

Major Roadways

Bellerose Drive is named in honor of Octave Bellerose, son of Oliver Bellerose. Oliver Bellerose left Quebec in the 1833, and came to the St. Albert area to settle River Lot #35. Eventually, the Bellerose family collectively owned approximately 2,000 acres of land on both sides of the Sturgeon River. Octave Bellerose, one of Oliver's thirteen children, was born in 1849. He grew up in the St. Albert district, and was known as the best horseman in the area. He initiated and established Bellerose School No. 6 on his farm in 1886. The original school was located in a barn converted into a school house. Octave joined the St. Albert Mounted Riflemen during the Riel Rebellion in 1885 as a Second Lieutenant. In 1896, he was elected President of the newly formed Métis organization in the St. Albert area. The organization was established in order to lobby the Government for the issue of transcript indebted to Métis children born between 1870 and 1885.

Boudreau Road is named after Lucien Boudreau, born on August 6, 1874 at St. Gregoire, Co. Nichilet, Quebec. He was one of the five councillors in the first town Council established in 1904, and became a candidate for the Legislative Assembly in 1905 but was unsuccessful. In 1909, he was elected Mayor St. Albert. He was a member of the Board of Health organized in 1909, which consisted of the mayor and four councillors. In addition to this, he was a president of the Astoria Hotel Co. Ltd.

Campbell Road is named after Louis Campbell, who was one of the first settlers in St. Albert. He arrived in St. Albert as early as 1863 and his name appears in the Parish records.

Corriveau Avenue is named after Mr. Corriveau who was one of the first entrepreneurs in St. Albert. He opened and operated, with Jules Chave, a hardware store and a blacksmith shop. It was located on the present site of Vital Avenue No. 18.

Cunningham Road is named after the Cunningham Family, and refers to several members.

John Cunningham came west from Manitoba with fur buyers, and he settled east of St. Albert, along the Sturgeon River. He married Rosalie L'Hirondelle in 1846 and together, they had eleven children. John died in 1868, during a buffalo hunt along the Red River. His sons made unique contributions to the development of the St. Albert's community:

Sam Cunningham was a captain in the St. Albert Mounted Rifles during the Riel Rebellion of 1885. He opened the St. Albert Trail and played an important role in the translation of the names along the route from Indian to English. He was also the first representative of St. Albert on the Northwest Territorial Council, in Regina, from 1889 until 1893.

James Cunningham made his career as a freighter. He married Mary Hodgson in 1878 and they had eleven children.

Alfred Cunningham took over his father's land after his death. He married Amelia Rowland in 1893 and had fifteen children. Alfred was a staff sergeant in the St. Albert Mounted Rifles for the period of the Riel Rebellion in 1885.

Henry Cunningham married Mary Rowland and together they raised eight children. Henry was a freighter as was his brother James. In 1904, he became a Councillor of the Town of St. Albert.

Edward Cunningham was the first Métis ordained Catholic Priest

Major Roadways (continued)

Dawson Road is named after H.B. Dawson, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1910 to 1911. He was also a store keeper and in 1906, he opened the General Store in the Dawson Building. The Dawson Building was the first mall and community hall in St. Albert. Unfortunately, it was destroyed by fire in 1928

Gervais Road is named after Hector Gervais, winner of a World Curling Crown in 1961, two Canadian titles and four Albert's championships. Gervais has been a St. Albert resident since 1950. The man known as "The Friendly Giant" passed away in 1997.

Giroux Road is named after Doctor Arthur Giroux, a former Mayor of the Town of St. Albert. Arthur Giroux began practicing medicine in St. Albert in 1902 and held the position of Health Office from 1905 until his death in 1938. Dr. Giroux served the area surrounding of Villeneuve, Riviere Qui Barre, Morinville, and Namao. The doctor and his wife, Alice Giroux, were very active in the community and were concerned with cultural development.

Grandin Road was named after Mgr. Vital Grandin, O.M.I., (1829-1902), born at St-Pierre-sur-Orthe, Laval, France. He entered the Oblate Order on December 28, 1851, when Pope Pius XII officially raised St. Albert to the dignity of an Episcopal See. Vital Grandin was the first bishop of St. Albert from 1868 until his death in 1902.

Hebert Road is named after Cheri Hebert, elected as the first Mayor of the Town of St. Albert in 1904. He served on Council for three consecutive years. Eventually, in 1908, he decided not to run for office again. Hebert was also a lucrative businessman, who contributed to the development of St. Albert.

Hogan Road is named after Michael Hogan, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from January, 1919 until July of 1943.

LeClair Way is named after John E. LeClair, St. Albert's 10th Mayor. He earned his living as an auctioneer and he and his wife Lily raised 6 children. He served both as a Justice of the Peace and a Commissioner of Oaths. He was Mayor of St. Albert from February 1945 to May 1946.

Levasseur Road is named after Leon Levasseur, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1911 until 1912. He was chairman of the School Board in 1909, and owner of a livery barn which opened in 1903 but was destroyed by fire in 1911. He took over Gagnon's butcher shop in 1903. In 1912, he opened Levasseur Royal Livery in St. Albert.

