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No. 2
Apr 2005
ISSN 1205-0350
PMA #40010031

History NOW



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HSA Pin

The Historical Society of Alberta pin is available.

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HSA's New Patron The Honourable Norman L. Kwong



The Historical Society of Alberta would like to express our pleasure and gratitude to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, The Honourable Norman L. Kwong, CM, AOE, for lending his name to The Historical Society of Alberta. The HSA looks forward to this association during the term of his office.



The Honourable Norman L. Kwong of Calgary was installed as Alberta's 16th Lieutenant Governor on January 20, 2005. He is the first person of Chinese heritage to serve as Lieutenant Governor in Alberta.

One of six children, Mr Kwong was born in Calgary to Chinese immigrants Charles and Lily Kwong. He completed his secondary schooling at Western Canada High School in Calgary where he discovered his talent for football. In 1948, at the age of 18, he joined the Calgary Stampeders Football Club as a halfback. That year, he became the first Chinese Canadian to play in the Canadian Football League (CFL) and the youngest player to win a Grey Cup.

After three years with the Stampeders Mr Kwong was traded to the Edmonton Eskimos, where he spent 10 years and won three more Grey Cup championships. He was chosen to receive the "All-Canadian Fullback" award five

times and won the Schenley Award as the Most Outstanding Canadian in 1955 and 1956. In 1955 he was also selected as Canada's Outstanding Athlete of the Year. By the time of his retirement in 1960, Mr Kwong held over 30 CFL records. He is a member of the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame, the Canadian Football Hall of Fame, the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame and the Edmonton Sports Hall of Fame.

Upon his retirement from the CFL Mr Kwong moved to the private sector and spent the next few decades in sales, mainly in commercial real estate. He eventually became Vice President and General Manager of Torode Realty.

From 1988 to 1991 Mr Kwong served as President and General Manager of the Calgary Stampeders. He was also co-owner of the National Hockey League's Calgary Flames from 1980 to

The Historical Society of Alberta is a registered charitable organization.

Donations are gratefully received to help further the work of the Society which includes the publication of *Alberta History* and this newsletter, *History NOW*. Donations are tax deductible and will be acknowledged in *History NOW*, unless otherwise requested.

History NOW is published quarterly. We welcome information about your upcoming or past events, activities, publications, etc. They should be in the hands of the editor prior to deadline.

Submission deadlines:

Mar 1 for Apr-Jun issue
Jun 1 for Jul-Sep issue
Sep 1 for Oct-Dec issue
Dec 1 for Jan-Mar issue

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Welcome to new members

December 15, 2004–March 15, 2005

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Barry, Patricia
Robert L. Schreiber, Stettler
Jim & Mary Kearn Library, Cardston
Donald & Marilyn Logan, Edmonton
Fred Serjeant, Calgary
Western Kentucky University, Bowling
Green, Kentucky
Elsa Nielsen, Markerville
Visitor, Ceremonial and Security
Services,
Legislative Assembly of Alberta,
Edmonton

Ken & Helen Sorensen, Dixonville
James Murphy, Lethbridge
John & Barbara Fisher, Lethbridge
Alan Kausy, Edmonton
Karen McDermid, Lacombe
Helen Cairns, Edmonton
Leanne Green, Calgary
Helen Olsen, Red Deer
Gil Norris, Edmonton
Violet Elliot, Red Deer
Nancy J. Smith, Calgary
Gus Barron, Calgary

Thank You for Your Donation to the HSA and/or Chapter

December 15, 2004–March 15, 2005

Myrtle Sequin
Don Hepburn (2)
Hilda Judd
Jill Kotkas
Ken/Prudence Penley
Mr. & Mrs. William Smyth
Dr. Alan & Joan Vanterpool
David/Phyllis Thomson
Aubrey Kerr
Lawrence W. Barany
Joyce Neary
Frank Forth
David Innes
Marianne Fedori/Paul Gemmel
Dennis E. Lewin
Fred Holberton
Kathryn Ivany

Harry Sanders/Kirsten Olson
Dan Gallagher
Don Scafe
Lionel/Sue Singleton
Diane McKenzie
Bev Leggett
Peter J. Smith
Reginald H. Beere
Douglas R. Law
John W. Ward
Edward M. Bredin, Q.C.
G. B. McLaren
Roberta Stephen
Freda Bisset
Lynn Bowers
Greg/Jane McKenzie
Ron Williams
Hans Garde-Hansen

Remember to Celebrate the Lily & the Rose Centennial
1905-2005 with the Historical Society of Alberta and the
Saskatchewan History & Folklore Society Inc.

This is a joint conference of the societies and the HSA AGM, May
27 to 29, 2005, Lakeland College, Lloydminster, AB/SK,

President's Report by Don Hepburn



It seems only yesterday that I was composing the first of these columns for *History Now*, shortly after the beginning of my term as president of the Society. But that was in the spring of 2003, and already I am writing my eighth and last column. It has been an interesting and, I hope, a productive two years, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to serve the Society in this way.

The winter months saw some significant changes in the Historical Society. First, we learned that Jean Johnstone is, unfortunately, no longer able to continue in her position as First Vice President. Her resignation was accepted with regret at the recent meeting of the Provincial Council. Jean brought many talents and much experience to the Council, and she will certainly be missed.

We also learned of the resignation of David Jones from his position as Director at Large and Chair of the Alberta Records Publication Board. David's hard work on the ARPB over the past fifteen years is very much appreciated, as is his contribution to the work of the Provincial Council. Future directions for ARPB will be the main topic of discussion when the ARP Board meets in Red Deer on April 2nd under the chairmanship of David Leonard.

Then, in early January, we were all saddened by the death of the province's Lieutenant Governor and our Patron, Her Honour Lois Hole. Mrs. Hole's warmth of personality and strong interest in culture and heritage earned her much affection and respect, and she will be greatly missed. I am pleased to be able to report that her successor, His Honour Norman Kwong, has accepted our invitation to be our new Patron.

Brighter days are ahead. I am old enough to know that winter is not over — we haven't had our April blizzard yet, or our May dump of wet snow — but the lengthening days are very welcome indeed. There are good things ahead.

For one thing, Council has agreed to proceed with an agreement with the Heritage Community Foundation for the digitization of the first fifty years of *Alberta History*. There is a treasure house of articles that have been so far accessible to only a relative handful of readers. Once they are digitized, they will be available online to readers the world over. We are indebted to Adriana Davies and the staff at the Heritage Community Foundation for making this possible.

All four of our chapters are making plans for even bigger and better Historic Weeks this coming spring and summer. The Central Chapter will hold its third annual Historic Red Deer Week from May 7 to 14, opening with the Historical Regional School Fair, an annual event that brings some 150 entries from students in central Alberta. The week will close with "Springtime on the Farm" at Sunnybrook Farm, the farm museum in the heart of the city, as well as with a family day of pioneer games at Fort Normandeau. In between, there will be a couple of dozen other events. Historic weeks in the other three cities will follow later in the year.

And, of course, in the last week of May there will be the **Lily and the Rose Conference** at Lloydminster, when we will celebrate in cooperation with the Saskatchewan History and Folklore Society the centenary of our two provinces. Bus tours are available to take people to the conference, and the whole event promises to be a very rewarding experience. What a tremendous opportunity

to visit an area so important in the formation and early history of our two provinces, and to meet and share ideas and enjoy warm fellowship with colleagues from our own four chapters and with our Saskatchewan neighbours. I hope to meet many of you there.

Tower Clocks

I write to you today with a request for information regarding any/all tower clocks that are either in use (or still existing but in storage) anywhere within the Province of Alberta.

I am a member of the CAWCCA (Calgary Alberta Watch and Clock Collectors Association). Our association is extremely interested in researching, finding, and compiling a database of such clocks.

I am currently aware of only a few tower clocks still in operation within the Province of Alberta and am not sure how to proceed further. Of the two telephone calls I have made so far, I find myself at a stand still. I think this may turn out to be a very tedious exercise and would appreciate any assistance.

Thank you for your time, Regards,
Helen Meier

My contact information is:
Helen Meier
403-230-3709
meierhf@telusplanet.net

Lois Hole 1933-2005

Lieutenant Governor of Alberta February 10, 2000 - January 6, 2005



It was with deep sadness and regret that we learned of the death of the Lieutenant Governor, Her Honour Lois Hole. Already well known to many Albertans when she took office because of her achievements and contributions in such diverse fields as horticulture and public education, she became a most popular and respected representative of the Sovereign. The warmth of her personality and her sincere interest in people served to temper the formality and decorum demanded by the position.

She provided a bridge between ordinary citizens and the Monarchy as she carried out her duties with dignity and charm.

We in The Historical Society of Alberta were particularly privileged to have had Mrs. Hole's interest and support. She served as Patron of our organization throughout her term of office. We appreciated her concern for children and her strong support for public education. We valued her support of our mandate and her appreciation of our work. Only last May we were honoured by her presence at our annual conference and banquet in Edmonton, where she presented awards to some of our outstanding volunteers. We had hoped she would be able to take part in our activities and celebrations in this centennial year of 2005 but now, regrettably, that is not to be.

Lois Hole shared her many talents and gifts with us all and we were enriched by her presence. She will be greatly missed.

