

Chapter 1 : Canadian History Roundup – Week of October 7, | Unwritten Histories

On the way!: the military history of Lethbridge, Alberta () and the untold story of Ottawa's plan to de-nazify and democratise German prisoners of war held in Lethbridge and Canada during the Second World War / Christopher R. Kilford.

Walter Watt front row, fifth from left on white horse was appointed the captain of the Mosquito Creek wagon on the general roundup in southern Alberta. By , Watt was Captain of the general roundup. A strapping young man, Watt already had years of hard work under his belt; he had started working out for neighbouring farmers at 14 and by 21 he knew he could make his own way in the world. Watt was born on a farm in Bruce County Ontario in . When he reached Calgary pop. Watt was known to be light on his feet and a step dancer. He could also kick higher than his head. A feat he could still do when he was in his 60s. First Nations families would come to the Farm and watch the slaughter as they waited for their beef. According to historical accounts, one bold young Native man would always come into the slaughter house and get in the way. The enraged young man charged and Watt won the short-lived fight. To his surprise, the First Nations audience cheered the humbling of the camp bully, and one elderly woman personally thanked Watt for doing so. During this time he proved himself a natural leader and was appointed captain of the Mosquito Creek Wagon on the massive annual general roundup. Watt was well-known for being both a crack shot with his . The irons had to be just the right heat; not too hot or too cool, and the pressure used and the length of time the iron was applied was very important for a good brand that could be read years later. He also met Louisa Anne Siebert, who was there helping the women cook. During his stay on the Oxley, Watt was also elected Captain of the General Roundup, which took in the humungous territory that included from Calgary south to the U. Never a man to have just one iron in the fire, Watt also dabbled in the venture of horse trading; taking a herd of Fares and Lane Bar U horses north to the area between Olds and Wetaskiwin, and sold them to settlers. Cowboys on the general roundup in southern Alberta, June 8, In he set up a butcher shop and a successful implement business in Nanton. He also married Louisa and settled in Nanton. He took an active role in building the town, all while maintaining his other interests. By he sold his butcher shop. By both their holdings at Dorothy and Nanton were sold. Watt always maintained his homestead west of High River and in he and Louisa moved there permanently, steadily increasing the land base. Long an admirer of good horses, Watt had a fellow bring a cutting and rope horse named Mac from Chicago, as the best cutting horses in those days were trained in the Chicago stockyards, where all the work was done on horseback. A well-respected rancher and cowboy, Watt and Louisa successfully raised cattle until his death in . Walter Watt is buried in Nanton. Endnotes 1 Mosquito Creek Roundup, pg. Watt 2 Mosquito Creek Roundup, page 49, W. Pat Melvin of Nanton, Alta.

Chapter 2 : Mosquito Lake State Park

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Cochrane, known as Billy, was a grand-nephew of the famous seaman Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of Dundonald. Billy was one of a number of well-to-do young Britons who came to the Alberta foothills in the 1870s in search of adventure. He stayed to play an important part in the economic and social development of the region. A foundation herd of head of cattle and 12 saddle-horses was imported from Montana in September. A snugly sited ranch house was built on Mosquito Creek, a few miles west of Cayley. His pride and joy was a small herd of purebred Galloway cattle. From it he raised young bulls to sell to neighbouring ranchers. They were prized for their hardihood and foraging abilities. In addition, Cochrane ran a regular range herd of about 200 cows, which yielded calves each year. The ranch reported a total of head of cattle and 40 horses in 1875. Cochrane matured to become a conscientious and responsible rancher, always looking for ways to improve his stock and streamline production. Not only did he nurture a purebred herd on enclosed pastures, but he put up hay for calves and weak cattle from an early date. Later he pushed the stock association to keep the bulls separate from the cows until midway through the summer so that winter calving would be eliminated. Cochrane had thus brought with him attitudes towards stock rearing drawn from the British pastoral tradition. The geographer Terry G. Perhaps more important than his financial backing was his wholehearted personal support for his friend. When Cross was sick and beset with problems in the late 1870s, Billy wrote: I am quite willing to stay with the brewery as long as you do and as long as you control the management. There was, however, another side to Billy Cochrane. Cochrane knew the Grant family, who produced Glen Grant Scotch whisky, and was able to ensure that there was always a barrel of ten-year-old whisky on hand to nourish their storytelling and poker games. While at their ranch, Billy and his wife, Evelyn, hunted coyotes on horseback, played and supported polo, shot and fished, and entertained frequently. Once Cochrane could rely on a trusted foreman, he adopted the habit of spending the winter in Britain, where he enjoyed fox-hunting from his family home in Leicestershire and shooting grouse in Scotland and pheasants in Dorset. He continued to hunt and fish, and travelled widely, making frequent visits to Alberta. At his death his principal residence was Ravenstone Castle, near Whithorn, Scotland. He expressed his support for Calgary Brewing and Malting by sampling beer copiously wherever he happened to be and then sending reports to Cross. He also made every effort to lure the overly conscientious Cross into a night or two on the town. Cochrane was a creature of his times during which money insulated the landowning class from many of the realities of life. Evans GA, M ; M Breen, *The Canadian prairie west and the ranching frontier*, Toronto, Peter Townend th ed. Jordan, *North American cattle ranching frontiers: Nanton and District Hist. Nanton-Parkland Nanton, Alta,*

Chapter 3 : Mosquito Creek (Pennsylvania) | Revolv

Mosquito Creek Roundup Nanton-Parkland. Nanton and District Historical Society, " x ". pp. History of the Mosquito Creek area.

