



Section IV

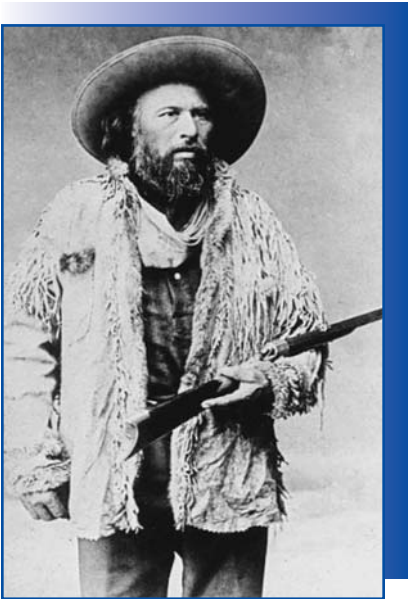
John Ulan Photograph 2001



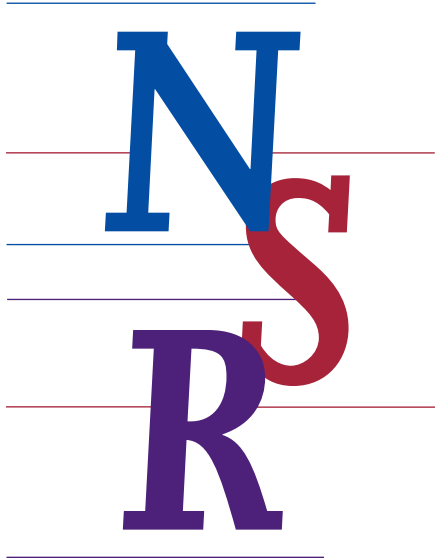
Pitikwahanapiwiyyin Poundmaker and wife,
photo Canadian Heritage Archive



Kutenai man before 1910
photo Canadian Heritage Archive



Gabriel Dumont
photo Canadian Heritage Archive



Glossaries

Glossaries *Cultural Glossary*

Assiniboine

Assiniboine comes from “asini-pwan” meaning “stone Sioux,” perhaps in reference to their method of cooking food by using hot stones to boil water. They are a Siouan-speaking people. It is believed the Assiniboine split from the Yankton Sioux in the mid 1600’s. They became allied with the Cree people with whom they traveled west into the North Saskatchewan watershed in response to the pressure of European settlement in eastern Canada and opportunities offered by the advancing fur trade. Today the Assiniboine, now called the Stony People, are part of the Chiniki, Alexis, Bearspaw, Paul and Wesley bands in Alberta.

Athapaskan Speakers

Beaver, Chipewyan, Slavey and Sekani. Before the fur trade these people roamed the land as far south as the North Saskatchewan River.

Blackfoot

The Blackfoot are divided into three Algonquian-speaking groups: Blackfoot (Siksika), Bloods (Kainai), Peigan (Pekuni). The name Blackfoot may have come from the discoloration of moccasins made by walking through the ashes of prairie grass fires. They were nomadic hunter-gatherers who lived in buffalo hide tipis. Each tribe divided into several hunting bands led by one or more chiefs and several councilors. Band membership was fluid and headmanship informal. As long as a leader provided benefits his people would stay. But if his generosity diminished members would leave and join another group. The bands wintered separately in river valleys and gathered together each summer for a Sun Dance. When Europeans arrived on the North Saskatchewan River, the Blackfoot were familiar and frequent visitors. They were once allied with the Atsina (Gros Ventre), a splinter group of the Arapaho People, as well as with the Sarsi.

