.

By Michael Peace
116) Prime Minister R.B. Bennett- Leader during Great Depression

Richard Bedford Bennett was born in 1870 in Hopewell Hill, New Brunswick. He was the eldest of six children and was raised by his parents, Henry John Bennett and Henrietta Stiles. The Bennett family came from England to Connecticut in the 17th century, and then moved to Nova Scotia in 1761. His father managed a shipyard before the depression. Bennett’s father became a farmer and blacksmith to support his family after the depression of the 1870’s. R.B. Bennett eventually became a teacher and then the principal of a school in Douglastown. He worked at a law office in his spare time and eventually saved enough to attend law school at Dalhousie, where he graduated in 1893.

Bennett moved to Calgary in 1897 and started the law firm Lougheed-Bennett. While in Calgary he became involved in the oil and gas industry as well as in conservative politics. He worked as a member of the legislative assembly for Calgary before running successfully for a position as Canada’s Prime Minister in 1930 where he served until 1935. He promised aggressive action to combat the depression of the 1930’s, unfortunately his policies were not successful and his government was defeated by the Liberals in 1935. His government became the butt of endless jokes and he eventually moved back to England.

By Erin McQuitty

117) Princess Louise Caroline Alberta- The princess Alberta is Named After

Isn’t it exciting to know that our amazing Province is named after a real princess? Also, did you know that the world famous Alberta tourist area after the Princess is Lake Louise?

Princess Louise was not your ordinary princess. She was the fourth daughter of a very famous British Queen, Queen Victoria. Princess Louise was a compassionate princess, artist and nation builder.

As a young girl her parents and others noticed that she was very artistic. This pleased both her parents as they were avid drawers themselves. When Princess Louise was older, she was permitted to pursue her artistic interests at the National Art Training School. After some debate, she was finally allowed to take lessons in sculpture from Elgar Boehm. She became very good at capturing a likeness and, in later years, one of her statues of Queen Victoria was unveiled near Kensington Palace. It was the first statue executed by a woman to be erected in the city of London.

Her modern accomplishments did not end there. In an age of arranged royal marriages, Princess Louise informed her mother, Queen Victoria, that she wished to marry Marquis of Lorne, who was not a royal, but only a subject. However, the Queen approved and the two were married. She showed another one of her many artistic talents when she designed her own wedding dress and veil, which were most beautiful and noticed lovingly by many.

Princess Louise and her husband, Marquis of Lorne, who now held the title as the Governor General of Canada, moved to Canada from England in 1878. When the area in western Canada became a province in 1905, it was named Alberta after his wife. While in Canada, Princess Louise had a strong interest in women's education, related charities, arts and culture. Her compassion for the unfortunate endeared her to many Canadians. Both the Princess and her husband chose the group of works to be displayed at the Academy's first art exhibition. The Princess’s love of the arts, compassion of the less fortunate and love of Canada is a tribute to our great province today.

By Carol-Anne Carter
118) Private Cecil John Kindross, Awarded VC in WW1

Cecil John Kindross was a private who was born on June 21st, 1957 in Harefield, England. In 1912, along with his parents and siblings, he moved to Lougheed, Alberta. As World War I broke out, Cecil enlisted into action and fought with the 49th battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. On October 30th, 1917, during the battle of Passchendaele, the act that was responsible for Kinross receiving the great Victoria Cross took place. In Belgium, well under heavy fire and attack by German soldiers, Kinross made the brave decision to act on behalf of his comrades and himself. He took off all his military equipment, except for his rifle and a small amount of ammunition, and decided to advance to face the enemy. As he came closer to meeting the enemy, Kinross had to make clear cut decisions on how he was going to surprise the enemy. He decided to charge on the machine gun.

After successfully gaining the momentum on the thrusting power of the machine gun, he was able to kill six crew members and destroy the gun. The wit and intelligence that were used in the decisions by Kinross were the reasons why he was presented with the Victoria Cross. Despite his heroic efforts taken on this day, Kinross had become seriously wounded and was never able to return to front line duties. Kinross died in Lougheed, Alberta on June 21, 1957. However, his heroic acts and valour did not go unnoticed in his home country of Canada. Mount Kinross, which is near Jasper, Alberta, was named after him for his bravery and commitment to protect and fight for his country during the war.

By Michael Peace

119) Private James Peter Robertson- Awarded VC in WW1

James Peter Robertson was a Canadian soldier who fought under the Manitoba Regiment and the 27th Battalion. Robertson was born on October 26th, 1883 in Pictou, Nova Scotia. Robertson enlisted into Military service on June 16th, 1915 in McLeod, Alberta before transferring to the Manitoba regiment. The act that was taken by Robertson that allowed him to receive the prestigious award known as the Victoria Cross, took place on January 8th, 1918.

His platoon had become held up due to an uncut wire, which was creating difficulty for the platoon as they were trying to figure out how to proceed. Robertson decided to advance on the enemy flank, where he then thought that it was best to jump and attack the onslaught of the machine gun. For a while, he struggled and had great difficulty overcoming the power of the enemy. However, he was able to overcome their power and killed them. He gained control of the machine gun and it gave his platoon the opportunity to advance. Then, he used the machine gun and the support of his platoon to kill the enemy that was retreating to their front lines. They then later came into contact with enemy snipers and having an intense battle between the two, after a few of the British-Canadian soldiers were badly wounded. Robertson tried to carry them to safety and after trying to retrieve the second soldier, he was shot and killed. The acts of bravery, manliness and heroism throughout his military service play a significant role in why he received the Victoria Cross.

By Michael Peace

120) Private John Chipman Kerr-Awarded VC in WW1

John Chipman Kerr was a private who served in both the first and second world wars. John was born in Fox River, Nova Scotia, on January 11, 1887. He served under the Canada Expeditionary Force during his time of service and with the 49th battalion. During his earlier years, John worked as a lumberjack near and around Kootenay in British Columbia before eventually moving to Alberta and buying a homestead in Spirit River. Before fighting alongside other
Canadian soldiers during the Battle of Somme in WW1, he spent some time fighting with Loyal Eddies.

The act Kerr is most known for, and the act he received the honorary Victoria Cross for, was fighting in the Battle of Somme. During his time in this battle, Kerr had been a first bayonet man in the assembly that was advancing on a group of Germans that held key positions in the area, while in possession of a number of hand grenades. Before he was able to realize it, he advanced far ahead of his comrades and was put in a situation in which he needed to make a drastic decision, grabbing a rifle and running along the side of the German trench he opened fire on the enemies and chased them away from the trench. The Germans believed that they had been surrounded, the survivors had given up and Kerr’s battalion captured 190 metres of the enemy’s trench.

