

NAME
NOM

Morris (Brockville) No.

ght,

lant

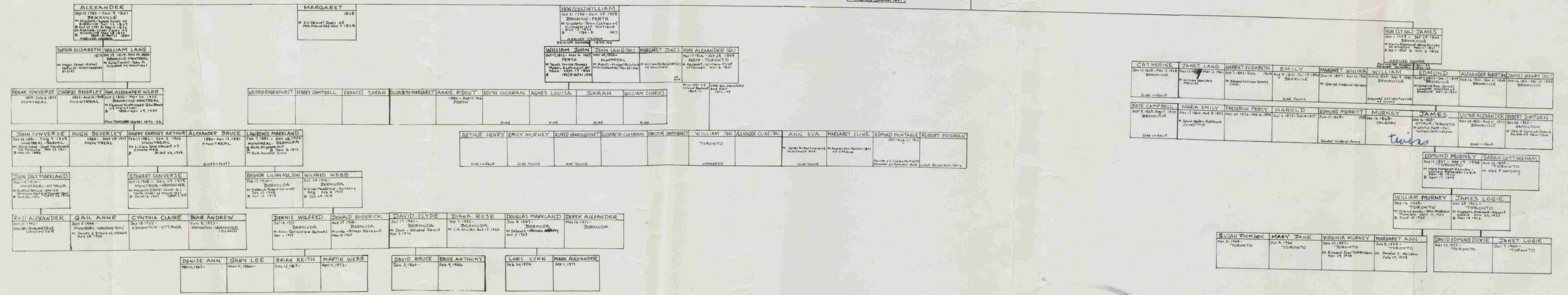
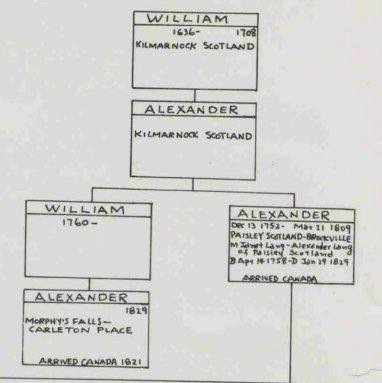
1860.

READING ROOM

PETER GUY
b 2 JULY

III

Mr. and Mrs. J.D.M. Morris
609-1380 Prince of Wales Dr.
Ottawa, Ontario
K2C 3N5

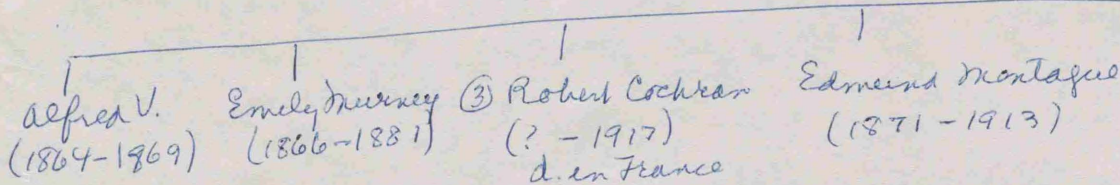
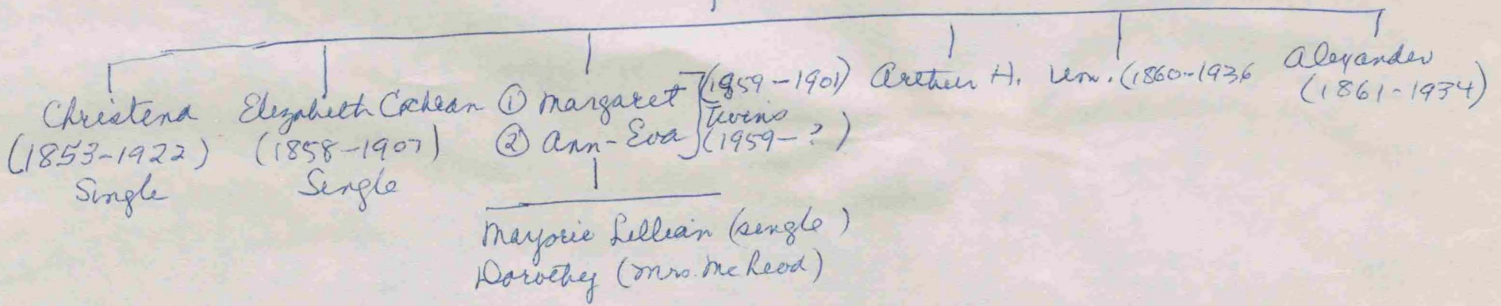


Prepared by -
Mrs. Alexander and
John Dalrymple
July 6, 1978

Morris Genealogy

Alexander (1826-1889)

m. Margaret Cline (1832-1906)



- ① Margaret m. A.H. Malloch (no issue - all died in infancy) d. 1901
- ② Ann-Eva m. Jas. Cochran, Hellhurst, Que. issue - Mayorie Lillian & Dorothy
- ③ Robert (Lt Royal Artillery) m. Emily Besson d. s.p. 1917 France of Port Hope.

Alexander Morris m. Margaret Cline d. of Um. Cline, Cornwall & his w. Christena Vanhooknet

His father: Tem. Morris of Perth who m. Ely. Cochran of Kirkcubright, Scot.

Others of Tem. Morris family.

Tem. John b. 1832

m. Sarah Louise Radenhurst d. of Thos. Radenhurst of Perth, Ont. & his w. Lucy, d. of Hon. Thos. Ridout

John Lang (b. 1835 -

m. Agnes d. of Michael McCulloch, M.D. of Montreal in 1860.

Margaret m. W.B. Lambie of Montreal

see Lambe genealogy for descendants.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT, EDMUND MORRIS and CHIEF CROWFOOT

G. H. Gooderham

The accompanying photo, taken in 1927, shows Dr. D.C. Scott and Indian Agent Gooderham (who relates the story) beside the historical monument commemorating the signing of Treaty No. 7 at the Blackfoot Crossing. This photo has no direct bearing on the story about Scott, Morris and Crowfoot, but Crowfoot's last lodge was only a few rods from the monument in the picture.

A word about the three men:- Dr. Scott was Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs for over thirty years. While he was an able administrator, he is possibly more widely known for his cultural activities. He was an accomplished musician and a renowned poet - in fact, he was frequently referred to as the Poet Laureate of Canada. Edmund Morris was an artist and a close friend of Doctor Scott. The son of Lieutenant-Governor Morris, who was governor of the North West Territories when most of the early treaties with the Plains Indians were made, it was natural that he specialized in portraits of Indians and Indian chiefs. Crowfoot was a great Indian chief, famous for his speeches and accomplishments; he was a Blackfoot.

In 1909 Morris spent the summer on the Blackfoot reserve and with the assistance of the Indians, fixed the location of the teepee in which Crowfoot had died in 1890. Realizing the end was near, the chief had the lodge set up on the east bank of the Bow, where he could look across the flats and the river to the place where the historic Treaty No. 7 was signed. Morris placed rocks in a circle to mark it.

For years the Indians saw to it that the stones were not disturbed, but when a highway was built nearby, travellers were not interested in preservation and the stones disappeared.

Dr. Scott made periodic inspections of reserves across Canada, and on his visit to the Blackfeet after the first war Agent Gooderham obtained his permission to protect the circle with a concrete and iron fence and to set up a small tablet inside the circle.

Morris had come to a tragic end during the war years - while sketching from the Quebec Bridge he fell into the St. Lawrence and was drowned. On hearing this sad news, Dr. Scott wrote one of his finest and best known

poems, "Lines in Memory of Edmund Morris". He recounted their many chats and letters, travel, paintings and Indian lore, and in the poem referred to the site of the monument as follows:

I can feel the wind on the prairie
And see the bunch-grass wave,
And the sunlight ripple and vary
The hill with Crowfoot's grave,
Where he "pitched off" for the last time
In sight of the Blackfoot Crossing,
Where in the sun for a pastime
You marked the sight of his tepee
With a circle of stones. Old Napiw
Gives you credit for that day.

