

sequence of his neglect or indifference, the Stone Fort was used by the troubled loyalists as a place of refuge, where they were practically undisturbed.

Colonel J. S. Dennis, who appears to have been the master-at-arms, was very careful whom he allowed to enter the fort, and it was here that the secret organizing of the loyalists was done and at least some of the arrangements made for the raid planned and started against Riel. In this "affair" the large cannon at the Lower Fort was requisitioned, and was taken away on runners. It was never returned to the Lower Fort.

Probably this was the large cannon to which Roderick Campbell, writing of the events of 1859, refers in the following passage:

"There was one cannon in the fort which looked as old as Mons Meg at Edinburgh Castle, and might have been constructed at the same time by blacksmith Brawny McKinn."

The raid itself is described vividly by Campbell in his "Father of St. Kilda":

"(Dr. Schultz) being at liberty, he at once set about inciting the people to violence (against Riel) and was so far successful that even from the far-off Portage la Prairie recruits crowded to his rendezvous in Kildonan church. But shrewdly foreseeing consequences, he refused to accept the responsibility of controlling these misguided people who had gathered at his call—a heterogeneous collection of Canadians, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Dutch, Germans, English and Scotch, and their half-breeds, as well as representatives of three distinct Indian races: Crees, Salteaux and Ojibways. Thus, leaderless, purposeless, shelterless (the thermometer stood

at 55 degrees below zero), the warlike camp, under the influence of intense frost and intenser fear, disappeared with extraordinary rapidity, vanishing in every direction except that which led to Riel's quarters in Fort Garry, eight miles off. They had one very ancient piece of artillery with them, which they left behind them ingloriously in their flight.

"It had a serious sequel, however, for Riel secured as prisoners some eighty of Schultz's soldiers and kept them in durance vile under daily threats of death.

14—Riel's Raid on the Stone Fort

The story has been told of a famous midnight interview between Louis Riel and Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal), a high-placed and trusted officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, a man of far-reaching personal influence and, at that time, a Commissioner of the Canadian Government appointed to negotiate a settlement of the grievances of the French halfbreeds of the Red River.

The rebel leader is reported to have ridden during the night from Upper Fort Garry to the Lower Fort and, shortly after midnight, to have forced his way into the residence to Donald A. Smith's bedside. Riel endeavoured to obtain impracticable concessions from the quiet, courteous but determined **H B C** officer, but without success, and it is said he then rode away from the Lower Fort, back to Upper Fort Garry, with his dream of power broken.

Close investigation hardly bears this out. It is definitely established, however, that Louis Riel, his lieutenants, Lepine and O'Donohue, with a number

of followers on horseback and accompanied by sleighs, made a night journey to the Lower Fort, but this was for the express purpose of recapturing Dr. Schultz, whom Riel had sworn to shoot on sight.

The rebels clambered over the south wall, at the place between the southeast bastion and the saleshop. The guard of the fort, consisting of halfbreeds, armed only with flintlocks, fled on their approach, either through fear of Riel or according to a prearranged plan. Seeing the futility of armed resistance, Mr. William Flett, who was in charge, gave instructions to James Franks, a servant of the Company, and to his son Alfred, then a boy of about ten years of age, to stable Riel's horses in the barn to the north of the fort and permitted Riel to take temporary possession.

Sheriff Inkster, then a grown man and closely in touch with much that took place, in an interview in September, 1926, gave the writer a vivid account of this event:

"It was a beautifully clear, crisp Saturday night, I remember. Riel, Lepine and O'Donohue, with a party of horsemen and sleighs, went overnight to the Lower Fort in search of Dr. Schultz. They first went to John Tait's house at Parkdale and failing to find Schultz there and suspicious that Tait knew his whereabouts, they took him along with them in the first sleigh to the Stone Fort. On getting to the Fort, Riel forced his way into the residence, where Archdeacon McLean, I think it was, but certainly not Donald A. Smith, was staying overnight. As far as I am aware, Donald A. Smith never spent a night at this time away from the Upper Fort.

"Riel pushed into the Archdeacon's bedroom, thinking Schultz might be the occupant, pulled the

bedclothes roughly from the bed and frightened the Archdeacon nearly out of his wits.

"Meantime, Dr. Schultz, with George McVicar and Monkman (the last a man then over seventy years of age), made his escape to Duluth, although none of them were familiar with the country."

While Riel was at the Stone Fort, Dr. Schultz was in hiding in the home of the Rev. John McNabb, situated only three quarters of a mile south, at Little Britain. This house was the property of Mrs. Donald Ross, widow of Chief Factor Donald Ross of Norway House who died in 1852. It was burned down a few years ago. The stone cellar is all that now remains of it.