He received the prestigious award of the Victoria Cross for the brave actions that he had taken on that day. As the First World War came to a close, Kerr wanted to still be actively involved in military service. He and his wife Gertrude took their five children and raised them in Peace River. As the Second World War began, Kerr tried to enlist to be sent overseas to fight once more for his country; however he ended up working with the Royal Air Force in the Queen Charlotte Islands as a guard for his remaining years before he eventually passed away in Port Moody, British Columbia on February 19th, 1963.

By Michael Peace

121) Private John George Pattison- Awarded VC in WW1

John George Pattison was a Canadian soldier that fought under the rank of private for the Canadian Expeditionary Force during World War I. John was born on September 8, 1875 in Woolrich, England. He immigrated to Canada in 1906, at the age of 31, with his wife and four children. Shortly after arriving and settling in Canada, John worked for the Calgary Gas Company before he decided to enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in May of 1916. During his service in the war, Pattison served directly under the authority of the 50th Battalion. The act that allowed Pattison to be awarded the Victoria Cross stemmed from the events that occurred at Vimy Ridge in France on April 10, 1917.

The event took place the day after the ridge was successfully attacked and captured by the allies of the Canadian Corps. After successfully surviving the drastic events that had taken place from the bombardment on the previous day, a high number of German troops were beginning to regroup and prevent the Canadians from being anymore successful then they had been. Pattison’s regiment, the 50th Battalion, was advancing. However, they were halted due to an enemy’s heavy machine gun fire. Pattison contemplated what their next step should be, or rather yet the next move he was going to take. Without any hesitation, he sprinted ahead to the enemy until he became extremely close to their front lines, where he then threw a number of hand grenades into their emplacement.

This particular action, taken by Pattison, resulted in a high percentage of the enemy being extremely wounded, giving him the opportunity to capitalize on the situation and charging them. This resulted in the overtaking of the German position. Not only did this result in his battalion gaining control of the German’s position in Vimy Ridge, this brave act that he had taken and the heroic efforts of bravery earned him the Victoria Cross. On June 3, 1917 Pattison was killed by an attack on a German generation station close to the town of Lens, in France. Pattison’s heroic actions were recognized within Canada and the Pattison Bridge in Calgary, Alberta and a mountain peak are named after him.

By Michael Peace
122) Robert Thirsk, Astronaut from Alberta

Robert Thirsk has been a very influential individual in the world of space research, education and healthcare. He was born in British Columbia and is now 64 years old. Thirsk is married and has three children. He graduated from university with a degree in mechanical engineering, which deals with how machines are designed, put together and used. This degree led him to become an astronaut; participating in two different space missions, aboard the Columbia space shuttle and the International Space Station. In 2009, Robert Thirsk became the first Canadian to fly on a long duration expedition aboard the International Space Station. He has spent 205 days on space expeditions. During his expeditions, he performed many experiments related to the impact of gravity on the human body. Robert Thirsk also led teams in cardiovascular (heart and blood vessels) and visual perception (how we see things) research. Later, Robert Thirsk received a Doctorate of Medicine from McGill University.

After twenty-nine years with the Canadian Space Agency, Thirsk resigned and went on to join the Canadian Health Research Institute. There he looked after thirteen different organizations that focused on specific issues such as cancer and aging. As a result of his close ties to Calgary, Robert Thirsk was named a chancellor at the University of Calgary in 2014. He works to promote space and science literacy by working with young students in schools.

Robert Thirsk High School was opened in 2013, in Calgary to honor him for his work in education. Robert Thirsk has had a very significant impact on Canada’s history. From setting records in space to creating science programs for students, he has demonstrated that you can be successful in anything that you put your mind to.

By Simone Vanbeselaere

123) Roberta MacAdams, Politician and War Time Nurse

Already, during the First World War 1914-1918, Canadian women joined the military. Mostly, they worked as clerks or nurses. When Roberta MacAdams enlisted, she became a nursing sister. A dietician because of her education in food science, she was made a lieutenant. Before the war, she had taught Home Economics in Edmonton and rural areas. Then, during the war in England, she was responsible for planning 6,000 meals a day for the military.

In 1916, Alberta women had won the right to vote and run for the legislature. But countless men and women were overseas. So, a special act allowed them to elect two of their own representatives. Roberta became a candidate for the June, 1917 election. Running as an independent, she pledged was to represent soldiers, their families and veterans.

Her slogan was unique. “After you have voted for the man of your choice, give your other vote to the sister.” Soldiers and nurses valued MacAdam's work and commitment. So they voted for her. However, it was difficulty to collect overseas votes. The vote count came in later than those at home. But Roberta had won!

At home in Alberta, the vote was counted immediately. Louise McKinney won her riding. Officially, she became the first woman elected as a member of the legislature. Yet she and Roberta were both the first women elected in Canada and the British Empire. And they took the oath of office on the same day.

Roberta wasted no time. Almost immediately, she introduced the War Veterans’ Next-of-Kin Association Act. It gave legal recognition to a veteran’s group. With it, she became the first woman in the Empire to introduce a piece of legislation. Later, she continued helping Alberta’s soldiers, their families and war brides. Clearly, she was a politician who kept her promises.
124) Ryutaro Nakagama, Japanese Resident from Southern Alberta

At the time that Japan entered the Second World War, Japanese-born Ryutaro Nakagama lived a quiet life with his Canadian-born wife Nobuko, daughter Rita, and son Ken in Steveston, B.C. Ryutaro immigrated to Canada in 1924, became a Canadian citizen in 1926, and before long started his own store, married, and settled down to raise his family. Unfortunately, fear and suspicion of Japanese-Canadians spread once Canada was at war with Japan. People worried that Japanese-Canadians would be more loyal to Japan than to Canada, even though more than 75% of Japanese-Canadians had been born in Canada.