A plaque bearing the lines "Where he 'pitched off' for the last time
In sight of the Blackfoot Crossing", and other pertinent facts, was set into a
small concrete base within the circle of stones.

It stands to pay tribute to three outstanding men of Canada.

December 1955

Hon. William Morris, M.L.C.

Born at Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1786. Served in the War of 1812-13 as an Ensign and in the rebellion of 1837-8 as Lieut.-Col. of Militia. In 1816 went to the Military Settlement near the Rideau (now Perth) Ontario. Member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada 1821-36. In 1836 he was called to the Legislative Council. Appointed Warden of the district of Johnston 1841. In 1844 apptd. a member of the Executive Council and Receiver General of Canada which position he held until 1846, when elected president of the Executive Council 1846-48. His name is associated with the Clergy Reserve and School land (?) questions. He was one of the founders of Queen's University and first chairman of its Board of *Trustees* Governors. ... Member of the St. Andrews Society, member of the Natural History Society, etc. etc. He resided at Perth 1816-42 ^{Elmslie} 'Elmslie', Brockville 1842-45; Montreal 1845-48. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of John Cochran, J.P., of Kikrtonfield, Sco. He died at Montreal 1858.

Issue:

1. Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L., P.C., Q.C. b. at Perth 1826. Educated the Universities of Glasgow and McGill College, Montreal. Called to the Bar of Upper and Lower Canada 1851. To the Bar of Manitoba 1872. In 1864 took active part in the negotiations which resulted in the constitution of that year - the adoption of the confederation policy which he had long previously advocated. Member of the Legislative Assembly 1861 until the Union. Member of the Dominion Parliament from 1867 to 1872. Sworn of the Privy Council of Canada 1869. Minister of Inland Revenue 1869-72 then appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba. Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, the North West Territories and Keewatin 1872-77. Negotiated the Indians Treaties and established law and order in the Province. Was president of the St. Andrews Society. A Governor of McGill University and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University. M. 1851 Margaret, daughter of William Cline of Cornwall, U.C. and his wife, Christine, daughter of Michael VanKoughnet U.E.L. Died at Toronto 1889.

Issue:

(a) Christine Van Koughnet (b) Elizabeth Cochran (c) Margaret Cline, M. Andrew Hill Malloch (who d. 1890) (c twin) Ann Eva, m. James Arthur Cochrane of Hillhurst, P.Q. issue: 1. Margaret Lillian Morris. (d) William, Barrister-at-law
2. *Robt. C. Cochrane*
(e) Alexander Cline (f) Arthur Henry d. (g) Alfred Van Koughnet d. (h) Emily Murney (d) (I) Robert Cochran, Lieut. Royal Artillery, Delhi, India. (j) Edmund Montague, A.R.C.A.

2. Margaret Jones M. William Busby Lambe of Montreal (issue see Lambe Genealogy)

3. Elizabeth d. in infancy

4. William John b. 1832 of Perth and latterly of Toronto. M. Sarah ^{Louisa} (?) daughter of Thomas (?) Radenhurst, Q.C. Issue:

(a) Sarah d. (b) Wilfred Radenhurst M. and has one son. (c) Edith Cochran d. (d) Agnes ^{Louisa} (?) d. (e) William Charles d. (f) Francis Sarah (g) Elizabeth Margaret (h) Harry Campbell (i) Annie Ridout. ^{Mickle}

5. John Lang Morris Q.C. Barrister-at-Law, Montreal M. 1860 without issue, Agnes ^{uncle John} daughter of Michael McCulloch M.P. of Montreal.

6. Elizabeth Cochran d.

7. Janet d.

Lineage

The name of Morris is of great antiquity. The following derivation is given by an eminent genealogist - 'Mars Mains' Wallace Mowr-rwyce, and (?) 'warlike' 'powerful' is a title applied to such of the ancient chieftains as were prominent for valour, whose numerous descendants account for the present frequency of the name in Wales.

Our family coming from Wales settled in Ayrshire, Scotland. The first of the family to come to Canada was Alexander Morris, son of Alexander Morris of Kilwarnock, Scotland, b. there 1752. After residing for a time at Paisley, Renfrewshire, he came to Canada in 1801 with his wife and four children. Settled at Montreal where he was a merchant until 1805 when he retired to Elizabethtown (now Brockville) U.C. He m. 1780 Janet, daughter of Alexander Lang of Paisely, Scotland. He d. at Elizabethtown 1809. Issue:

1. Alexander Morris of Brockville. Merchant. b. Paisley 1782. m. 1st Elizabeth daughter of Col. Joseph Jones of Weston, Mass., with issue a son and a daughter. M. 2nd Alatheia, daughter of Israel Jones of Upper Canada without further issue.

2. Hon. William Morris b. 1786 as stated.

3. Margaret m. as his first wife, Daniel Jones of Brockville, registrar of Leeds and Grenville. She d. 1828. Daniel Jones was Knighted by William IV at Windsor Castle in 1875. Issue a daughter.

4. Hon. James Morris, M.L.C. b. Paisley, Sco. 1798. Postmaster General of Canada and Receiver General. A member of the Legislative Council. He m. Emily Rosamond, daughter of Henry Murney and had ^{Sons} daughters. He d. at Brockville 1865.

*Refer to record
Clara*

uncle John

1835?

Janet

not correct. can't read it

William Morris, his other son, who reaching maturity had a son Alexander Morris who came to Canada in 1821. He m. the-daughter but d. s. p. in 1829 and dying intestate his heirs at law were his mother's sister Agnes both of Glasgow.

E.M.M. 1899.

I. William Lambe married to Sarah Little.
 Landed proprietor.
 Eldersfield, Gloucester, Eng.
 Died at Eldersfield. 8 April. 1840. Aet. 84.
 Buried at "

Died at Eldersfield. 17 January. 1841. Aet. 85 years.
 Buried at "

II

James Henry Lambe. Merchant. Born at Eldersfield. 15 April. 1786. Died at Montreal. 26 February 1854. Buried at "
Sarah Lambe Born at Eldersfield. 20 Jan. 1788. Died at " 19 Jan. 1789. Buried at "
Sarah Lambe Born at Eldersfield. 18 March 1789. Died at " 15 June 1790. Buried at "
William Lambe. Born at Eldersfield. 16 April 1791. Died at Soho 9 March 1823. Buried at "

Charlotte Elizabeth Lambe Born at Eldersfield. 25 Aug. 1793. Died at Melbourne, Australia 1856.
George Lambe Born at Eldersfield. 7 Dec. 1794. Died at " 10 July 1796. Buried at "
John Lambe Born at Eldersfield. 17 May 1797. Died at Soho, London 26 March 1827.
Thomas Lambe Born at Eldersfield 29 May 1798. Died at " 14 Feby. 1799.

III

James Henry Lambe. Merchant. Montreal. Married at Grace Church, New York to Eliza Anna Haynes Born at Gloucester, England; married 17 January 1825; died 13 January 1826. Montreal.
 Daughter of Thomas Haynes. Merchant & Manufacturer Bristol, England.

William Bushy Lambe.
 Born at Montreal. Canada
 9 January 1826.

IV

William B. Lambe Married at St. Paul's Church, Montreal. by Rev. J. Mc Gill. 28 Sept. 1852. Robert
Margaret Jones Morris Born 1st July 1818, at Perth, Upper Canada daughter to the Hon. William Morris. and Elizabeth Cochrane. Paisley, Scotland. Legislative Councillor. Canada. died Montreal, 7 Jan 1858.

Elizabeth Haynes Lambe Born at Montreal. 26 July 1853. Christened at Cathedral, Montreal.
Margaret Morris Lambe Born at Montreal. 27 January 1855. Christened at Cathedral, Montreal.
Pertude Morris Lambe Born at Montreal. 17 Nov. 1856. Christened at Cathedral. Married to Percy N. Selwyn.
Sarah Morris Lambe Born at Montreal. 2 Aug. 1860. Christened at Cathedral. Married to Arthur A. N. Harris.
Henry Morris Lambe Born at Montreal. 1862. Died at Montreal 1862.