Donald A. Smith, in his lucid report to the Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces at Ottawa, of the various happenings at the Red River in the latter part of 1869 and the early part of 1870, makes no mention of any midnight interview between him and Riel at the Stone Fort, which, doubtless, he would have done had such a thing taken place. But he does detail a nocturnal visit made to him by Riel at his quarters at Upper Fort Garry and this tallies in so many ways with the one alleged to have taken place at the Lower Fort that it can easily be seen how the error has crept in:

"I took up my quarters in one of the houses occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company officers, and from that date until towards the close of February, was virtually a prisoner within the Fort, although with permission to go outside the walls for exercise accompanied by two armed guards, a privilege of which I never availed myself."

Donald A. Smith then describes the request made by Riel for his commission, a document which Donald A. Smith explained was not in his possession. He consented to send a messenger for this document and gives the following account of the interview:

"It was now about 10 o'clock and my messenger having been marched out, I retired to bed, but only to be awakened 'twixt two and three o'clock of the morning of the 15th (January, 1870) by Riel, who, with a guard, stood by the bedside and again demanded a written order for the delivery of my Official Papers, which I again peremptorily refused to give."

Alfred Franks' recollection of Riel on that eventful night is that "He was a man over medium height, stout, athletic, with black hair and clear eyes, neatly dressed and polite and manly in his bearing," while Chief Trader W. J. (Big Bear) McLean remembers him as "a fine looking man, strong, stout and about five feet ten or eleven in height, a man who spoke well and was shrewd and clever."

Roderick Campbell, in "The Father of St. Kilda," is almost epigrammatic in his description of Riel:

"In the course of my journey I camped at St. Boniface, and there met Louis Riel. He was a fair type of his race, spare, with black hair and blue eyes, neither scrupulously clean nor well dressed. He spoke fluently in Cree, French and English, the last with much of the accent of the others, and had a noble taste in Demerara rum."

15—Loyalists' Place of Refuge

During the rebellion the British halfbreeds remained loyal to the motherland; the full blooded Indians were also not at all in accord with Riel and his followers.

Throughout these troublous times Lower Fort Garry continued to be the unofficial stronghold of the indignant loyalists and it was the scene of more than one escape from the hands of Riel and his rebels.

In W. J. Healy's book, "Women of the Red River," that remarkable and fascinating old lady, the late Mrs. Harriet Goldsmith Cowan, in an interview in her ninety-second year, thus records her escape with Dr. Cowan from the Lower Fort:

"In October, 1869, the Red River insurrection began. Dr. Cowan was acting Governor, on account of the illness of Governor McTavish, when Louis Riel, entering with an armed force, took possession of Fort Garry. He made a prisoner of Dr. Cowan. Riel told me I might go, but I decided to stay with my husband. There was a back door to our house, which Riel's men did not know of, and James Anderson, the storekeeper at the Fort, used to manage to come to it at night and tell us the news during that terrible winter. I was never afraid of Riel until after he shot Scott, early in March. Donald Smith and I stood at a window of our house and saw poor Scott led out blindfolded, to be shot. Soon after that Riel ordered us out of our house, where Donald Smith lived with us, and we had to go to more crowded quarters in another house within the walls of the Fort. Governor McTavish, who was a dying man, was at Fort Garry. He wanted to go to England, and to have my husband go with him. Riel was willing to let the Governor go, but refused to let

my husband leave Red River. The Governor and Mrs. McTavish went to England; he died two days after their landing in Liverpool, in July.

"It was in July that my husband and I, who were then living at the Stone Fort, made our preparations for escape. Governor McTavish had prevailed on Riel to let us move down there. My husband went up to Fort Garry two or three times a week; I never knew whether he would be allowed to come back. Mounted men were stationed near the Stone Fort by Riel. When we had all our preparations made and a York boat loaded, we started off for Lake Winnipeg as fast as our crew could row. One of Riel's mounted men galloped off to Fort Garry, to tell him of our escape, but before we could be overtaken we were out on the lake and on our way northward to York Factory."

16—Wolseley Expedition

The 60th Rifles and the other detachment of regulars, including the Abyssinian Battery of the Royal Field Artillery, with Colonel Wolseley in command, reached Lower Fort Garry on the morning of August 23, 1870. Their coming is interestingly described in the "History of Manitoba" by the late Hon. Donald Gunn:

"The troops passed the night on Elk Island, and started at 5 a.m. on the 22nd for the mouth of the Red River, which was reached by the fastest boats about noon. It was hoped that the Stone Fort would be reached before dark, but at sunset it was still eleven miles distant, and the expedition halted for the night, camping on the right bank of the river. Every precaution had been taken to prevent any information of the arrival of the expedition reaching Riel, and with such success that he had not

the slightest idea the expedition was so near him. The boats started again at 3.30 on the morning of the 23rd in a drizzling rain, which continued all day and made their journey very uncomfortable. The people along the bank of the Red River now began to know that the expedition had arrived, and it was greeted with discharges of musketry as it passed along. Stone Fort was reached at 8 o'clock, and here a good breakfast had been prepared by the Hudson's Bay Company officials, and was keenly relished. After breakfast the boats were relieved of all superfluous stores, only four days' rations being left, and the advance on Fort Garry was recommenced."