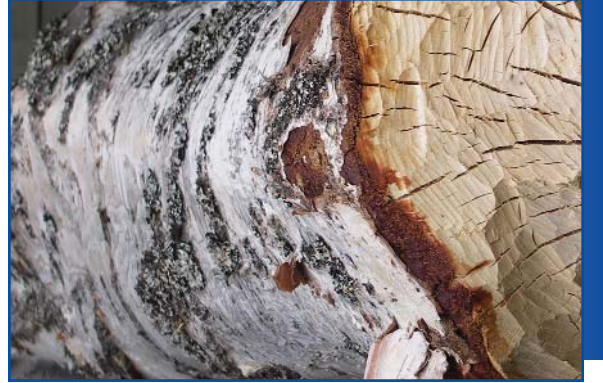
Buffalo Jump	A cliff or steep bank over which the animals were driven to their deaths. Suitable jump locations along the North Saskatchewan River were rare and were used repeatedly.
Buffalo Pound	A circular corral into which a herd of buffalo were driven for slaughter. Sometimes a ramp was constructed up to the entrance so the buffalo could not jump back out. Such pounds were so effective that large camps of up to 300 lodges could be supported during the winter from the proceeds of one pound capture.
Bull Boat	green hides stretched over bent branch frames to create temporary watercraft for crossing the river when it is too deep to ford.
Coureurs des bois	Today this term is often used as a synonym for <i>voyageur</i> . It was used for the first time in New France in 1672. In 1680, it was estimated there were 800 <i>coureurs des bois</i> , and it was considered a honourable profession. Soon after that, a permit was required of anyone seeking to go inland from New France after furs, and the term became synonymous with the type of disobedient and rebellious men who traded without a permit.
Cree	“Cree” may have come from the French name for the tribe, “Kristenaux,” a corruption of the French word for Christian, or perhaps from an Algonquian word meaning, first people. Cree people refer to themselves as <i>Ayisiniwok</i> , meaning “true men,” or <i>Iyiniwok</i> , <i>Eenou</i> , <i>Iynu</i> , or <i>Eeyou</i> , meaning simply “the people”. Cree people speak an Algonquian language consisting of five major dialects: Western/Plains Cree, Northern/Woodlands Cree, Central/Swampy Cree, Moose Cree, and Eastern Cree. Today the Cree are Canada’s largest Aboriginal group.
Frog Lake Massacre	Also known as the Frog Lake incident, occurred on April 2, 1885 when members of <i>Mistahimaskwa’s</i> (Big Bear) Cree Nation led by <i>Ayimisis</i> and <i>Kapapamahchakwew</i> (Wandering Spirit) killed Indian Agent Quinn and eight other white people.
Hudson Bay Company	On May 6, 1670, Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) was formed in England when King Charles II gave his cousin Prince Rupert & his cousin’s friends a charter. They were awarded all the land whose rivers drained into the Hudson Bay. This was known as Rupert’s Land until Confederation in 1867, when it was purchased by the new Canadian government.

Kutenai	The Kutenai people traveled the upper reaches of the North Saskatchewan River corridor for thousands of years. European advancement into the west strengthened other Aboriginal groups with arms and horses, forcing the Kutenai west across the mountains. The Kutenai built a sturgeon nosed canoe with canoes ends that were extended and pointed. With a load of people or freight the middle of the boat bent, bringing the points up out of the water. They made the frame from spruce, which is strong and flexible and covered it with white pine and/or birch. Leaks were patched with tree sap. The twine used to lace the canoe together came from pounded saskatoon shrub bark.
League	5.55600 kilometres
Made Beaver	1 Made Beaver = 1 beaver pelt or other furs counted in beaver equivalencies.
Métis	“Metis” means “mixed” in French. The term can refer to a mixed-blood Aboriginal person who has Aboriginal status in Canada; or, in other parts of North America, a member of a particular cultural group of mixed ancestry, the descendants primarily of French traders and Cree people. Métis people live in every province in Canada. The Northwest Rebellion of 1885 is a particularly important event in the history and development of the Métis people.
Mistaya	Stony word for grizzly bear.
Mooswa	Cree for moose
Nakota	The Assiniboin/Nakota people travelled from the Great Lakes area to the west, much of the time in association with the Cree people. They have been known by many names, and in Alberta, today, they are referred to as Stony.
North West Company	(NWC) The original NWC was a partnership of Montreal-based entrepreneurial traders formed in 1779. An internal quarrel led, in 1799, to the creation of the XY Company, which merged again into the NWC in 1804. A major fur trading company, it operated out of Montreal until 1821 when it amalgamated with its rival the HBC.



North West Rebellion	Also known as the North West Resistance or the Metis Rebellion, it began in the middle of March of 1885 at Clarke's Crossing, after Metis and Aboriginal peoples had endured many years of broken promises on the part of the Government of Canada. Most of the military action took place along the North Saskatchewan River.
NWMP	North West Mounted Police, a Canadian police force created by a Bill of Parliament in May 1873 to bring order to the western frontier, to encourage settlement, and to establish Canadian authority in the Northwest Territories (prior to Confederation the entire western part of Canada had been solely under the jurisdiction of the Hudson Bay Company. They first marched west in 1874.
Ojibwa	The Plains Chippewa (Ojibwa) often traveled with the Cree and Assiniboine People, and although they no longer form a distinct group in western Canada, they were once well known along the North Saskatchewan River.
Overlanders	220 men, one woman and three children left Fort Garry in June of 1862 in 100 Red River carts on the way west to join the Cariboo Gold Rush. At Fort Edmonton only 125 chose to continue the trek over the mountains.
Palliser Expedition	The Palliser Expedition of 1857-60 was a scientific endeavour headed by Dublin-born John Palliser, on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and with full support and assistance from the HBC. The explorers collected astronomical, meteorological, geological and magnetic data, and described the country from Red River through the Rocky Mountains, its fauna and flora, its inhabitants and its "capabilities" for settlement and transportation.
Pemmican	powdered meat & dried berries mixed with marrow oil in the early days of the fur trade. Later, due to high demand, a hurried factory-like production of pemmican resulted in melted fat substituted for the scarcer, but more nutritious marrow oil and berries became a rare ingredient.
Red River Cart	Re-designed by the Metis people from carts brought by Scottish and French settlers. For quick and easy repair it was built entirely of wood with the wheels wrapped tightly with rawhide. Grease was not used on the axels because the dirt it would attract would grind down the