Walter Watt front row, fifth from left on white horse was appointed the captain of the Mosquito Creek wagon on the general roundup in southern Alberta. By , Watt was Captain of the general roundup. Photo by Darla Rathwell To truly understand the value of a good mountain horse, I need to paint you a picture. Life in the backcountry is something few people will experience; few will be able to understand. For those of you who have been there " you know. You and your horse face a great variety of terrain " from flat, open meadows to steep rocky cliffs, brush-choked forest, or horse-burying bog. You encounter lots of wildlife: Wild Deuce wrangler, Heidi, guides her string of pack horses some 20 miles into the mountains Life in the mountains can be a matter of life or death. A good mountain horse needs to be able to think. The pack horse will carry your gear and food safely through a myriad of terrain without breakage. If a pack horse goes lame or is injured, you may be stuck in camp for days, immobilized. Training a mountain horse begins from the ground up. Those horses already know our body language and voice cues and have established trust and respect for us. Our first ride is usually just to get on and walk away. The most important aspects of training happen before this. Brenda and her horse, Stella, work to re-tie a highline in camp in the back country by 40 Mile. A clinic participant practises communicating with her horse at Wild Deuce base camp west of Rocky Mountain House Photos courtesy Wild Deuce Some key aspects to laying a good foundation are: Time Developing a good mountain horse takes time. Communication Establish body language that you and your horse both understand. Understanding how a horse thinks and behaves is key. You need to be able to communicate clearly with your horse. Voice Commands Especially in the backcountry, being able to communicate verbally to your horse is important. Riding on the side of a steep cliff on a nervous horse and calming him with your voice, or having a pack string of 11 horses and being able to talk to the ninth one in line is pretty cool " and it can also save lives. Leadership Decide who is Alpha. YOU need to be a leader to your horse. A confident, clear and fair leader is someone your horse will want to follow. Respect and trust Create an environment for mutual respect and trust. Every situation you encounter will come down to this: Does your horse respect and trust you? Teamwork Learn to work as an individual " and as a team. Stimulate Introduce your horse to new things and situations. In the backcountry, we rely on our horses for survival as much as they rely on us. This unique partnership between the two of you cannot be created elsewhere. With the phenomenal foundation that a mountain horse gets, their mind is balanced; they easily adapt to new surroundings, situations and requirements. Thanks to their exposure to so many diverse elements and experiences, a true mountain horse is going to be a good, reliable mount " no matter where you ride. For more info, visit www.

Chapter 4 : mosquito creek roundup | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Mosquito Creek roundup by Nanton and District Historical Society., , Nanton and District Historical Society edition, in English.

University of Calgary Press Format Available: An easily accessible and comprehensive summary of current studies on the Canadian ranching frontier. This collection of essays provides an excellent perspective on the latest developments in the historiography of the range, drawing from topics such as Wild West shows, artistic depictions of the cowboy, and the economic and practical aspects of early cattle ranching. The essays anthologized here fall into three general areas: This book makes an important contribution to the study of the ranching frontier, and will continue to be of value to researchers and readers of western history, plains studies and historical geography. Co-published with University Press of Colorado Author by: John Chi-Kit Wong Language: University of Toronto Press Format Available: In Coast to Coast, a wide range of contributors examine the historical development of hockey across Canada, in both rural and urban settings, to ask how ideas about hockey have changed. Montana Historical Society Format Available: Illustrated with black-and-white and color illustrations including a never before reproduced Russell painting Charlie Russell Roundup contains many of the best stories and critical thinking on Russell, an artist who portrayed the Old West in all its vibrancy. Early press accounts of the cowboy artist, reminiscences by his friends and fellow artists, interpretive and biographical studies, and a few words from Russell himself are all included in this engaging anthology. Leroy Victor Kelly Language: A window into the period after the buffalo but before extensive settlement, "The Range Men" paints a vivid, engrossing and sometimes unflattering picture of colonial life and attitudes. More than a story of cattle trades and the hard beginnings of the Alberta cowboy, "The Range Men" is an authentic and important slice of history. For much of its year history, the Bar U ranch can claim to have been one of the most famous ranches in Canada. Its reputation is firmly based on the historical role that the ranch has played, its size and longevity, and its association with some of the remarkable people who have helped develop the cattle business and build the Canadian West. The long history of the ranch allows the evolution of the cattle business to be traced and can be seen in three distinct historical periods based on the eras of the individuals who owned and managed the ranch. These colourful figures, beginning with Fred Stimson, then George Lane, and finally Pat Burns, have left an indelible mark on the Bar U as well as Canadian ranching history. This fascinating story integrates the history of ranching in Alberta with larger issues of ranch historiography in the American and Canadian West and contributes greatly to the overall understanding of ranching history.

Chapter 5 : - Mosquito Creek roundup: Nanton-Parkland by Nanton and District Historical Society

This week, we go from Mosquito Creek to Pemberton Avenue. Whistorical shared some images of childhood days in Parkhurst in the s. Digital and Public History.

Chapter 6 : M â€“ Z | SociÃ©tÃ© historique et gÃ©nÃ©alogique de Smoky River

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