Lawrence M. Lambe Born at Montreal. Christened 27 August 1863. Married to Mabel Maude Schreiber.
Agnes Morris Lambe Born at Montreal. 10 Sept. 1864. Christened at Cathedral, Montreal.
Melbourne Morris Lambe Born at Montreal. 2 Oct. 1875. Christened at Cathedral, Montreal.

palaeontologist

The writing on this page is that of my grandfather, Lawrence Morris Lambé

James Henry Lambé. married (by 2nd marriage) to Sarah Elizabeth Johnson. ^{ my step Grandmother who lived with my father's mother at 104 Alexander Street, Montreal 1871 }
 Widow late of John Chalmers - by which 1st marriage

no issue by second marriage

So the people about whom you asked are the second wife, the step daughter & the step grandchildren of James Henry Lambé

issue (with other children deceased)

Sarah Elizabeth Chalmers. Born at Montreal
 Died " " "

married to John Porteous.
 Manager Branch Bank of Montreal, Quebec

Issue { Charles A. melius Lambé Porteous.
 Born at Montreal. 1848
Geoffrey Porteous
 Born at Montreal
 Died " " "
Emily Porteous.
 Born at Montreal.

Charles A. L. Porteous married to
 Frances Drury.
 painted with Edmund
 moves, artist
 issue.

William B. Lambé.
 Born 1826.

Collingwood Schanley
 Born 1832

Lawrence M. Lambé.
 Born 1848.

Maria M. Lambé.
 Born 1869

Morris S. Lambé.
 Born 1900

These notes were added in pencil to the original sheet - by my grandfather & refer to the age difference between himself & his father & his son - & between my grandmother & her father.

Salt Barrister. Temple. London.

2 sons in army - killed.

See Charles Lamb's biography as to Lamb's father.

Susan Allen

married Dr. Hendricks. Rochester.

married Coggens. (by 2nd marriage)

son of Coggens of West Point.

2 sons.
 New York.

Has family tree. Her daughter (Florence?) Allen of Boston has copy and has "Salt's" bible; kept in the family as an heirloom.

This means nothing to me at the moment - no laws I don't know anything about it.

John Porteous married (2nd marriage)
 no issue. ^{Pass of Montreal - sister of Stanley Pass.}

JAMES HENRY LAMBE
MERCHANT
BORN AT ELDERSFIELD, GLOUCESTER, ENG. 15 APRIL, 1786
DIED AT MONTREAL 26 FEB. 1854
BURIED AT MONTREAL

MARRIED AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, NEW YORK
TO (13 JAN. 1825)

ELIZA ANNA HAYNES
DAUGHTER OF THOMAS HAYNES
MERCHANT & MANUFACTURER
BORN AT GLOUCESTER, ENG.
MARRIED 13 JAN. 1825
DIED 13 JAN. 1826 AT MONTREAL

WILLIAM BUSBY LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL CANADA 9 JAN. 1826
BAPTIZED 30 JULY 1826 AT CHRIST'S CH. CATHEDRAL
(ONE OF HIS GODFATHERS WAS THOS. BUSBY
died?)

MARRIED AT ST. PAUL'S BY REV. ROBERT MCGILL

ELIZABETH HAYNES LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL 26 JULY 1853
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL MTL.
Aunt Libby - unmarried

MARGARET MORRIS LAMBE
BORN AT MTL. 27 JAN. 1855
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL MTL.
*? unmarried
presume.*

GERTRUDE MORRIS LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL 17 NOV 1856
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL MTL.
MARRIED TO PERCY H. SELWYN

SARAH MORRIS LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL 2 AUG. 1860
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL
MARRIED TO ARTHUR A. H. HARRIS
b. 15 OCT. 1854 - TORQUAY, DEVON
d. 1939 - VICTORIA, B.C. ENG.

HENRY MORRIS LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL 1862
DIED AT " "

LAWRENCE MORRIS LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL
MARRIED TO MABEL SCHROEDER
(b. HALIFAX 2 OCT. 1862)
m. 24 MAY 1892 AT CHURCH
d. 10 SEPT. 1930

A. Son H. H. Selwyn (Herbert Harley, I think) died about 1880 in Florida (age 92 or 3). His wife, Shirley (nee Forrest) lives at Kirk's Ferry P.Q. and Harley's ashes are to be buried at the now famous Little Cemetery at Wakefield Quebec. I have an uncle & an aunt, Gisbornes, who are buried in this cemetery also.

MILDRED SCHREIBER LAMBE
b. 22 MAR. 1893 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d. 18 MAR. 1933 - " "
m. JAN. 1920
TO MASSY BAKER
b. 9 OCT.

PHOEBE SCHREIBER LAMBE
b. 18 SEPT. 1894 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d. 30 NOV. 1978 - GRIMSBY, ONT.

MARGARET CONSTANCE
b. 26 NOV. 1896 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d. 8 MAR. 1969 - GRIMSBY, ONT.
m. 7 SEPTEMBER 1920
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
TO GUY SACHEVERELL
SON OF FRANCIS HERBERT SACHEVERELL
& EDITH DOUGLAS
b. 30 MAY 1894 - GRIMSBY, ONT.
d. 22 SEPT. 1975 - GRIMSBY, ONT.

HUGH MASSY BAKER
b. 22 OCT. 1920 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d. 5 MAR. 1942 - IRELAND (W.W.II)

CONYERS COLLINGWOOD MASSY BAKER
b. 23 SEPT. 1931 - OTTAWA, ONT.
m. lives in Toronto.

MARGARET SACHEVERELL GISBORNE
b. 23 JUNE, 1922 OTTAWA, ONT. *me!*
d. *me!*
m. 14 JUNE, 1952 AT (Peg Christie)
ST. ALBANS CHURCH, BEAMSVILLE, ONT.
TO JAMES HENRY CHRISTIE
SON OF JAMES ALLISON CHRISTIE
& MARGARET VICTORIA CAMPBELL
b. 10 JUNE, 1923 AT ANTRIM, CO. ANTRIM,
N. IRELAND
d. STONEY CREEK

JAMES ROBERT CHRISTIE
b. 31 JULY 1953 HAMILTON, ONT.

TORONTO.

MARGARET JOAN CHRISTIE
b. 7 OCT. 1954 HAMILTON, ONT.
m. 18 AUG. 1979 - CH. OF THE REDEEMER,
STONEY CREEK, ONT.
TO JEFFREY ALFRED ROBINSON
SON OF JAMES ALFRED ROBINSON
& JEAN IRENE WOODHOUSE
b. 11 APRIL, 1953. HAMILTON, ONT.
BURLINGTON, ONT.

PETER GUY CHRISTIE
b. 2 JULY 1951, HAMILTON, ONT.

STONEY CREEK

ANN ELIZABETH CHRISTIE
b. 2 JULY 1959 - HAMILTON, ONT.

STONEY CREEK

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BORN AT MONTREAL CANADA 9 JAN. 1826
BAPTIZED 30 JULY 1826 AT CHRIST'S CH. CATHEDRAL
(ONE OF HIS GODFATHERS WAS THOS. BUSBY
died?)

MARRIED AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MONTREAL
BY REV. ROBERT MCGILL, 28 SEPT, 1852

MARGARET JONES MORRIS
BORN 1 JULY 1828 AT PERTH, UPPER CANADA.
DAUGHTER TO THE HON. WILLIAM MORRIS AND
PRISLEY, SCOTLAND
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR, CANADA
DIED, MONTREAL, 29 JUNE, 1858
- died?
ELIZABETH COCHRANE-
PRISLEY, SCOTLAND
DIED MONTREAL, 7 JAN. 1857

MORRIS LAMBE
MONTREAL 17 NOV 1856
AT CATHEDRAL MTL.
PERCY N. SELWYN

SARAH MORRIS LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL 2 AUG. 1860
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL
MARRIED TO ARTHUR A. H. HARRIS
b. 15 OCT. 1854 - TORQUAY, DEVON ENG.
d. 1939 - VICTORIA, B.C.

