A History of Street Names in St. Albert

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MAJOR ROADWAYS

Bellerose Drive is named in honor of Octave Bellerose, son of Olivier Bellerose. Olivier Bellerose left Quebec in 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 Olivier'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 de Nicolet, 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 of 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. He was nicknamed "the little Napoleon of St. Albert."

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.

Coal Mine Road refers to the Star-Key Mine, which was 10 km east of St. Albert, along with other coal mines that were accessed along that road.

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 contribution 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 on 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.

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

Gate Avenue is named for Andre Gate, an employee in the Town of St. Albert Parks department. He started the municipal tree nursery and initiated the St. Albert tree planting program. He also designed the St. Albert municipal crest as well as advocating for and outlining a structure for a joint use agreement between the town and the school boards. He obtained salvage lumber from the military to build skating shacks at all town skating and hockey rinks as well as a Mission club house.

Gervais Road is named after Hector Gervais, winner of a World Curling Crown in 1961, two Canadian titles and four Albert's championships. Gervais was a St. Albert resident starting in 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, Rivière 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 successful 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 his death in July of 1943. Michael is remembered for his strong financial acumen, which helped the town out of a difficult financial position and through the depression.

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. Born in Essex County Ontario, Henry came west and was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company before starting a store in St. Albert in 1883. 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.~~

Neil Ross Road (officially named in 2013), is named for Neil M. Ross, a businessman who served as Mayor from 1946-1951. He served on the St. Albert School Board as well as many Community League Committees.

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. During the 1960s, City Council passed a resolution to change the name from St. Albert Trail to St. Albert Road. The resolution was rescinded in 2008, restoring the name of St. Albert Trail.

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, fish, 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.

Veness Road is named for Mayor William Veness. He served on Town Council from 1949 to 1951 and as Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1951 until 1965.

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

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.

Fowler Way
Richard S. Fowler, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1965 until 1968, again from 1980 until 1989 (Future road not yet constructed).

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.

Neil Ross Road
Neil M. Ross, Mayor of the Town of St. Albert from 1946 to 1951.

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.

PARK NAMES

Elke's Point is named after Elke Blodgett, a dedicated advocate for the environment and St. Albert resident. She is the President of the Big Lake Environment Support Society.

Grey Nuns White Spruce Park is named for the Grey Nuns, who came from Lac Ste. Anne to St. Albert in 1863 to establish an orphanage, school and hospital. The Grey Nuns continue to devote themselves to compassionate services.

Mission Park is named after the Oblate Mission founded in 1861 by Bishop Taché and Father Lacombe.

Riverlot 56 Natural Area is named after the River Lot system that was originally used to divide land in St. Albert. The River Lot system established long, narrow lots that each had access to the river. This method of dividing land was used heavily in Quebec but is fairly unique in Alberta. Riverlot 56 is one remaining lot from the original subdivision.

NEIGHBOURHOOD STREET NAMES

Akinsdale Neighbourhood

Abbey Crescent is named after the first convent built in St. Albert in 1862.

Akins Drive is named after Lawrence Akins, a long time 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 organized and a popularized 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 Rivière 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 who was born in Quebec in 1851. Before he came to St. Albert, he served in the Fort Saskatchewan Northwest Mounted Police. In 1880, he bought 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 who was 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.

Campbell Road is named after Louis Campbell, established in St. Albert in 1863.

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.

Curial Drive is named for Marcel and Yvonne Curial who came to Canada from France in 1911. Marcel and his wife Yvonne farmed river lot 36 and were very active in the community, serving on the school board and remaining active in the Farmer's Union of Alberta. Curial Drive was named on the occasion of Marcel's 91st birthday in 1994.

Cust Avenue named after William (Bill) Cust, originally from Ireland, who was credited as the first to grow wheat commercially in Alberta in 1875 (according to the Edmonton Bulletin). Bill owned River Lots 31, 32 and 56; his wife Olivia Bellerose owned River Lot 34. Bill Cust was a true Catholic, benefactor and an excellent citizen as written in the church records. Bill was characterized as being adventurous, enterprising and always wore a bow tie. He died in 1908, at 85 years. His wife Olivia passed away July 13, 1929 at age 89 years. A monument stands in the St. Albert Cemetery in their memory.

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.

Delage Crescent is named after a local doctor, Dr. Delage (1888).