Don Hepburn, President,
The Historical Society of Alberta

HSA Members News

Letters to HSA

Charles Anderson: A Pioneer Railroader

by Alan Kausy, January 2005
Issue History NOW

"Charles Anderson was my grandfather on the maternal side.

He and his wife, Jenny Corbett (yep — of Corbett Hall no less), had three children, Jack, Jean and Audrey. Jack & Jean (Tode) still live in Calgary. My mother, Audrey, was married to her childhood sweetheart, George Luck (yep — George H. Luck School is named for him in Edmonton). They had 3 children — myself, Eileen and George Jr. and Michael. She died of kidney failure in 1962 and left my father to raise us — 8 yrs, 6 yrs, 4 yrs. Quite a feat in the early 1960's.

I have two children — Charles Anderson's great grandchildren — Ryan is a chemical engineer living in Vancouver; Trisha is in her 2nd year of Medicine. My husband is an engineer and I am a teacher.

Yours truly, Eileen Savitsky (nee Luck)

— Letter to HSA

continued from page 1

1994, during which time the Flames won the Stanley Cup Championship (1989). He is the only Canadian to have won both the Grey Cup and the Stanley Cup as a player, manager or owner.

A popular dinner speaker and Master of Ceremonies, Mr Kwong has spoken in support of numerous non-profit organizations across the nation from Vancouver to Halifax. He is a former National Chairman of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism

(1979-1980) and also served as Honorary Chairman of the Easter Seal Campaign in Calgary (1982-1984).

Mr Kwong is a Member of the Order of Canada (1998) and is Chancellor of the Alberta Order of Excellence (2005). The Canadian Embassy in Beijing dedicated their gymnasium to Mr Kwong in recognition of his tremendous contributions to Canadian football and to sportsmanship. In appreciation of his participation in bringing the Flames

Hockey Team to Calgary, donors endowed the "Normie Kwong Bursary" in Medicine at the University of Calgary which is given annually to a student in financial need.

Lieutenant Governor Kwong and his wife Mary have been married for 44 years. They have four grown sons. Their Honours remain devoted grandparents to their five grandchildren.

reprint from:

www.lieutenantgovernor.ab.ca

"In Search of the Kanata: Exploring the Communities Within Social Studies," 2004 Social Studies Conference

Les Champ, Conference Director
311-8948 Elbow Drive SW
Calgary, AB
T2V 0H9

Dear Sir or Madam:

The 2004 Social Studies Conference Committee would like to take this opportunity to thank you for being a part of the conference this year. The conference was very successful as we met our target audience of over 400 educators from across the province of Alberta. The presentations and speakers were well received and we feel that we have achieved our goals.

You were a big part of our success! Without your efforts and contributions we could not have done it. So, we thank you for your generosity and involvement in helping to expand and improve upon the professional development of teachers and hope that you too have also fulfilled your goals.

We look forward to your support in future conferences and once again thank you.

Sincerely, The 2004 Social Studies Conference Committee

Celebrate Our Heritage! In commemoration of Alberta's Centennial (1905-2005), The Historical Society of Alberta donated 400 copies of *Aberhart: Outpourings and Replies* to the Alberta Social Studies Conference 2004, held in Banff. This contribution is one of HSA's Centennial Initiatives. Thanks from Les Champ, Debbie Noesgaard and Art Dixon.

"...This was a hit at our conference. The book made for an extremely interesting read...."

— Debbie Noesgaard



Tim Johnston of the Alberta Teachers Association reads to a group of teachers at the conference

February 8, 2005

Dear Members of the Historical Society:

We are in receipt of copies of congratulatory messages to your Society from the 2004 Social Studies Conference Committee thanking you for your donation to them of 400 copies of the book *Aberhart — Outpouring & Replies*. We also appreciate the photographs you sent of some of the teachers attending the Conference in Banff.

Above all, we earnestly thank you for your most generous donation of the 400 Aberhart books. As you know, our Foundation was established to perpetuate the memory of, and to honour, Mr. Aberhart who was the founder of the Social Credit Party, and was premier of Alberta from 1935 until 1943.

Your donation was particularly fitting, inasmuch as Mr. Aberhart was a prominent educator in our province. His concern for students at all levels of education was caring and sincere. The fact that your Society has foresight to donate the Aberhart book to 400 social studies teachers is most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

William Aberhart Historical Foundation,
Art Dixon, CM, President

March 2005

Dear Editor,

In the latest *History NOW* you are promoting the Centennial of Alberta by using the Provincial centennial logo. It seemed strange to me that in 2002 I had asked the Government department if I could use the same logo in historical publications, my request was flatly denied. I had asked without any strings attached i.e., I wasn't asking for financial grants nor any other motive, just the use of the logo to salute our Province's Centennial. I thought they would appreciate it if it were used in such a manner.

After my initial request was denied, I pointed out to them that local news media in our area were using it. My request was still denied and without any further explanation. I assumed the logo was only for provincially controlled use, not for the citizens of the Province to use!

— C. Stewart, Lethbridge

A note from Lucille Fricker

Sorry, I overlooked this renewal. You are right, I would not want to miss a single copy.

I enjoy the crossword puzzle. I pass it all on to friends who are interest,

— Lucille.



1943 Ford GTBC Navy 1 1/2 ton cargo truck.

Restored and owned by Reynolds Museum, Wetaskiwin, AB.

It is planned to donated this truck to the Alberta Government.

1920 Historic Bearspaw School, District #3851

by Carol Pilkington, President, Bearspaw Historical Society

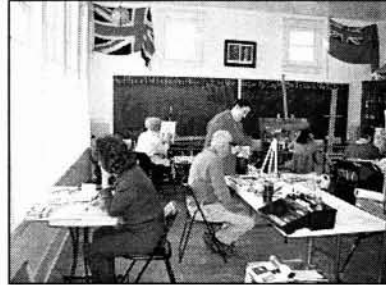


The Bearspaw Historical Society (BHS) has completed the restoration of the 1920 Bearspaw one room school building, School District #3851.

The school was located on the north side of the 1A Highway about half way between Calgary and Cochrane, alongside the Lions Club building. In 2000, the Lions decided that they wanted the school removed from their land, so that they could expand their very successful Farmers' Market, and they intended to destroy it, if there were no other options.

The BHS took over the school, moved it onto a new foundation about 500m to the west, and completely restored and rehabilitated the building. The new location is ideal — the BHS has 1.5 acres of land, directly across the road from the

Bearspaw Community Lifestyles Centre and about 50m north of the Bearspaw Public School. The classroom looks as it did about 70 years ago, although it has been upgraded to current codes. The blackboards, windows, doors, etc are original. The BHS has obtained 21 old (about 1930's) school desks, old wall maps, an old atlas that hangs from the ceiling, a cast iron heater, a strap, and



other things relevant to a school of this age. The school is now used by the local public school and other community groups for classes and meetings. The original basement was unfinished and used only for a coal burning furnace and storage. The current lower level is set up as an office for a Bearspaw Community social group.

We would like to invite the Historical Society to put the Historic Bearspaw School onto their tour this spring. The school is located about 2 miles west of the western boundary of the city, on Bearspaw Road, just south of the 1A Highway essentially behind the Bearspaw Gas Station. We would be pleased to provide coffee and tea if it would be appropriate.

About 30 volunteers have spent about 4 years getting this project to its current status. This year we are hoping to move the original teacher's cottage, or teacherage, back alongside the school. Eventually we want to construct a small horse barn and two mock, outside toilets alongside the school, so that we have the complete complex as it was from 1920 to about 1950. The school was last used in 1966.



News from The Friends of the Provincial Archives of Alberta Society

The Documentary Heritage Society of Alberta has changed its name to The Friends of the Provincial Archives of Alberta Society. The aims of the society will not differ. The new Time Traveler, Shirley Christen, will be leading grade 4 students through The Great Depression in Alberta Program. To book an education program for your class call Shirley at 780-910-0057.

The Provincial Archives welcomes its new Director Leslie Latta-Guthrie.

Ms. Latta-Guthrie was previously Archivist for the City of Edmonton. She has an extensive background in the heritage collections and services.

Membership with Friends of the Provincial Archives of Alberta Society provides you with a newsletter issued 2 - 4 times a year and a 50% discount on admissions to provincial historic sites and museums. Members receive a 10% discount at the Archives store. General membership fees are \$10.00 annually.

Friends of the Provincial Archives of Alberta Society:

c/o Provincial Archives of Alberta
8555 Roper Road NW
Edmonton, AB T6E 5W1

The Acts of Parliament That Created Alberta

reprinted from LHS Newsletter May 1986

by Irma Dogterom

The Annual General Meeting of the Lethbridge Historical Society was held Nov. 23, 2004. The new executive is listed at the top of page one.

A member of the executive, Alan Thompson, brought an old atlas to a recent meeting which showed the 1894 boundaries of the prairie provinces.

I felt it would be fitting to devote this first issue of the Centennial Year of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, to the story of just how the prairie provinces came about. Following are two articles, one a reprint from an earlier issue and the second compiled from a newer source.

THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT THAT CREATED ALBERTA.

Reprinted from LHS Newsletter May 1986

In 1670, the Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated by Royal Charter. Most of western Canada, then called Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory, was brought under British rule.