The government declared them “enemy aliens” – meaning that they were no longer officially considered Canadians – took away their homes, businesses, and belongings, and moved them away from the Pacific Coast to internment camps in the interior of British Columbia and in southern Alberta. Japanese-Canadians were forced to live like prisoners, farming sugar beets that were processed into food for Canadian soldiers fighting overseas. Cold, rickety beet shacks became homes for the internees. Weeds would grow through the cracks in the floorboards during summer, and snow would blow in through the cracks in the walls in winter. Despite this horrible treatment, Ryutaro worked hard and got special permission from the authorities to start a business selling familiar foods to other interred Japanese-Canadians. After the war ended in 1945, many Japanese-Canadians returned to their former homes on the coast of B.C., but others chose to stay in southern Alberta near where the camps had been, because they formed new communities with their fellow inmates. In 1947, Ryutaro got permission to open a Japanese grocery store in Lethbridge.

Though Ryutaro passed away in 1990, Nakagama’s Japanese Food and Giftware still serves Lethbridge and southern Alberta. Today, most of the store’s customers are non-Japanese, who have embraced Japanese food, art, and the contributions of Japanese-Canadians like Ryutaro to Canadian society.

By Cory Gross

125) Sam Drumheller-Town is named after him, he won coin toss!

You probably guessed correctly; the town Drumheller in Alberta’s Badlands, is named after Sam Drumheller. Yet there is a story behind this. In the early 1990’s, Sam and his brother Jerome actually came to Alberta from Walla, Washington, to buy a ranch and farm wheat. They stopped at the first homestead, established by Thomas Greentree, and spotted a bucket of bitumous coal that Greentree used for his stove. This discovery led them to explore the property and soon they found a five-foot seam of coal at the banks of the Red Deer River only fifteen feet up. In Calgary, they acquired mineral leases in the valley, thinking they could make more money mining than ranching.

The brothers knew the railroad was going through the valley and Sam bought Greentree’s land to build a town. The story is that on his third trip to the area in 1910, Sam Drumheller paid $2,800 cash from his shirt pocket to Greentree. But then they needed a name, and in the brand new post office, Drumheller and Greentree flipped a coin to see if the town would be called Drumheller or Greentree’s Crossing. The rest is history.

Sam Drumheller opened the valley’s second coal mine in 1912; the first was owned by Jesse Gouge and Garnet Coyle called the Newcastle mine. Drumheller’s mine was one of 139
mines that eventually dotted the valley and coal became an important industry for the region. Sam and his wife settled in Drumheller and contributed in many ways to the community.

By Debbie Noesgaard

126) Sam Livingston. One of Calgary's First Settlers

Sam Livingston was a farmer and prospector who were born in Avoca, Ireland on Feb 4th, 1831. At an early age, Livingston moved from Ireland to the United States where he stayed in the area of Gold Fields in California. In 1860 he had prospected the Washington Territory and parts of Southern British Columbia. In 1865 he started a trading business for Buffalo skins. In 1874, he decided to relocate his business in order to be closer to do trade with the plains Indians. In 1876, moved closer to Fort Calgary, in which he began to cultivate the area as one of the first farmers to do so in this area.

When the Glenmore Dam was built and the area then flooded, a portion of the Livingston house was preserved and is now stands in Heritage Park in Calgary. A school was named after Livingston in Calgary in 1963. In the 1860's he was the first to bring a threshing machine to the area with the following year the first binder in 1886. In 1884, Livingston became the founding director of the Calgary District Agricultural Society and helped bring the exhibit of grain and vegetables to the Toronto Industrial Exhibit. Livingston was named the founding director of the Calgary branch of the Canadian North West territories Stock Association in 1886 and was also named one of the trustees of the Glenmore School in 1896. Livingston passed away on October 4th, 1897 in Calgary.

By Michael Peace

127) Sam Steele- "Larger than life" Mountie with the NWMP

Samuel Benfield Steele was born in Simcoe County, Ontario in 1849, the son of a naval officer. His mother died when he was eleven, and he was sent to boarding school. He spent his holidays with his cousins, who taught him to ride and shoot. His childhood experiences in the outdoors gave him a well-rounded, practical side that served him well in his careers with the military and the North West Mounted Police. When he was just 14, he joined the militia to fight against the Fenian Raids. In 1870, he served as a private in the Red River Expedition against Louis Riel. In 1873, Sergeant Major Steele became one of the original members of the North West Mounted Police, alongside two of his brothers. He was responsible for training the Mounties to ride before their March West across the prairies. He served at several posts, including Fort Saskatchewan and Calgary, before being put in charge of policing the construction of the railway.

In 1884, he once again went to fight Riel, this time as the leader of Steele’s Scouts with the Canadian Militia. He returned to duties in BC, founding Fort Steele in 1897. From 1898 to 1899 he was in charge of the “B” Division at Dawson, NWT, during the gold rush. He introduced rules requiring gold prospectors to have enough food and better boats to take them to the goldfields. During the South African (Boer) War of 1899-1902, Steele commanded Lord Strathcona’s Horse, which included many Mounties on leave of absence. Steele stayed on after the war to help organize the South African Constabulary, returning to Canada in 1907. In 1915, he published a memoir, Forty Years in Canada, which helped establish the heroic reputation of the Mounties in the popular imagination. Steele again went overseas in WWI with the 2nd Canadian Division and rose to the rank of Major General. He was knighted for his service, and died in England in 1919.
128) Senator James Gladstone - Canada's First Indigenous Senator

James Gladstone was born in 1887 and in 1894 he was one of the first group of boys enrolled at St. Paul's Anglican Mission on the Blood Reserve. In 1903 he was transferred to Calgary Indian Industrial School where he was taught the trade of printer.

In 1918 he was appointed assistant stockman for the reserve and stockman the following year. In 1920, he began his own farm about five miles north of Cardston. Over the years be built one of the finest farms on the reserve and, in partnership with his sons, he ran about 500 head of cattle and had some 800 acres under cultivation.

Gladstone attended one of the first meetings of the Indian Association of Alberta. He was elected president of the association in 1948 and served until 1954, and was re-elected president in 1956. During this time, he was a delegate to Ottawa on three occasions to discuss proposed changes in the Indian Act, and to voice the concerns of his people. As president of the association, he played a prominent part in the fight for better education, greater respect for treaty rights, and the participation of the Indians in their own administration.

For this reason, on February 1st, 1958, he became the first Native to be appointed to the Senate. In his maiden speech, Senator Gladstone spoke a few sentences in the Blackfoot tongue "to place in the official Debates a few words in the language of my own people.” In the following year he was appointed co-chairman of a Joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons was established to investigate Indian Affairs. In 1960 one of his dreams became a reality when the federal vote was extended to all First Nations of Canada.