axels faster. The wheels were faced outward from the hubs so the cart would not sink into the soft ground when carrying a heavy load. Some loads were over 800 pounds. When the wheels were removed the cart became a raft.



Beaver work
photo Billie Milholland

St. Georges Day

April 23. St. George was a horse soldier, martyred in 303 A.D. under anti-Christian Roman emperor Diocletian. Over time he emerged as the hero in the legend of a mythical dragon killer, a story known both in Europe and in Asia. He is the patron saint of England, but his day is celebrated all over Europe. Richard The Lion Heart adopted St. George's emblem, a red cross on a white background, as the flag of England in the 12th century.

Sarcee

The Tsuu T'ina, an Athabaskan people who once traveled the North Saskatchewan corridor now live near Calgary, Alberta.

Seneca Root

the rootstock of a species of milkwort (*Polygala Senega*), aromatic but bitter tasting. It is used medicinally as an expectorant and diuretic, and in large doses as an emetic and cathartic. It was collected & sold in every reach of the North Saskatchewan River up until the early 1970's.

Shoshoni

The Shoshoni people called themselves "Newe" which means "The People". In earlier times they were sometimes referred to as the Snake or the Grass House People, and were frequent visitors to southern Alberta, sometimes coming as far north as the North Saskatchewan River. Now known as the Sosoni, these people once roamed the North American continent from New Mexico to the Rocky Mountains of central Alberta. Sacajawea, who guided the Lewis & Clark expedition, was a member of the Sosoni Nation.

York Boat

In his memoir, *Hudson's Bay, or, Everyday Life in the Wilds of North America*, Robert Ballantyne described the York boat as "...long, broad and shallow, capable of carrying forty hundredweight, and nine men, besides three or four passengers, with provisions for themselves and the crew."

Section 4

Natural Values Glossary

Aeolian	pertaining to wind; caused by wind.
Alkalinity	water's capacity to neutralize acids is generally caused by carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide ions.
Alluvial fans	caused by inundation of alluvium from ancient lake & seabeds
Alluvium	eroded rock particles shed by hillsides and carried away by streams, often deposited during flood events.
B.P.	before present where the year 1950 is used as the "present."
Bed Armor	Streambed stones and gravel compacted over time to resemble tightly fitted cobblestones. During high stream flow events, light material (sand & fine gravel) is carried along in suspension. Heavy particles (coarse gravel, small stones) roll and slide along the bottom. Over time, these heavy particles, along with cobbles and boulders form a kind of pavement or armor at the bottom of the streambed. This armor protects undisturbed materials beneath it from scour.
Bentonite	Fine-grained clays deposited as volcanic ash during the making of the Rocky Mountains. Bentonites are interbedded with Cretaceous strata exposed by the North Saskatchewan River.
Biodiversity	biological variations of species in a given landscape or habitat
Braiding	a fluvial depositional landform expressed by temporary islands, shoals, and point or longitudinal bars caused by accretion of sands, gravels and cobble in the channel.
Canadian Shield	part of the ancient Precambrian basement of North America.
Cephalopods	small ancient marine life related to octopus & squid.
Cercidiphyllum	Fossil record shows <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> native to western North America during the Miocene Epoch (23 to 5 million years ago). Modern species are native to Japan.
Chert	Similar to flint but light in colour

Coal	Combustible sedimentary rock containing >50% by weight of carbonaceous material and composed mainly of lithified (Lithification - a process whereby sediment is converted to rock through compaction and cementation) plant remains.
Conglomerate	Sedimentary rocks made up of large sediments like sand and pebbles cemented together with dissolved minerals.
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
Disjunct	A population separated from the main range of the species by 500 km or more.
Drumlins	low, smooth, rounded, elongated hill of composed of compact glacial till shaped by flowing ice.
Elements	defined as resources or groupings of resources identified as having values essential to the nomination of a river (A Framework for the Natural Values of Canadian Heritage Rivers Second Edition, March 2001)
Erratic	a glacial erratic is a rock formation carried by glacial ice and deposited some distance from its place of origin. Large erratics look obviously out of place on the landscape.
Feeder Lake	a lake with a direct outlet that empties into (in this report) the North Saskatchewan River.
Fluting	Weathering and erosion of coarse-grained rock so that it develops a corrugated surface.
Fluvial	Produced by the action of water, usually by a river or stream.
Freshet	a rapid temporary rise in the stream discharge and level caused by heavy rains or by rapid snow & ice melt (most often a spring thaw event).
Glaciolacustrine	characterized by glacial & lacustrine processes. (lacustrine deposits are lake sediments usually fine silt & clay)
Gog Group	Sand & silt carried by wind and compressed during the beginning of the Cambrian period. Gog Group describes any sedimentary rock from this era.