Delaney Place is named for Basil and Roseanne Delaney. Basil Delaney is a member of the St. Albert Road Runners and the St. Albert track club. He has coached many athletes and helped start the 10 mile road race. Roseanne Delaney was head of circulation at the public library for years.

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 for Pierre Delorme, 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.

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.

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

Deslauriers Crescent is named after the Deslauriers family, a long-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.

Desmarais 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.

Dillon Place is named after Sister Sarah Dillon, 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.

Dominion Way is in reference to the former Dominion of Canada.

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

Donald Place may be named for Donald John McMillan who came to St. Albert in 1893 from Ontario and farmed northwest of St. Albert. Married Mary Grant. Died in 1941.

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.

Douziech Close is named for Leo Douziech, local farmer and school board member (1957).

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.

Dressler Court is named after E. Dressler, separate school principal (1958).

Duhaime Place is named after Father Antonio Duhaime, Director of the Retreat House (1954) and member of a local family.

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 long-time 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.

Duncan Court may be named for Duncan George MacDonald or Duncan Alexander MacDonald

> **Duncan George MacDonald** came to St. Albert in 1898 and purchased Riverlot 9. With his wife Flora, Duncan operated a mail and passenger service to and from the trains. Farmed until retirement in 1946.
>
> **Duncan Alexander MacDonald** was a pioneer of the Villeneuve area who arrived in 1891 from Ontario. Had some of the first gas powered farming equipment in the district. Duncan served on the Glengarry school board and was one of the original members of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

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 1894. 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.

Durocher Street is named after a local family. Phillipe Durocher's name appeared on parish records as early as 1867 and Frederick was an army courier in 1885.

Downtown Neighbourhood

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 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 own 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 Ste. 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.

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.

St. Joseph Street is named after St. Joseph, husband of St. Mary.

St. Thomas Street is named after St. Thomas, the Apostle.

Taché 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

Eastbrick Place is named for brick foundry that once employed many in St. Albert

Edward Way may be named for Edward Van Lersberghe. Edward and Maria VanLersberghe came from Belgium to Villeneuve in 1920, following Edward's three brothers. The couple farmed on several different sites through the depression and retired in St. Albert.

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

Emery Court is named after Sister Zoe LeBlanc 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 heath 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 had arrived in St. Albert in 1917 or earlier. 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.

Everitt Drive is named for Keith Everitt, an MLA in the 60s and 70s.

Erin Ridge North Neighbourhood

Eastview Street North is named for the residential lots that have a vantage point and nice view of the countryside around St. Albert.

Element Drive North is a marketing name from the developer for The Elements of Erin Ridge.

Elise Place is named for many strong women in St. Albert's history. Elise Beaudry was born in St. Albert and gave birth to 13 children. She passed away in 1899.

Étoile Crescent North is named for L'Étoile de St. Albert, also known as the St. Albert Star which was the bilingual newspaper serving the area from 1912 to 1914.

Executive Way North is a marketing name chosen by the developer.

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 Léon-Adélard 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 – Rivière Qui 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.

Gareth Place may be named for Gareth Jones, founding President and board member of the St. Albert Rugby Club. He provided leadership to numerous provincial, national, and international rugby initiatives and championships. He was inducted into the Alberta Rugby Hall of Fame in 2005.

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.

Gillian Crescent is named after Aileen Gillian, an early teacher of the one room Cunningham school. She started teaching with a grade 10 education. The school burned down in 1934 and Miss Gillian continued to teach from a barn while the new school was built. Miss Gillian had a long teaching career and retired with university degrees.

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.

Grenier Place named for Arthur and Maria Grenier. The Grenier family were among the first French people to come to Canada. Arthur's great grandfather came west with the North West Fur Company. Arthur was born and raised in Montreal and came west with his new bride Maria in 1898. The couple bought Riverlot 35. Arthur was choir leader at the church until the late 1920s and was chairman of the school board in 1913. Arthur and Maria and their nine children survived the flu epidemic of 1918, helping neighbours who were less fortunate. Maria sold produce at the market in Edmonton (near present day Churchill Square) in the 20s and 30s.

Heritage Lakes Neighbourhood

Hamilton Crescent is named after Keith and Patricia Hamilton, who were among the founders of the LoSeCa Foundation, an organization that creates independence for people with disabilities. LoSeCa provides approximately 120 jobs in the community and operates 20 residences.

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. They were both buried in the St. Albert cemetery.

Harriott Court is named after a Hudson's Bay Company representative in the Edmonton/St. Albert area in the 1800s.