The subsequent events are well known. Riel and his lieutenants lost their nerve and fled across the border to the U.S.A., leaving the Upper Fort open and the way clear for its occupation by Colonel Wolseley and his troops. Without the firing of a single shot, the Union Jack was once more hoisted over the fort.

Six companies of the 2nd Quebec Battalion that left Thunder Bay wintered at Lower Fort Garry in 1870.

On arrival they landed opposite the east gate of the Stone Fort. The soldiers lived in tents outside the fort, then later occupied the warehouse (now demolished) to the north of the east gate and immediately south of the northeast bastion.

During the occupation of Lower Fort Garry by the Wolseley expedition, the Masonic Lodge, Lisgar No. 2, was formed by members of the 2nd Quebec Battalion and resident masons in and about the fort.

The lodge was instituted on February 20, 1871. Its members met at the Lower Fort during the

months of February and March, 1871, then later moved to quarters of their own at Mapleton.

The original officers were: John Fraser, W.M.; George Black, S.W.; Thos. Bunn, J.W.; W. J. Picton, S.D.; E. Abell, J.D.; G. H. Kellond, I.G.; W. Lawson, Tyler.

The first masonic picnic in the west was held at the Stone Fort on 24th June, 1871, the chairman on that festive and happy occasion being Bernard Rogan Ross, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a noted anthropologist and author.

17—R.C.M. Police and the Stone Fort

The year 1873 saw the formation of the first body of the Royal North-West Mounted Police in this district, twelve men being chosen from each of the Quebec battalions. This body of men had the work of declaring the members elected to Manitoba's first parliament, which assembled for its first session at the residence of a Mr. Bannatyne, now the site of the Canadian Bank of Commerce on Main street, Winnipeg.

During their first winter, the newly-formed mounted police were quartered at Lower Fort Garry.

Colonel Robertson Ross, the adjutant-general, spent the summer of 1873 in the west and it was he who reported in favour of "a mobile force."

In his report, Colonel Ross recommended that this force consist of mounted riflemen, and that the men should not wear the sombre regulation uniform such as was worn by the riflemen in the Red River

Expedition, as these did not sufficiently impress the Indians, whose critical comments were as follows:

"Who are those soldiers wearing dark clothes? Our old brothers wore red coats. We know that the soldiers of the Great Mother wear red coats."

They still remembered, or had heard of Colonel Crofton's red coats of 1846.

And that is the reason why the R.C.M.P. wear red coats.

18—The Penitentiary

The penitentiary at Lower Fort Garry was created in the fall of 1870 and was the government jail for Rupert's Land. Colonel Sam. L. Bedson, who served later with Colonel Middleton at the time of the North-West Rebellion of '85, was the warden in charge. His deputy at one time was a man of the name of Tom Slack, who committed suicide by shooting himself in a room on the top



Penitentiary—Later Men's Quarters

floor of the penitentiary. Very few prisoners ever escaped from Lower Fort Garry penitentiary, as it was well guarded, while, in addition to the stone wall, a wooden stockade running four feet into the ground and probably twenty feet high formed a further protection against escape. The prisoners worked at the north farm at haying and wood-cutting, and stone was conveyed by them from the river bank, in handbarrows, and broken by hammers inside the fort. The remains of this stone pile are still to be seen just east of the penitentiary building.

The grounds, with their fine lawns and beautiful flower beds bordered with white-washed stones, were kept in order by the prisoners.

Inside the penitentiary building, near the entrance, just beyond the stairway, on the left, was at one time a sunken dark cell in which refractory prisoners were lodged. This has now been filled in. Behind that, on the left side, sectioned off, were the individual sleeping cells for the prisoners, both on the ground floor and upstairs. The right side was a general room. This also applied to the upstairs.

The top floor was the prisoners' dining room.

The asylum and the penitentiary were moved to Selkirk in 1877.

The iron guards now on the windows are the originals. The old spyhole door is still preserved.

No capital punishments were ever carried out at Lower Fort Garry, nor was the fort ever attacked by any hostile force, for after all Riel's midnight escapade was little more than a surprise visit.

At an earlier date, this penitentiary building was used as a storehouse.

19—First Indian Treaty in the West

A treaty was made between the Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, and the Chippewa or Salteaux Nation and the Killistine or Cree Nation on July 18, 1817. The first Indian Treaty in the west between the Canadian government and the Chippewa and Swampy Cree tribes was concluded at Lower Fort Garry, just beyond the northwest bastion, on August 3, 1871. This is referred to as "Treaty Number One."