McKenney Avenue is named after Henry McKenney. In 1906, Henry McKenney was the first Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) to represent St. Albert. He was a postmaster in St. Albert from 1885 until 1894. He also operated a general store which is believed to have opened as early as 1884.

Perron Street was previously named Piron Street until 1967, when it was changed by the Town Planning Department in recognition of Fleuri Perron. Fleuri Perron, was born in Quebec, on February 4, 1866. He was the first president of the Alberta French Canadian Association, and worked for the

Major Roadways (continued)

rights of both Canadian and French citizens in this part of the country. In 1900, he opened the first commercial industry – Perron Brickyard and provided employment for 20 men. The Brickyard was in operation until 1932. Perron played an important role in the development of St. Albert. In 1904, he went into partnership with Cheri Hebert, when he bought a general store, on the north of the bridge. In 1908, he became sole owner and continued this business until fire destroyed the building in 1919. Perron was active in municipal affairs and in 1898 his signature appears on a petition sent to the Development of Public Works in Regina, which protested the incorporation of St. Albert as a village. In 1904, he served on the Town Council and in 1908, he was elected St. Albert Mayor and during his administration, a large flour mill was built in St. Albert; however, it burned down in 1938. He is also remembered for operating a 30 foot excursion boat on the Sturgeon River and Big Lake in 1912. Later, it was sent to Lac St. Anne, due to lack of water in Big Lake. Fleuri Perron's house, which he built in 1901, still stands in St. Albert on Mission Avenue #10. He died in St. Albert in August 1931.

Poirier Avenue is named after Dr. Richard Poirier, who was Mayor of St. Albert in 1943. He was a doctor in St. Albert; as well as, Health Officer from 1938 until 1945.

Ray Gibbon Drive is named for former Mayor Ray M. Gibbon. He served as Mayor of St. Albert from 1968 to 1974 and 1989.

St. Albert Trail is named after Father Lacombe's patron saint, St. Albert of Louvain, who was born in Belgium around 1166. He was elected as a bishop in 1191. On November 24, 1192 he was murdered in his church on the Emperor's orders. His martyrdom is celebrated each year in the St. Albert Parish. St. Albert of Louvain was recognized by the Church as a bishop and martyr.

St. Anne Street is named after the Lac Ste. Anne mission, which was founded in 1843 by Jean Baptiste Thibeault. He named the mission after his patron saint Ste. Anne de Beaupre. The first settlers arrived in St. Albert from the Lac Ste. Anne mission.

Sir Winston Churchill Avenue is named after Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of Great Britain during the Second World War. The street was formerly named St. Louis Street, west of Piron Street, and then McKenney Avenue, east of Piron Street, until it was renamed again by the Town Planning Department in 1965 as Sir Winston Churchill Avenue as it remains today. McKenney Avenue still exists in St. Albert, yet the location has since been re-established.

Sturgeon Road is named after the Sturgeon River, along which the St. Albert settlement originated. The river played a very important role for settlers; it was a source of water, fishes, and functioned as the first road for transportation. The first St. Albert bridge was built on the Sturgeon River and remains an inseparable part of the city's history and present landscape.

Villeneuve Road is named after Frederic Villeneuve, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly from November 1898 until May 1902.

Akinsdale Neighbourhood

Akins Drive is named after Lawrence Akins, a longtime St. Albert farmer, who was very active in the community. He held the position of Chairman of the School Board in 1939, and was also a member of the St. Albert Board of Administrators in 1957

Alan Place is believed to be named after Bob Allan, a recipient of the Order of the British Empire. He was awarded this honor for his work in preserving Scottish heritage in Canada.

Allison Place is named after Mike Allison who came to St. Albert in 1978 from Winnipeg. He was an organizer and a popularizer of the Kiwanis Music Festival held in the Arden Theatre of St. Albert

Alphonse Crescent is named after Sister Marie Jacques Alphonse, born November 21, 1835 in Riviere du Loup, Quebec. She was one of the three Grey Nuns who travelled to Lac. St. Anne in 1859 and later came to St. Albert in 1863. She was one of the first educators to teach the children of new settlers, native people, and homeless children. Sister Alphonse served as the principal of the Convent School from 1863 until 1880. She died in 1892

Andrew Crescent is believed to be named after Father Alexis André, O.M.I., born in France on July 6, 1833. He entered the Oblate Order in 1859, and was sent to Western Canada in 1861. He arrived with a mission to St. Albert in 1865 and served the mission until 1871. Father André died in Calgary on January 10, 1893, and was buried in St. Albert.

Arcand Drive is named after Alfred Arcand; born in Quebec in 1851. Before he came to St. Albert, he served in the Fort Saskatchewan Northwest Mounted Police. In 1880, he bought the River Lot #39 and settled in St. Albert. Later, his land was divided between two sons: Clovis and Joseph. Joseph's son Edmond Arcand took over his father's farm and continued the operation. In addition to farming, Alfred Arcand was the first French and English teacher at the Bellerose School, and he was instrumental in its formation. Mr. Arcand helped organize the Conservative Party in the St. Albert area.