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 descendents still live in the area.

Hart Place is named after a long-time 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 was married in 1916 and had six children with his wife Brenda. He died at the age of sixty-six in 1955. Robert was married in 1912 and had two children with his wife Annie. He died in 1962.

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 the 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.

Hudson Road is in reference to the Hudson's Bay Company, chartered in 1670.

Hunt Court may be named for Laurie Hunt, a board member of the St. Albert Nordic Ski Club who is dedicated to the development of youth programs.

Huot Place is named for Denis Huot, a home builder in the late 50s in St. Albert. Following Denis' death in 1960, his wife Bernadette lived on Lot 20 until 1990. His son became a teacher at the Father Jan school.

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.

Jensen Lakes Neighbourhood

Jacobs Close is named after Joseph Jacobs, who settled in the early 1900s and who was co-owner of River Lots 5 and 6 with John Bolduc. The Jacobs brothers founded a brickyard south of St. Albert and Joseph stayed in St. Albert, married and raised his family.

James Crescent is named after John and Mary James, who settled in St. Albert in the 1940's. Mary's grandmother was an early settler here. In her young days, Mary lived in St. Albert, worked at the St. Albert Hotel and purchased property here. Both Mary and John married in 1936 and eventually settled back in St. Albert. John worked with Neil Ross for his trucking firm.

Jamison Crescent may be named for William Ernest Jamison or his son, Duff Jamison and family.

> **William Ernest Jamison** purchased the St. Albert gazette in 1966, and developed the paper with a focus on community. William also served as a member of the Legislative Assembly.
>
> **Duff Jamison** was William Ernest's son. Duff was the CEO of Great West Newspapers and was an avid volunteer. Duff spent many years with the St. Albert Chamber of Commerce including a year as president in 1995. Duff has served in various capacities with minor sports organizations, is a founding director of the St. Albert Community Foundation, a past director of the Arts & Heritage Foundation and the St. Albert and Rotary Music Festival Society. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of St. Albert.

Joyal Way may be named for Charles and Mary Joyal, David and Emma Joyal or Eddie Joyal.

> **David and Emma Joyal** moved to St. Albert in 1910. In his teens, David enlisted in the N.W.M.P. One of his assignments took him to Quebec, where he met and married Emma Tremblay. Together, they had five children. David continued his police career by becoming the town constable.
>
> **Charles and Mary Joyal** were married in 1930 and moved to St. Albert a year later. Charles was the son of David and Emma Joyal. The couple owned a general store on the northwest corner of Perron St and Mission Ave. They had eight children. Charles was always active in the St. Albert community, serving on the school board and Knights of Columbus, and coaching baseball and hockey.
>
> **Eddie Joyal** was one of eight children of Charles and Mary Joyal. He learned to skate on the frozen Sturgeon River when he was young and went on to play for

the Edmonton Oilers, Detroit Red Wings, Toronto Maple Leafs and LA Kings. Eddie was the second St. Albert man to play in the NHL.

Juneau Way is named after Edmond and Frank Juneau, two brothers who started farms in St. Albert in 1878. Edmond married Marie Beauchemin and they had fourteen children. Edmond was once stranded when his wagon and supplies were stolen during the Riel Rebellion. One of Edmond's children, Marie, born in 1882, had the distinction, in 1985, of being St. Albert's oldest resident. She married Henry Van Tighem.

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.

Kluthe Court is named for the Kluthe family, who came from Germany via Nebraska and South Dakota, relocating to St. Albert in 1894. Joseph Kluthe died in 1936.

Lacombe Park Neighbourhood

Labelle Crescent is named for the Labelle family, early pioneers who came to St. Albert in 1916. Aldoma Labelle was the owner of a butcher shop established in 1922 and remained store keeper for the next 30 years. He was also a member of Town Council.

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

Lachance Drive may be named after Fortunat and Amanda Lachance, who came to Alberta with their nine children in 1943. They bought land near Guy, Alberta, farming and raising sixteen children. Many of their 36 grandchildren settled in the Edmonton-St.Albert area.

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 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.

Lacroix Close was named in 2011 for the late Don Lacroix, who founded Pro-Western Plastics in 1969, located on Riel Drive. He was recognized for support of local charities and creating over 200 jobs.

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. He 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, Joseph and his wife Rosanna 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.

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 Ste. 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.

