

**CAPTIONS EXPLAINING ILLUSTRATIONS IN LEFT SIDE BORDER**

In 1811, the Hudson's Bay Co. granted to Lord Selkirk, a Scottish philanthropist, the upper Winnipeg basin to be known as Assinibouia. Selkirk had already brought and settled some Highland Scots to the Canadian Maritimes. This time of the 36 Scottish and Irish labourers who set out from Scotland, only 18 reached the Red River in August 1812.

- In the fall of 1811, the first three shiploads of "Selkirk Settlers" arrived at York Factory and were forced to winter on the Nelson River.
- As soon as the ice went out, the settlers went up the Hayes River via Oxford House to Lake Winnipeg, down the eastern shore of the lake to the Red River.
- On the banks of the lower Red River, a mile below the North West Co.'s Fort Gibraltar, they built Fort Douglas (1815). At this time the HBCo's rival for the rich fur trade of the west was the North West Co. of Montreal.
- In 1815, the Métis, westerners of mixed white and Indian blood, with the encouragement of the NWCo., harassed and tormented the Selkirk Settlers from their lands west and north of Fort Douglas.
- In May 1816, more Settlers arrived. They seized Fort Gibraltar occupied by the Métis.
- In June 1816, under their leader, Culbert Grant, the Métis captured and plundered Brandon House, the HBCo. post on the Assiniboine. At Seven Oaks, near Fort Douglas, they killed the Selkirk governor, Semple, and most of his men. The Battle of Seven Oaks, wanted by neither side, brought the colony under the control of the NWCo.
- Lord Selkirk, then in Montreal, hired a band of discharged soldiers and their arrival at Red River and seizure of Fort Douglas, in January 1817, brought the colony back under HBCo. control. Selkirk failed to get legal redress against the NWCo., and no more settlers arrived under his scheme. The mutual enmity of the Métis during the crisis did much to unite them into the Métis Nation, which was to play such an important part in Manitoba history 50 years later.
- The first Roman Catholic missionary in the Red River settlement arrived in 1818, followed two years later by a Protestant. In 1822 the bishopric of Juliopolis was created. The Anglican Bishopric of Rupert's Land, whose pastoral territory covered a million square miles, was founded in 1849.
- In 1822 the only branch of the "British and Foreign Bible Society" in North America was established at Kildonan.
- About 1815 the population of the Red River Settlement was estimated to be 419 people, 45 cows and 3 calves.
- In 1822 the population figure was 234 men, 161 women, 886 children. They owned 81 books and grew wheat, barley, corn, potatoes and peas.
- The first "Council of Assinibouia" met in 1822.
- In 1844 the first hospital was built, run by the Grey Nuns, at St. Boniface.
- 1847 The Red River Library was founded by Colonel Crofton.
- 1873 The first recruits of the North West Mounted Police, 300 strong, paraded in full strength for the first and only time in their history and marched from Emerson to take up their duties.
- In 1877 the locomotive "Countess of Dufferin" was driven into town, but as the bridge was still not completed, her track was laid on the ice of the frozen river.
- In 1879 the locomotive "John G. Hoggan" was driven into town, but as the bridge was still not completed, her track was laid on the ice of the frozen river.
- The first grain elevator was built in St. Boniface in 1880.
- In 1881 Winnipeg installed the first telephone exchange in Canada.
- 1892 The "Winnipeg Street Electric Railway" went into operation.

**Legend**

The shields in the border show typical headwork of the Manitoba Indians, organizations important in early Provincial history, and the countries of origin of many of the people who immigrated to the Province.

The Arms of Canada and all others are included for their historical and decorative value, and do not imply patronage.

Flowers are Anemone Patens, "The Prairie Crocus", Provincial flower of Manitoba.

*District of NEELYASSR*



*HUDSON BAY*

**CAPTIONS EXPLAINING ILLUSTRATIONS IN RIGHT SIDE BORDER**

- Before the Province of Manitoba was formed, Métis families had settled on the banks of the lower Red River.
- Every year in Spring and Fall they banded together to form what became known as the "Métis Buffalo Hunt Brigades" and moved west to the Souris Plains. Until 1869 the Hudson's Bay Co. exercised some measure of authority over Rupert's Land through their Factors in trading posts or forts. In the lower Red River area the Factor lived in Fort Garry. After the sale of Rupert's Land to Canada in 1869 many of these forts and posts were abandoned. In Fort Garry the Factor was on his death bed. This left no one at all to settle problems, give advice, and explain what was happening to the Métis, nor was there any government or law.
- The Canadian Government set about an intensive mapping and survey policy, but no one explained anything to the Métis nor reassured them that they would be left in possession of what were immemorably their lands. This situation was further complicated by a land-rush from Ontario and elsewhere which paid little if any attention to Métis claims.
- 1682 Founding of the "Compagnie du Nord". From 1682 to the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, it and the HBCo. fought for the control of Hudson Bay. Between 1697 and 1713 the French held all the posts on Hudson Bay except Fort Albany.
- John A. Macdonald had appointed a Governor designate to take charge when the "Manitoba Act" became law. Riel, who was not disloyal to Canada, but determined to see that his people received fair treatment, set up road-blocks and turned the would-be Governor, who had approached down the bank of the river, back into Minnesota.
- Riel then established a Council consisting of 12 Métis and 12 English.
- The village and upper Canadians living in the district at the post - at the fort called themselves "the Canadian Party" and under a man named Schultz, caused a lot of trouble. The Métis rounded them up, and imprisoned them in the fort.
- On December 8, 1869, Riel issued the "Declaration of the People of Rupert's Land" in which a provisional government was proclaimed from November 24, 1869.
- In late January 1870, with Riel as President, the Convention of Rupert's Land elected three delegates to go to Ottawa to present the "List of Rights".
- About the same time Schultz escaped and went to Toronto to organize help for his party.
- In February 1870 a party from Portage were captured outside Fort Garry and their leader, Boulton, was condemned to be shot.
- Riel spared Boulton's life on the condition that he use his influence to reunite the colony. He even asked him to join the Provisional Government.
- A worker from the Dawson road party named Scott tried to foment trouble.
- Scott was tried for "having taken up arms against the Provisional Government and attacking one of his guards"; Scott was shot. Riel's reason: "We must make Canada respect us".
- May/June 1870. Colonel Garnet Wolsey with Canadian militia travelled from Fort William (Ontario) to Fort Garry. Riel was advised by Bishop Tache that he had nothing to fear from Wolsey.
- It was agreed in Ottawa that the Red River settlement become the Province of Manitoba, that the "list of rights" be accepted and that a total amnesty be granted to the Métis.
- Wolsey's force arrived, giving great encouragement to the "Canadian" party. The Provisional Government had disbanded and Riel had fled.
- In 1871, the Fenians (Irish in USA who had Britain declared from the USA) the "Republic of Rupert's Land", crossed the border at Pembina and seized the HBCo. fort. Riel's list of support for the venture, in effect, killed it.
- Except for one general, they were headed off and returned to USA. The escaping general was caught by a band of Métis and put across the border.
- In 1867, local government was established at Portage la Prairie outside the limits of the District of Assinibouia.

Immigration

1891 population	150,000
1901 "	255,000
1906 "	365,000
1914 "	450,000

An historical map of **MANITOBA** drawn to celebrate the Centennial of her becoming a Province of **CANADA**

The State of **NORTH DAKOTA**

The State of **MINNESOTA**