In 1867, the British North America Act 1867 30-31 Victoria, c. 3 (U.K.), an Imperial Statute, provided for the union of the four original provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario) under the name of Canada. Section 146 of the British North America Act 1867 provided for the future admission of other colonies or provinces. It provided, also, for the admission of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory into Canada by Imperial Order in Council, upon application from the Canadian Parliament.

Soon after, the Canadian Parliament addressed Her Majesty and, in 1868, the Rupert's Land Act 1868 31-32 Victoria, c. 105, was passed by the Imperial Parliament. It provided for the surrender of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory to the Queen. Section 5 of the Act confirmed that the region concerned would be admitted into Canada with the Canadian Parliament then empowered to make laws and to constitute courts therein as necessary for the peace, order and good government of the region. Thus it was that Canada acquired a territory as large as Europe although Parliament's income was only \$30 million per year. Also, because of the sheer size and remoteness of the region, the Canadian Parliament was not able to exercise its authority. As one manifestation of this, American traders rushed into the southwestern fringes of the territory to take advantage of the political vacuum then existing and created the lawless Whoop-Up country.

To provide for the temporary administration of the area, the Canadian Parliament enacted the Temporary Government of Rupert's Land Act 1869 32-33 Victoria, c. 3 (Canada), which also renamed the area concerned "The North-West Territories".

In accordance with an Imperial Order in Council dated 23 June 1870, it was decreed that, on 15 July 1870, Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory would be admitted into Canada as the North-West Territories and the transfer was completed. In the meantime, also in 1870, the Canadian Parliament passed the Manitoba Act,

which created the first postage stamp-sized Province of Manitoba out of the eastern portion of the former Rupert's Land and North-Western Territory. Thus, on 15 July 1870, Manitoba became a province and simultaneously, the remaining North-West Territories were transferred to Canada under Parliamentary jurisdiction.

Apparently doubt arose as to the validity of Parliament's action in creating Manitoba by virtue of the Manitoba Act, instead of following the Royal Order in Council procedure set out in Section 146 of the British North America Act 1867. To remedy this, the Imperial Parliament passed the British North America Act 1871 34-35 Victoria, c. 28. Section 5 of the British North America Act 1871 confirmed the validity of the Manitoba Act 1870 and the Temporary Government of Rupert's Land Act 1869.

With its jurisdiction now confirmed, the Canadian Parliament replaced the Temporary Government of Rupert's Land Act 1869 with the North-West Territories Act 1875, c. 49, the statute becoming c. 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1886.

The North-West Territories Act 1875 was revised and amended several times to clarify language rights, to provide for political representation, and for other reasons. There were amendments as follows:

- An Act to Amend the North-West Territories act 1875, 1877, 40 Victoria, c. 7 (Canada).
- The North-West Territories act 1886.
- There were further amendments in 1891, 1894, and 1897.

In 1882, presumably by Order in Council, the Canadian Parliament authorized the division of the North-West Territories into four districts: Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Athabasca. The division seemed to be for the convenience of the postal service although political representation was also based on these districts. The District of Alberta was named by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, in honour of his wife, the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, daughter of Queen Victoria and her consort, Prince Albert.

On 1 September 1905, the Canadian Parliament, by the Alberta Act 4-5 Edward VII, c. 3, created the Province of Alberta out of the North-West Territories.

(The above article is not credited to anyone, I assume it was compiled by Alex Johnston.)

The information and maps contained in the following article come from three sources.

Houston, C.J. & Houston, C. Stewart -- Pioneer of Vision, Thos. A. Patrick, Western Producer Prairie Books, 1980.

MacGregor, James G. -- A History of Alberta, rev. ed. Hurtig Publishers, 1981

Thomas, Lewis Hubert -- The Struggle for Responsible Government in the North-West Territories 1870-97.

From Rupert's Land to Prairie Provinces.

In 1670 King Charles II of England granted the Hudson's Bay Co. all the territory in the watershed of Hudson's Bay. In 1869 Rupert's Land and the North West Territories were ceded to the Dominion of Canada, and in 1870 various boundaries for districts in the new area were set. The Province of Manitoba was formed but had only a portion of its present area.

The North West Territories was governed by an appointed North West Council. The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba also acted as the Lieutenant Governor to the Territories. In 1875 the Territories were given their own government under an appointed Council.

The first wholly elected legislature was born in June of 1888 and served until October 1891. The second session of the Second Legislature began sitting in early August, 1892. F.W.G. Haultain, elected to the Assembly in 1885, and C.A. Magrath elected in 1891 were a vocal force in discussions about decisions affecting present day Alberta.

The formation of the new provinces came after much discussion of different options. In 1887 the Electoral Districts North-West Council offered the following proposal. (See Figure 1.)

Decisions regarding the prospective provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were brought forward by the people of both areas. In 1888 another territorial map was proposed breaking the NWT into eighteen decisions. (See Figure 2.)

Dr. T.A. Patrick of Saltcoats, NWT, a pioneer doctor in Yorkton, and member of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories was also involved in the eventual mapping of Alberta and Saskatchewan. He first ran for election in 1891 but was defeated. He did not run in the following election but was very outspoken in support of Haultain, and was actively involved in debate re the Manitoba boundary.

While still serving as a Yorkton physician also involved in political debate, in 1897 he decided to study law. However, the 1897 resignation of the Territorial Legislature representative followed by Patrick's election by acclamation to take his place, put an end to the study of law. His medical practice and political life filled his time.

Patrick was well known for his opposition to a proposal to move the boundary of Manitoba westward. He alternately proposed the northern boundary be extended to Hudson's Bay. He was the first person to propose the present boundaries of the prairie provinces.

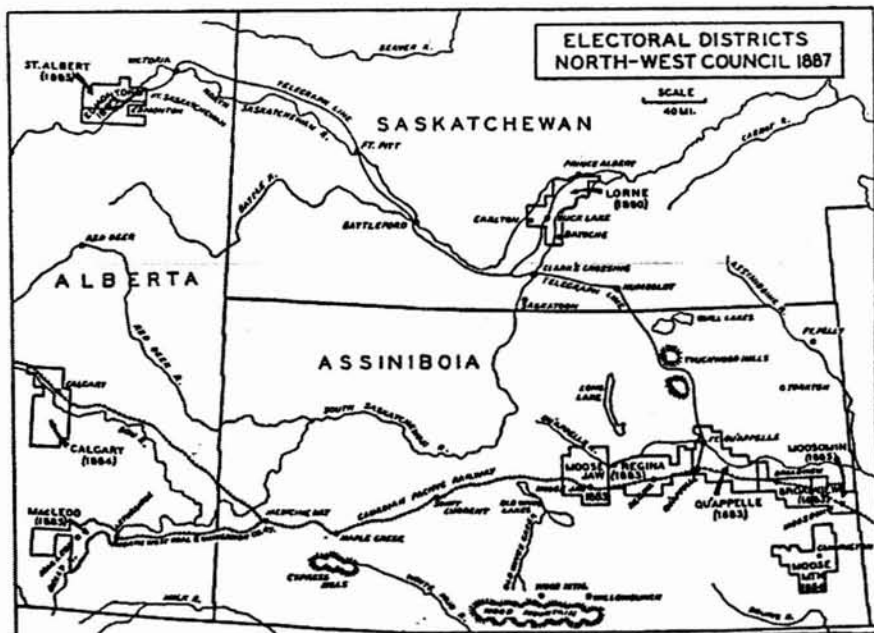
In a campaign booklet of 1898 he included a suggested map. (See Figure 3.)

Prior to 1905 Alberta was just a district of the North West Territories. Between 1901 and 1904 the members of the North-West Territories Assembly continually called for provincial status. In 1904 Sir Wilfred Laurier made an election promise to grant their request. The House of Commons passed the Alberta Act and the Saskatchewan Act creating the two new provinces in 1905. The boundaries shown in Patrick's map in his campaign pamphlet of Oct 10, 1898 are the boundaries given the two new provinces by Laurier in 1905.

The final decision made major changes to some communities. Edmonton, Calgary, Fort Macleod and Lethbridge continued to have an Alberta address. Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, and Mannville, Saskatchewan both became part of Alberta after the province acts of 1905. In 1904 births were recorded as occurring in Mannville, Saskatchewan, or Medicine Hat, Assiniboia. Only very early birth certificates show these addresses.

The early Saskatchewan boundary is marked by a cairn along side Highway 16, east of Innisfree. It is fitting that the boundary of Assiniboia near Bow Island is slated for a marker in 2005. A ceremony will be held later in this Centennial Year.

Figure 1.



From *The Struggle for Responsible Government in the North-West Territories 1870-97* by Lewis Hubert Thomas.

[illegible]

Figure 3.



There is a Lethbridge connection to Dr. Thos. A. Patrick. A baby born in February of 19--, delivered by Dr. T.A. Patrick is now Mrs. C.R. Glover of Lethbridge, AB. Also a colleague of Dr. Patrick, namely Dr. Stewart Rose moved to Lethbridge about 1933. He served as radiologist at Galt and St Michael's Hospitals from 1934 to 1954.