Hardness	Dissolved minerals (E.g. calcium & magnesium) create water hardness.
Hibernacula	winter shelters for hibernating animals
Mesic	In forest environments a site that is neither very wet nor very dry.
Metasequoia	a living species of this fossil genus was discovered in Central China in 1945, it (water larch) became of worldwide importance to botanists, arboriculturists, and foresters.
Moraine	Rocky material (boulders, sand, gravel, clay) called 'drift' deposited by direct glacial action or by water flowing from melting glaciers.
Mudstone	Fine-grained, detrital sedimentary rock made up of silt and clay-sized particles. Distinguished from shale by lack of fissility (the property of splitting along closely spaced planes, more or less parallel).
Oxbow	A channel cut off from the river. It was once a bend in the river.
Petrified wood	Wood from ancient times, preserved by a covering of volcanic ash, volcanic mud flows, sediments in lakes and swamps or material washed in by violent floods. This excludes oxygen & prevents decay.
Provincial Natural Areas	In Alberta, legislation defines major areas of intent, responsibility and operating parameters for parks and protected areas. Currently, these areas are administered under three separate pieces of legislation: the Provincial Parks Act; the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act; and the Willmore Wilderness Park Act. The Provincial Natural Areas are protected under the administration of Alberta Community Development (Parks and Protected Areas Division).
Provincial Natural Regions	Different areas in the world house different ecosystems. These ecological units are called biomes. They each have different flora, fauna, landscapes and weather patterns. An ecosystem is not the same as a biome. A biome is a large unit that is home to many different ecosystems. Within Alberta, there are six different biomes that each has specific flora and fauna distribution. These regions are indicated on the map of Alberta's Natural Regions, along with their subregions. (See Figures 1,2,3)



Quartzite	Metamorphosed quartz sandstone
RAMSAR	The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar , Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty, which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 130 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1140 wetland sites, totalling 91.7 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.
Rapid classification	<p>River rapids vary in intensity. The International Rating system classifies rapids as follows:</p> <p>Class A - Lake water Still. No perceptible movement</p> <p>Class I - Easy Smooth water; light riffles; clear passages, occasional sand banks and gentle curves. The most difficult problems might arise when paddling around bridges and other obvious obstructions.</p> <p>Class II - Moderate Medium-quick water; rapids with regular waves; clear and open passages between rocks and ledges. Manoeuvring required. Best handled by intermediate paddlers who can manoeuvre canoes and read water.</p> <p>Class III - Moderately difficult Numerous high and irregular waves; rocks and eddies with passages clear but narrow and requiring experience to run. Visual inspection required if rapids are unknown. Open canoes without flotation bags will have difficulty. These rapids are best left to canoeists with expert skills.</p> <p>Class IV - Difficult Long and powerful rapids and standing waves; souse holes and boiling eddies. Powerful and precise manoeuvring required. Visual inspection mandatory. Cannot be run in canoes unless the craft is decked or properly equipped with flotation bags. Advance preparations for possible rescue work important.</p> <p>Class V- Extremely difficult Long and violent rapids that follow each other almost without interruption. River filled with obstructions. Big drops and violent currents. Extremely steep gradient.</p>



River rocks
John Ulan 2001

Riparian Zone

Even reconnoitring may be difficult. Rescue preparations mandatory. Can be run only by top experts in specially equipped white water canoes, decked craft, and kayaks.

Class VI - Extraordinarily difficult

Paddlers face constant threat of death because of extreme danger. Navigable only when water levels and conditions are favourable. This violent white water should be left to paddlers of Olympic ability. Every safety precaution must be taken.

the strip of green (grass, shrubs, and/or trees) along the banks of rivers and streams, a transition zone between water and land use. Riparian areas have come to public attention in recent times because of the role they play in the overall ecological health of pasture and rangelands. This area has ecological importance beyond the small acreage it encompasses because of the quantity and diversity of plant species that find shelter here. A healthy riparian zone reduces soil erosion, stabilizes banks and filters runoff water.