This treaty is well described in the following extract from Wemyss M. Simpson, the Indian Commissioner, and is referred to in "The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and Kee-wa-tin":

" . . . Having, in association with S. J. Dawson, Esq., and Robert Pether, Esq., effected a preliminary arrangement with the Indians of Rainy Lake, the particulars of which I have already had the honor of reporting to you in my Report, dated July 11th, 1871, I proceeded by the Lake of the Woods and Dawson Road to Fort Garry, at which place I arrived on the 16th July.

"Bearing in mind your desire that I should confer with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, I called upon Mr. Archibald, and learned from him that the Indians were anxiously awaiting my arrival, and were much excited on the subject of their lands being occupied without attention being first given to their claims for compensation.

"The first meeting, to which were asked the Indians of the Province and certain others on the eastern side, was to be held on the 25th of July, at the Stone Fort, a Hudson's Bay Company's Post, situated on the Red River, about twenty miles northward of Fort

Garry—a locality chosen as being the most central for those invited.

“On Monday, the 24th of July, I met the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba at the Stone Fort; but negotiations were unavoidably delayed, owing to the fact that only one band of Indians had arrived, and that until all were on the spot those present declined to discuss the subject of a treaty, except in an informal manner. Amongst these, as amongst other Indians with whom I have come in contact, there exists great jealousy of one another, in all matters relating to their communications with the officials of Her Majesty; and in order to facilitate the object in view, it was most desirable that suspicion and jealousy of all kinds should be allayed.

“It was thought necessary by the Lieutenant-Governor that Major Irvine, commanding the troops at Fort Garry, should be requested to furnish a guard at the Stone Fort during the negotiations, and that there should be at hand, also, a force of constabulary, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of liquor amongst the Indian encampments.

“Every band had its spokesman, in addition to its Chief, and each seemed to vie with another in the dimensions of their requirements. . . . It was not until the 3rd of August, or nine days after the first meeting, that the basis of arrangement was arrived at, upon which is founded the treaty of that date. Then, and by means of mutual concessions, the following terms were agreed upon. For the cession of the country described in the treaty referred to, and comprising the Province of Manitoba, and certain country in the north-east thereof, every Indian was to receive a sum of three dollars a year in perpetuity, and a reserve was to be set apart for each band, of sufficient size to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five persons, or in like proportion as the family might be greater or less than five. As

each Indian settled down upon his share of the reserve, and commenced the cultivation of his land, he was to receive a plow and harrow. Each Chief was to receive a cow and a male and female of the smaller kinds of animals bred upon a farm. There was to be a bull for the general use of each reserve. In addition to this, each Chief was to receive a dress, a flag and a medal, as marks of distinction, and each Chief, with the exception of Bozawequare, the Chief of the Portage band, was to receive a buggy, or light spring wagon. Two councillors and two braves of each band were to receive a dress, somewhat inferior to that provided for the Chiefs, and the braves and councillors of the Portage band excepted, were to receive a buggy. Every Indian was to receive a gratuity of three dollars, which, though given as a payment for good behaviour, was to be understood to cover all dimensions for the past. On this basis the treaty was signed by myself and the several Chiefs, on behalf of themselves and their respective bands, on the 3rd of August, 1871, and on the following day the payment commenced.

.

"I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance afforded me in successfully completing the two treaties, to which I have referred, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the Hon. James McKay, and the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. In a country where transport and all other business facilities are necessarily so scarce, the services rendered to the Government by the officers in charge of the several Hudson's Bay Posts has been most opportune and valuable.

"I have, etc.,

"WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,

"Indian Commissioner."

Mr. W. F. Alloway, banker, Winnipeg, who came to Fort Garry from Montreal with the 2nd Quebec Battalion of the Wolseley Expedition in 1870 and was an eye-witness of this treaty, adds an interesting side-light to it:

"There seemed to be thousands of Indians present. Some time prior to the holding of the Treaty, an Indian by the name of Longbones had scalped his wife and for this he had been imprisoned in the penitentiary at the Lower Fort, but had escaped.

"At the Treaty it was whispered that Longbones was among the mob. The Indian Commissioner, Wemyss M. Simpson, demanded his surrender, which was refused. There then ensued a very long palaver (always dear to the hearts of the Indians), without results.

"At last Jim McKay (the Hon. James McKay), who was a splendid Indian linguist, was brought to the Lower Fort to harangue the Indians, which he did to such good purpose that Longbones was surrendered and the Treaty carried through."

20—More Recent Times

In 1877 a serious accident occurred at Lower Fort Garry. A servant of the Company of the name of George Turner, for the purpose of celebrating Queen Victoria's birthday on the 24th of May, obtained a barrel of black powder from the magazine and moved it to the blacksmith's forge, which was situated outside the fort, to the south. While Turner was setting off amateur rockets to the delight of numerous spectators, including the children of the fort, the powder in the barrel in some way became ignited. An explosion followed which killed and injured a

number of adults and children. This accident naturally cast a gloom over the fort for some time.