The Jack Norris Story Part III

by **Ardon Shillinglaw**

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& Gail Shillinglaw, Pinawa, Manitoba

Jack Norris — Veteran of the brigades

Every spring, during the mid 19th century, ships left England for the long voyage to North America where the Hudson's Bay Company had established York Factory on the southwest shores of the Hudson Bay. For years, the sprawling complex with its large white supply depot, and over 50 surrounding buildings served as the gateway to Rupert's Land, while the buildings within its compound continued to grow on the narrow peninsula that separates the mouths of the Hayes and Nelson rivers. And although the low-lying area where the facility once stood was considered prime property at that time, reports of green mosquito nets hanging outside yellow and white houses indicates that life at "The Factory" could be unbearable for the occupants who lived on a swampy spot in summer, and an intensely cold location during winter.

Manning the sweeps

The backbone of the company's inland freighting system also hinged on seasoned workers, or 'tripmen', who hauled goods by York boat in the summer or dog team in winter. In addition, each summer would see the ships bringing in a new supply of European recruits who would spend several weeks at York Factory unloading the trade goods and packing up the season's take of furs; and after the ships left for England, most of the recruits would join the company's brigades returning to the isolated forts in Rupert's Land.

Both the Hayes and Nelson rivers led inland from York Factory, however the Hayes was less rough, and although treacherous and rocky in places, was the preferred route to take into the interior. Its depth was also suitable for handling the heavily laden York boats; and the men taking those journeys inland usually wore clothing of aboriginal origin. At the

same time, they seldom had a chance to look at the sky and clouds above them as they slowly propelled the vessels upstream; and as their eyes followed the sweeping motion of the heavy oars, an occasional burst of song filled the air amidst the sound of splashing water.

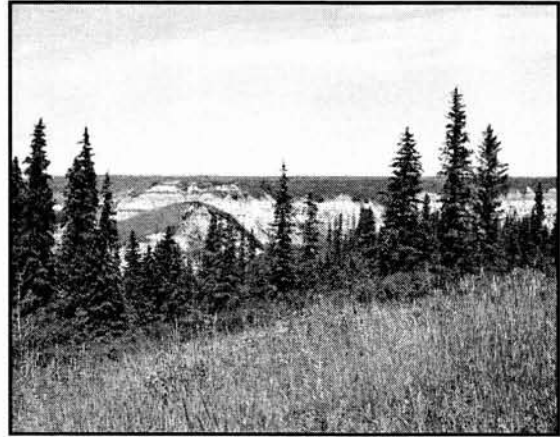
A strong breeze had blown from a westerly direction near York Factory at the start of the trip; and further inland stout conifers, standing among magnificent birch trees with leafless top branches and bare trunks, loomed against the skyline. Smaller trees laden with berries also emerged along the shoreline; and when the winds shifted to come from the north, the chilling breezes were strong enough to use the single square sails. The wind then helped move the vessels up stream, while the branches and leaves on the trees along the shoreline twisted and turned under its force.

Jack Norris the steersman truly lived in a land of plenty; and when the winds died down, he once again urged his crew of young recruits to return to the unpleasant task of manning the heavy sweeps.

Working the Tracking Lines

The next part of the young voyageur's initiation involved learning how to track upstream. Half of the crew would land and each member of the group then attached a line to the bow of the boat, and to themselves, as they prepared to work the 'tracking grounds'. They then commenced to march along the beach, or in the water, while Jack guided the boat's course.

The crew worked in shifts, with the off duty men winding themselves into blankets and napping on top of the cargo, while those working on the good beaches walked along at a fast rate. However, when the beach ended and



Dried Meat Lake widening of the Battle River

water was anything from ankle to waist deep, the trackers would plunge in and continue to carry on until the water was too deep. At that point, the men would scurry up the banks and amidst orders from Jack and cheers from their fellow trackers, would catch a towline, and continue to pull the scows upstream.

In most cases, the European recruits were able to hold their own with the natives in the handling of the oars. However, tracking was different. The whole thing was a new exercise. European boots were an impediment. As an alternative, men had to wear moccasins of Indian make or clumsy imitations of tanned leather called 'beef leather shoes' to which their feet had to become accustomed.

Often, the evenings would find the trackers too tired to pull the wood ticks and bloodsuckers off their bodies. Nevertheless, the voyage had to continue the next morning; and as it progressed, the danger of the winds shifting to an easterly direction and bringing several days of wet rainy weather were also a concern. At other times, the voyages found the oars and towlines safely stored on board the boats, while the men used poles to push the vessels through shallow water. Still, at other times, all of the hands in the brigade had to double up on

whale lines and warp each of the York boats up shallow rapids. However, the real test for the 'green hand' started when the vessels had to be portaged on log rollers around waterfalls.

At one of those locations, Cedar Lake drops almost 30 meters in five kilometres as it roars down Grand Rapids into Lake Winnipeg. Here, the natural lay of the land forced a painfully long portage, which found the recruits trotting Indian fashion, as they carried packing bags hanging from broad bands placed over their foreheads. This caused considerable agony for the European apprentices, who had been used to carrying bags with wide shoulder straps. However, once the portage was over, life became easier for the brigade as they approached the Saskatchewan River, surrounded by the mournful cry of loons, and moose feeding in the water up to their bellies.

In the days that followed, heavy rain clouds came into view and disappeared, while at other times fluffy-white cumulus clouds filled the sky. The drier smells along the Saskatchewan River had replaced the odours of the wet country. In addition, a different set of problems also appeared as the brigade approached the outer reaches of the Saskatchewan River using oars and square sails. Soon, the high and dry banks above The Pas would appear and the crews would have to return to working the tracking lines.

The blends of new colours also started to appear on the horizon. The dark oak and evergreen trees bore a distinct contrast to the lighter shades of green from the maple and birch trees. At the same time, the production of chlorophyll in the maples had started to slow down; and as fall drew nearer, yellow spots were starting to appear where the inner pigment of the leaves showed through the transparent surface of the leaves. The days were starting to shorten as well, with billowing waves of green and yellow emerging in the clearings along the way as the wind teased tall stands of grass; and in the distance, hues of red,

and green covered the hills, while unpicked raspberries stood at random along the nearby countryside.

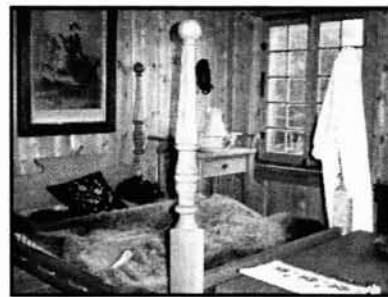
New dangers above Fort Carlton

After the brigade passed the forks in the Saskatchewan River, large stands of black poplars and burr willows started to appear along the northern tributary of the river. The voyage seemed to be moving along as expected, with the 'tracking grounds' above Fort Carlton starting to fade away. Yet, the danger of attack from parties of warring Blackfeet would still be a danger until the brigade reached Fort Edmonton, where the tribe was at peace with the Hudson's Bay Company.

In some cases in the past, the savages had attempted to capture the boats. However, the Hudson Bay men usually foiled the Indian's efforts by shoving off from the shore just in time to divert their intentions; and as that worrisome part of the trip passed; the countryside rang with the call of birds and the whir of insects.

On one of those afternoons, the sounds of animals passing in the wilderness filled the air with eerie sounds, and the sun appeared like a huge red ball as it hung above the western horizon. The incoming unstable air and the rapid movement of the clouds also left a dull haze covering the horizon; and that evening, after the sun disappeared below the skyline, twilight passed quickly while the clouds brought loud claps of thunder and heavy rain. The next morning found the voyageurs waiting until after the storm passed, before they resumed their journey upstream; and once underway, much to their surprise, they passed a herd of buffalo crossing the river. The appearance of the furry beasts reminded Jack of times in his earlier voyages when he had to wait for days before the buffalo cleared the waterway.

On those occasions, it had been a time for the tired travellers to feast on fat meat, while satisfying ravenous appetites that had been left from a steady diet of dry rations.



Sleeping Quarters at Rowand House

The destination

The brigade was now nearing Fort Edmonton. An early frost left the smell of curing plants in the fall air; and clusters of red rose hips painted a pleasant contrast along the hills and shorelines of the North Saskatchewan River. The swarms of mosquitoes and flies had also disappeared; and the higher altitude made the working men want to breathe deeper.

The evening campfires were pleasant without the presence of the pests; and the sounds of ducks and geese in flight, along with the occasional call of a coyote howling at the moon filled the crisp evening air. Layers of heavy mist also hung over the low-lying valleys and coulees; and as the harvest moon sailed across the sky, and an occasional fringe of clouds passed between the moon and the world at peace below, the exhausted tripmen rested, too tired to enjoy the natural beauty. Jack Norris and his brigade still had several days of hard work before they would reach their destination.

During the summer months, when the brigades left for York Factory, a skeleton staff of three or four men and women remained to take care of the posts. The women at Fort Edmonton were the first farmers in the region, growing a sufficient supply of barley, turnips, and hay for the horses, while also helping to harvest an average of about sixteen hundred bushels of potatoes annually.