Atkinson Place is named after Susie Atkinson; born on a farm in the Lakeside district. She settled in St. Albert in 1917, and was the flounder of the first St. Albert library. The system of lending books originated in 1937 at the Sunday School. The books were kept in wooden apple boxes and had to be returned after three months. She was a graduate of the Olds Agricultural College (1925), and the first woman to be elected to its Hall of Fame. She is remembered as a farmer and a breeder of the champion Red Poll cattle. She was the first lady to serve on a municipal council in Alberta, and the first chairman of the Lacombe Nursing Home.

Braeside Neighbourhood

Bernard Drive is named after Brother Bernard Albert, Born in Nova Scotia on November 15, 1903. At age 48, he entered the Oblate Order and he was sent to St. John College in Edmonton as maintenance man from 1953 to 1972. From 1972 to 1978, he worked at the Star of the North Retreat House in St. Albert as a furnace-man, sacristan and mass server. Brother Bernard Albert died in St. Albert on April 16, 1979.

Birch Drive is named after Margaret Birch Lewis (1873-1941). She came from England to Calgary in 1912 as a veteran in the field of women's rights. After her husband was killed in action in 1916, she took on the responsibility of raising her four children alone. As a result, she became a factory inspector and travelled all over the province observing the working conditions of women. She played a leading role in the inquiries which led to the passing of the Alberta Minimum Wage Act for Women in 1922.

Bishop Street is named in honor of Bishop Emile Legal, O.M.I., born in France, on October 9, 1849. He was sent to the St. Albert mission in 1881. Rome made him co-adjutor of the St. Albert diocese on March 29, 1897. After the death of Bishop Grandin, he became bishop of St. Albert on June 3, 1902. He was promoted to the seat of administration in Edmonton as archbishop in 1913.

Bocock Place is named after William Geoffrey Bocock who came to Canada from England in 1912 with his family. He was one of the early pioneers to settle just north of St. Albert.

Burns Street is named after Pat Burns of Calgary, who was an old friend of Father Lacombe. He financed the statue of Father Lacombe, which was cast in bronze and crested in Vaucouleurs, France; the birthplace of Joan of Arc. The statue was placed less than two meters from the exact spot where Bishop Taché had planted a small sapling, sixty-eight years earlier. Following this, Bishop Taché instructed Lacombe to build a chapel. On July 21, 1929, the statue was unveiled by Pat Burns.

Campbell Industrial Park Neighbourhood

Calder Place is named after J.A. Calder who was a School Inspector from 1896 to 1900.

Chatelain Drive is named after Louis Chatelain. His name appears in the parish records as early as 1863. In 1882, he purchased River Lot #24. He was a representative of the Hudson Bay Company Trading Post until it was closed in 1887. As a result of the closure, he opened a store of his own.

Chevigny Street is named after David Chevigny who was born in Deschambault, Quebec, in 1847. He came, with his brother Louis, to St. Albert in 1880. With his brother's assistance, David Chevigny built and operated the first St. Albert Hotel which he opened in 1886 and eventually burned down in 1898. Between 1880 and 1885, he was involved with various projects including surveying the town, building the Bishop's residence, and rebuilding the bridge. David was a trustee when the Cunningham School District was formed in 1885. In 1904, when St. Albert was incorporated as a Town, he was elected Councillor. David and his wife Elise raised nine children in St. Albert. David Chevigny died in 1915.

Chisholm Avenue is named after Mr. Chisholm who was one of the first St. Albert entrepreneurs. In 1894, Chisholm established a woodworking and a carriage shop with L. Levasseur.

Corriveau Avenue is named after Mr. Corriveau who was one of the first entrepreneurs in St. Albert. He opened and operated, with Jules Chave, a hardware store and a blacksmith shop. It was located on the present site of Vital Avenue No. 18.

Deer Ridge Park Neighbourhood

Daniel Place is named after Fiona Daniel, who has been City Clerk of the City of St. Albert for many years. She started to work for the City in 1979.

Deane Crescent is named after M. Deane, a government surveyor, who initially came to St. Albert during 1882, and subsequently, completed an official river lot survey of the area in 1883. The citizens of St. Albert were generally in favourable accordance to this survey because M. Deane's work ensured many improvements to individual farms.

Delisle Court is named after Laureat (Pete) Delisle, who was one of the first settlers in the St. Albert area. He came here in 1898 and bought a farm six miles west of St. Albert. There is also the possibility that this street was named after **Brother Hermann Delisle**, O.M.I., born in Quebec, on June 5, 1914. He served at western missions from 1945 until 1958. Brother Hermann Delisle died in Edmonton on July 3, 1959. He is buried in St. Albert.

Delorme Place is named after Antoine Delorme who was one of the first settlers in St. Albert as early as 1861. His descendents still live in St. Albert.

Denault Place is named after Marcel Denault, who was a School Principal from 1942 to 1943.

Denny Court is named after Mr. Denny, who was one of the first settlers in the St. Albert area. He farmed just a few miles west of St. Albert.

Derome Court is named after Mr. Derome, who was one of the first doctors in St. Albert, perhaps as early as 1888

Desjardins Terrace is named after the Desjardins pioneer family in St. Albert.

Deslauriers Crescent is named after the Deslauriers family, along standing, enterprising family in St. Albert. In 1893, they opened the Deslauriers Blacksmith Shop; then built and operated a store in 1910. There is also the possibility that the street was named after **Sister Anne Deslauriers** who was a School Principal from 1926 to 1927.