Sand Dune

caused by wind deposition. **Barchan dunes:** crescent shapes like new moon with horns pointed in the direction the wind blows. **Parabolic dunes:** inside out barchans, usually stabilized by vegetation. **Transverse dunes:** straight ridges of barchan dunes are called transverse.

Sandstone

Sedimentary rocks made up of small grains of mineral quartz and feldspar, often formed in layers. Sometimes they are used as building stones.

Shale

A type of sedimentary rock formed from clay that is compacted by pressure.

Snye

A waterway that once had a continuous link to the river but is now a dead end channel. Sometimes during high water a snye may surround a height of land creating a temporary island.

Spillways

caused by glacial melting

Tufa

Dissolved minerals precipitated around springs

Tulliby

A nearly out of use name for whitefish

Turbidity

The number of particles in a sample of water can be measured by a variety of means, for example, by

turbidity analyses. Turbidity is a measure of the amount of light scattered by particles in the water sample; the higher the scatter, the greater the turbidity. Suspended matter such as clay, silt, organic materials and microscopic organisms causes turbidity in water. Its unit of measurement is called a nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU).

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Watershed an area of land that catches precipitation and drains or seeps into a marsh, stream, river, lake or groundwater. Everyone lives in and impacts a watershed.

Section 4

People Connected to Activities along the North Saskatchewan River Glossary

Bell, Charles Napier Born in Ontario, Bell joined the Perth Rifle Company as a bugler when he was twelve. He traveled west with young Sam Steele, and spent a year (1872-1873) hunting and trading along the North Saskatchewan River. He wrote a report of his experiences for Lieutenant-Governor Morris.

Big Bear Mistahimaskwa was born about 1825, north of present-day North Battleford. Son of Chief Black Powder, an Ojibwa who led a small mixed band of Cree and Ojibwa, Big Bear headed a camp of 65 lodges (approximately 520 people) by 1874. He refused to sign Treaty Six, fearing the subjugation of his people. However, on December 8, 1882, faced with destitution and starvation, Big Bear was forced to sign an adhesion to the treaty. On April 2, 1885, Big Bear's band, led by his son *Ayimisis* and war chief, *Kapapamahchakwew* (Wandering Spirit), killed nine people at Frog Lake. Although Big Bear's efforts to stop the massacre failed, he was able to save the survivors by hiding them in his camp. On April 14, Big Bear saved the civilians and police at Fort Pitt from Wandering Spirit's attack. Big Bear did not participate in the battles of the North West Resistance, and gave himself up voluntarily. None-the-less, in Regina, on September 11, 1885, after deliberating only fifteen minutes, the jury found Big Bear guilty of treason-felony. After less than a year and a half at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, Big Bear was



released because of ill health. He died on the Poundmaker reserve on January 17, 1888.

Bird, James Curtis

He was born 5 February 1773 Acton, London, England. By 1788 he was a writer for the HBC at York Factory, and became Chief Factor in the early 1800's, remaining so until his retirement in 1824. He died 18 October 1856 at Marchmont House, Red River Settlement, at age 83.

Blakiston, Lt. Thomas W.

Magnetism observer Blakiston brought his delicate instruments by way of the Hudson Bay to join the Palliser Expedition on the North Saskatchewan River at Fort Carleton.

Butler, William Francis

An Irishman who served in the British Army at Madras, India, and visited his hero Napoleon's Island of St. Helena in 1864, Butler came to western Canada in October 1870 to report on the fur trade, the Indians, and to assess the need for troops in the west. *The Great Lone Land*, published in 1872, describes much of his trip along the North Saskatchewan River.

Dewdney, Edgar

Kingpin in Sir John A. MacDonald's government, he traveled extensively in the west. In 1882, when he became Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, he moved the capital from Battleford to Regina where he had purchased property.

Dickens, Francis

Born January 15, 1844, the third son and fifth child of Charles (the novelist) and Catherine Dickens, he served in the Bengal Mounted Police in India for seven years. After his father died in 1870, he squandered his inheritance, and lost his Bengal appointment. His aunt helped to get him a commission as a sub inspector in the newly formed North West Mounted Police. He became Inspector in 1880, and in 1883, Dickens was placed in charge of Fort Pitt on the North Saskatchewan River. After suffering through the Northwest Rebellion in 1885, he resigned from the force the next year.

