the famous five
Five women living in Alberta

Emily Murphy, Henrietta Muir Edwards, Irene Parlby, Louise McKinney and Nellie McClung marched forward to change the status of women in this country. Five names now and forever known as the Famous Five.
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Canada is a country known for its strong laws and values regarding democratic rights and freedoms. These ideals have developed over time, and it is only through the actions of strong and outspoken individuals that our nation has moved forward. Even the concept of personhood, which today seems to many a given right, has not always been a universality. For what does it mean to be a “person”?

Imagine a Canada where women were not considered “persons” under the law. Prior to October 18, 1929, this was the case. Five women living in Alberta – Emily Murphy, Henrietta Muir Edwards, Irene Parby, Louise McKinney and Nellie McClung – marched forward to change the status of women in this country.

**Five names now and forever known as the Famous Five**
Each with individual hopes, aspirations, priorities and histories, all strived for social reform, working individually in their communities to bring about change and improvement. Their collective concerns included child welfare, prohibition, women’s suffrage and politics, to name a few. Thanks to the persistence and efforts of the Famous Five a future promising greater equality for women, upheld by legislated rights and protections, was born.

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1 Henrietta Muir Edwards
Henrietta Muir Edwards and Ernest Gardiner, Clarence, Ontario, 1927.
Glenbow Archives, image number NA-4035-129

2 Nellie McClung
Nellie McClung and her son, Horace; Horace was born in 1906, date unknown.
Royal BC Museum, BC Archives, image number B-06792.

3 Irene Parby
United Farm Women of Alberta Board.
L to R: Mrs. J.W. Field, Mrs. J. Dowler; Mrs. M.J. Sears; Mrs. O.S. Welch; Mrs. Maguire; Mrs. Charles Henderson.
L to R front row: Mrs. A.M. Postans; Mrs. J.F. Ross; Irene Parby; Mrs. Paul Carr; Miss Mary W. Spiller, 1919.
Glenbow Archives, image number NA-402-1.

4 Emily Murphy
Emily Murphy dressed as Irish Poet Tom Moore, 1926.
City of Edmonton Archives, image number EA-10-2018.

5 Louise McKinney
Louise Crummy (later McKinney) and Sisters, Edith and Nellie, ca. 1885-1890.
Glenbow Archives, image number NA-5395-1.

6 Nellie McClung
Formal portrait of Nellie McClung and R.W. McClung (members of Wesley United Church 1915-1924), date unknown.
Provincial Archives of Alberta, image number A15009.

7 Henrietta Muir Edwards
Henrietta Muir Edwards, date unknown.

8 Irene Parby
Irene Marryat (later Parby) age 22 or 23, ca. 1890.
Glenbow Archives, image number NA-2004-11.
The Persons Case

On October 18, 1929, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled that women were indeed considered “persons” under section 24 of the British North America Act, 1867 (BNA Act), as Canada’s primary constitutional document was then known,* and therefore could be appointed to the Senate. The journey leading to the Persons Case (Edwards v. A.G. Canada [1930]) began 13 years prior. As a police magistrate in Edmonton Emily Murphy often had her rulings challenged on the basis that she was a woman and therefore not legally a “person” under the BNA Act. In the early 1920s, when Murphy began campaigning for a Senate seat appointment, she and her supporters were once again met with resistance on the same grounds, this time by the federal government. Women had attained the right to vote in 1918 and were able to sit in the House of Commons as Members of Parliament; however, the BNA Act, unlike today’s Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, did not prohibit discrimination. Murphy gathered four other women to assist her in moving the case forward: Henrietta Muir Edwards, Irene Parlby, Nellie McClung and Louise McKinney.

*The BNA Act is now known as the Constitution Act, 1867.
The Famous Five shared the belief that women played an essential role in politics and that together they could build a better Canada. With this as their motivation in 1927, they petitioned the Supreme Court of Canada and asked the question: are women eligible for appointment to the Senate of Canada?

The court ruled that the BNA Act should be interpreted as it had been written in 1867. At that time women were not politically active or enfranchised, and the definition of “persons” only included men; thus, the court continued to deny women appointment to Canada’s Senate.

The ruling was unacceptable to the Famous Five, so they took their question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council based in London, England, the highest court of appeal for Canada at the time. The five lords, headed by Lord Chancellor Sankey, interpreted the BNA Act progressively and overruled the Supreme Court’s decision. Through their landmark decision they redefined the legal status of women, ending years of inequality that excluded women from public office. In announcing their decision in 1929, Lord Sankey proclaimed, “The exclusion of women from all public offices is a relic of days more barbarous than ours.”
“Whenever I don’t know whether to fight or not, I always fight.”