James Gladstone died on September 4, 1971.

By Hugh Dempsey

129) Senator Sir James Lougheed - Alberta's only Knighted Person

Sir James Lougheed was born in Brampton, Ontario in September 1854 to John Lougheed and Mary Ann Alexander. When James was a young child, his family moved to Toronto and there he grew up in Cabbagetown, which was considered to be the poor side of the city. James’ father was a carpenter and insisted that James also become a carpenter. While his father was happy with his job decision, his mother was not and wanted him to have a better job that she knew her son had the talent for. His mother insisted that he return to school to finish high school, which he did. He later went to law school in Toronto and he became a lawyer after he finished school.

In January 1882 James and his brother, Sam, moved west to Winnipeg, then to Medicine Hat and finally on to Calgary. There James met and later married Belle Hardisty in 1884. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which at the time was building the rail line that would link eastern and western Canada, would become one of James’ biggest clients. At this time James also made good investments in the Calgary real estate market, which was growing with the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

After James arrived in Western Canada, he wanted to make the region an important part of Canada. Even though he was born in Ontario, James saw himself as an Albertan first and foremost. He entered politics as a senator in 1889, becoming the youngest member of the Senate at age 35. At the time when James became a senator, Alberta was not yet a province, but was part of the North West Territories. James helped the Autonomy Bills pass in the Senate in 1905 that allowed Alberta to become a province. When the Conservatives won the 1911 federal election
under Robert Borden, James was named as a cabinet minister, a position he held until 1921. In 1928, a mountain west of Calgary near Dead Man’s Flats was named after him. Sir James Lougheed passed away in Ottawa on November 2, 1925 at the age of 71.

By Tom Elder

**130) Senator Matthew Cochrane-Cochrane is named after this Rancher**

Matthew Henry Cochrane was an industrialist, livestock breeder, and politician. He was born on November 11, 1823 in Compton, Lower Canada, son of James Cochrane, a merchant and farmer. In 1849, he married Cynthia Maria Whitney of Lowell, Mass., and they had three sons and six daughters. He died on August 12, 1903 in Compton, Lower Canada.

Cochrane was to admit in 1896 that he had taken the floor in the Senate only once or twice in nearly a quarter of a century. Prestigious though the position of senator was, his appointment would probably have had no historical significance if he had not been a moving force behind a large wave of investment in livestock breeding in western Canada.

The establishment of the Cochrane Ranche Company Limited, which had been founded a few months earlier with Cochrane as president, marked the beginning of a process that would see western livestock ranching consolidated into some 50 large operations by about 1890.

The Cochrane Ranche was Alberta's first large-scale cattle ranch. In 1881, Senator Matthew Cochrane acquired several huge leases to land along the Bow River, near the present town of Cochrane, Alberta. At its peak, Cochrane Ranche totaled about 144,000 ha of range land. In 1881 and 1882 Cochrane's company purchased thousands of head of cattle in Montana and drove them north to these leases, making Matthew Henry Cochrane the first of western Canada's great cattle ranchers. Many of these cattle died during the first two winters of operation, but in time the ranch became one of several successful large-scale cattle operations along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Despite its solid base, the empire built up by Matthew Henry Cochrane did not outlast its founder.

A provincial historic site (designated in 1977) owned by the town of Cochrane, offers tours and other interpretive programs at Cochrane Ranche from mid-May to early September. It is open year-round. Part of original ranch is preserved in Glenbow Ranch Provincial Park (established in 2008).

By Frances Picone

**131) Senator Patrick Burns- Canada's "Cattle King"**

Born in Victoria County, Ontario, in 1855, Senator Patrick Burns was the fourth of eleven children. When his parents immigrated from Ireland, the family name was shortened to Byrne and then later to Burns. Patrick, with his older brother, John Burns, left home and took a homestead in 1878 in Minnedosa, near Winnipeg, Manitoba. He worked on a railway gang and as a cowboy to earn extra money. He managed to obtain contracts across western Canada to supply fresh meat to railroad construction camps. And in 1890, he came to Calgary where he built his first slaughter house.

Senator Patrick Burns became known as the "Cattle King." and it's not hard to see why. At one time his cattle empire stretched 450,000 acres from Cochrane south to the American border! He also, started or bought over 100 retail meat shops in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. He also established 65 creameries and cheese factories and even 18 wholesale fruit
In 1912 the Senator along with three other wealthy ranchers financed the very first Calgary Stampede in 1912 and they became known as "The Big Four."

Finally, to celebrate his 75th birthday a huge cake was baked that fed 15,000 people. In 2008, Senator Patrick Burns was voted "Alberta's Greatest Citizen".

By Rob Lennard

132) Senator Stan Waters- The first Elected Senator in Canada

Stanley Charles Waters was a man of many titles. As a soldier, businessman, and senator, Stan Waters was staunchly devoted to our great country, and a true Albertan hero. Stan was originally born in Winnipeg, but moved to Alberta when he was young. When World War II broke out, young Stanley joined the military to do his part for his country. Waters joined the 14th Army Tank Battalion in 1941, but soon switched to the First Special Service Force, an elite American-Canadian commando unit often referred to as The Black Devils. In December of 1943, Stanley Waters fought in the battle for Monte La Difensa, climbing sheer cliffs with scaling rope.

Although The Black Devils suffered a 77% casualty rate, they achieved what seemed to be an impossible victory and became legends in the process. Over the following years Stan steadily ascended in rank, ending his career a Lieutenant-General and Commander of Canadian Forces Mobile Command. From there Stanley Waters, a man of many passions, went into business. He held a number of executive positions at Loram Group including president, and became a cofounder of the Bowfort Group of companies.

Towards the end of his business career though, Stan got into politics, becoming a founding member of Preston Manning’s Reform Party of Canada. As such, he won in an unorthodox and unprecedented provincial election for a vacant Senate seat with strong support from Albertans, despite reservations from the Prime Minister. This was a truly historic moment for The Reform Party of Canada as well as Canada’s Senate. As Canada’s first Senator to be appointed to his Senate seat following a provincial Senate election, Stanley Charles Waters was a strong Western-Canadian voice in a Senate increasingly dominated by Eastern Canada. Stanley advocated for more Albertan representation in Federal Government, and pushed the Government to adopt a "Triple E Senate" (Elected, Effective and Equal) during the constitutional debates of 1990–91. Sadly, Stanley Waters passed away in September of 1991, but his heroism on the battlefield and righteous crusade for Alberta in Federal Government shall be remembered for a long time.