Dumont, Gabriel

Born near Red River in 1837, Dumont could speak six languages. By the 1860s, Dumont led a group of Métis hunters in the Fort Carlton area. In 1872, he took advantage of increased traffic on the Carlton trail by opening a ferry across the South Saskatchewan River and a small store upstream from Batoche. In 1885, Dumont was named "adjutant general of the Métis people", proving to be an able commander in the short-lived Northwest Resistance. After a four-day battle near

- Batoche, his small army was defeated on May 12, 1885 and Dumont escaped to the United States where he spent five years demonstrating his marksmanship in Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show.
- Earl of Southesk (1827 - 1905)** In 1859, at the age of 32, James Carnegie, the 9th Earl of Southesk, travelled to Canada from his native Scotland. He believed a journey into the wilderness would improve his health. It did. He returned to England, vigorous enough to marry for the second time and father eight children. He wrote, *"Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains: a diary and narrative of travel, sport and adventure, during a journey through the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, in 1859 and 1860"* Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1875, describing his travels, much of which took place along the North Saskatchewan River.
- Favel, Joe** Favel was a well known Métis fur trader and guide (sometimes independent and sometimes for the HBC) in the Fort Victoria area in the 1860's and 70's. He was one of the early-recorded residents of River Lot 3 at Victoria Settlement.
- Fidler, Peter** Born in Bolsover, England, Fidler joined the HBC in 1788 at 19 years old, married a Cree woman, and travelled the west as a trader and surveyor with his family until his death in 1822. In 1992, during the bicentennial of Fort George/Buckingham House on the North Saskatchewan River, over 500 direct descendants of Peter & Mary gathered at Elk Point for the first Fidler family reunion. A 9.8 metre-high statue of Peter Fidler now stands next to Highway 41 at the northern entrance to Elk Point, Alberta.
- Finlay, Jaco** Jaco Finlay, a Métis woodsman and hunter, first class, often guided David Thompson in the Northwest.
- Fleming, Sir Sandford** Inventor of Universal Standard Time, designer of an early inline skate (1850), and an important personality in the development of the Canadian railway industry, Fleming led a scientific expedition along the North Saskatchewan River in the 1870's.
- Franklin, Sir John** As an officer in the British Royal Navy he was shipwrecked on a reef for 50 days off the coast of Australia in 1803; he fought in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805; was captured at New Orleans in the War of 1812, and was sent by the British government in 1819 to travel overland from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic ocean, through

Rupert's Land. That is when he spent time on the North Saskatchewan River.

Grandin, Bishop

Vital Grandin, born in northern France, became the first bishop of St. Albert in 1871, when the St. Albert Diocese, which later became the Edmonton Archdiocese, was created. He was the spiritual leader of the people in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories, an advocate of peace and social justice. Together with nine Oblate priests and a few brothers, Grandin ministered to about 12,000 Aboriginal people, 5,000 Métis people and a few hundred others. He died on June 3, 1902.

Grant, George Munro (1835-1902)

A Presbyterian minister born in Nova Scotia, his best known book, *Ocean to Ocean* (1873), is an account of his experiences with the western surveying expedition of Sir Sandford Fleming, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hardisty, Richard (1831-1889)

The last Chief Factor of Fort Edmonton, he was sometimes called, 'Red Head, Great Master of the Beaver House'. He married a missionary's daughter, 17-year-old Eliza McDougall, on September 20, 1866, and in 1888 he was appointed to the Senate of Canada.

Hearne, Samuel

Born in London in 1745, Hearne served in the Royal Navy from the age of twelve to twenty-one when he joined the HBC in 1766. After an Arctic odyssey of over 3500 miles in search of the Northwest Passage, Hearne traveled inland in 1774 to establish Cumberland House, the HBC's first inland trading post.

Hector, Dr. James

Medical doctor, geologist and naturalist for the Palliser Expedition of 1857 - 1860, Hector was twenty-three years old when he joined the group.

Henday, Anthony

A convicted smuggler from the Isle of Wight, he hired on to work for the HBC at Fort York in the lowest category job - as a labourer and net-maker. In 1754, he volunteered to travel inland to convince native trappers to bring furs to Hudson Bay, deflecting business from French traders working in the Saskatchewan district.

Henry, Alexander the Younger

He was a nephew of Alexander Henry the elder who came to Canada from the Thirteen Colonies in 1760 when General Amherst's army took the city of Montreal. The older Henry stayed, and became part of the original group to form the North West Company. Henry the younger, also born in the British Colony of New Jersey,