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BORN AT MONTREAL 1862
DIED AT " " "

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BORN AT MONTREAL 27 AUG 1863
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL 4. 1918
MARRIED TO MABEL MAUDE
SCHREIBER
(b. HALIFAX 2 OCT. 1869)
m. 24 MAY 1892 AT CHRIST CH. OTTAWA
d. 10 SEPT. 1930

AGNES MORRIS LAMBE
ANNIE MORRIS LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL 10 SEPT. 1864
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL
"The Twins" - neither married

MELBOURNE MORRIS LAMBE
BORN AT MONTREAL 2 OCT 1875
CHRISTENED AT CATHEDRAL.
I think must have died as
a boy or a young man.

yn (Hubert Harley, I think)
died's ago in Florida (age 92 or 3)
(one Forest) lives at
and Harley's ashes are
the now famous little
old Quebec.
& an Aunt, Gisborne,
in this cemetery also.

MILDRED SCHREIBER LAMBE
b. 22 MAR. 1893 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d. 18 MAR. 1933
m. JAN. 1920
TO MASSY BAKER
b. 9 OCT.

PHOEBE SCHREIBER LAMBE
b. 18 SEPT. 1894 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d. 30 NOV. 1978 - GRIMSBY, ONT.

MARGARET CONSTANCE SCHREIBER LAMBE
b. 26 NOV. 1896 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d. 8 MAR 1969 - GRIMSBY, ONT. Lived in Beamsville Ont
m. 7 SEPTEMBER 1921 AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, OTTAWA on retirement
TO GUY SACHEVERELL GISBORNE
SON OF FRANCIS HERNAMAN GISBORNE
& EDITH DOUGLAS HINSWORTH
b. 30 MAY 1894 - GATINEAU POINT P.Q.
d. 22 SEPT. 1975 - ~~OTTAWA~~, ONT.
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

MORRIS SCHREIBER LAMBE
b. 2 FEB. 1900 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d.
m. Lives in Beamsville, Ont.
TO HELEN BROUGH
b. 20 DEC.
d. JULY. 1968 GRIMSBY, ONT.

HUGH MASSY BAKER
b. 22 OCT. 1920 - OTTAWA, ONT.
d. 5 MAR. 1942 - IRELAND (W.W II)

CONYERS COLLINGWOOD MASSY BAKER
b. 23 SEPT. 1931 - OTTAWA, ONT.
m. Lives in Toronto.

MARGARET SACHEVERELL GISBORNE
b. 23 JUNE, 1922 OTTAWA, ONT. Jane!
d. (Peg Christie)
m. 14 JUNE, 1952 AT ST. ALBANS CHURCH, BEAMSVILLE, ONT.
TO JAMES HENRY CHRISTIE
SON OF JAMES ALLISON CHRISTIE
& MARGARET VICTORIA CAMPBELL
b. 10 JUNE, 1923 AT ANTRIM, CO. ANTRIM,
N. IRELAND
d. STONEY CREEK

CAROLINE GISBORNE
b. 3 SEPT., 1925 CALGARY, ALTA.
d.
m. 10 JULY, 1953 AT ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, TORONTO
TO AUSTIN ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACPHERSON
SON OF
&
b. 28 APRIL, 1926
d. TORONTO.

RONALD MORRIS LAMBE
b.

MARGARET JOAN CHRISTIE
b. 7 OCT. 1954 HAMILTON, ONT.
m. 18 AUG. 1979 - CH. OF THE REDEEMER,
STONEY CREEK, ONT.
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STONEY CREEK

ANN ELIZABETH CHRISTIE
b. 2 JULY 1959 HAMILTON, ONT.
STONEY CREEK

ANDREW MACPHERSON
b. 23 JUNE, 1954 TORONTO, ONT.
TORONTO

IAN AUSTIN MACPHERSON
b. 24 SEPT. 1959 - TORONTO, ONT.
TORONTO

(clipping from Mr. Morris S. Lambe

B.O. Box 18
Beamsville, Ont.

LOR 1Bo (1 Hillside Dr.)

bit of WM. BUSBY LAMBE

WAS PROMINENT IN MILITARY, LEGAL, ART
AND CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES.

The rather sudden death of Mr. Wm. Busby Lambe, collector of provincial revenue in the district of Montreal, which occurred on Sat. after a brief illness of 12 days at Point a Pic, deprives the province of an able and trusted servant.

Mr. Lambe was the son of the late James Henry Lambe of Elderfield, Worcester, Eng. He was born in this city on Jan. 9, 1826. He received his education here and graduated B.C.L. of McGill in 1850. In the following year he began his legal career as a member of the bars of both Quebec and Ontario. For over 30 years Mr. Lambe was prominently in both legal circles and during that time he took an active part in semi-public affairs, devoting much time and labor to the development of McGill University, his alma mater, and also being one of the leading spirits in the foundation of the Montreal Art Association. In his earlier years he held the King's commission, and when he retired from the Montreal Light Infantry in 1861, he was a major in that force.

Mr. Lambe did not enter the Quebec civil service until 1882, when he took up office as collector of provincial revenue. In the leisure time afforded by less strenuous work, he prepared an interesting and useful legal reference work, entitled "Duties on Successions in the Province of Quebec," with texts of statutes in English and French. This was published in 1896.

In the year after his call to the bar Mr. Lambe married Margaret, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Morris, M.P.P. of Perth, Ont. who predeceased him in 1890. He is survived by an only son, Lawrence Morris Lambe, F.G.S., who is assistant paleontologist on the govt. staff of the geological survey.

Descendants of Hon. James Innes of
Brockville

From the scrap book of
Mrs. Thomas Willcocks Saunders
(nee Jamina Catherine Wilson)
of Guelph Ont.

Varney Morris ?
son of

Brig. Gen. E.M. Morris C.M.G. ✓ SON OF EDMUND

EDMUND MERRITT
JUNE 15, 1868 - 1938

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EM. 8-1653
RE-ORDER No. 54589-32



Kenneth Merritt



Mabel Merritt
(Lady Bonnet)



James Harvey Merritt



7-9 Stanley



Charles Merritt



Miss. Gents. E. Merritt

← Merritt



Punch's Entrance for Dictation

It is amusing to witness the unpar-
tisan embarrassment of a harassed pedler
gauging the symmetry of a peeled potato
which a sibyl has stabbed with a po-
tato regardless of the immundos of the lilies
Carnelian, hullo.



From the scrap book of
Mrs. Thomas Willcocks Saunders
(nee Jamima Catherine Wilson)

Edmund Morris House 1833-1899
Woolwich St. Guelph Ont.
(next to the Court House)

Mr. & Mrs. Morris with Minnie (MARIA EMILY)
beside her, who married 1860-1895
David Ogden Roe Jones. M.D.

Twins on grass ✓
Jim & Eurney Morris B. DEC 16, 1863
Robert Morris with bat. 3 JAN 26, 1865

Little girl with croquet
mallet - not known.

On steps- William Morris ✓ JUNE 15, 1839 - SEPT 9, 1882
brother of Edmund. UNMARRIED

Child - ?

DROWNED OFF
VENTNOR - ISLE
OF WIGHT 9

Sisters to left
Madeline, (Mrs. Geo. Harman) ?
Harriet, (Mrs. H. Spragge) ✓

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IN DOROTHY MORRIS'S
FILE

Copy fo Editorial from the Brockville Recorder and Times

January 10, 1939

THE MORRISES

Another one of the Morrises, that distinguished family which had its Canadian origin in Brockville, has passed away in Brigadier-General Edmund M. Morris, whose death is reported from Sudbury, England, where he had been living in retirement.

While still Brockville was the struggling hamlet of Elizabethtown and lacked even the court house which started its climb to prominence in the district, Alexander Morris reached here from Paisley with his wife, Janet Lang, and entered business as a merchant. He remained here for the duration of his life with the exception of a few years spent in Montreal and contributed not a little to the rise of the little community.