By Lloyd Templeton

133) Senator Thelma Chalifoux- First Metis Woman Appointed Senator

Thelma Chalifoux is a Métis woman and she was the first Metis woman to be elected to the Senate of Canada. She was born in 1929 in Calgary, Alberta. She grew up during the depression. She was the Vice-President of the Aboriginal Women’s Development Corporation. She was also the first Métis woman to become a member of the University of Alberta Senate. In 1997, she became a member of the Senate of Canada. In 2004, she was also given a Honourary Doctorate of Law from the University of Toronto.

Senator Thelma Chalifoux is a single mother who has 8 children, and because of this, she is very passionate about women’s issues. She was also the first Aboriginal woman to talk on the radio. In 1994, Senator Thelma Chalifoux was the first Metis woman to be given a National Aboriginal Achievement Award. She also led the National Métis Senate and the Alberta Métis
By Laura Peace

134) Senator Walter Twinn, Band Chief and Boxing Promoter

Walter Twinn was born on March 29, 1934 in Slave Lake, Alberta as part of the Sawridge band. He was first elected chief in 1966 and at this time, oil was found on his people’s land. Walter wisely used the money his band received for the oil to improve their lives. He started the Sawridge Hotel in Slave Lake, and later set up Sawridge Hotels in other towns and cities in Alberta. He also set up the Sawridge truck stop on Highway 88, providing gasoline and other services for those in the trucking industry.

During the time Walter was chief, the Sawridge band opened the Sawridge Plaza Mall in 1990 near Slave Lake, and the band took over a water bottling company in British Columbia. Walter Twinn was also a leader in the Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council, which helped start the region’s first Native police force for the eight reserves that make up the Slave Lake Region.

Walter Twinn was a part of the Alberta sports community, and was a big supporter of the sport of boxing in Alberta. His hotels often raised money through fundraising for minor sports teams. Long before the hockey arena was built on the band’s land, Walter was providing money to promote sport in the community.

Walter Twinn was appointed to the Senate on September 2, 1990 and served as a Senator for over seven years. He was part of the Federal Government’s Standing Committee on Aboriginal Peoples from 1997 to 1999. Walter passed away on October 30, 1997 at the age of 63 years old.

By Tom Elder

135) Stastia Cross Carry- Circus Performer/ Movie star

A true cowgirl, Stastia Cross Carry made her mark on Alberta as a wild-west performer in the 1920s and 1930s.

Stastia Cross was born in California in 1898 to two artists. As a teenager she moved to Chicago to be a circus performer. During this time she worked with animals like elephants and horses. With the circus, Stastia learned how to perform and care for the animals, as well as learned how to sharp shoot. As she travelled across the United States, she heard about the “wild” west from the pioneer and settler, William “Buffalo Bill” Cody himself. Her unmatched skills and western knowledge helped her land a part in the 1920 movie, Cupid the Cowpuncher.

It was during her circus tours that she also crossed paths with Albertan wild-west performer, Jim Carry. He would later become her husband. After the Carrys married in 1922, they moved back to Alberta to ranch at Jim’s property in Kew. Along with ranching, the couple opened their own wild-west show called, A.J. Carry’s Real Wild West and Hippodrome Attractions. They toured throughout Canada with Jim as a rope artist and Stastia performing tricks on horseback.

Due to the Economic Depression and the rise of movie theatres, the Carry’s retired their wild-western show. Stastia and her husband then moved for time to a homestead in Grande Prairie, and finally to Black Diamond in 1948. In Black Diamond, they managed a ranch for Colonel J. Fred Scott and raised racing horses. Stastia and Jim remained in the area for the rest of their days.
Stastia passed away in 1995 at the age of 97, but remains a legend in the “Wild West” of Alberta.

By Rebecca Johansen

136) Stephan Stephansson, Famous Poet from Iceland

Stephan G. Stephansson was a “Western Icelander, poet, and farmer.” He was born on October 3, 1853, in Skagafjordur, Iceland. His given name was “Stefan Gudmunder Gudmundsson.” In 1873 Stephansson immigrated to North America along with a large number of Icelanders who settled at first in Wisconsin and later in North Dakota. Farming there proved to be difficult and there were many hardships, so Stephansson and his family moved with his family to the Red Deer River area in Alberta as part of a smaller group who helped to establish the settlement of “Markerville.” As well as being a farmer, Stephansson was a community leader.

Stephansson became a writer of poetry and essays, writing mostly at night. He wrote in the Icelandic language and gained fame in Iceland as “one of the major poets of North America” according to Icelandic scholars. Stephansson’s collection of poems, “Advokur,” or, “Wakeful Nights,” was published in six volumes; the first five during his lifetime. The poems have been translated into English and include diverse topics such as “pioneer life, nature, philosophy, and belief.” Several of his poems reflect his love of Alberta.

Stephansson’s homestead is an Alberta Provincial Historic site and is located near Markerville, Alberta.

Monuments to Stephansson have been erected in Markerville, at his birthplace in Iceland, and at his homestead in North Dakota. He passed away on August 10, 1927.

By Christine Mueller

137) Stu Hart- Built a Wrestling Empire

Before the days of WWE and wrestling superstars like John Cena and A.J. Styles, Canada and the United States were divided into “territories” with their own wrestling leagues. Western Canada belonged to Stampede Wrestling, and Stampede Wrestling belonged to Stu Hart. Stu was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1915 to a very poor family. In 1928, his family moved to Edmonton, where Stu began training as a wrestler at the YMCA. 20 years later, after receiving many awards and medals as an amateur wrestler, Stu entered the world of professional wrestling. Every week for 40 years, from 1948 to 1989, Calgarians gathered in arenas at the Calgary Stampede to cheer on heroes like Bret “The Hitman” Hart and Owen Hart (two of Stu’s 12 children). Even more watched from the around the world: Stampede Wrestling appeared on televisions in more than 50 countries worldwide.