Desmairs Crescent is named after Father Alphonse Desmarais, born in St. Damose, Quebec, on August 13, 1815. He entered the Oblate order in 1878 and six years later was sent to northern missions. He was a founder and a developer of many western missions in Alberta, and was called "the Missionary Giant." Father Desmarais died in 1940, in Edmonton and was buried in the St. Albert cemetery.

Deschamps Court is named after Francois and Jean-Baptiste Deschamps, who were St. Albert pioneers. Their names appear in the Parish records as early as 1868.

Deer Ridge Park Neighbourhood (continued)

Dillon Place is named after Sister Sarah Dillion, who was born in Ireland on December 26, 1857. She was a Sister of Charity of Montreal (Grey Nuns). Sister Sarah came to St. Albert in 1883 and was a School Principal in St. Albert from 1884 until 1899. She died in 1899.

Dion Place is named after Antoine Dion who arrived in 1861 to St. Albert with Father Lacombe. He was one of the Métis who assisted with the building of the first chapel in St. Albert. In the early church records, he was reported as a farmer, in the region east of St. Albert until 1900.

Donahue Close is named after James Joseph Donahue who was an early pioneer of St. Albert. His descendents still live in St. Albert.

Donlevy Place is named after Nora Donlevy, secretary of the Town of St. Albert from 1921 until 1932. During the 1930s until the 1940s, she was secretary-treasurer of the Town of St. Albert.

Doolan Place is named after Annie Doolan, who arrived in the west with her family in 1890. She farmed on the Cut Bank Farm near Namao, then moved to the St. Albert area and bought a farm south of St. Albert. Annie and her husband ran a liquor store in the Dawson Block.

Dover Court is named after Mary Cross Dover. She was born in 1905 to A.E. Cross, who was a rancher, businessman, and one of the original founders of the Calgary Stampede. Mary Dover joined the Canadian Women's Army Corps and in December 1942 sailed for the United Kingdom. In 1943, she was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and subsequently, given command of Canada's largest C.W.A.C. centre at Kitchener, Ontario. For her outstanding service, she was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1946. She was also a very active Calgary citizen; deeply involved in the affairs of her city.

Dumet Place is named after Charles Dumet, one of St. Albert's first settlers. His name was listed in the Parish records in 1861.

Dumont Court is named after Felix Dumont, a longtime resident in St. Albert. He was a member of the St. Albert Mounted Rifles in 1885. There is also the possibility that the street was named after **Jean-Baptiste Dumont** registered in the early Parish records in 1865.

Dupuis Court is named after Sister Louisa Dupuis, Sister of Charity of Montreal (Grey Nuns), born at St. John the Baptist, Manitoba, on August 12, 1900. She worked as an accountant and manager in various hospitals in Alberta. In 1949, she worked as Assistant Provincial, and in 1953, she was also named Local Superior. She successfully transformed the Convent and Orphanage into a residence for senior citizens. Since 1970, Sister Louisa served the Grey Nuns' Regional Centre Archives in Edmonton, and worked with the Exchange Bureau.

Durand Place is named after Joseph Durand, who was born in Quebec in 1884. Joseph married in 1914, and came to western Canada in 1920. In 1924, Joseph Durand opened the Durand Dairy in the Kingsway area and operated this business for 17 years. The family moved to St. Albert in 1941. Joseph and his wife Marie have 30 grandchildren and 56 great-grandchildren.

Downtown Neighbourhood

Tache Street is named after Bishop Taché of St. Boniface, Manitoba. On January 14, 1861 Taché travelled with Father Lacombe to Fort Edmonton which presented an opportunity for Father Lacombe to reveal his plan to move the Lac Ste. Anne mission to the Sturgeon Valley. Bishop Taché, who was very impressed by the beautiful scenery, stuck his cane into a snowbank and said to Father Lacombe: “This will be the site of your new mission and I will name it after your patron saint – Saint Albert.”

Erin Ridge Neighbourhood

Ellis Court is named after G.E. Ellis, a School Inspector from 1906 until 1908.

Emery Court is named after Sister Zoe LeBlac Emery, born in 1826. She was one of the three Grey Nuns who arrived in St. Albert in 1863. She played an important role in St. Albert as the superior; under her guidance, the Grey Nuns established in St. Albert some of the first institutions: a boarding school, an orphanage, a hospital and a home for the aged. Sister Emery had special training in nursing and she used her medical skills during the terrible small-pox epidemic of 1869-70. At that time, a hospital ward had been added to the mission, probably being the first hospital in Alberta. Sister Emery served at the mission until her death in 1885. She visited, ministered to the sick, and took care of the orphans in the area. By 1883, Sister Emery with the help of the other sisters provided education and care for 30 children.

Escallier Place is named after Hippolyte Escallier, a widower from France, who arrived to St. Albert at least by 1917. He brought three grown children: Marguerite, François and Blanche. Blanche taught school in Legal and married Michael Hogan in 1917.

Evans Place is named after Kathy Evans, a secretary for the City of St. Albert: initially she worked for the Engineering Department, and then for City Transit.