- became a shareholder in the NWC in 1792. From then until he drowned in 1814, he kept an extensive journal of his travels in west, with significant mention of time spent on the North Saskatchewan River.
- Howse, Joseph** A HBC trader who crossed Howse Pass in 1809, two years after David Thompson discovered it, Howse was in charge of Carlton House, on the North Saskatchewan River from 1799 to 1809.
- Kane, Paul** Kane came to York (Toronto) from Ireland as a boy. As a young artist, he travelled along the North Saskatchewan River between 1846 and 1848 writing about and drawing the West.
- Kelsey, Henry** A street urchin from London, Kelsey entered the service of the HBC 1684, at the age of seventeen, and worked with Groseilliers and Radisson. He respected the Indian life, and was, as the Company's committee described "...delighting much in Indians company, never better pleased than when he is travelling among them." He spoke several Aboriginal languages fluently. He is reputed to be the first English person to travel the North Saskatchewan River.
- La France, Joseph** La France traveled to England in 1740 to talk about his adventures in the wilderness beyond New France. This included time spent on the North Saskatchewan River.
- La Verendrye** The la Verendryes (father - Pierre Gaultier de Varennes et de La Verendrye, three sons and a nephew), from 1731 to 1743, travelled the rivers of the Canadian northwest, extending the French fur trade and searching for the *Mer de l'Ouest*, or Western Sea.
- Lacombe, Father Albert** Born in 1827 in Quebec, Père Lacombe arrived at Fort Edmonton 1852 to spend the winter among the Cree and the Métis. He spent 62 years in the Canadian West, much of it along the North Saskatchewan system. Aboriginal peoples called him, "Man with a Heart", and his parishioners referred to him as "notre vieux connaissant" -- "our wise elder".
- Lagimodiere, Marie-Anne:** Louis Riel's grandmother, city-born Marie-Anne traveled west with her *courier du bois* husband, becoming the first white woman on the North Saskatchewan River, and giving birth to the first white children in what is now Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

- Laird, David** The Honourable David Laird, from New Glasgow, Prince Edward Island, was the first resident Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories after it was established as a separate administrative area by the Northwest Territories Act of 1876.
- Lefroy, Sir John Henry** Sir John Henry Lefroy, soldier and scientist, who had made a number of valuable magnetic observations in the far northwest, recommended Thomas Blakiston, a 25-year-old lieutenant from his own regiment, the Royal Artillery, for the job of magnetic observer for the Palliser Expedition.
- Legardeur de Saint-Pierre, Jacques Repentigny** Born in Quebec in 1695, de Repentigny traveled west to discover of the Great Western Sea. He took over the western fur trade posts founded by the La Verendryes. The men he sent to ascend the North Saskatchewan River claimed to have built a post near the Rocky Mountains in 1751.
- Maskepetoon (1807 - 1869)** A highly intelligent Cree leader, Maskepetoon discussed theology with Methodist missionaries along the North Saskatchewan River. He was a close friend of both Robert Rundle and George McDougall, painted by Paul Kane, and called, “the Ghandi of the Prairies” by Alberta author and historian Grant MacEwan.
- McDougall, John** Son of George, John met teacher (she began teaching a classroom of 70 students when she was thirteen) Abigail Steinhauer when she was fourteen, and married her when she turned seventeen, in 1865. They spoke Cree at home, Cree being the first language spoken by their three daughters. As well as preaching, John also did some fur trading, attended the treaty signing of both Treaty 6 and Treaty 7, and worked for the federal government as Commissioner to the Indians.
- McDougall, Rev. George** A methodist missionary, McDougall, moved Thomas Woolsey’s mission on Smoking Lake to Victoria Settlement in 1862. In 1863, after a winter in a buffalo-skin tipi with his wife and five of his children, McDougall built a small cabin and then a large eight-room house at the Mission.
- McGillivray, Duncan** William, Simon and Duncan McGillivray were brothers born in Scotland. They apprenticed with their uncle, Simon McTavish in the North West Company. Duncan McGillivray was a clerk at Fort George in 1795 and some of his writing is published in *The Journal of Duncan*

- M’Gillivray of the North West Company at Fort George on the Saskatchewan, 1794-5. Arthur. S. Morton. Macmillan: Toronto, 1929. He retired from the fur trade in 1816.
- Marquis de Lorne** The Right Hon. Sir John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.G., G.C.M.G., the eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, was born in 1845. He married Queen Victoria’s fourth daughter, Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, Duchess of Saxony, on March 21st, 1871, and became Canada’s fourth post-Confederation governor general from 1878 to 1883.
- Montgomery, Lucy Maude** Famous for her young adult books, especially *Anne Of Green Gables*, Lucy Maude spent time as a teenager with her father and step-mother on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
- Nisbet, Rev. James** In 1866, Nisbet founded a mission on the North Saskatchewan River at what is now Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
- Pangman, Peter** An independent fur trader from New Jersey, Pond wintered at Fort Dauphin in 1772. The HBC tried to remove him from HBC lands in 1773, but did not succeed. He later joined the North West Company.
- Pond, Peter** A hot-tempered Connecticut Yankee, Pond became an independent fur trader in British Canada as an alternative to fighting in the American Revolution. He later became a founding member of the North West Company in 1783-84, but quarrelled with his partners in 1788 and returned to Connecticut.
- Poundmaker** Pitikwahanapiwiyyin was born in about 1842 near Battleford, Saskatchewan to a Stony shaman and his Cree wife. In August 1876, as headman of one of the River People bands, Pitikwahanapiwiyyin spoke at the Treaty Six negotiations at Fort Carlton. Although he had grave misgivings he signed the Treaty on August 23 because the majority of his band was in favour of it. Even though Pitikwahanapiwiyyin did not fight in the North West Resistance, and he successfully intervened to prevent the bloodshed of twenty-one teamsters captured from Colonel Otter’s column, he was charged with treason-felony in Regina after the hostilities ceased, and sent to the Stony Mountain Penitentiary in Manitoba.