Lapierre Place is named for Francois Xavier and Emilie Lapierre. Francois Xavier and Emilie were recruited by Father Lacombe in Quebec and came west around 1884 with four of their eight children. They took out a homestead and received title in 1889. Francois died in 1899 and Emilie in 1920.

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.

Latimer Place is named for Carson and Elizabeth Latimer, who came west from Ontario in 1892 and took a homestead in the Turnip Lake area. Carson died in 1907 from peritonitis as a result of a ruptured appendix during a freighting trip. Elizabeth sold the farm and moved to Edmonton, living until 1946. Their son Howard farmed River lot 64.

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 form 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. Another Leddy (Raymond) was killed in WWII.

Lee Place is named after George Lee, a long-time 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 an on the Board of the Sturgeon General Hospital

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.

Loiselle Way is named after Cyprien and Agnes Loiselle. Cyprien and Agnes came to St. Albert in 1896 from Quebec, purchasing River lot 43. They raised six children and farmed until retiring to northeast Edmonton.

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.

Lucien Drive is named after Lucien Boudreau, co-owner of the Astoria Hotel in St. Albert. He won a seat in the Legislative Assembly in 1909, 1913 and 1917, but was defeated in 1921. He ran again successfully in 1926. Standing only about 5 feet tall, he was nicknamed the Little Napoleon 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 1990s.

Mission Park Neighbourhood

Madison Avenue Prior to 1957, Madison Avenue was known as Chibeault Street. The City changed the name as a result of the plan adopted to name the streets in each district with the same initial letter.

Madonna Drive Prior to 1957, Madonna Drive was known as St. Hippolyte Street. The City changed the name as a result of the plan adopted to name the streets in each district with the same initial letter. Madonna is in reference to St. Mary due to the deep involvement in St. Albert's early development by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

Maple Drive Prior to 1957, Maple Drive was known as St. Alphonse Street. The City changed the name as a result of the plan adopted to name the streets in each district with the same initial letter.

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 Hudson 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."

Murray Crescent is named after Troy Murray, who played for Team Canada at the World Junior Ice Hockey Championships in 1982. He was named team captain and led the team to a gold medal victory. Troy played 915 career NHL games and won one Stanley Cup.

North Ridge Neighbourhood

Napoleon Crescent may be named for Napoleon Delisle or Napoleon Huberdeau.

> **Napoleon Delisle** was an avid harness racer from Quebec who decided in 1898 to move with his wife Philomene and seven children to St. Albert. They bought 160 acres and farmed mostly cattle. Napoleon and Pholomene both died in 1924.
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> **Napoleon Huberdeau** was born in St. Albert in 1900 and became a telegrapher. He worked throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan, passing away in 1947.

Natalia Way was chosen because Natalia is Latin for “Christmas Child.”

Nault Crescent is named for a family that settled in the St. Albert area around 1870. Madame Nault was an original resident in 1878.

Nemo Terrace is named for an Oblate carpenter who did carpentry work in St. Albert back in 1868.

Oakmont Neighbourhood

Olivier Close is named after Olivier Bellerose who went to work for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1833. He was stationed at Dunvegan and Lesser Slave Lake. Records note that he poled boats up and down the river and that in one winter he traded 6,000 rats. He settled River lot 35 during the 1860s. He and his wife Josepthe had 13 children.

Onesti Place is named after Catherine, widow of Archangelo Onesti, who donated a church bell in 1887.

Orchard Court is named for the farm and tree stands at this location.

Ouellette Place is named after Pierre Ouellette, who came to St. Albert in 1887. He and his wife Jane had two sons and three daughters. In 1898 Pierre left for the gold fields in the Yukon and reported finding a strike. He returned to the Yukon the following year and died of typhoid fever. A priest was sent to break the news, bringing only his watch and clothes as all of his money had been used for a burial.

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.

Primeau Lane is named after Father Primeau (1885).

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 reason for naming this Crescent “Renault” is unknown. However, there was an Ernest Renaud who was an enterprising pioneer in St. Albert. In 1890, he was an owner of the Astoria Hotel. 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 trail 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.

Riverside Neighbourhood

Red Tail Way is named for a local bird species in the Riverside area.

Sturgeon Heights Neighbourhood

St. Michael Street is named after the patron saint of Father Michel Mérér. Father Mérér 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.

Ville Giroux Neighbourhood

Versailles Avenue is named after the Versailles family of four that lived in St. Albert in the early 1900's. They are one of the families listed in the 1911 St. Albert Census.

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.