Forest Lawn Neighbourhood

Falcon Crescent is probably named after the Most Excellent Diomedes Falconio, Apostolic Delegate. On January 21, 1900, he visited St. Albert and blessed the corner stone at the newly opened Diocesan Minor Seminary.

Father Fafard Place is named after Father Felix-Adlard-Leon Fafard, O.M.I., who was the founder of the Frog Lake Mission and died there. He was killed during the Frog Lake Massacre in 1885, at the end of the Riel Rebellion.

Forest Drive is named after Jeanne Forest, who was born in Manitoba. She served nine years as a trustee with the Edmonton Separate School Board, becoming the first woman to serve as chairperson. Mrs. Forest also served on the Alberta Human Rights Commission, on the University of Alberta Board of Governors, and on the senate. From 1978 to 1982, she was appointed chancellor of the University of Alberta.

Fraser Drive is named after Frances Williams Fraser. Her father was the Indian and agricultural agent to the Blackfoot for many years. She grew up on the Reserve and learned to speak Blackfoot at an early age. Frances was fascinated by the old stories told by the elders of the band, which led her to record Blackfoot legends and songs. She became an authority on Blackfoot legends and language; thereby preserving hundreds of Indian legends and songs. There is also the possibility that the street was named after the four Fraser brothers who farmed northwest of St. Albert. They accumulated a great deal of land in the St. Albert – Riviere Quie Barre districts.

Grandin Park Neighbourhood

Galarneau Place is named after Baptiste Galarneau who was the keeper of the Toll Bridge, which was the first bridge west of the Great Lakes. He collected fees from everyone who crossed the bridge, except those who originally built it. It was free of charge after 7:00 p.m., as well as on Sunday in order for people to attend mass.

Garnett Drive is named after Lt. Col. Charles E. Garnett (1887-1970); a native of England. He was a veteran of two wars and a prominent city businessman. He joined the Canadian Army during the First and Second World Wars. In 1946, he was awarded the Canadian Forces Decoration. He worked as a sales engineer for Gorman's Ltd. then bought the company in 1927. Later, he introduced the Edmonton Elevator Service and became a Chairman of the Board of Great Northern Gas Utilities for 15 years. Over the years, he served as a president of the Edmonton Chamber of commerce, the Edmonton Chamber of Mines and Resources, the Alberta Association of Professional Engineers, the Edmonton Kiwanis Club, the Edmonton General Hospital Board. He was made an honorary Chief of the Alberta Cree Indians in 1932, and was elected to a fellowship in the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, manufactures and Commerce of London.

Gladstone Crescent is named after Caen Gladstone, an editor and publisher of the first Kainai News which was circulated to the householders of the Blood Reserve. The paper grew to be the largest Indian Newspaper in Canada. Its scope reached beyond reserve affairs to encompass matters important to Indians at the national and international levels.

Gordon Crescent is named after Noel Gordon of the Braeside Presbyterian Church, who contributed to St. Albert over the years. Eventually, he moved from St. Albert in order to minister at a church in Scarborough, Ontario. There is also the possibility that the street was named after Wayne Gordon, who was 16 year veteran of the city of St. Albert's administration team. Wayne has since moved to Abbotsford, B.C.

Grandin Place, Grandin Road & Grandin Lane were named after Mgr. Vital Grandin, O.M.I., (1829-1902), born at St-Pierre-sur-Orthe, Laval, France. He entered the Oblate Order on December 28, 1851, when Pope Pius XII officially raised St. Albert to the dignity of an Episcopal See. Vital Grandin was the first bishop of St. Albert from 1868 until his death in 1902.

Heritage Lakes Neighbourhood

Harnois Place is named after Leon Harnois, who arrived from St. Sulpice, Quebec, to the St. Albert area in 1878, when he bought two farms. He reconstructed the Toll Bridge. Leon married Christine Lacombe, Father Lacombe's youngest sister, Christine, was one of the first St. Albert School teachers. Leon died in 1914 and Christine in 1920; both were buried in the St. Albert cemetery.

Harrold Place is named after the Harrold family, native of Scotland. The family came to the Sturgeon settlement about 1888, in order to better their future. Harrold family descendants still live in the area.

Hart Place is named after a longtime St. Albert family.

Hayes Place is named on behalf of the Hayes Family. George Morris Hayes was born on January 29, 1889, in Essex, England. His brother, Robert, left from England in 1905, for Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, in order to obtain a homestead. A year later, in 1906, at age 17, George left England in order to join his brother. After a year the brothers came to Alberta and settled in Barrhead. A few years later, George moved to St. Albert, with his brother ending up in the district soon afterward. They always remained in close proximity to each other, throughout their lives. George married in 1916 and had six children with his wife Brenda. George Hayes died at the age of sixty-six in 1955.

Helen Place is named after Helen Boettcher Gahr of Bruderheim, Alberta, mother of Gary Gahr who was Development Officer for the City of St. Albert from 1982 to 1989.

Heritage Boulevard This is the major entrance way to heritage Lakes neighbourhood.

Heritage Drive is named to point out the significance of St. Albert's heritage to present and future residents.