Generations of Albertans remember the catchphrases of Stampede Wrestling’s announcer Ed Whalen, who called the show a “ring-a-ting-dong-dandy” described hits as a “malfuction at the junction,” and ended each episode with “in the meantime and in between time, that’s it for another edition of Stampede Wrestling.” Stu trained wrestlers in the basement of his mansion on Broadcast Hill, which was nicknamed “The Dungeon.” He felt that one of the most important things to teach wrestlers was how to endure pain, so training usually began by Stu placing them in very painful submission holds. Graduates of The Dungeon include Bret “The Hitman” Hart, Edge and Christian, and Chris Jericho. The first woman to graduate The Dungeon was Stu’s own granddaughter Natalya, who now wrestles in WWE. A very generous man, Stu supported more than 30 charities around Calgary and was awarded the Order of Canada in 2001. Stampede Wrestling was eventually sold to WWE, and Stu Hart passed away in 2003. In 2010, he was
inducted into the WWE Hall of Fame.

By Cory Gross

138) The Sutter Brothers of Alberta- 6 Brothers Played in the NHL!

The Sutter brothers are a group of six brothers that consist of Brian, Daryl, Duane, Brent, Ron, Rich all who became famous for their careers in the NHL. The brothers were born in Viking, Alberta, Canada. Brent Sutter was born on June 10, 1962 in Vikings, Alberta. Brent played for both the New York Islanders and the Chicago Blackhawks in which he finished his career with 829 points, 363 goals and 466 assists. He was drafted by the New York Islanders in the 1980 draft as their first pick and 17th overall. Brent coached the Canadian Junior hockey team to two gold medals in 2005 and 2006. Brent would also spend the 2007 and 2008 season as the New Jersey Devils head coach and then later on spend time as the Carolina Hurricanes head coach. Darryl Sutter born on August 19, 1958 in Vikings, Alberta played for and was drafted by the Chicago Blackhawks in 1978 in the 11th round. Over his hockey career Darryl managed to get 279 points in 409 games throughout his career. Darryl became the first head coach for the Chicago Blackhawks for three years.

After returning to coaching in 1997 Darryl became head coach of the San Jose Sharks until the 2002 regular season. In 2003 to 2004 Darryl was the coach for the Calgary Flames in which he took them to the Stanley Cup Finals although losing to the Tampa Bay Lightning in seven games. In December of 2011, Darryl had been hired by the Los Angeles Kings and took them to the Stanley Cup in which they were able to win. Rich Sutter born on December 2, 1963 was drafted in 1982 by the Pittsburgh Penguins where he would only play nine games before being traded to the Philadelphia Flyers then to the Vancouver Canucks, Toronto Maple Leafs and the Tampa Bay Lightning then retiring in 1995.

Duane Sutter was born on March 16th, 1960 in 1979 he was drafted by the New York Islanders where he helped them win Stanley Cup championships in 1981, 1982 and 1983. He would then spend a few seasons playing with the Chicago Blackhawks before retiring from the NHL in 1990. From 2002- 2003 Duane had been the assistant head coach for the Florida Panthers. Ron and Brian Sutter played both for the Boston Bruins, St. Louis Blues, San Jose Sharks, and Calgary Flames both of the careers ending between 2001-2003.

By Michael Peace

139) Tom Jackson- Actor and Singer

Tom Jackson is a Canadian born singer and actor. Spending over 40 years in the business, he has committed his whole life in support of helping people. Tom was born to an English father and Cree mother on One Arrow Reserve, Saskatchewan in October 1947. When he was seven years old he moved from Saskatchewan to Alberta to attend high school. At the age of just fifteen, Tom voluntarily committed to living as a homeless man until the age of 22 to raise awareness for local homeless. Since then he has dedicated his life to helping the sick, poor and homeless. Toms acting career started when he guest starred on the Canadian version of the TV show Sesame Street. After that, he stared in multiple shows such as North of 60, Star Trek: Next Generation, Law and Order and Chicago Hope.

His voice has shown up in many documentaries about first nation history too. Using his newfound popularity, Tom created the dreamcatcher tour. The dreamcatcher tour offered workshops on developing healthy messages about stress, suicide awareness and mental health.
Tom’s singing career was also a national success earning him a total of 16 record albums. Many of them were awarded Juno nominations. Through his record sales, Tom donated most of his earnings to local charities such as the Canadian food bank. A fun fact about Tom would be that he has received various degrees from the University of Alberta, Regina, Calgary and many more! Tom Jackson has since won various awards for his music, acting and humanitarian work making him much deserved of the title of one of Time Magazines Best Canadian activists and role models.

Tom Jackson is a singer, actor, storyteller and activist. He is Métis and was born at the One Arrow First Nation Reserve in Bellevue, Saskatchewan on October 27, 1948. He is 68 years old. He got his first guitar at 10 years old. He is very involved with marginalization and standing up for people who are treated as “different” in society. Suicide Prevention is also a cause he is very involved with. He has acted in TV shows, such as “Star Trek: Next Generation”. His most well-known role was as Chief Peter Kenidi in the show “North of 60”. As a singer, Tom Jackson is most known for singing on the program “Singing for Supper” and has created 16 albums of songs. Tom Jackson has also been nominated for 2 Juno awards and a Canadian Aboriginal Music Award. He also helps in the community if there are floods, fires, typhoons, homelessness or other emergencies. Tom Jackson has also received the Queen's Jubilee Medal in 2002 and Centennial medals from Alberta and Saskatchewan in 2005.

By Claire Enzie

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140) Tom Three Persons-Canada’s World Champion at First Stampede

Tom Three Persons was born in March 1888 to a Blood woman named Ayakohtseniki or Double Talker, and a white trader and bootlegger named Fred Pace on the Blood Reserve in Southern Alberta. He was originally given the name Mutsi-i-kitstuiki, or Handsome Offering and was baptized as Moses Three Persons. He later was known as Tom and spent his youth on the Blood Nation reserve. Tom was known as an outgoing, athletic and mysterious young man. At this time he had different jobs, such as a mail carrier for the Indian Agency, a scout for the North West Mounted Police and a cowboy on round-up crews for local ranchers. In 1903, Tom was sent to school at nearby Dunbow and there learned to speak English. He graduated from school and also met his future wife, Eliza Frank.

Tom was known as a hard working businessman, but he was most known for his horse riding skills. In 1908 his friends convinced him to enter the rodeo at the Lethbridge Fair, and he finished in second place in the bronc-busting event. This was the moment that Tom decided to try his hand at professional rodeo. While also being a roundup cowboy, he managed to win first place at the 1909 Lethbridge Fair Rodeo. He then headed to the first ever Calgary Stampede in 1912 where he became the world’s bucking horse champion. There he beat out other experienced American riders and became a big name in professional rodeo from then on. He won almost every rodeo event he entered at this time, and inspired generations of his people to be successful in the rodeo.