When the boats returned, their cargoes were laid out to dry; and after the goods had been safely packed away, the men

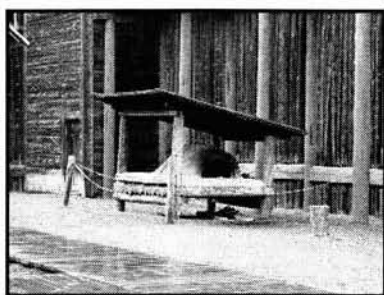
started bringing in the potato crop, and storing the grain and hay. The plastering of the dwellings for winter use also occupied some of men's time, as they used clay to cover the inside and outside of the buildings, while several of the other workers were sent out on fall fishing expeditions, to the other outposts.

Fall parties also went out to trade and hunt, or build winter shanties, at locations in the areas where the buffalo and Indians were expected to become numerous during the winter. Nearly all of the men sent out in charge of those parties were Natives, who spoke the Native languages; but frequently, seasoned European servants also accompanied them as aides. The assistants were people that the company could rely on; and Jack Norris became engaged in those expeditions early in his career, proving to be a capable man who had acquired a working knowledge of the Cree language.

He also displayed good business judgment, which he later would put to use as a leading pioneer merchant in the early town of Edmonton.

Their legacy

Today, Saskatchewan's Fort Pitt Historical Park lies 50 miles north of Lloydminster; and the Alberta Archives contain records of what Jack Norris told



Outdoor Baking Oven at Fort Edmonton

Katherine Hughes about the years when he 'tracked' boats up the Saskatchewan River.

In one instance he said, "... eight men were hitched to each boat and it was slavish work, we found the tracking pretty hard. . . . pretty hard. Some men used to be so tired they could not eat. They would roll themselves up in their blankets after the day's work and roll in like dead men."

Jack went on to tell how he and his companions used to rise at daylight and work until dark. He said, "... The first time I was on, . . . we had no rest all day. . . . We would eat the pemmican we carried in our pockets. But in case of a head wind we got some rest We had to rush through the trip to get the goods to the posts on time Half the time we were wet to our belts."

Jack also recalled 'tracking line' in 1852, when Father Lacombe came to the area near Edmonton called Lac Ste Anne.

The twenty-five year old priest, sponsored by the Oblate Order as a replacement for Father Thibault, had left St. Boniface with a brigade of York boats bound for Edmonton. The brigade met Chief Factor Rowand at Cumberland House, where the good Father then accompanied Rowand to their common destination. The elderly factor represented all the traditional beliefs of the Hudson's Bay rule, feeling that missionaries were unnecessary on the frontier. Nevertheless, in the years that followed, the young priest would go on to live a life filled with compassion, as all of the Northwest Territories became his parish. On the other hand, Rowand would drop dead, two years later, in a fit of rage while suppressing an argument between his boatmen.

Those years would also see the trails of Father Lacombe and Jack Norris merging many times as the two men followed different paths on the frontier. Sixty-four years later, after retiring as a successful businessman, Jack Norris sent for his old friend Father Albert Lacombe. The kindly Oblate Father was too ill to come, but another priest came in his place and converted Jack, a life long Protestant, to Catholicism; and within less than a year, both of those great pioneers of the early Northwest passed on, leaving a great legacy for generations to come.

Land of Her Own: Single Women Homesteaders on the Great Plains of the U.S. and Canada 1862- 1914

Come and Hear a Presentation by Sarah Carter at the Lily and Rose Conference May 28, 2005

In the House of Commons in 1910, Minister of the Interior (and Albertan) Frank Oliver was asked why single women were not permitted to homestead in the Canadian West, as they were entitled to in the United States. He replied that "our experience is entirely against the idea of women homesteading."

He continued by saying that it was the job of the single man "to get the woman, and for the woman who wants to settle on land in the Northwest to get the man, rather than that she shall have land of her own..." Oliver was defending the deliberate policy of the Canadian

government, which was to prohibit single women from homesteading, unless they were widows with dependent children. This was in direct contrast to the US West where single women could homestead and did so in the thousands. This paper will explore this intriguing difference between the US and Canadian Wests. With a focus on northern Montana I will examine the experiences of single women homesteaders, many of whom received homesteads of 320 acres. Some of these women were from Canada. I will compare this to the situation north of the 49th parallel with a

focus on southern Saskatchewan.

While single women homesteaders were comparatively few in number there were significant numbers of women, almost all widows, who homesteaded on their own. A good number of these women originated in the US. The paper will also examine the "homesteads for women" movement in Canada, that had no parallel in the US West. It was an important component of the "first-wave" feminist movement in Canada. A genre of popular literature in the US West, that celebrated single women homesteaders, had no parallel in the Canadian West.

Who is Your Canadian Heroine?

We're asking young Canadians to give their Canadian heroine the recognition she deserves!

To celebrate the release of the new book *100 Canadian Heroines* by Merna Forster we are asking young Canadians to make a case for their favourite Canadian heroine in Canadian history. The subject of the winning essay will be the 101st Canadian heroine.

The First Prize Winner will have their winning essay published in Merna Forster's next collection of Canadian heroines to be published by Dundurn Press; \$300 worth of books published by Dundurn Press; \$100 cash prize; and the winning essay will be posted on web sites www.dundurn.com and www.heroines.ca.

The rules are simple! The heroine must:

- not be alive
- be Canadian-born or have accomplished something significant in Canada
- not be one of the heroines in *100 Canadian Heroines* by Merna Forster.

The entrant must be:

- 12-16 years of age
- living in Canada

The biography of the Canadian heroine should be 500-750 words (2-3 pages) in length, typed or printed neatly, with all of the sources you have consulted documented.

We must receive your entry by **April 30, 2005**. Please send it to: Contest, Dundurn Press, 8 Market Street, Suite 200, Toronto, ON, M5E 1M6.

Winner will be announced in June 2005.

For full contest details, rules and regulations, and to find resources such as posters, and other information please visit www.dundurn.com/contests.html.

For further information please contact: Heather Sanderson, Dundurn Press,

Phone: 416-214-5544, ext. 25; Fax: 416-214-5556; E-mail: hsanderson@dundurn.com

Merna Forster is a native Albertan currently based in Ottawa. She recently wrote a book called *100 Canadian Heroines: Famous and Forgotten Faces*. If you

are interested in the publication there is information available on her educational website about women in Canadian history:

<http://www.heroines.ca/about/100canadianheroines.html>

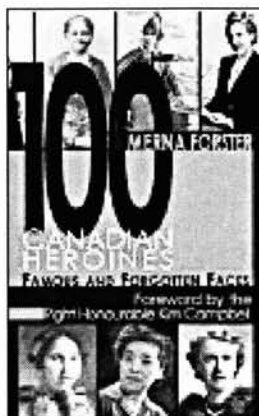
To help popularize the history of Canadian women, she is also involved in the essay contest for youth.

Web sites:

www.dundurn.com/contests.html

www.heroines.ca/features/contests.html

Please help her popularize the history of women in Canada by forwarding this message to any individuals or groups you think might be interested in participating. She hopes that teachers, librarians, parents and grand-parents, and youth leaders will encourage young Canadians to "make a case for their favourite heroine in Canadian history". The winner's essay will appear in my next collection of Canadian heroines, to be published by Dundurn Press. The winner will also receive a cash prize of \$100 along with \$300 worth of books published by Dundurn. Questions should be addressed to: Heather Sanderson, Dundurn Press, Tel: 416-214-5544, ext. 25; Fax: 416-214-5556; E-mail: hsanderson@dundurn.com.



CBC Alberta Anthology Competition

Here is a writing contest that looks excellent!

CBC is having their 21st Annual Anthology Competition, but this year is a special centennial edition. They are looking for stories, poems, monologues or essays with an Alberta Centennial theme. The writing should focus on where our province is going, where we have been, our favourite places in Alberta, and what Alberta was like 100 years ago.

For detailed information visit www.cbc.ca/alberta100 Also, for further info, you can contact Allan Boss, Alberta Anthology Producer, at 403-521-6247.

The contest closes **June 30, 2005**.

Winning entries will be broadcast on CBC Radio One's Wild Rose Country and Daybreak Alberta.

Storytellers of Canada/ Conteurs du Canada 13th Annual Conference

Alberta Bound

Creeks, Coulees, Mountains and Plains

Calgary, Alberta: July 20-24, 2005

To be held at the University of Calgary
Field trips to the Kananaskis and Nose Hill

Public concerts at the Engineered Theatre and at the Boris Roubakine Recital Hall

There will be a downtown tour, workshops, elder sessions and an AGM as well.

Join storytellers from across Canada to celebrate the stories of the people.

Featured storytellers include:

Louis Soop/ Spotted Eagle of Standoff, Harry Sanders, Linda Manyguns and Jeff Stockton of Calgary, Vic Daradick of Peace River, Marie-Anne McLean of Edmonton, Dale Jarvis of Newfoundland, Judith Poirier of Quebec, Norma Cameron of Victoria and many more

For more information contact conference co-chairs Karen Gummo karengummo@shaw.ca or Mary Hays storymary@hotmail.com or check the T.A.L.E.S. website www.ecn.ab.ca/~tales or the Storytellers of Canada website: www.sc-cc.com



T.A.L.E.S.