Alexander and Janet Morris were the parents of a distinguished family. Alexander the younger was a merchant here and in Perth. The Honourable William Morris, M.L.C., another son, lived here and later in Perth, was the first warden of the Johnstown District (now Leeds and Grenville), became one of the chief promoters of the Tay canal and many other projects in the same district, was the principal Canadian agent of the Church of Scotland and became one of the founders of Queen's University. The third son, the Hon. James Morris, was a merchant and banker here, served in Parliament and in the Legislative Council (of which he became Speaker), was the first Canadian to secure appointment as Postmaster-General and also served as Receiver-General and in various other important capacities. The daughter, Margaret, was the first wife of Sir Daniel Jones, of Brockville.

Members of the third generation of the family in Canada also made their contribution to the development and public life of the Dominion. Perhaps the most distinguished of these was the Hon. Alexander Morris, son of the Hon. William, who was a member of Parliament, Minister of Inland Revenue, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. One of his sons, in turn, E. M. Morris, was a distinguished Canadian painter. John L. Morris, K.C. of Montreal, was a son of the Hon. William, while *John L. Morris* William L. Morris, a banker in Brockville and Montreal, was a son of Alexander and himself the father of Hon. A. W. Morris, a merchant and manufacturer in Montreal and also a member of the Quebec Legislature for many years.

James H. Morris, K.C. of Toronto, and Alexander R. Morris, barrister, Kingston, were uncles of Brigadier-General Morris. His father, Edmund Morris, was long connected with the Ontario Bank and his mother belonged to another notable Brockville family, the Schofields, having been a daughter of James Lancaster Schofield, an early treasurer of the Johnstown District from which Schofield's Hill and Lancaster Street, one of its thoroughfares, take their names.

(Hon. William Morris.

Issue, continued).

2. Margaret Jones, married Wm. Busby Lambé
Montreal.

3. Elizabeth. died in infancy.

4. William John. 1832. of Perth & latterly of
Toronto. married Sarah Louisa
daughter of Thomas Rodenhurst
Q.C.

Issue.

a. Sarah (died).

b. Wilfred Rodenhurst. married ^{Robt.?} _(Killed in 1st war) ^{of Pittsburgh}

c. Emily Cochrane (died)

d. ~~Agnes~~ (died).

e. William Charles (died)

f. Francis Sarah. married Mickle.

g. Elizabeth Margaret.

h. Harry Campbell - i.o. Edward Arthur ^{French?} _(lives in Van 1983)

i. Annie Redout.

5. John Lang Morris Q.C. Montreal Barrister at Law
married 1860. without issue Agnes
daughter of Michael M^cCallough & M.D.
Montreal.

6. Elizabeth Cochrane (died)

7. Janet (died)

The name of Morris is of great antiquity, the following derivation is given by an eminent genealogist "Mass Mairis" Wallice Mow-ryce, and Anglice "Warlike" "Powerful" is a title applied to such of the ancient chieftains as were prominent for valour. Their numerous descendants account for its present frequency of the name in Wales.

Our family coming from Wales, settled in Ayrshire, Scotland. The first of the family to come to Canada was Alexander Morris, son of Alexander Morris^{born} of Kilmarlock, Scotland ~~born~~ 1752, after residing for a time at Paisley, Renfrewshire, he came to Canada in 1801 with his wife & four children & settled at Montreal. where he was a merchant. in 1805, when he retired to Elizabethtown (now Brockville) ^{Upper Canada}. He married 1780. Janet, daughter of Alexander King of Paisley, Scotland. He died at Elizabethtown 1809.

Issue.

1. Alexander Morris of Brockville, merchant. ^{born} ~~born~~ Paisley 1782. Married: ^{born} Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Joseph Jones of Weston, Massachusetts with issue, a son & daughter.
 married 2nd Alathia (?) daughter of Israel Jones of Upper Canada with out further issue.
2. William Morris (Hon). born 1786 (see above)
3. Margaret. married as his first wife Daniel Jones of Brockville, neighbor of Leeds & Grenville She died 1828. Daniel Jones was (?) by William IV at Windsor Castle in 1835. Issue a daughter.

4. Hon. James Morris. U. S. C. born Paisley 1798
 Postmaster General of Canada & Receiver General.
 Speaker of the Legislative Council
 married Emily Rosmond, daughter of Henry
 Murray & had sons & daughters.
 He died at Brockville. 1865

S. M. M. 1899.

*

William Morris, his other son, who
 had a son. Alexander Morris who came to
 Canada in 1821. He married
 in 1829 & dying intestate. his heirs at law were
 his mother & his sister Agnes, both of Glasgow.

IN DOROTHY MORRIS'S
FILE

MORRIS

This family, which is of Welch origin, settled in Kilmarnock Co. Ayr, Scot. early in the 17th century. The first of the name known, as yet, in Kilmarnock, is William Morris, sometime Treasurer of the Burgh, b. 1636, d. 1708.

ALEXANDER MORRIS, b. 13th Dec. 1752, d. 21st March 1809, second son of Alexander Morris, of Kilmarnock, was the first of the family to settle in Canada, where, after having resided for a time at Paisley, Co. Renfrew, Scot. he came in 1801, and settled first at Elizabethtown, Brockville, and then in Montreal, where he was a Merchant, until 1805, when he returned to Elizabethtown. M. Janet, dau. of Alexander Lang, of Paisley, Scot. and had issue, viz.

- 1. Alexander, b. 13th Sept. 1782, of whom below (a)
- 2. William, b. 31st Oct. 1786, of whom below (b)
- 3. James, b. 1st Nov. 1798, of whom below (c)
- 1. Margaret, m. 1824 to Daniel Jones, of Matiland, she d. 1828

A.

ALEXANDER MORRIS, above named, b. 13th Sept. 1782, d. 9th June 1851, merchant in Elizabethtown (Brockville) and in Perth, Co. Renfrew; m. 1stly 12th July 1827, Elizabeth or Eliza, b. 1791, d. 1832, dau. of Joseph Jones (see Jones of Brockville); 2ndly 1833, Alithea, dau. of Israel Jones (see Jones of Brockville); and had issue of the first marriage only, viz.

- 1. William-Lang, b. 29th Dec. 1829, d. 14th Nov. 1884; banker in Brockville and Montreal, m. 1855, Julia-Frances, dau. of John A. Converse, of Montreal, previously of Troy, New York, of a family whose ancestor came to Canada with Governor Winthrop, and had issue, viz:
 - 1a. Alexander-Webb, merchant and manufacturer in Montreal, M.L.A. (Quebec) m. Florence-Nightingale, dau. of John Rennie, of Montreal and has had issue;
 - 1b. Alexander-Bruce, d.
 - 2b. Harry-Eardley-Arthy.
 - 3b. Lawrence-Markland
 - 4b. Hugh-Beverley
 - 5b. John-Converse.
- 2a. Frank-Converse, b. 1859, d. 1875.
- 3a. Charles-Beverley, of Montreal.
- 1. Sophia-Elizabeth, d. 1871, m. as first wife to James-Nichol Holmes, Major Royal Canadian Rifles, son of Benjamin Holmes, M.P.P. and had issue

B.

(Col. Hon) WILLIAM MORRIS, above named, of Brockville, aftds. of Perth, Co. Lanark, b. 31st Oct. 1786, d. 29th June 1851. Entered the militia as ensign in 1812, and was present at the taking of Ogdensburgh, commanded (Col) the Militia of Co. Lanark in 1837-8; M.L.A. 1821 to 1836, when he was called to the Leg. Council; member of Executive Council and Receiver-General 1844-46; President of the Ex. Council, 1846-48; was

Warden of the District of Johnstown, 1841; was one of the founders, and chairman of the Board of Trustees, of Queen's University, Kingston. M. 15th Aug. 1823, Elizabeth, dau. of his kinsman, John Cochran, of Kirktonfield, Sco. (b. 1784, d. 1857), and had issue, viz.