As an author Emily Murphy always made her opinions known and never backed down from a debate. After becoming the first female police magistrate in the British Empire in 1916, Emily Murphy’s rulings were often objected to or challenged as she was not legally a “person.”

Her ambition to become a member of the Senate was also denied on the same grounds. These roadblocks led Emily Murphy to gather four other women to challenge the BNA Act to include women in the definition.
“This decision marks the abolition of sex in politics … Personally, I do not care whether or not women ever sit in the Senate, but we fought for the privilege for them to do so. We sought to establish the personal individuality of women and this decision is the announcement of our victory.”

Henrietta Muir Edwards devoted her entire life to the legal progress of women and children’s rights in Canada. She established the Working Girls’ Association and co-founded the National Council of Women in 1875 and the Victorian Order of Nurses in 1897.

She was a natural choice for Emily Murphy to have on board to help with the legal aspects of the Persons Case. It could be said that the Persons Case was the culmination of Edwards’ life work, her goal ultimately to have women and children achieve fair legal status in Canada.
"If politics mean … the effort to secure through legislative action better conditions of life for the people, greater opportunities for our children and other people’s children … then it most assuredly is a woman’s job as much as it is a man’s job."

Elected in 1921 as part of the United Farmers of Alberta government, Irene Parlby became the first female Cabinet Minister in Alberta. Often considered the Women’s Minister, much of the legislation introduced by Parlby focused on improving the lives of women and children. Her role in the Persons Case reinforced her significance as a trailblazer for and representative of Canadian women.
Louise McKinney

The Prohibitionist

“What, after all, is the purpose of woman’s life? The purpose of woman’s life is just the same as the purpose of man’s life: that she may make the best possible contribution to the generation in which she is living.”

Louise McKinney has the distinction, alongside Roberta MacAdams, of being one of the first two women elected to a Legislative Assembly in the British Empire. McKinney, whose lifelong work focused on temperance and prohibition, was a determined and unwavering force for her causes.

She played a crucial role in the passing of Alberta’s Dower Act in 1917, which helped forge a relationship between herself, Emily Murphy and Henrietta Muir Edwards, setting the foundation for their work together on the Persons Case.
“They did not know that the day was coming when women, equipped for life by higher education, liberated from drudgery by electrical and other labor-saving devices, would push back the horizon of their narrow lives, and take their place beside the men of the world. The framers of the British North America Act were statesmen, but they were not prophets.”

Nellie McClung was a passionate advocate for suffrage and women’s rights in Canada. She started her career as a teacher and a writer and was a captivating public speaker. She was a large part of the women’s suffrage movement in Manitoba and Alberta and went on to become a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta in 1921. As a close colleague and friend to Emily Murphy, McClung was an obvious choice to collaborate on the Persons Case.
Viscount John Sankey

“The word ‘person’ as above mentioned may include members of both sexes, and to those who ask why the word should include females, the obvious answer is why should it not.”

In what some would consider destiny or fate, the Persons Case was one of the first cases over which Lord Sankey presided on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Britain, at that time the highest court of appeal for Canada. In many ways Sankey was just as much of a reformer as the five women who brought the case to his attention. He was innovative and a man ahead of his time; his belief that the BNA Act be interpreted not by the time that it was written, in 1867, but rather by present-day society was the first of its kind.
Newton Wesley Rowell

“Words may change over the course of a century.”

Newton Wesley Rowell was the lead lawyer in the Persons Case. Appearing regularly before the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he effectively argued for a change in the interpretation of the *BNA Act*. Declaring his support for the enfranchisement of women in 1912, he aligned himself with the values of the case, making him the best choice to represent the five women’s interests.
The victory of the Famous Five has had a long-lasting impact on Canadian society.

The Persons Case planted the seeds of reform within both our legislative and judicial systems. The Privy Council described the BNA Act as “a living tree capable of growth and expansion within its natural limits.” From this the living tree doctrine was established, forever changing the way Canadian law is interpreted.
Although none of the five women ever sat in the Senate, the ruling on the Persons Case by the Privy Council remains a landmark decision.

This case set the stage for further change over time, and to this day their fight continues to resonate with Canadians of all backgrounds who have ever been denied the basic rights of citizenship and equality.

The Famous Five also remind us that individuals can make a difference.

For each member of this group the case represented the culmination of years of work pertaining to women’s rights. Since 1929 women have gained ever-increasing representation across all levels of government. In 1930 Cairine Wilson became the first female Senator in Canada; however, it wasn’t until 50 years later, in 1979, that a woman from Alberta, Martha Bielish, was appointed to the Senate. The Famous Five are a true symbol not only of women’s rights but also of the evolution of Canadian equality. They were posthumously appointed honorary Senators in 2009.