Miracle on Centre Street: the story of Calgary's Mustard Seed Street Ministry by Gerald W. Hankins
Belleville, Ont: Essence Pub, c2004.
Canadiana: 20049053558
ISBN: 1553068432 : \$20.00



A world within : an intimate portrait of the Little Bow Hutterite Colony by George Webber
Calgary, Fifth House, 2005.
Canadiana: 20049064479
ISBN: 1894856600: \$34.95



Hell's half acre : early days in the Great Alberta Oil Patch by David A. Finch
Surrey, BC: Heritage House, 2005.
Canadiana: 20059010037
ISBN: 1894384822: \$19.95



The Speediest Land Traveller: a history of Alberta auto racing by Richard McDonell
Vancouver: Granville Island Pub, 2005.
Canadiana: 20059008458
ISBN: 189469435X : \$27.95



Prairie twins : Alberta and Saskatchewan photographic memories, 1905-2005 by Faye Reineberg Holt
Calgary: Detselig Enterprises, 2004.
Canadiana: 20049057731
ISBN: 155059267X : \$19.95



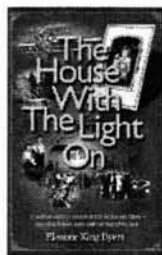
Laying Down the Lines: a history of land surveyors in Alberta by Judy Larmour
Calgary : Brindle & Glass Pub., 2005.
Canadiana: 20059003057
ISBN: 1897142048 (pbk.) : \$34.95
ISBN: 1897142021 (bound) : \$59.95



The fur trade in Canada by Michael Payne
Toronto: J. Lorimer, c2004.
Canadiana: 20049038516
ISBN: 1550288431 : \$24.95



Inspector F.J. Dickens, NWMP 1844-1886 by David J. Carter. Eagle Butte Press, Box 39 Elkwater, AB T0J 1C0 Phone/Fax: 403-893-2470



The House With the Light On by Eleanor King Byers

A native Calgarian returns to the 40s and 50s — days of unlocked doors and carefree adventure.

ISBN 0-9733420-0-5 Direct from author 403-247-0482 or email erbyers@shaw.ca. \$25 includes p&h or pick up for \$21.95. Also at Ft. Calgary and Glenbow Museum Gift Shops, Logos, McNally Robinson and Owl's Nest Bookstores.

Join us for the launch of George Webber's new book *A World Within: An Intimate Portrait of the Little Bow Hutterite Colony*



PhotoSpace/Stonefish Gallery (1403 9th Ave S.E.) Friday April 29, 2005 from 5-9 pm

Kayak drifts in by Deborah Morrison
I've been branded a lunatic for launching a new Canadian history magazine for children. Kayak differentiates itself from other kids' magazines by taking the entertaining, advertising-friendly stance of popular publications such as *The Mag* and *Nickelodeon* while maintaining a strong educational focus resembling *OWL*, *YesMag* and *National Geographic Kids*. The focus is on really young readers, ages 7-12. Deborah Morrison is president and CEO of Canada's National History Society in Winnipeg, Man.

Books & Websites



The Tallpicks of Alberta & Saskatchewan by Harry Palmer.
200 images of Alberta and Saskatchewan with essay by Fred Stenson. For information: www.tallpicks.com

To read the Heritage Community Newsletter on line:

http://www.heritagecommunityfdn.org/heritage_link/vol4_iss1/

The Provincial Museum of Alberta

Mammoth Tracks Newsletter on line, a quarterly newsletter all about the Museum.

To read the latest issue:

<http://www.pma.edmonton.ab.ca/events/listinfo/tracks.pdf>

For the Winter issue of Mammoth Tracks:

<http://www.pma.edmonton.ab.ca/vpub/tracks/tracks7.pdf>

For complete information about the Museum, visit our website at www.pma.edmonton.ab.ca

The Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village www.cd.gov.ab.ca/uchv

Website dedicated to the arts in Alberta <http://collections.ic.gc.ca/abart>

Canada Needs You Volume One

Singer-songwriter Mike Ford has produced a CD of songs that focus on fascinating elements from Canada's history, pre 1900. The songs are about D'Arcy McGee, Louis Riel and Sir John A. MacDonald among others from across the country.

For information contact Sara McLaren, Maple Music Recordings, phone: 416-961-4332 extn. 261; email: sara.mclaren@maplemusicrecordings.com

Video celebrates High River Centennial

Beginning in February, a year-long celebration will mark the centennial of the town of High River, which was incorporated in February of 1906.

One of the projects associated with the centennial is the production of a 72-minute video detailing High River's history.

Entitled *High River: Three Centuries, One Centennial*, the video takes a fond look at the town that was the centre of Alberta's ranching industry from its beginnings in the 1870s, and carries it through to the present day.

The project is the brainchild of High River residents Chuck Murphy of Boreal Productions and Bill Holmes, former publisher of the High River Times. Murphy is the videographer, while Holmes wrote the script and does the narration.

Included are interviews with pioneer ranchers, farmers, and townspeople. The 100 historical pictures used are from the Museum of the Highwood which is a full partner in the project.

Topics covered include indigenous peoples, explorers, ranching, farming, the town's beginning, significant events, noteworthy citizens, and current activities.

The video is available in VHS or DVD format for \$25.00 at the Museum of the Highwood, Bradley's Western Wear, and High River Library.

For further information contact:

Bill Holmes, 403-652-2925

holmesw@telusplanet.net

Chuck Murphy, 403-652-7947

murphycp@shaw.ca

CBC Celebrates Alberta's Centennial

CBC Radio, TV and CBC.ca in Alberta are planning an exciting year of events and programming in celebration of Alberta's Centennial. CBC's coverage of the Alberta Centennial will celebrate the province's colourful past, the go-it-alone present, and future of this very dynamic province and its people.

CBC will be launching our legacy centennial web site in May 2005. In the mean time continue to visit this site for regular updates on CBC centennial programs and events. We look forward to celebrating Alberta's Centennial with listeners and viewers throughout the province.

On Location

CBC TV and Radio are going to be traveling the province throughout 2005, talking to Albertans and finding out what it means to you to be an Albertan. In the meantime, tell us your stories by filling out the form on the right.

Tell Us Your Centennial Stories

What is unique about your community? What is your city planning for centennial celebrations? How do you think Alberta is going to change over the next 100 years? Submit your centennial stories and let us know why we should visit your town, city or community to participate in your 2005 festivities.

Vignette Series Showcases Alberta's Vibrant Past

The discovery of oil in Leduc, the prohibition in the 1900's, the Edmonton Oilers dynasty and the 1988 Calgary Olympics are just a sample of the stories that are being recounted in *The Centennial Series: 100 Years - 100 Stories*, honouring Alberta's centennial. The series of 30-second vignettes is being aired throughout Alberta during 2005 on CFCN-TV (Calgary/Lethbridge) and CFRN-TV (Edmonton).

The series is a joint venture among the CTV stations of Alberta and the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers and the Alberta 2005 Centennial Initiative. *The Centennial Series: 100 Years — 100 Stories*, will recount some well known Alberta moments and share some of the lesser known stories that live within our communities. Albertans are encouraged to contribute and submit their story of bravery, triumph, innovation or strength of character through the CFRN and CFCN websites. Stories should range from 1905 to present and can cover anything from politics to people to life changing events.

Visit the Centennial Series website to view the vignettes or submit a story idea.

by **Ruth Kerr**

Lougheed: What Shapes a Province?

The Right Honourable Peter Lougheed may have hit upon a timely theme for a potential Canadian game show.

In the wake of "The Greatest Canadian" debates, Canadians may be ready to argue the greatest moments in provincial histories. It's a more passionate subject than it appears at first blush.

Lougheed, the guest speaker at the Chinook Country History Society Christmas Dinner on December 8, outlined six "significant turning points" in the histories of Calgary and Alberta. He then invited the audience to contribute six more historical events.

The enthusiastic crowd bombarded the former premier with not six, but sixteen important historical events. Emcee Vivian Sampson hurriedly recorded the items on a white board, while Lougheed acted as sort of a traffic cop. Nearly everyone had an opinion (or two, or five) and many suggestions were greeted with murmurs of: "Ah, that was a good one."

CCHS President Diana Ringstrom, who thanked Lougheed after his presentation,

joked: "Who says history can't be fun?"

Fun indeed! And if a nation can debate its greatest citizen, why not its provinces' greatest events? -CCHS

Peter Lougheed's Top 6 Defining Moments in Calgary/Alberta History:

1. 1883: The CPR arrives in Calgary
2. 1905: Alberta becomes a province
3. 1912: Calgary holds its first Stampede
4. 1930: The Natural Resources Act is created
5. 1947: Leduc's oil well No. 1 "strikes it rich"
6. 1988: Calgary hosts the XV Olympic Winter Games

Other Defining Moments:

1. 1972: Fish Creek Park is established
2. 1967: The Great Canadian Oil Sands Company tar sands plant officially opens
3. 1929: The Calgary Zoo is incorporated
4. 1948: Calgary Stampeders win the Grey Cup
5. 1907: Alexander C. Rutherford founds the Alberta Historical Society

News & Views from HSA Chapters

6. 1877: Treaty No. 7 is signed
7. 1929: Canadian women become Persons
8. 1875: Arrival of NWMP
9. 1883: Canada's 1st National Park is established in Banff
10. 1975: Fort Calgary is restored
11. 1874: Law & Order comes to the West
12. 1912: The ubiquitous Alexander C. Rutherford founds the University of Alberta
13. 1989: Calgary Flames win the Stanley Cup
14. 1920(?): Aviation comes to Alberta
15. 1909: An Irrigation System is established
16. Early 1800's: David Thompson maps Alberta and British Columbia.