During his rodeo career Tom suffered many injuries and was being treated for broken arms, ribs, and other aches and pains. He died from one of his last rodeo injuries in 1949, passing away at the age of 63. Tom was named to the Canadian Cowboy Hall of Fame in 1983.

By Tom Elder

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141) Vern `Dry Hole` Hunter- Discovered Oil in Leduc in 1947

Vern Hunter was born in Nanton, Alberta in 1906. He started working at Royalite Oil. In 1934, he was working on the oil rigs in Turner Valley, which pump oil out of the ground, and earned 10 dollars a day, working 12 hours a day. He had no days off, no sick days and no vacation time. He got his nickname, “Dry Hole” because he worked on so many oil rigs that did not have
oil, most of them in Saskatchewan. However, hard work kept him earning money even though he did not find as much oil as other people.

In 1946, Vern “Dry Hole” Hunter moved an oil rig to Leduc, Alberta, an area named Leduc No. 1. Finally, he found oil! The oil he found led to the oil business in Alberta becoming so successful. In 1968, he became an honorary life member of the Canadian Petroleum Association. Vern “Dry Hole” Hunter helped create the “Arctic Petroleum Operators Association”, which encourages the safe drilling practices in Northern Alberta. As an oil driller, life was very difficult. People like Vern “Dry Hole” Hunter moved around a lot, often being away from their families for long periods of time. Sometimes, the families needed to move too.

By Laura Peace

142) Victoria Callihoo, Buffalo Hunter and Famous Metis Woman

Victoria Anne Belcourt Callihoo was born on November 19, 1861 in Lac Ste. Anne, Alberta. She had a native mother-Nancy Rowand and European father-Alexis Belcourt which then classified her as Métis.

Victoria Belcourt was named after the British Queen Victoria. Victoria Belcourt belonged to a church where Father Albert Lacombe was the minister. He was to become a lifelong friend. Victoria was married at that church at the age of seventeen to Louis Callihoo, who had no schooling nor training. He later died in 1926.

Victoria Callihoo travelled by Red River cart across the prairies to the northern Alberta area. Victoria and Louis Callihoo raised twelve children, six boys and six girls. She ran a sawmill, owned a hotel in Lac Ste. Anne and lived on a farm. Victoria believed that it was the best place to raise twelve children. She made her own brooms with moss. She was healthy because she never smoked nor drank. Victoria liked to dance the Red River jig and won several awards. She also learned to use a gun and was a proficient markswoman. She spoke Cree and rarely spoke English almost her entire life until she chose to speak it at seventy-five years of age. She refused to accept growing older and always enjoyed telling stories to young people. Luckily, some listeners repeated the stories Victoria told and we have them passed down to others today. Victoria raised a vegetable garden so she did not have to buy vegetables. She spent the last years of her life sewing and knitting socks and clothes for her grandchildren and great-grandchildren-a craft which she enjoyed immensely.

During her lifetime, which spanned more than a century, Victoria Callihoo was witness to a number of significant historical events. Travel by Red River carts evolved to the use of automobiles, pemmican was no longer a food staple because it was supplanted by fast food. Buffalos, which were plentiful on the open prairies, became an attraction to be admired from afar in zoos. She freighted for the Hudson’s Bay Company and saw the introduction of currency take over from fur bartering. She counted Alberta heroes like Father Lacombe and Lieutenant Governor Grant McEwan among her friends, but she never lost her love of her Métis heritage. She chose to celebrate her one hundredth birthday by demonstrating how the Red River jig should be danced. Victoria was born before Canada was a nation and by the time Alberta became a province she was a grandmother.

Today, we are lucky to have Callihoo's stories with us in books and for Métis children to learn of their past. Even after her death on April 21, 1966 her legacy remains.

By Frances Picone
143) **Vimy Ridge Soldier- A Poem about a Soldier, with an Alberta Connection, that fought at the Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917**

Compose a poem about any soldier who fought at the Battle of Vimy Ridge and who has a connection to Alberta.

144) **Violet Archer, Composer**

Violet Archer was a classical music performer, scholar, and composer. She was also internationally recognized for her advancement of women in the area of classical music composition. Violet was known for her style and spirit, and her compositions represented her unique creative voice and vision.

Ms. Archer was born in Montreal in 1943. She was inspired by her parents, who loved opera and by the music played at her church. She began to study music later in her childhood, picking up playing the piano at 10. However, at the age of 16 she was already composing.

Violet’s career was very busy. Before earning her university degree, her compositions had already been played by the Montreal Orchestra and, in Europe, to the Armed Forces fighting in World War II. In 1948, after studying music, she graduated from Yale University. The next year she earned a Master’s degree. Throughout the 1950s, Ms. Archer studied, performed, taught, and composed across North America and Europe. In 1962, Violet joined the University of Alberta as the head of musical theory and composition. She remained there until her retirement.

Her musical style was unique. Although her specialty was classical music, the diverse communities in Canada and their musical traditions influenced her works. She included vocals, folk music, and electronic music into her compositions. She also appreciated traditional Native and Inuit music, and these influences could be found in Ms. Archer’s famous pieces. Throughout her career, she wrote more than 280 compositions.

Violet was recognized with many awards because of her musical contributions in Alberta, in Canada and throughout the world. Some of the most prestigious awards included a scholarship and library in her honour, Alberta Life Achievement Award, Canadian Music Council’s Composer of the Year Award, Canada 125 Award, Queen’s Silver Jubilee Award, and being named to the Order of Canada. Although she passed away in 2000, Violet Archer’s legacy lives on in her music that is still played around the world today.

By Rebecca Johansen

145) **W.O. Mitchell, Great Canadian Author**

W.O. Mitchell was a writer and teacher. He was born in Weyburn, Saskatchewan on March 13, 1914. When he was 12 years old, he became sick with tuberculosis and had to leave school. He started to write. He moved to Alberta during the Great Depression. He published his first short stories in 1942. W.O. Mitchell moved to Toronto and began writing a show for the radio called “Jake and the Kid”, which was played on CBC radio from 1950 to 1956.

The series was made as a television show afterward. W.O. Mitchell wrote many other books and plays. He moved back to Alberta and began to teach writing later in his life. He was given a honorary degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1942 and the “Lifetime Award for Excellence in the Arts” in 1989. He also received two Stephen Leacock Awards, which were for humour. In 1973, he became a member of the Order of Canada and in 1993 he became part of the Queen's Privy Council. He died in 1998. He was 84 years old.