- Riel, Louis**
(1844-1885)
- In 1869, Riel founded the *Comité National des Métis* to protect the status and property rights of his people. This led to the Red River Uprising for which he was exiled to the United States. He returned in 1884 to set up a provisional government, and this led to the 1885 North West Resistance. After the defeat of the Métis, Riel was executed for treason, arousing a controversy and debate that continues to this day.
- Rowand, John**
(1787-1854)
- Rowand, son of a Quebec physician, became a fur trader when he was fourteen, and served as Chief Factor at Edmonton House from 1823 until the day he died in the spring of 1854. He was a short man, but was called “Big Mountain” because he was heavy and thunderously loud. After he died during a fight at Fort Pitt, his bones were shipped to Montreal in a keg of rum so he could be buried in his family plot.
- Rundle, Rev. Robert**
(1811-1896)
- Rundle arrived at Fort Edmonton in 1840 to become a missionary to the First Nations people and chaplain for the HBC. He was one of the four British Wesleyan missionaries appointed as chaplains to the HBC.
- Schubert, Catherine**
(1835 - 1918)
- Schubert, newly pregnant, travelled with her husband and three children, ages 5, 3 and 1 from eastern Canada, up the North Saskatchewan River, across the Rocky Mountains to the gold fields in British Columbia with the Overlanders in 1862.
- Shaw, Angus**
- He established Fort George for the NWC on the North Saskatchewan River in 1792. A seven-meter high chainsaw carved statue of Angus Shaw now stands in front of the Historical Museum in Bonnyville, Alberta.
- Simpson, Sir George**
- Governor of the HBC, author, and businessman, Simpson was born out of wedlock in Scotland in 1787. Although he knew nothing of the North American fur trade, he accepted an appointment as governor-in-chief of the HBC in 1820. Because of his clear-headed business sense and his bargaining ability he became the driving force for the continued success of the HBC. After fathering seven illegitimate children (1 in Scotland, 1 in Britain, and the rest with mixed-blood women of the fur trade), 43-year-old Simpson married his 18-year-old cousin Francis.

Steele, Sam	Sir Samuel Benfield Steele was born at Purbrook, Canada West (near Orillia, Ontario) on January 5, 1849. He joined the militia in 1866 and was a private in the Red River Expedition of 1870, joined the Permanent Force Artillery in 1871 and, in 1873, became a sergeant major in the newly created NWMP.
Steinhauer, Rev Henry B.	Shauwanegezhick, an Ojibwa convert to Christianity, came west with Rev. Woolsey, and led the only mission run entirely by native leaders at Whitefish Lake, north of Victoria Settlement.
Strange, General T. B.	In 1885, General Strange, a retired militiaman, was given authority to organize the Alberta Field Force at Calgary, march to Edmonton, and travel down the North Saskatchewan River to Fort Pitt to deal with the Cree and free the hostages of the Frog Lake Massacre.
Thompson, David	Thompson joined the Hudson's Bay Company at 15 years old in the winter of 1784 -85. In 1797 he left the HBC for the rival North West Company. He honeymooned at Fort George (on the NSR near the Alberta/Saskatchewan border); he welcomed his first child into the world at Rocky Mountain House, and travelled the NSR many times before he retired in 1812. A 3.7 metre-high statue of David Thompson now stands on the lakeshore at Lac La Biche, Alberta.
Tomison, William (1740-1829)	An Orkneyman, Tomison joined the HBC in 1760 as a labourer, and eventually became the Company's first "Chief, Inland." Tomison established Buckingham House on the North Saskatchewan River in 1792 and in 1795 named Edmonton House, after Edmonton, England, the birthplace of Sir James Winter Lake, deputy governor of the HBC.
Woolsey, Rev. Thomas	Methodist missionary to the Cree along the North Saskatchewan River in the 1850's and 60's, he was replaced at Smoking Lake (Smoky Lake) by the McDougalls who moved the mission to Victoria Settlement.
Turnor, Philip	First surveyor for the HBC, hired in 1778, Turnor trained two of the fur trades most well known mapmakers, Peter Fidler and David Thompson.

Figure 13 - North Saskatchewan River within Alberta