Hesse Place is named after Frank Hesse, a St. Albert carpenter. He was born in Germany in 1907, and came to St. Albert in 1936. He worked and built many houses in the St. Albert district, and built the small chapel at the bottom of the hill. Hesse was also responsible for putting the full cement basement under the St. Albert Community Hall.

Holmgren Crescent is named after Bror Holmgren, who was born in Sweden, on July 30, 1909 and came to Canada in 1929. Bror Holmgren worked for Star Key Coal Mine and by the time of his death in 1974 was part owner of the mine. Bror Holmgren is survived by three daughters, their families and his wife Gertrude.

Howard Crescent is possibly named after John Howard. He was a Methodist Minister, who came to St. Albert from Fort Saskatchewan during the Riel Rebellion of 1885.

Hutton Place is named after Bulland Hutton, who built a flour mill with Arnand Miller in St. Albert in 1885. The mill was later destroyed by fire in 1894. There is also the possibility that the street was named after Carol Hutton Triff who worked for many years as a secretary in the City Clerks and Public Works Department during the 1970s and 1980s.

Kingswood Neighbourhood

Kingston Close is named after Richard Kingston, one of the early settlers in the St. Albert area, who came with his family from Ireland and bought a farm approximately six miles north of St. Albert. He was a father of five daughters.

Lacombe Park Neighbourhood

Labelle Crescent is named after the Labelle family, being early pioneers who came to St. Albert in 1916. Aldona Labelle was the owner of a butcher shop established in 1922 and remained store keeper for the next 30 years.

Lachambre Place is named after Mr. Lachambre, one of the first entrepreneurs in St. Albert. He opened a General Store here in 1912.

Lacombe Drive is named after Albert Lacombe, O.M.I. born on February 27, 1827 at Saint Sulpice, Diocese of Montreal, Quebec. Lacombe was a pioneer of the Roman Catholic Oblates of Mary Immaculate Order. In 1849, he set out for the Red River, then in 1851, he arrived at Lac Ste. Anne. In 1861, he founded the St. Albert mission. He was a great developer of St. Albert; his most successful ambition, even though he spent just four years in St. Albert before moving on to work in other areas of Canada. For 20 years, he worked among the Indians and Métis. In 1874, he published a Blackfoot Dictionary and other manuals on Cree language. He died in 1916 at the Lacombe Home which he founded at Midnapore. His body is in the Crypt at the Church in St. Albert along with the bodies of Bishop Grandin and Father Leduc.

Lafleur Drive is named after Archie Lafleur, born in Saginaw, Michigan in 1894. He arrived in the St. Albert area with his family in 1898. Archie held the position of secretary-treasurer for the Sturgeon School District. For many years, he was active in the Catholic Men's Club. Him and his wife Mary had 34 grandchildren and 39 great grandchildren.

Lafranchise Court is named after Joseph Lafranchise, an early Albertan newspaper publisher and printer. In 1912, and his wife moved to St. Albert and published the St. Albert Star, which was a bilingual paper. In conjunction with the publishing business, the family operated the St. Albert Post office from 1915 until 1945. They had 6 children and 16 great grandchildren.

Laird Place is named after Renée Laird, an employee for more than 20 years for the City of St. Albert.

Lambert Crescent is named after Brother Lambert, who was recruited by Bishop Grandin on behalf of the mission in 1868. He was a miller and a sawmill operator.

Lacombe Park Neighbourhood (continued)

Lamoureux Place is named after Joseph Lamoureux, born in St. Georges D'Iberville on February 9, 1838. He came on horseback to Lac Ste. Anne during the fall of 1872 and he built a shack there at that time. In 1877, Joseph Lamoureux donated land and materials for a church for priests coming from St. Albert to Lac St. Anne. Joseph Lamoureux died on December 13, 1907. There is also the possibility that the street was named after the Lamoureux family, who came to St. Albert as refugees on April 8, 1885, during the Riel Rebellion.

Larose Drive is named after Father Ludovic LaRose O.M.I., born in Montreal, Quebec, on September 23, 1880. He entered the Oblate Order in 1901, and came to Western Canada in 1912. Father Ludovic was a Pastor of the St. Albert Parish in 1921, and during 1921 to 1926, undertook the completion of the Parish Church. He was also admired for his beautiful tenor voice. He was chairman of the School Board from 1921 to 1924. In August 1959, he became a staff member of the Retreat House. Ludovic LaRose died in St. Albert, on November 23, 1976.

Laurent Place is named after Lawrence Ulliac, President of the Michyluk Land Partnership who developed part of Lacombe Park East. He was called by people "a man of great energy and warmth, whose contributions to our community were numerous and real." He drowned in a boating accident in 1982.

Lavoie Place is named after Alexandre Lavoie, born in Quebec, on November 1, 1886. He gave his services to the Oblate missionaries in order to share in their work and merits, as porter at St. John College, Edmonton from 1945 until 1951. He entered the oblate order in 1951. Alexandre Lavoie died on March 29, 1956.

Lawrence Crescent is named after L. Lawrence, one of the first settlers in the St. Albert area. He was Corporal in the St. Albert Mounted Riflemen during the Riel Rebellion of 1885.

Leblanc Place is named after J.J. Leblanc, a school inspector from 1932 until 1938. In 1942 and 1943 he held the position of School Superintendent.