The creek, now dry, to the south of Lower Fort Garry was, in early days, the scene of great activity. It was one of the landing places of the brigades of York boats which generally came in from Edmonton, Swan River district, Lac la Pluie (Rainy river) and other places, about the middle of every June, bringing furs and returning with supplies.

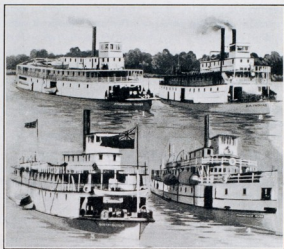
Each brigade consisted of five or six boats; they were manned by halfbreed servants in charge of a guide (also halfbreed). A clerk in the Company's service accompanied every brigade to ensure the safe carriage of the furs. Birch-bark canoes were at that time used only for "hurry-up" trips.

The creek was the landing place for the Company's steamers, of which the schooners *Polly* (demolished and burned in 1887) and *Colville* were best known.

Sheriff Inkster remembers another boat, which was built at the Lower Fort in 1874, so that probably Lower Fort Garry was one of the first real ship-building yards in Western Canada.

This particular boat was christened by Mary Flett, daughter of the officer then in charge of the Lower Fort, who broke a bottle of champagne across her bow, saying, "God speed the *Chief Commissioner*"; but the *Chief Commissioner* refused to speed. She had been built for the shallow waters of the Little Saskatchewan, now known as the Dauphin river, and drew so little water that she was in continual danger of turning turtle.

Limestone is very noticeable along the beach by



H B C Transportation on the Athabasca, Slave, Mackenzie and Peace Rivers (1888)

the creek, and Lower Fort Garry was built upon a great limestone bed. A quantity of heavy stones still strew the beach. These were brought down from Norway House as ballast by the steamer *Polly* when she was light in cargo.

Of the old buildings south of the fort, the men's house and canteen, the blacksmith's shop, the farm manager's house, the grain flailing building, the root house, beer cellar, engineer's cottage, store, malt kiln, grist mill, brewer's dwelling and distillery, saw-mill, miller's dwelling and lime kilns, only the engineer's cottage remains intact. This was occupied for a number of years by E. Abell, the engineer and

boiler inspector of the Hudson's Bay Company at the Lower Fort.

The flailing building was pulled down in 1911. The other buildings were removed or razed shortly after 1882, when the head of navigation for the Red river was removed to Old Colville landing, near Selkirk, on the east side of the river, to connect more directly with the branch railway line then being built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from East Selkirk into Old Colville for the Company's trade.

21—250th Anniversary Celebrations

May 2, 1920, saw a return of the old Red River days to Lower Fort Garry for a brief period, when the "Adventurers of England" celebrated their 250th anniversary and the Indians in all their feathers, beads and gaudy habiliments came down the Red river in birch-bark and war canoes, foregathering from all parts of Canada—the prairies, Hudson Bay, the Arctic and the Pacific—to pay their respects and to renew, by smoking the pipe of peace with the then Governor, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, G.B.E., their pledge of friendship with the Company.

The Stone Fort has been preserved intact by the Hudson's Bay Company, a worthy relic of the old Red River days.

Much water has flowed past the fort since its erection began in 1831, and the Canadian West has undergone a great transformation since then, but the old spirit survives. The men of today are the pioneers of the generations yet unborn, just as those sturdy fur traders were in the yester years.

Lower Fort Garry stands today, as it did almost a century ago, "four-square" with its surroundings. The old "sound of revelry" is gone, the song of the voyageur, the yap and snarling of the sled-dogs, the guttural of the Indian are no longer to be heard about its walls; in the mouths of the cannon and in the loopholes in the bastions the birds make their nests; the old sundial records the fleeting hours; the Red river flows on, and from the flagstaff the Union Jack floats buoyantly on the breeze over the peaceful scene, just as it has done for over two and a half centuries in every known part of this vast land.

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22—Points of Interest

Numbers correspond with those shown on the plan of Lower Fort Garry.

INSIDE THE FORT

1. *Present entrance to Lower Fort Garry*, formerly back entrance.

2. *Originally men's house*, soldiers' canteen in 1870. Later womens' asylum (stone). Now a stable. Some of the original compartments remain intact.

3. *Northwest bastion*—The northwest bastion was the Company's bake-house, for the baking of "hardtack" for the northern trade. It is now used as an ice house; the door is of recent manufacture. The land situated inside the west wall has been used as a garden for over twenty years. In the earlier days it was a wood yard.

4. *North gateway*.

5. *Wooden house, used by Dr. Young*, the prison doctor. Built in 1885. Now used as a laundry.

6. *Prisoners' yard*. Formerly enclosed by high stockade.

7. *Penitentiary and asylum*. See page 43 for full description.