By Laura Peace
Wayne Gretzky- One of Hockey’s Greatest Players of all Time

Wayne Gretzky was a Canadian hockey player who was born on January 26th, 1951 in Brantford, Ontario. Gretzky started his passion of hockey at the age of 2, with his father. At the age of 6, he began to start playing with boys that were twice his age. As a teenager, Gretzky was making a huge name for himself across Canada. He was selected third in the 1977 Ontario Major Junior Hockey League and played for the Saulte Ste. Marie Greyhounds. In his first season in the NHL he played for the Edmonton Oilers and won the Hart Memorial Trophy with an impressive 51 goals and 86 assists. During his time with the Oilers, Gretzky won the Stanley cup in 1984, 1985, 1987 and 1988.

In 1982 he broke some records which included the 200 points earned in a season with 91 goals scored in the season while collecting 120 assists on the season. He broke another record in 1986 when he scored 52 goals and 163 assists. In 1988, Gretzky had been traded to the LA Kings where he took them to the Stanley Cup finals against the Montreal Canadians but lost in five games. In 1996 Gretzky was on the move again and was traded to the New York Rangers where he played his final three seasons of his career. Gretzky is considered as the “Great One”, and during his time in the NHL he holds 61 NHL records, including most career goals with 894, most career assists with 1,963 and most career points 2,857. Shortly after his career in the NHL came to an end he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame.

By Michael Peace

Wilf Carter- International Country and Western Star

Wilf Carter was born on December 18th, 1904 in Pilford, Nova Scotia. At the age of 12, began to work away from home, where he introduced to country music by a performer known as “The Yodelling Fool”, which would inspire him to learn the yodel. At the age of 16, he left home where moved to the United States and worked in Massachusetts, before later returning to Nova Scotia. While Wilf was in Western Canada he began taking up dancing and auditioned for a radio show in 1925. In 1929 he moved to Calgary where he competed in local radio. In 1930, Wilf got a job with a Calgary radio station (CFCN) where he would sing one night a week.

This was later to lead to a job with the news broadcasting company CBC. In 1932 he became the main entertainer for the Canadian Pacific Railway entertainment tours. In 1934, Wilf received a contract with the RCA where he recorded his first song “My Swiss Moonlight Lullaby”. In 1935 he started broadcasting for CBC radio network under the radio name “Montana Slim”; he did this until he was released in 1940. In 1952 he signed with Decca Records where he recorded songs and did shows in Nashville and around Texas for the next few years. In 1971 he was chosen to be in the Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame. Wilf Carter passed away on December 5th in Scottsdale Arizona in 1996.

By Michael Peace

William Lethbridge, City of Lethbridge


In 1864 he became involved in the publishing business when William Henry Smith asked him to be a partner in Smith’s business. Smith’s company, W. H. Smith, was the most important
newspaper distributor and bookseller in England, and Smith needed help to run it because he wanted to spend more time establishing a career in politics. Lethbridge worked for W. H. Smith until his retirement in 1885.

In 1882, Lethbridge’s friend, Sir Alexander Galt, was looking for investors to start a coal mining company on the banks of the Oldman River in the District of southern Alberta. Galt was Canada’s High Commissioner in London, and he was trying to start businesses to attract settlers to the District of Alberta in the North West Territories. Galt persuaded both Lethbridge and Smith, along with several others, to invest in his company which was called the North West Coal and Navigation Company. Lethbridge was the largest shareholder and became the company’s first president. The company was successful and a settlement began to grow around the area formerly known as Coalbanks or Coalhurst. As a tribute to Lethbridge’s support, Galt decide to name the settlement LETHBRIDGE in his honour. This name became official on October 14 1885.

Lethbridge himself never visited Canada, so he never saw the settlement that was named after him. His nephew, William Lethbridge Junior, visited the settlement in 1894 with Lord and Lady Aberdeen. After his retirement from W. H. Smith in 1885, the sixty year old William Lethbridge spent most of his remaining years at his large Devon country home, “Courtlands”. He never married and died on March 31 1901.

By Judith Barge

149) William Roper Hull- Drove 1200 horses through Rocky Mountains

William Roper Hull was born in Somerset England in 1856. When he and his brother John were in their late teens, the two boys set sail for Panama. Upon arrival, they hiked across Panama to the other side of the country and the Pacific Ocean. From there the brothers found their way up to their Uncle William's ranch in the Kamloops area of British Columbia.

In 1883 William and John drove 1,200 horses over the Crowsnest Pass to Calgary and sold them to the North-West Mounted Police and the North-West Cattle Company for $50,000. In 1886 the Hull brothers and a partner, Walter Pound Trounce, set up a butchering and livestock-trading business known as Hull, Trounce and Company. The partners were the first to integrate cattle raising, meat packing, and retailing on a large scale in Alberta and.

William Roper Hull became a very wealthy man. In 1893 he built Calgary's first opera house, a 1,000 seat, two-story, sandstone theatre. He also built the Hull Block and the Grain Exchange, Calgary's first skyscraper.

In 1896 William Roper Hull built the beautiful Bow Valley Ranche House at the historic Bow Valley Ranche, a ranch he and his brother bought in 1892 from the Quebec Lieutenant Governor, Theodore Robitaille. The place was considered one of the finest country home in all of the North West Territories and William and his wife enjoyed entertaining their high society friends and numerous dignitaries there. William was also a very generous man. When he died almost all of his wealth was given away, mostly towards the development of the William Roper Hull Home, which still thrives today.

By Rob Lennard

150) William Stewart Herron, Discovered oil in Turner Valley in 1914

William Stewart Herron was born in Gelert, Ontario in 1870. He is known as the “Father of Alberta’s Petroleum Industry”. He started working at fourteen or fifteen years old and worked on railroads, in forestry, on construction sites, and in oil fields across Ontario and in the United States until he moved to Alberta in 1905.

After a few years as a coal producer, William Stewart Herron found proof of oil near the
Sheep River in Alberta. He bought seven thousand (7,000) acres of land to try to drill for oil. This land became the major place for oil drilling in Turner Valley for about 30 years. After finding the oil, William Stewart Herron started the “Calgary Petroleum Products Company”. In 1921, the “Calgary Petroleum Products Company” became part of Imperial Oil. He then started the company Okalta Oils Ltd. in 1925. He died on July 21, 1939.

By Laura Peace