Leddy Avenue is named after Paul Leddy, born in the United States in 1865. He arrived in St. Albert in 1904 with six children. His wife passed away the previous year and the hardy pioneer came to the banks of the Sturgeon with his family; they settled on land located about six miles west of the original town site as it was in 1904. He gained employment as teamster, road builder and farmer. Paul Leddy managed to eke out a living just as most of the pioneers of that period. At present, the third generation of Leddys live in St. Albert.

Lee Place is named after George Lee, a longtime citizen of St. Albert. George and his wife Rose came to St. Albert in 1941. At that time, they ran the St. Albert Coffee Shop on Perron Street. In 1943, George joined the Air Force and after the Second World War he came back to St. Albert. He was involved for years in community affairs. He was chairman of the Boy Scout Group Committee for eight years. For ten years, he was an officer in the Air Cadets and a charter member of the St. Albert Knights of Columbus. George played an active role as a member of the St. Albert Legion and the St. Albert Lion's club. He served on the St. Albert School Board for several years and on the Board of the Sturgeon General Hospital

Lacombe Park Neighbourhood (continued)

Lemay Place is named after a venerable St. Albert family.

Leon Place is named after Father Leon Doucet, O.M.I. He was the first priest ordained by Bishop Grandin on October 9, 1870. Father Leon spent 65 years with the Blackfoot and Blood Indians.

Leonard Drive is named after Joseph Lenoard, one of St. Albert's pioneers. He arrived in St. Albert from Quebec in 1894, and subsequently, he bought Jules Chave's blacksmith shop, which he operated for many years. In 1904, St. Albert was incorporated as a village, and he was one of five first councillors. Until 1908, the telephone office was installed in his house. His descendents still live here.

Lepine Place is named after Armand Lepine, a St. Albert School Principal from 1937 until 1941.

L'Hirondelle Court is named after Jacques L'Hirondelle, born in France in 1759. He was an early pioneer in St. Albert. He was married to Josephette Pilon; they had nine children. His son Xavier served in the Saint Albert Mounted Riflemen during the Riel Rebellion of 1885.

Lorne Crescent is named after the first resident of the Braeside district, where he had established his farm. Lorne's house is still standing there (1991).

Lovatt Place is named after Margaret Lovatt, a longtime employee of the City of St. Albert.

Lynne Court is named after Lynne Paget who was employed by the Planning Department of the City of St. Albert back from 1979 through to the 1990's.

Mission Park Neighbourhood

Marchand Place is named after Father Felix Marchand, O.M.I., born in France, on April 8, 1859. He entered the Oblate Order in 1880, and was ordained as priest in 1883 by Vital Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert. He ministered to Métis and Indians in St. Albert, Lac Ste. Anne and Frog Lake, Alberta during 1883 to 1885. At twenty-seven years of age, Father Felix Marchand was killed during the Riel Rebellion in the Frog Lake Massacre by Big Bear and his band. His body was initially buried at Frog Lake, then transferred to Onion Lake, and finally came to rest in St. Albert in 1928 with his fellow Oblates. A bronze plaque on a large stone cairn, near Frog Lake, Saskatchewan, commemorates the event of the mass murder. The monument names the fourteen victims, including Oblate priests.

Mill Drive is named after the first grist mill which was built during 1862 in St. Albert by Father Lacombe. It was extremely important because it was the first mill readily available to the settlers in the area. Other mills were put up by the Judson Bay Company, one of them being at Fort Edmonton but the company's monopoly discouraged settlers from using it. In 1900, a flour mill was built by the town at the present site of 74 Mission Avenue; however, it burned down in 1938.

Mission Avenue named after the Catholic mission in St. Albert, established as a mission and Métis colony in 1861. The mission was established by Oblate missionaries with Father Lacombe as a founder. The site on the Sturgeon River was chosen by Bishop Taché, who accompanied Father Lacombe in their travel from Lac Ste. Anne to Fort Edmonton. The new mission was to be called St. Albert in honour of Father Lacombe's patron saint. From 1871 until 1912, St. Albert was the residence of the bishop of the diocese of St. Albert. After 41 years, the capital was transferred to Edmonton. The mission attracted settlement to St. Albert through the establishment of schools, an orphanage, a hospital, a convent and permanent administration.

Mount Royal Drive is named after the Northwest Mounted Police established in the district in 1875. The police played a very important role in attracting settlement to the prairies. The Mounted Police secured St. Albert's settlers during the Riel Rebellion of 1885, and in 1888, St. Albert's own detachment was formed. In the early years, the police assisted the new settlers by becoming land agents, agricultural experts, welfare officials and immigration officers. By 1914, the Mounted Police had achieved an international reputation for their role played in Western Canada.

Muir Drive is named after Henrietta Muir Edwards (1849-1931). Henrietta came to Alberta in 1903 with her husband, Oliver, who was posted as medical officer to the Blood Indians. She was a leader in the women's movement and was instrumental in achieving legal recognition for women as "persons."