8. *The remains of the oven* built by the prisoners for the purpose of baking their own bread.

9. *Small gateway between bastion and stockade* which led to prisoners' outhouse. Later built up.

10. *Northeast bastion*. This has always been used as a powder magazine.

11. *Old storehouse* (frame building). This building lodged the soldiers of the Wolseley Expedition of 1870 for a time. It was moved in 1881 to Old Colville landing, a few miles below Selkirk, where it became a warehouse for the Hudson's Bay Company.

12. *Guard room and sergeants' mess*, built 1870 for soldiers of Wolseley Expedition; now demolished.

13 and 14. *East gate pillars*. On the pillars of the east gate are the names of some of the soldiers who were stationed at Lower Fort Garry at the time of the Riel Rebellion in 1870, carved by the men themselves. The following names are still discernible:

North pillar (13)—Peter Cleland, R. Dunn, R. McGinn, — Bleasdale, B. Griffith, — Dean, S. Kealy, G. Connor, R. O'Neil, B. Browne, W. Curtin (June 15, 1872), — Gaunerau, D. F. Riley, John Marshall, B. Williams.

South pillar (14)—D. Forbes, — Thomas, A. Holliwel, — Swift, J. S. Kelly, D. J. Cowan, Cpl. E. Griffith (Apl. 25, 1871), Corp. Swanston, — Hill, J. N. Cornell, J. Naylor, J. Ryan, R. McGinn, J. D. Machon.

Bugler Joseph F. Tennant's book, "Rough Times, 1870-1920," contains the majority of these names in a list of the soldiers of the Wolseley Expedition to the Red River in 1870.

15. *The stone* deep in the ground in the centre of this gateway was placed there in 1883 by Alfred Franks and John Clouston. John Clouston was the stonemason who built the walls of the fort with Duncan McRae. The wooden gates at this entrance

are of recent date, probably 1896. The trees inside the walls of the fort were never planted, but grew there, under the walls' protection, from blown seed. They are about 30 years old.

16. *Southeast bastion.* This bastion was always used as an ice house. The door is said to be 92 years old. The old English lock is still on the door. Old English, hand-made nails are noticeable in the wood.

17. *Position of old tethering posts.* To the west of the south bastion, near the wall, were posts for tethering horses, from 1852 to 1911. The wall 30 feet from the end of the southeast bastion for 26 feet was pulled down to remove two houses intact in 1882. The wall was rebuilt immediately thereafter.

18. *The part of the south wall which Riel, Lepine and O'Donohue, with their followers, clambered over at midnight when they came to the fort in search of Dr. Schultz in 1870.*

19. *The Hudson's Bay Company second retail store and fur loft.* Still intact. Abandoned 1874. The foundations behind this are those of a small outhouse.

20. *Foundations of another store (log and frame building).* Built 1874; removed 1882.

21. *Old site of the Lower Fort Garry bell.*

22. *Foundations of meat warehouse.* Removed 1882.

23. *Flagstaff.* The old position of the flagstaff was to the south-east (31) inside the grounds of the Lower Fort, placed there so as to be prominent to river transport. This flagstaff, however, was blown down in a storm during Chief Trader (Big Bear)

McLean's regime, 1886 or 1887 and was then set up on its present site. It is merely wedged with block stones and braced. At the time of its re-erection a bottle containing coins, also the names of Mr. and Mrs. McLean's family who were taken prisoners by the Indians during the rebellion of 1885, was buried alongside the base of the pole.

24. *Southwest bastion.* The entrance to this bastion has a very old door and lock. These seem to be the originals. This bastion was first used as a washhouse and cookhouse for the first soldiers located in the fort about 1846, long before the first Riel Rebellion. Later it was used as a storehouse.

25. *Foundations of an old stable.*

26. *The residence.* The dwelling for a time of Sir George Simpson, Governor of Rupert's land, and of other officials of the Company, also of the regular officers in charge of the fort. The seat of government and a meeting place of the yearly Council of the Governor and the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company on several occasions. The east portion was always reserved for the Governor and Commissioner of the Company. (See pages 15 and 26 for fuller information.)

On the north side of the main building a kitchen was built in 1922. This is the only change to the physical features in recent years.

27 and 28. *Old cannon.* The two 3-inch cannon mounted by the east entrance of the residence are supposed to be part of the equipment of Colonel Crofton's regiment of 1846. The one on the south side (27) has at some time been spiked, supposedly during the Riel Rebellion of 1870.

29. *The bell.* Behind the ruin of the second retail store, about 13 feet from the wall, the old bell originally stood on a wooden frame (21). The bell was moved about 1890 to the roof of the building, a few feet northwest, originally the liquor store. In 1911 it was moved to the tree from which it now hangs in front of the clubhouse. This bell is dated 1850 and has a metal tongue, in one piece, the bottom part apparently welded. The bell is beautifully toned. The wooden stand and top cover for this bell are still preserved.

