

Agowidiwinan

Treaties & Manitoba 150



Ani-niigaan Inaabing

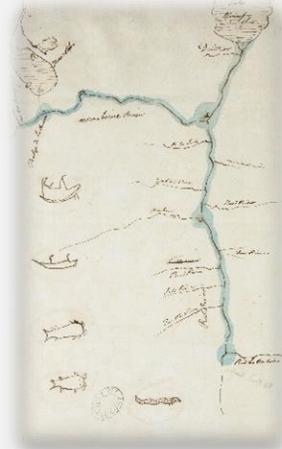
Ani-niigaan Inaabing – Anishinaabe, 'to look to the future'. Treaty-making is an integral part of First Nations' culture and is framed on relationships, renewal, and enduring promises.

May 3, 1670

The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) establishes its first fur trade post at York Factory and claims a trading monopoly over all First Nation ancestral lands drained by Hudson Bay naming it Rupert's Land. First Nations develop a trading relationship with the newcomers based on reciprocity and existing **Treaty-making protocols**.

July 18, 1817

Anishinaabe Chief Peguis approaches HBC shareholder Lord Selkirk with a Treaty. Signed by five Chiefs, it sets aside farmland two miles back on either side of the Red and the Assiniboine Rivers for settlers from Scotland. The agreement is one to share the land – not a sale. The **Peguis-Selkirk Treaty** asserts First Nation's sovereignty, ownership of the land, and the willingness to share so all involved could have a better future.



Selkirk Treaty
HBCA E.8/1 fo. 11



The Cree began trading with the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1600s, exchanging fur pelts for goods at trading posts such as this one. Photo: Library and Archives Canada / C-008183

March 26, 1821

After years of bitter rivalry, the Hudson Bay Company and the North West Company merge. First Nations status as **partners in the fur trade** is shifting as company priorities change, over-trapping ensues, and European diseases take hold. First Nations are not happy with the eroding partnership.

1868

Within a year of Canadian Confederation and before it has begun to negotiate Treaty terms with First Nations, Canada starts to build an immigrant travel route (the "Dawson Route") to move settlers westward. **Longstanding partnerships with First Nations are being pushed aside by Ottawa.**

March 20, 1869

Canada purchases Rupert's Land from the HBC. The sale involves roughly a quarter of the continent, a staggering amount of land, and fails to consider or consult the existing residents – First Nations and Métis.

November 1869 to August 1870

Red River Resistance begins when the Métis block William McDougall's entrance to the Red River Colony. Remembering their longstanding alliance with the HBC and **honouring their relationship with the Crown**, the Anishinaabe refuse to side with Riel and the Métis.

May 12, 1870

Manitoba Act is passed, making Manitoba Canada's fifth province. It measures about 210 km east to west and 175 km north to south, with an area of 22,415 km². The name derives from Anishinaabe *manidoo-abi*, meaning "**where the Creator sits**"

May - Aug 24, 1870

Canada sends the **Red River Expedition**, led by Colonel Garnet Wolseley and numbering 1,200 men, to quell the Métis resistance. Travelling via the Great Lakes and roughly following the route of the voyageurs, the expedition reaches Lower Fort Garry on August 24.



Treaties are tripartite agreements between First Nations, the Crown, and the Creator.

Commemorations like Manitoba 150 provide us all with the opportunity to revisit our shared history. The Treaty relationship is foundational to the story of how Manitoba entered Canadian Confederation in 1870.

Treaties between First Nations and the Crown have been part of our shared landscape for over 350 years.

Treaty relationships and protocols guided the fur trade. Treaty agreements made room for newcomers like the Selkirk Settlers and others.

The Numbered Treaties, which include Treaties No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5 Adhesion, 6, and 10 in Manitoba, solidified relationships between the Crown and First Nations and resulted in the peaceful western expansion of Canadian Confederation.

First Nations' longstanding Treaty relationship with the Crown endures and guides all Manitobans as we mark our province's sesquicentennial. Manitoba 150 also establishes a tenor for the upcoming celebrations marking the anniversaries of Treaties No. 1 and No. 2 and those following.

--- Loretta Ross, Manitoba Treaty Commissioner

June 1870

En Route to Fort Garry, at a stopover at Fort William, Wolseley is introduced to Anishinaabe Chief Black Stone who 'avows [his] loyalty to the Queen' and gives the Red River Expedition right of way through **Anishinaabe traditional territory**.

August 1870

One day away from their destination at Lower Fort Garry, the Stone Fort, Chief Henry Prince (Mis-koo-kew, "Red Eagle"), the son of Chief Peguis, meets Wolseley and his men and declares his peoples' **loyalty to the Queen**.

1871 and 1872

Canada sends Treaty commissioners to negotiate with the **Anishinaabe of the Northwest Angle** (present-day Treaty 3). First Nation leaders are unsatisfied with the terms and an agreement is not reached.

August 3, 1871

On behalf of his nation, Chief Henry Prince enters the first of the **Numbered Treaties** with the Crown at Lower Fort Garry. Several other chiefs representing the bands of Brokenhead, Long Plain, Roseau River, Sagkeeng, Swan Lake, and Sandy Bay also enter **Treaty No. 1**.



Treaty No. 1 negotiations.
www.redriverheritage.com



August 21, 1871

Treaty No. 2 is made between the Anishinaabe and the Crown at Manitoba House, about 250 km northwest of the Stone Fort. Manitoba was not a province located in Treaty 2 territory at the time the Treaty was made.

October 3, 1873

Treaty No. 3 is made at the Northwest Angle between the Anishinaabe and the Crown. Chief Powasson keeps a set of notes capturing First Nations' understanding of the Treaty known today as the **Paypom Document**.

November 8, 1873

City of Winnipeg is incorporated with a population of 1,869. The arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 brings a 30-year period of growth and prosperity for the city.

Agowidiwinan: 'Bringing things together'

Agowidiwinan: 'Treaty' in Anishinaabe