Welcome to Doors Open Alberta

Doors Open Alberta is a major heritage tourism initiative that engages communities in the architectural heritage. It is part of an international, national and provincial program that showcases Alberta's architectural heritage and the people who build our communities.

Between April and October, communities host one or two day Doors Open Alberta events that offer free tours of architecturally interesting buildings and places. In 2004 six Alberta communities showcased 135 buildings and sites

to over 6,200 visitors. Alberta's centennial in 2005 presents an opportunity for communities to feature built heritage as part of Alberta's centennial celebrations.

Doors Open Alberta is brought to you by the Doors Open Alberta Steering Committee and is led by the Heritage Community Foundation.

2005 Doors Open Alberta Events:

- Banff - June 18 and 19, 2005
- Calgary - September, 2005



- Camrose - July, 2005
- Edmonton - July 23 and 24, 2005
- Fort Macleod, July 1 and 1, 2005
- Lethbridge - May 7 and 8, 2005
- Vilna, Smoky Lake, Smoky Lake County, Waskatenau - September, 2005
- Wainwright - August, 2005

We are sorry to have missed the deadline for January's issue. The following notes cover Lethbridge Historical Society happenings since our Fall 2004 report. Some of the information will seem like old news to those who have heard in other ways. For that, we apologize.

Annual General Meeting:

The Lethbridge Historical Society elected its Executive Officers and two new Councilors at an Annual General Meeting on November 24th, 2004. Barry Snowden will serve a second year as President, Joe Kadezabek will join the Executive as Vice-President, Irma Dogterom and Dave Dowey will continue as Secretary and Treasurer respectively. Belinda Crowson and Marion Snowden will join Pat Brown, Alan Thompson, Jim George and Helen Kovacs as Councilors. Retiring members Bill Lingard, Audrey Swedish and Robert Shore were cited for their long and able service to the society and the membership.

Programs

Lethbridge's 2004-2005 program series, built on the theme "Who we are; based on, Who we were," began in September with a presentation by chapter member Bob Shore on the Acadian Settlement. Then, in October, Farley Wuth presented on "Remittance Men of the Pincher Creek Area." Following our November 24 AGM, Duane and Carma Thompson presented "The Mormon Immigration."

Our Winter/Spring Program series has continued the theme with John Boras speaking on the "Eastern European Settlement," at our January 25 meeting. At the Annual Banquet on February 22, U of L political scientist Peter McCormick addressed "The Politics of Settlement in Southern Alberta." On March 22, Bob Hironaka will present "The Japanese Immigration: Two Waves." And on April 26, Gordon Tolton will speak on "The History of the UFA."

A New Book

Launched on February 12, 2005. The Lethbridge Historical Society is pleased to be the publisher of *Legacy of Lethbridge Women*, working with the Lethbridge Centennial Committee for the Recognition of Women to produce a commemorative booklet about the women for whom the streets and other components of the new Legacy Ridge neighborhood are named. Our chapter secretary, Irma Dogterom, chairs the committee and has been a driving force behind its work.

Looking Forward

The Second Annual Historic Lethbridge Week will open on May 7. Even better, we expect, than the very successful first edition, the week will include the unveiling of another series of interpretive plaques on historic buildings and sites, a special workshop on "Doing Local History" sponsored by the Alex Johnston Lecture Committee and conclude with Doors Open Lethbridge.

And later in May — we'll be "on the road to The Lily and The Rose", joining the Chinook chapter for the trip to Lloydminster and the HSA Conference and AGM.

As Summer unfolds, we'll join friends and colleagues in Bow Island (on June 24) to see the unveiling and dedication of an interpretive monument marking the location of the Alberta — Assiniboia district border, before Alberta's establishment as a province. The LHS is the original promoter and a financial sponsor of this monument.

And then, if AHRF funding is approved, we will host a similar event later in the year to dedicate a monument to mark the site of the Old Man's Playing Ground and to

commemorate the visit of Hudson's Bay Company employee Peter Fidler to Southern Alberta in 1792-93. The monument will be unveiled near the junction of Racehorse Creek with the Old Man River, in the Livingstone Gap area of the Rocky Mountains.

And before you know it, we'll be looking forward to 2006 — the City of Lethbridge Centennial, a new and renewed Galt Museum facility, the 2006 HSA Conference and AGM, and much more.

Meanwhile, our monuments and markers committee is continuing its work on interpretive plaques for historic buildings in the downtown and other parts of the City. Our publications committee is working on a new book tentatively titled *The Butcher, The Baker, The Candy Maker: 1870 to 1920 The First Fifty Years of Commerce In Lethbridge*, by Irma Dogterom and Bill Lingard. Launch is expected in 2005. And still another book is under consideration.

Anyone wishing more information about any of the above or other Lethbridge Historical Society happenings, call Barry Snowden at 403 327-2662 or e-mail snowdenb@telusplanet.net



Central Alberta Historical Society, continues to broaden its collaborations with Red Deer and district historical links, as well as with historical and archival societies in the towns throughout central Alberta. The major CAHS central area initiative is the 2005 Immigrant experience endeavor. Called, *Starting Anew*, the working committee of this project is coordinated by Lynn Norman and chaired by Don Hepburn. Locally this 2005 project is supported by: the Central Alberta Regional Museums Network (CARMN), CAHS, the Central Alberta Refugee Effort, the Central Alberta Diversity Association, Red Deer and District Archives, Red Deer and District Library and Red Deer College. Funding is being provided in part by Museums Alberta, Red Deer Culture Link and CARMN/CAHS Publications Committee. Edmonton journalist Linda Goyette has provided valuable assistance from her experience with the book, Edmonton in *Our Own Words*.

There is considerable documentation of the immigrant experience of those who came in the 1800's and early 1900's, however the stories of the many more recent arrivals are not widely known. *Starting Anew* is a centennial project aimed at gathering these untold stories to better reflect the multicultural reality of central Alberta and preserve this history for future generations. This will update the historical account of the region and provide a resource for books, exhibits and other projects to celebrate our diversity. Sharing histories provides a cohesiveness for building a new history together.

The centennial project of the city of Red Deer is the transformation of 48 St into Alexander Way. The goal is to link the park system to the city's cultural resources by creating an engaging downtown

streetscape. The historic name of this street was Alexander. It was named after the brother of William Mackenzie, who according to available records was a principal backer of the Calgary/Edmonton Railway. Alexander was in charge of building the stations along the rail line. The Red Deer station has been preserved at its original location but the rail line that divided the city by a north and south corridor has been removed and the land space nearly filled with businesses and large condo housing units.

A fifty fifty partnership of land owner, Leonard Gaetz and the railway determined not only where the rail line would be built but also the site of the present city. When the railroad reached Red Deer in 1890 the land around it was surveyed into lots and the earlier settlement at Red Deer Crossing declined. Alexander Way plans may have broader implications for future city building developments as present city and historical venues become inadequate for this burgeoning urban centre.

An outstanding historical event took place at the Red Deer and District Museum on February 24, called, *A Celebration of a Man and his Work*. The man is Allen Sapp and he was present for the event. The art exhibit, *Through the Eyes of the Cree and Beyond: the Art of Allen Sapp*, was exhibited at the Museum from January 8 to March 13, 2005. This 4000 square foot exhibit included hundreds of digital photographs, 70 paintings, 40 artifacts and 30 black and white archival photographs, all explained through an interpretive comment on Sapp's work from First Nations elders and youth. The images and voices of the northern plains Cree tell their history, culture and beliefs. Allen Sapp paints from boyhood memory those who loved and cared him and those he loves and

cared for. A Saskatchewan Centennial grant funded this exhibition that will tour until September 2006. Canadians from as far as Yellowknife and Gatineau, Quebec will see this intimate depiction of Cree history. Red Deer was the first stop on this two year Canadian tour.

Central Alberta First Nations people played a leading role in the Museum evening. Jerry Saddleback gave the Honour Ceremony in his Cree language and Douglas Bonis the Honour Song. The Red Deer Aboriginal Dance Troupe Society performed six ritual dances. The audience of over three hundred were a mix of First Nations people and those of other nations ancestry. Bannock and tea concluded the celebration.

The December, January and February public evenings arranged by CAHS program director Shirley Dye were each very popular. The Country Christmas Dinner with cowboy poet, Gerald Miller and singer Orla Nielsn was a nostalgic evening for many of the guests. Jim Taylor, of Parks Canada presented his history of the Ya-Ha Tinda Ranch to a full house on January 20 even though weather and roads made driving difficult. In February local photo journalist, Johnnie Bachusky drew from his three books on Ghost Towns of the West to provide many images from the past.

* * *

There is no scheduled program for June. Each year the Society organizes a historical bus tour, usually during the first week of June. For information about the Society's programs and activities, phone the Red Deer and District Museum at 403-309-8405, or Shirley Dye, Program Coordinator 403-346-5218.