Pineview Neighbourhood

Page Drive is named after Elzear Page, one of the first settlers in St. Albert, having arrived as early as 1863. In 1882, he was listed as the owner of River Lot #45, which was located in the present area of the Pineview neighbourhood. Elzear Page served in the St. Albert Mounted Rifles in 1885, during the Riel Rebellion. There is also the possibility that the street was named after **Felix Page** who was elected in 1909 as a member of the School Board. His name is also mentioned as a secretary of the incorporated village office in 1904

Paquette Place is named after Joseph Paquette who came in to St. Albert to settle a farm. His name is listed in early Parish records from 1862.

Parent Court is named after Mr. Parent, who was an early settler in St. Albert. His name appears in early parish records from 1867.

Pearson Place is named after a pioneer family in the St. Albert area. There is also the possibility that the street was named after **Lester B. Pearson**, former Prime Minister of Canada.

Pembina Place is named after the Pembina mission initially located south of the present day Manitoba – North Dakota border. It was the first mission Father Lacombe had joined. He stayed at Pembina between 1849 and 1851, administrating to the Métis and Indians.

Perrault Place Likely, the street was named after Adolphe Perreault, one of fourteen recruits, who arrived in St. Albert on October 26, 1868 with Bishop Grandin. Adolphe was a talented cabinet maker. From 1900 until 1913, he was secretary of the School Board.

Portman Place is named after Barbara Portman, the first manager of the Arden Theatre from 1983 until 1987. Barbara Portman eventually moved from St. Albert to Nepean, Ontario.

Poundmaker Road is named after Chief Poundmaker, the adopted son of Chief Crowfoot. Poundmaker was among the greatest leaders of the Cree Nation. He was one of the signators of Treaty #6, which was drafted in 1876 and included the area we now know as St. Albert.

Princeton Crescent is believed to be named after Antonio Prince, a representative in the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories for the St. Albert region from 1891 until 1894. He opened a law office in St. Albert in 1898.

Riel Industrial Park Neighbourhood

Renault Crescent. The museum was unable to find the reason for naming this Crescent “Renault”. However, there was an Ernest Renaud who was an enterprising pioneer in St. Albert. In 1890, he was an owner of the Astoria Hotel; however, the hotel burned down in 1911. The Royal Hotel was built in 1912 to replace the Astoria Hotel and Ernest Renaud was a chairman of the hotel.

Riel Drive is named after Louis Riel, who led the Rebellion of 1885. The motive for the Rebellion was caused by an aspiration of the Métis to obtain a title to their traditional river front lots. However, when they petitioned Ottawa, their grievances went unheeded by an indifferent government. Consequently, they decided to take the law into their own hands, and Louis Riel set up a provisional Métis government in early 1885. This action signalled the initial stages of the conflict. Riel was eventually captured and taken to Regina on May 23, 1885; placed in custody of Supt. R. Burton Deane of the Northwest Mounted Police to await trial for charges of treason. He was hung on November 16, 1885. The news was the first received by the newly installed telephone at the Bishop’s residence.

Rowland Crescent is named after Adolphus Rowland who was a member of the St. Albert Mounted Rifles during the Riel Rebellion in 1885.

Sturgeon Heights Neighbourhood

St. Michael Street is named after the patron saint of Father Michel Méré. Father Méré O.M.I., was appointed pastor of the St. Albert Parish in 1894 and kept that position for the next 23 years.

St. Vital Avenue is named after the patron saint of Vital Grandin. Vital Grandin, O.M.I., was born on February 8, 1829 at St. Pierre sur Orthe, France. In 1854, he became a priest and he left France to become a missionary in Western Canada. Grandin was the first Bishop of St. Albert from 1868 until his death in 1902. He made efforts to prevent outbreak of the Northwest Rebellion by influencing the Métis to favour peace. He attempted, unsuccessfully, to save the life of Louis Riel. Grandin died in St. Albert on June 3, 1902.

Seymore Crescent is named after Ernest Seymour, a St. Albert pioneer. In 1905, he was the first policeman in St. Albert. It is interesting to note that at that time his salary was \$40 per month.

Woodlands Neighbourhood

Wagner Place is named after Barbara Wagner, the second woman minister to the local congregation of the United Church of Canada. She was a long time resident of St. Albert.

Windsor Crescent is named after the Windsor Hotel in St. Albert, which was built by Gedeon and Xavier Bellisle in 1890. The hotel was later bought by Fleuri Perron in 1896, who had ambitions to refurbish the structure.

St. Albert Street Names that Honour Former Mayors

Boudreau Road

Lucien Boudreau, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert in 1909.

Dawson Road

H.B. Dawson, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert in 1910.

Giroux Road

Arthur Giroux, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1913 until 1918.
In 1918, Alex Perron fulfilled the term.

Hebert Road

Cheri Hebert, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1904 until 1907.

Hogan Road

Michael Hogan, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1919 until 1943.

LeClair Way

John E. LeClair, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1945 until 1946.

Levasseur Road

Leon Levasseur, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1911 to 1912.

Perron Street

Fleuri Perron, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1907 to 1908.

Poirier Avenue

Richard Poirier, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1943 until 1945.

Ray Gibbon Drive

Ray M. Gibbon, Mayor of St. Albert from 1968 to 1974 and 1989.

Veness Road

William Veness, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1951 until 1965.