30 and 31. *Sundial.* This old sundial probably dates from the building of the fort. It originally stood about 20 feet west of the present site. The dial is of limestone with a metal pointer.

32. *Former position of the Company's flagpole.*

33. *Old gateway of inner enclosure.*

OUTSIDE THE FORT

101. *Lime house (frame).* Pulled down about 1879.

102. *Vegetable garden of penitentiary.* Formerly enclosed by a stockade.

103. *Hay yard for cattle.* Formerly enclosed by a stockade.

104. *Cattle yard.* Enclosed by stockade in former days.

105. *Ox stable (stone).* Pulled down about 1894.

106. *Horse stable (stone).* Where Riel's horses were stabled in 1870 when he made his midnight visit to the fort.

107. *Cattle stable* (log on stone foundation). Pulled down about 1887, foundation remains.

108. *Cow stable* (log on stone foundation). Pulled down about 1887, foundation remains.

109. *Prisoners' root house*. Foundations still remain.

110. *Old pathway to Selkirk*.

111. *Pathway to the river*, used for taking cattle to water.

112. *Stableman's house* (log on stone foundation).

113. *Path to cattle yard*.

114. *Penitentiary stockade*. At the north gate, outside, are the remains of the old penitentiary stockade, a number of the posts still showing above ground. This stockade ran about 36 feet out from the wall and east to within about 18 feet of the east bastion (the powder magazine). There was a strong wooden gateway to this stockade which was about 20 feet high.

115. *Entrance gate to prisoners' yard*.

116. *Prisoners' ice house*. Foundations still remain.

117. *Old fashioned turnstile*.

118. *Stone marking the boundary line* between the parishes of St. Andrew's (south) and St. Clement's (north).

119. *Seat by the Red river*. This seat was placed in 1881 by Alfred Franks, along with another seat which has now been removed. It is composed of Red River oak from parts of an old raft brought down from Grand Forks.

120. *Steps* leading down to the river landing.
121. *Pathway to York boats' usual landing beach.*
122. *Men's house and canteen*, built of logs. Demolished about 1884.
123. *Blacksmith's shop* (log). Scene of explosion in 1877. Demolished about 1884.
124. *Farm manager's house* (log). Demolished 1884.
125. *Engineer Abell's cottage* (stone).
126. *Grain flailing building* (log). Demolished 1911.
127. *Root house* (log). Demolished about 1883.
128. *Beer cellar* (log). Demolished about 1884.
129. *Store* (log). Removed inside fort for sale-shop.
130. *Malt kiln* (stone). Removed 1882 when mill was sold.
131. *Grist mill*. Sold in 1882.
132. *Saw mill* (log). Pulled down about 1882.
133. *Dwelling and brewery* (log). John Muir and later one Burnell brewed here. Removed 1882.
134. *The creek*. (See pages 12, 17, 49 and 50 for detailed information).
135. *The spring well*. This spring well has been in active use since 1861 and no doubt since the building of the fort in 1831. In the early days the water of the Red river was used for all domestic purposes and there was a heavy penalty attached to any one found polluting the river above the fort. This spring was used by the people of the fort. It is said never to freeze even in the severest weather.

136. *Landing place* for the Company's steamers *Polly*, *Colville*, *Chief Commissioner*, etc., until approximately 1882 when the head of navigation was moved to Old Colville landing.

137. *Lime kilns* (stone). Foundations still remain.

138. *Miller's dwelling house* (log). Pulled down about 1882.

139. *Indian camping ground*.

140. *Supposed position of burial ground* of soldiers of Wolseley Expedition, 1870.

141. *Hudson's Bay Company farm lands*.

142. *Scene of First Indian Treaty, 1870*. (See page 45 for full description.)

143. *Western post marking dividing line* between the parishes of St. Andrew's and St. Clement's.

144. *Hudson's Bay Company farm lands*.

145. *Indian camping ground*.

Burial grounds: The burial grounds for the men of the Lower Fort were at St. Andrew's church (Church of England) four miles south, and at Little Britain (Presbyterian) about a mile south, also at St. Clement's (Church of England) about two miles north. There is also said to be an old burial ground of the soldiers situated to the west of the Lower Fort, beyond the present railway tracks. This has not been definitely located.



St. Andrew's Church

23—Churches and Graveyards

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

In St. Andrew's churchyard are buried many who had long association with the Hudson's Bay Company and the early Red River days.

On weather-beaten tombstones in this interesting burial place the following familiar names may be seen: Archdeacon Cochrane, Dr. H. S. Beddome, Alexander Christie, Alexander Christie, Jr., W. J. Christie, Isaac Cowie, William Anderson, John Lewis, James Bird, Thomas and Jacob Truthwaite, and many others.