1. (Hon.) Alexander, b. 17th March 1826, d. 28th Oct. 1889, M.A. D.C.L. (McGill, Montreal), Barrister-at-law both in Upper and Lower Can., and Q.C.; M.L.A. for South Lanark from 1861, and after Confederation M.P. for same Constituency until 1871; Minister of Inland Revenue 1869-71; was appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Manitoba 1872, and in the same year became Lieut-Gov. of Manitoba and the North-West Territories; was Chief Commissioner for making Indian treaties; after retirement from these offices he became a resident in Toronto, and was for a time M.L.A. for East Toronto. M. 6th Nov. 1851, Margaret, dau. of William Cline, of Cornwall, and his wife Christiana dau. of Michael Vankoughnet (see Vankoughnet) and had issue viz.

H. Marked

- 1 A. - William, of Toronto, B.A. Barrister-at-law, Unmarried
- 2 A. - Alexander-Cline, B.A. Unmarried
- 3 A. - Arthur-Henry, d. inf.
- 4 A. - Alfred-Vankoughnet, d. young.
- 5 A. - Robert-Cochran, Lieut. Royal Artillery, *m. a Benoit from Cobourg* killed in France in Great War
- 6 A. - Edmund-Montagu, art student in Paris, France, dead
- 1 A. - Christine-Vankoughnet. dead.
- 2 A. - Elizabeth-Cochran dead. *m.*
- 3 A. - Margaret-Cline, m. to Andrew-Hill Malloch of Toronto, (b. 1857, d. 1880) son of John Malloch, Barrister-at-law, of Ottawa.
- 4 A. - Ann-Eva, m. to James-Arthur Cochrane, son of Hon. Matthew-Henry Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec.
- 5 A. - Emily-Murney, d. young.

2. William-John, b. 17th Oct. 1832, Merchant, m. 19th Sept. 1860, Sarah-Louisa, dau. of Thomas-Mabon Radenhurst, Barrister-at-law, Q.C., of Perth, and his wife Lucy-Edith, dau. of Hon. Thomas Ridout (see Ridout) and has issue, viz.

- 1a. Wilfred-Radenhurst
- 2a. William-Charles, d.
- 3a. Harry-Campbell.
- 1a. Sarah, d.
- 2a. Edith-Cochran, d.
- 3a. Agnes-Louisa, d.
- 4a. Frances-Sarah, d.
- 5a. Elizabeth-Margaret d.
- 6a. Annie-Ridout- d.

*62
18
70*

- 1 A. - Wilfred Radenhurst-M. 11th Sept. 1895, Kate, dau. of Thomas A. Dench of Windsor, Ontario - son Francis William, b. 1896, killed in action in France 1916
- 3 A. - Harry Campbell - M. 1905, Clara Margaret Haun (d. 1908) and has issue Edward Arthur Irving, b. 11th April 1907 and Clara Margaret b. 26th Sept. 1908. M. Helen Doyle 1915.

- 4 A. - Frances Sarah (d. 1926) M. Henry W. Mickle (d. 1933) and had issue Theodora and William J.
3. John-Lang, b. 24th March 1835, of Montreal, Barrister-at-law, Q.C., m. 28th March 1860, Agnes, dau. of Michael McCulloch, M.D. of Montreal. D. 1906.
1. Margaret-Jones, M. to William Busby Lambe of Montreal, Advocate, Collector of Provincial Revenue, son of James Henry Lambe of Montreal, previously from Co. Gloucester Eng. and has issue
- 1A. Elizabeth Haynes - unmarried
- 1B. Margaret Morris d.
- 1C. Gertrude Morris - m. Percy H. Selwyn of Ottawa and has issue.
- 1Ca. Linda Gertrude d. (married V.E. Dawson)
- 1Cb. Winifrede E. (married A. E. Elias)
- 1Cc. Herbert Harley (married Shirley Forrest)
- 1 Cd. Everest Morris - unmarried
- 1 Ce. Clare Rosalind - unmarried
- 1D. ~~Frank Morris~~ - married Sir Arthur Harris K.B.E. and has issue,
Margaret Vinton - married Rev. John Knox Tibbits of Troy N.Y. and has issue, three sons and one daughter
- 1E. Lawrence Morris d. Married Mabel Maud Schreiber and has issue.
- 1Ea. Mildred Schreiber, married Massey Baker of Ottawa d. 1933
- 1Eb. Phoebe Schreiber - unmarried.
- 1Ec. Margaret Schreiber married G.S. Gisborne of Ottawa, and has issue two daughters.
- 1Ed.. Morris Schreiber - m. Helen Brough and has issue, one son.
- 1F. Annie Morris - unmarried
- 1G. Agnes Morris - unmarried
- 1H. Melbourne Morris d.

(LT. COL. HON.) JAMES MORRIS, b. 1st Nov. 1798, d. 29th
above named, Merchant and Banker in Brockville, M.L.A. for
1837; Commissioner for improvement of River St. Lawrence 1838; m.
M.L.C. 1844, was of the Ex. Council, Postmaster Genl. 1851-53; member
of Board of Railway Commrs. 1851-53, and Govt. Director of Grand Trunk
Railway; Speaker of Leg. Council 1853-4, and again in 1858; Receiver-
Genl. 1862; was Lt. Col. of Militia; m. 11th May 1827 Emily-Rosamund,
b. 1805, d. 1866, dau. of Henry Murney of Kingston (see Breakenridge)
and had issue, viz;

1. James-Henry, b. 16th Feb. 1831, d. 10th Dec. 1890, of Toronto,
Barrister-at-law, Q.C. Bencher of the Law Society, d. unm.
2. Edmund, b. 1st June 1833, of the Ontario Bank in Guelph and Toronto,
m. 16th April 1863, Catherine-Ann, dau. of James-Lancaster Schfield,
of Brockville, County Treasurer, son of James Schofield (U.E.L.)
and has had issue, viz.
 - 1a - Murney, of the Imperial Bank at Calgary, Alberta.
 - 2a - James, of the Ontario Bank in Ottawa, m. Letitia-Kate, dau. of
Col. William Cottingham.
 - 3a - Robert-Simpson, of Hamilton, m. Jessie-Corrine, dau. of John
E. Parker, of Hamilton and has issue, one dau.
 - 4a - Edmund-Merritt, Lieut. Devonshire Regt.
 - 5a - Frederick-Percy, d. 16th Feb. 1894
 - 6a - Victor Alexander, d. inf.
 - 7a - Harold
 - 1a - Marie-Emily, m. to David-Ogden-Roebuck Jones, M.D. (see Jones of
Brockville)
 - 2a - Kate-Campbell, d. inf.
3. Alexander-Robert, Barrister-at-law, b. 16th Feb. 1835, d. 21st Jan.
1864, unm.
4. William, served in the militia in the Red River Expedition under
Wolseley in 1870; drowned in a yachting accident off the Isle of Wight,
9th Sept. 1882, unm.
 1. Janet-Lang, M. to William Hamilton Merritt (see Merritt)
 2. Emily, d. inf.
 3. Harriet-Elizabeth, m. 20th June 1876 to Edward-William Spragge, M.D.
(see Spragge)
 4. Margaret-Willina, m. to George-Frederick Harman (see Harman)

ARMS: Sa. a lion passant or betw. three scaling ladders arg.

CREST: A demi lion rampant or.

MOTTO: Dum spiro spero.

re: Margaret Morris

I THINK THAT ONE OF
HIS DAUGHTERS MARRIED
A MORRIS



Book

Directory of Historical & Genealogical
Societies in U.S. & Canada.