The Edmonton and District Historical Society has had a most successful and entertaining season to date.

Historic Edmonton Week (HEW) 2004 was our biggest and best ever! Featuring Doors Open for the first time in Edmonton and with double the number of participating partners from 2003, 75 different heritage and historical groups from Edmonton and the surrounding areas (Devon, Leduc, Stony Plain, Spruce Grove, Calmar, St. Albert, Sherwood Park, Beaumont and Fort Saskatchewan) offered 277 historical events (up 53% from 2003) to over 29,000 people. Now we're in the midst of organizing HEW 2005 and Doors Open Edmonton and expecting even more events and bigger crowds. The official launch of HEW/Doors Open Edmonton 2005 is Friday July 22 at the downtown branch of the Edmonton Public Library (Stanley A. Milner), while the festival itself will run from July 23 to 31, 2005. Our brochures will be available by mid-June and at that time our events will be posted on both websites (www.historicedmonton.ca, www.albertahistory.org). Please join us for some of the exciting activities we are hosting!

Our Speakers' Program and Special Events for 2004/05 were all well attended and well received. September: Bruce Ibsen from the City Archives presented a brief sporting history of Edmonton.

October: Shirley Lowe, Director of the Old Strathcona Business Association, provided a background on how the Old Strathcona area was saved from the wrecking ball

November: The C-Jammers provided a musical Christmas with a festive dinner at the Mayfair Golf Club and an evening of seasonal instrumentals.

January: Dr. Al Oeming, famed naturalist, took us back in time as he presented the history of the Alberta Game Farm

February: Debbie Culbertson, well-known Alberta Author, described her research on Roberta MacAdams, the first woman in the British Empire elected to a legislature (Alberta).

The balance of our Speaker Series will feature:

March: Dr. Adriana Davies, Executive Director of the Heritage Community Foundation, discussing the challenges of getting heritage content on the web, as well as the work of the Foundation.

April: Michael Kostek will be our guest speaker at our Annual General Meeting / John Rowand Night to be held at the Historical McKay Avenue School, site of the first Alberta Legislature and currently the Archives and Museum for Edmonton Public Schools. Mike's presentation will deal with both the early legislature and the history of public

schools in Edmonton. Our annual awards are slated to go to Keith Davidson of the Edmonton Examiner for his regular, fascinating articles on Edmonton's past, and to the Edmonton Radial Railway Society who are celebrating their 25th year of running the trams through Old Strathcona and over the High Level Bridge every summer.

Another major EDHS event of the year will be to offer a **bus tour to the HSA AGM and Conference in May**, located in Lloydminster. Although this report is going to press before the tour actually takes place, we are expecting to visit the RCMP Museum in Fort Saskatchewan, the Victoria Settlement Historic Site, the Pine Creek Post Office and other spots on the way to Lloydminster. Taking a different route home from the Conference, we will stop at various museums and sites in Vermilion and Vegreville. With the opportunity to embark on Saturday bus tours while at the Conference, our travelers will see a multitude of historic spots in this fascinating part of our province.

As we plan our programs and special events for 2005/06, the EDHS continues to play an active role in historic celebrations and looks forward to the upcoming season of exciting historic events. We are both proud and pleased to be an integral partner in preserving and promoting Edmonton's past.

Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village - 2005 Historic Garden Tour

The Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village is an award winning provincial historic site showcasing Ukrainian settlement in Alberta from 1892-1930. This site is renowned for its extensive work in preserving and presenting a number of historically accurate gardens that highlight the efforts of our early Ukrainian pioneers.

Garden Tour: Sunday August 1, 2005
11 am and 2 pm.

Historic village open daily 10 am to 6 pm, Victoria Day Weekend to Labour Day; and weekends only Labour Day to Thanksgiving Day.

The village is located 50 kms east of Edmonton on Highway 16. For more

information call 780-662-3640; email: uchv@gov.ab.ca.

Websites: www.cd.gov.ab.ca/uchv
<http://collections.ic.gc.ca/ukrainian>

HSA Calendar of Events – 2005

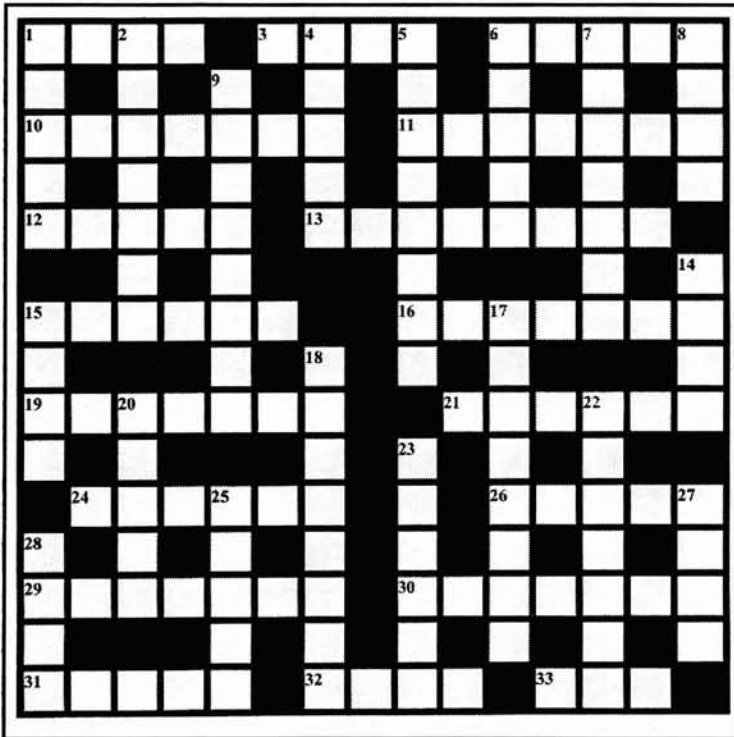
- Apr 21** CAHS: "The Role of Railways in the Life and Death of Alberta's Communities" presented by Dr. Alan Vanterpool
- Apr 26** LHS: Speaker TBA for details call: Pat Brown or Marion Snowden location-Lethbridge Public Library 7:15 pm
- Apr 26** CCHS: "Victory in Europe—A Canadian Story, 60 Years On" Dr. Pat Brennan, History Dept, UofC. Ft. Calgary, 750 9 Ave SE 7:30 pm.
- Apr 27** EDHS: John Rowand Night & AGM - Speaker: Michael Kostek, Archivist. EPS Archives, McKay Ave School. 6 pm.
- May 7** LHS: Historic Lethbridge Week
- May 7-14** CAHS: Historic Week
- May 19** CAHS: White Russians in Central Alberta by Mike & Annie Polushin and their daughter Connie Jensen. Stewart Room Red Deer & District Museum, 4525 47A Avenue - 7:30 pm.
- May 24** CCHS: Hell's Half Acre: David Finch Speaker, Fort Calgary, 750 9 Ave. SE, Calgary, 7:30 pm
- May 27-29** HSA Annual General Meeting and Conference, Lakeland College, Lloydminster AB/SK

HSA Crossword This crossword puzzle devised by Ken Penley

Answers to last newsletter crossword:

Across: 1. SPCA, 3. Cree, 6. arbor, 10. Kipling, 11. Priddis, 12. sites, 13. enormous, 15. Gallup, 16. Beiseker, 19. Sonny Fry, 21. Granum, 24. trapline, 26. dower, 29. sweetie, 30. iceberg, 31. Regis, 32. sage, 33. arts.

Down: 1. Sykes, 2. capital, 4. rugger, 5. explorer, 6. Arium, 7. bad luck, 8. Rose, 9. Didsbury, 14. drum, 15. gash, 17. shredded, 18. trainers, 20. Nordegg, 22. New Year, 23. keying, 25. Potts, 27. rages, 28. user.



You have plenty of time to complete this crossword puzzle which was devised by a member of HSA. The answer will be published in the next issue of *History Now*.

Across

1. David Thompson was skilled at making these
3. Type of car resale lot item
- 6 Calgary athlete
10. Community nearby the Crystal Village which features 200,000 glass telephone line insulators
11. Former mining town on the David Thompson highway
12. Run away to be married
13. Conducting job of Tommy Banks et al
15. Jargon used to hopefully speak English to a foreigner
16. Lightning's sound
19. HBC Governor-in-chief 1821-1860. "The Little Emperor"
21. Christmas drink
24. Feel under the weather
26. Cone bearing deciduous tree
29. Games held in Calgary 1988
30. Meal by chance
31. Product for which Falher is famous
32. Some say this Roman was a fiery fiddler
33. Field crop used for bread and drink

Down

1. Tree, the Manitoba or Sugar variety
2. Town near Red Deer with aircraft training World War II
4. First Alberta Premier born in this province
5. Eskimo quarterback who became Premier of Alberta
6. Mate next in rank to the captain
7. A type of barometer
8. Therefore
9. Brits. casual farewells or a breakfast cereal
14. Narcotic
15. Lead in to haste or graduate
17. Furnished with hoofs
18. Pertaining to the Church of England
20. Medium of exchange
22. Skiing slope in Banff
23. National Park or downtown avenue in Edmonton
25. Vacant
27. Long walk
28. The one and the other