LITTLE BRITAIN CHURCH

In Little Britain cemetery names that have borne honourable association with Lower Fort Garry and with the Hudson's Bay Company are found carved



Little Britain Church

on quaint old tombstones. Among others, now hardly decipherable, are: Roderick McKenzie, James McKenzie, Alex. Hunter Murray, John Cox, Duncan McRae, Angus Morrison, John D. Mowat, Hon. Donald Gunn; there are also tablets in the church to the memory of William Flett, and of the Hon. Donald Gunn, the latter tablet having been erected by late Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Schultz.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH

Archdeacon Thomas, missionary of the Diocese of Rupert's Land in "The Rupert's Land Centenary 1820-1920," edited by Canon Bertal Heeney, thus refers to St. Clement's: "It was opened for Divine service on December 1st, 1861. . . . For many years this parish church was the official chapel of the Lower Fort, and on the first day of the week gallant Gentlemen Adventurers of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, clad in broadcloth, and their ladies



St. Clement's Church

in silks and satins, made their way to this little house of God, and sat in seats reserved for their occupation. It was also for some period the garrison church of the lower Red River and scarlet tunics added a gay colour to many a scene of early Sabbath splendour."

The bell at St. Clement's is the one originally used in the first church built by John West at St. John's. It was cast in London, England, in 1820, and was brought out from England to the Red River settlement by Hudson's Bay steamer and York boat.



Dog Transport



Some of the More Recent Officers in Charge at Lower Fort Garry

24—Men in Charge 1832-1911

1832/33—Donald McKenzie.....	Chief Factor
1833/34—Thomas Simpson.....	Clerk
1834/35—Alexander Christie.....	Chief Factor
1835/36—Hector McKenzie.....	Clerk
1836/37—George Setter.....	Postmaster
1837/40—Hector McKenzie.....	Clerk
1840/46—John Black.....	Clerk
1846/47—Robert Clouston.....	
1847/48—John Black.....	
1848/50—John Black.....	Chief Trader
1850/51—A. E. Pelly.....	Chief Trader
1851/52—William Lane.....	Postmaster
1852/56—William Lane.....	Clerk
1856/58—Alex. R. Lillie.....	Apprentice Clerk
1858/62—Alex. R. Lillie.....	Clerk
1862/64—Alexander H. Murray.....	Chief Trader
1864/68—George Davis.....	Clerk
1868/72—William Flett.....	Clerk
1872/74—William Flett.....	Jr. Chief Trader
1874/83—William Flett.....	Chief Trader
1883/86—F. W. Holloway.....	Clerk
1886/93—W. J. McLean.....	Chief Trader
1893 —J. D. O'Meara.....	Clerk
1893/11—John H. Stanger.....	Clerk

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*Three of the Eleven Department Stores Owned and Operated by the
Hudson's Bay Company in Western Canada*

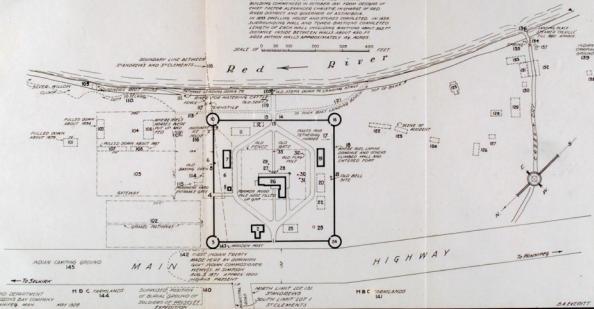
LOWER FORT CARRY

PLAN MADE IN AUGUST 1906 TO SHOW PRESENT AND FORMER BUILDINGS, ENCLOSURES, ETC.
 FORMER BUILDINGS, ETC., ARE SHOWN IN DOTTED LINES BY LOCATIONS INDICATED BY RECALCULATED FOUNDATIONS.
 BUILDING COMMENCED IN SEPTEMBER 1854 FROM DESIGNS OF CHIEF FACTOR ALEXANDER CHESTER, IN CHARGE OF RED RIVER DISTRICT AND GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.
 IN 1858 BRILLIUS HOUST AND STONES COMPLETED. IN 1858 SURROUNDING WALL AND TOWER BATTERY COMPLETED. LENGTH OF EACH WALL INCLUDING BATTERY ABOUT 350 FT. SPACING SPACES BETWEEN WALLS ABOUT 450 FT. AREA WITHIN WALLS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 ACRES.

SCALE OF 1" = 100 FEET

Red River

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN SPANISH AND STEPLEMENTS



LAND DEPARTMENT
 HUGUENOT BAY COMPANY
 MINNIE, MAN 1854-1858

HBC 144

Surrounded Position
 of Actual Ground of
 Soldiers of REDOUBT
 EXPEDITION

140

NORTH LIMIT OF SPAN-
 IARDS
 SOUTH LIMIT OF SPAN-
 IARDS

HBC 149

S.A. FERRIS