Philip Michael Matthew Scott Vankoughnet

(Public Archives of Canada)

(All over)

Hon. Alexander Morris married
Margaret Cline ~~and~~ niece of
Hon. Philip VanKoughnet

Confidential

Ottawa.
June 1st 1867

My dear Morris

I have just received
your note and one
from Supple. His
words are as follow:-

" There is no smart
" man has come forward
" as a Candidate only
" McMain Shaw. He
" professes to be a great
" friend of yours, but
" I am not sure. He
" may have told me
" so, knowing that I
" would not support
" him if he was not a
" friend of yours. Let
" me know at once if
" he told me the truth."
" J"

HON JOHN A. MACDONALD TO ALEXANDER MORRIS
JUNE 1, 1867

JACK MORRIS GOT COPY FROM
HON JOHN DIEFENBAKER, WHO HAS
THE ORIGINAL LETTER
JUNE 1979

2

"If he is a friend of yours
"I will support him. He
"wants to be returned for
"the Commons"

I shall reply to
Supple that he should
get a note from Mr. Hain
Shaw, not only agreeing
to support the Government,
but to support the Conservative
Sections of it. It is, as
you can well understand,
of great consequence, that
the Conservative wing of
the Coalition should be
at least as strong numerically
as that of the Liberals,
so that hereafter, when
pretensions are set up
for seats in the Cabinet,
I may not be told that
I am outnumbered. I

3

wish that you would see
to this with respect to
Shaw. I really forget
who you told me was
likely to get in for North
Newspaper for the Assembly.
I am strongly of opinion
that you should run
for both houses. Were I
not connected with the
Government I should
certainly do so. True
it will take up more
of your time, but in
your case it will be a
change of situation &
a change of subject; so
that the interest will
always continue.
Again, I think you
should now begin to
~~play for taking a~~
~~prominent part in the~~
Conservative Rank.
All present indications

John A. Macdonald

go to show that we ^{shall} have
a fair return of Conservatives,
but no leading men.
You would be in the front
rank, if not the very first,
were you in the Local
Legislature, and your
importance there would
of course give weight to
your position in the
Commons. This is my
candid and sincere
advice to you. In haste

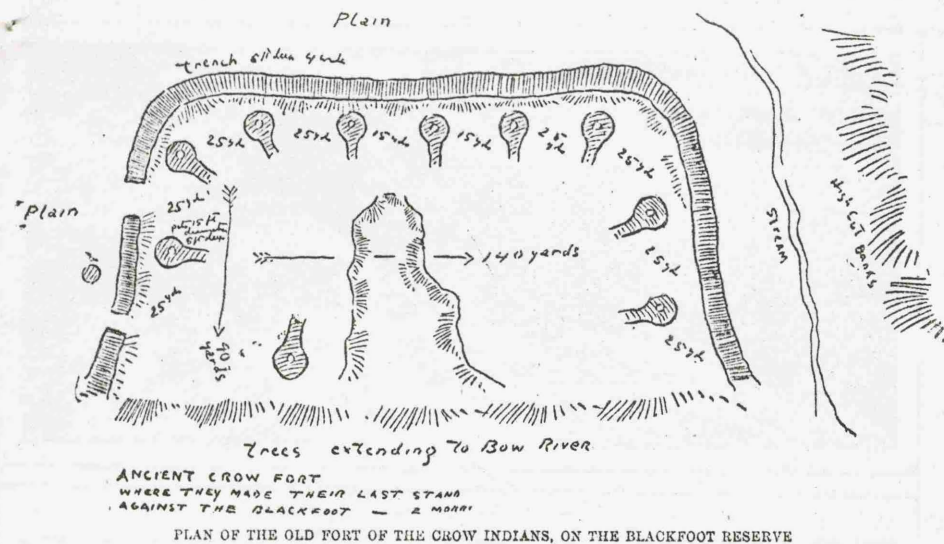
Sincerely yours.

John Macdonald

Alex. Morris Esq M.P.

Perth

9th Nov '6



AN ANCIENT INDIAN FORT

BY EDMUND MORRIS
(KYAI-YI-A-SO-KOS-IM)

WHILE camped on the Blackfoot reserve painting interesting primitive types to be found amongst the tribe, I made a discovery of archaeological importance, namely, the ancient fort made by the Crow Indians where they took their last stand against the Blackfoot, who came from the timber country to the north of the present city of Edmonton and drove them out of the country towards the Missouri.

The Crow Indians were a fierce and war-like tribe of the Dakotah linguistic stock, and originally, like the Assiniboins and Manadans, formed a part of the great Sioux Nation, but were expelled by them from their early hunting grounds and driven into the country of the Flatheads; later they were again thrust aside by the invincible Blackfoot, who became plainsmen and entered into possession of the vast country extending on both sides of the international boundary line near the

Rocky Mountains. At the time referred to, the Crow Indians had horses, which they had stolen from the Mexicans or captured on the plains. The Blackfoot came afoot.

No white people on the reserve know anything about this particular spot, except as "The Fort," and there was found only one old Indian who knew its history, corroborating what Father Doucet had told me the previous year. This aged missionary, now no longer with the Blackfoot proper, said he and John L'Hereux many years ago had camped near the fort, and when L'Hereux saw it he became greatly excited and exclaimed: "The remains of the Spaniards or Mexicans!" But Doucet had questioned the old recorder of the tribe, Running Wolf, and he told them it had been made by the Crow Indians when the Blackfoot swooped down upon them from the north. However, as Indian tradition is not always to be re-

lied on, it is possible that the fort had been made by an earlier race and used later on by the Crows.

I engaged one of the chiefs and two Indians, who brought a team and plough, and we examined the fort and turned some of the ground.

The fort is well marked and is constructed in the shape of a horse-shoe, being 140 yards long and ninety yards wide. A trench, which was originally wide and deep, surrounds the front and sides. At the back a thick brush rises and the land recedes to it. Inside the enclosure, near the trench, are ten pits fifteen feet in diameter. Most of these pits are twenty-five yards apart, and in the centre of the enclosure there is a

came upon several places where fires had been built a foot under the present surface of the ground, and about these I found fragments of a thin gray pottery made of clay and ground stone with designs cut in it (Fig. 1), and a number of buffalo and antelope bones. In other places, scattered about, were human bones, amongst them the collar bone of a child, which would indicate that the women and children had taken refuge in the fort. I found also a stone with ridges cut on the face, back and edges (Fig. 2), two rude implements, such as would be used in pounding buffalo meat (Fig. 3), and beads (of bone and shell).

Another day with a white man and

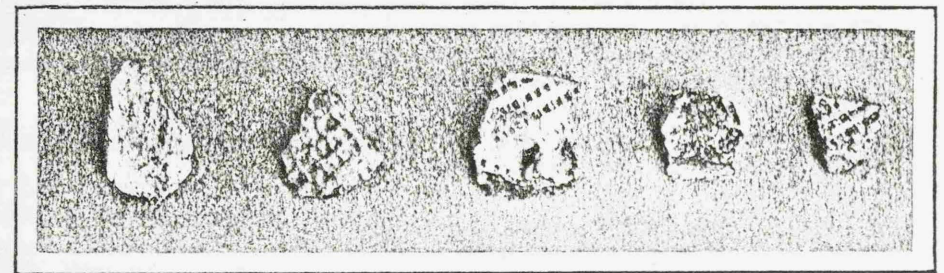


FIGURE 1—FRAGMENTS OF CLAY POTTERY FOUND A FOOT UNDER GROUND IN THE FORT

natural hollow, where the Indians say the horses would be kept.

The locality was well chosen, being situated in the old bed of the Bow River, about a mile south of the Blackfoot crossing (Sayopawagnkwy—ridge under water); in front and on one side, a plain; on the other side, the ground recedes to a small stream, beyond which the great cut banks rise, forming excellent lookout points covering the whole of the country. The grove of trees at the back of the fort descends to the Bow River.

I questioned the Indians regarding its construction, and they said that those who made it used their hands and knives. They must have worked hard!

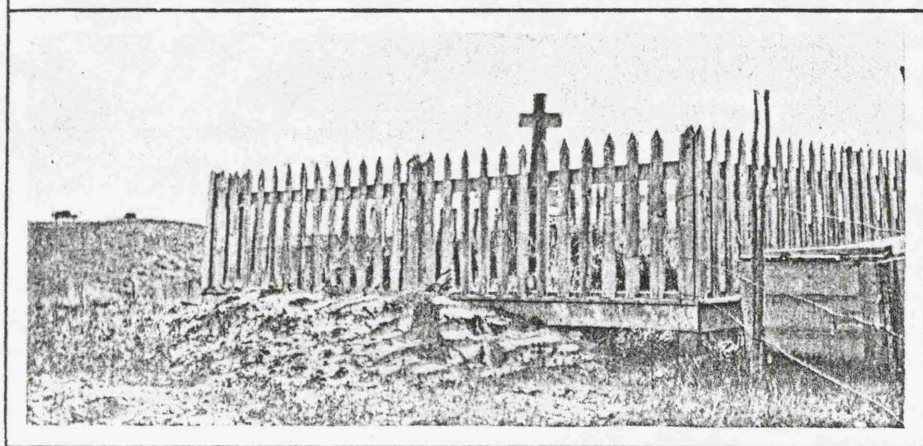
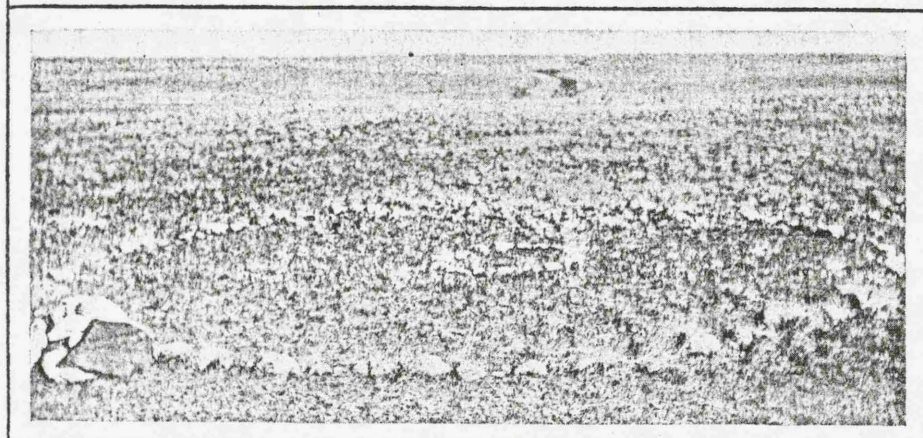
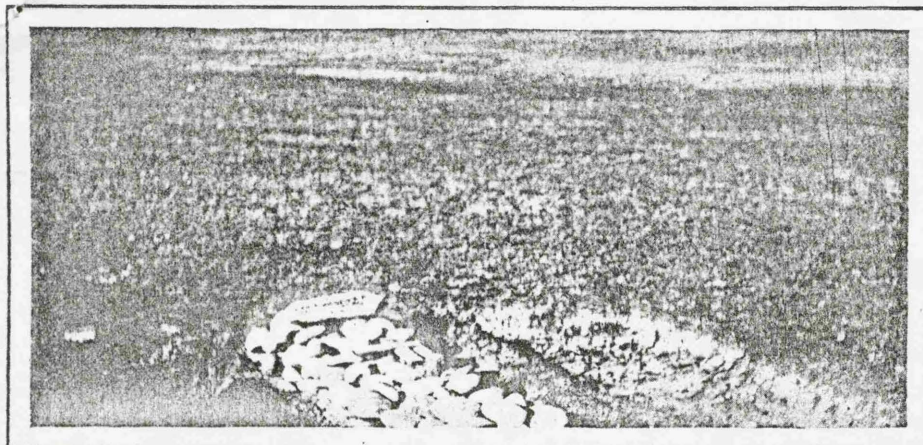
Turning the soil with a plough we

an Indian we dug out one of the pits and found five feet from the top a fireplace and a quantity of buffalo bones.

Arrangements are now being made to examine the ground carefully, and it is likely that many interesting relics of a past age will be found.

This valley of the Bow is of great historical significance. Here was the only ford on the river in the neighbourhood, so that from time immemorial it had been a great camping and burial ground of the various tribes who succeeded to the ownership of the country. Along the river-bed their lodges had stretched as far as the eye could see.

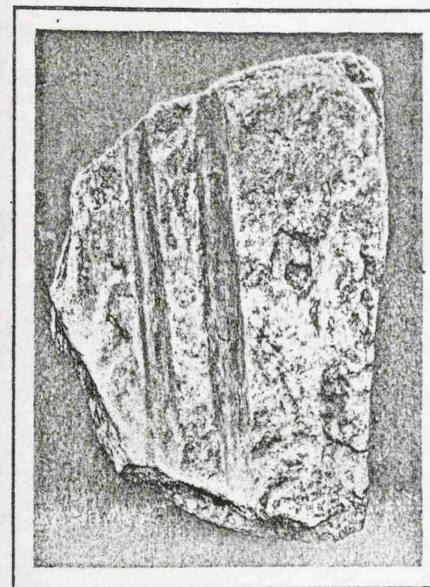
Besides this ancient fort there are other land-marks of great interest. On the prairie, high above the old river-



TOP—GRAVE OF POUNDMAKER

MIDDLE—LAST CAMP OF CHIEF CROWFOOT, HEAD CHIEF OF THE BLACKFOOT CONFEDERACY

BOTTOM—GRAVE OF CROWFOOT

FIGURE 2
STONE WITH GROOVES CUT INTO IT. FOUND UNDER
GROUND WITHIN THE ENCLOSURE OF THE FORT

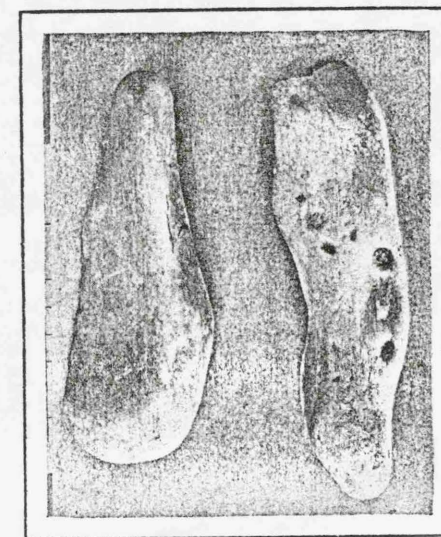
bed, and overlooking the Blackfoot crossing, is the last camp of the great Crowfoot (Sapo Maxika), head chief of the Blackfoot Confederacy. A circle of stones which surrounded the lodge, and a smaller circle in the centre for a fire-place, still remain. Crowfoot's nephew asked me to mark the name of Crowfoot on the slab of stone. His remains were buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery about a mile distant, where an iron cross has been erected, with the inscription, "Chief Crowfoot died April 25th, 1890, aged 69;" and on the other side, "The Father of his people."

I inquired for the grave of the great Cree Chief Poundmaker, his adopted son, who died in 1886 while on a visit to Crowfoot, and found it situated on the prairie, about a mile south of Crowfoot's last camp. The grave had collapsed and the cross decayed, so I had the Indians fill it in with earth and haul stones from the Bow River, inscribing his name on one of them.

These great chiefs were two of the finest specimens, mentally and physically, the red race has produced, and I will have more to say about them in a work on the Indian tribes I intend to publish.

Other interesting places have been passed by, I refer to the spots where the Dominion Government met the old lords of the soil and I hope the historical societies will have columns erected to mark them. Here the treaties were signed which made it possible for us to enter into possession of the country without bloodshed: Those great treaties of Fort Qu'Appelle, Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt and the Blackfoot Crossing should at least be marked in this way.

It seems to me that in our country the past and those who played an important part in it are sometimes not kept in remembrance as they should be, yet across the border, poets have sung and philosophers praised the meeting of the white men and red, where Penn held a solemn conference with the Indian chiefs on the banks of the Delaware.

FIGURE 3
ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS FOUND UNDER GROUND
IN THE FORT



Painting by C. W. Jefferys

Courtesy of Robert Glasgow, Publisher
AN OLD-TIME POLLING DAY

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE

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TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1911

No. 6

L'T-COL. IRVINE AND THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

BY EDMUND MORRIS

THE visit of Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine to Eastern Canada, after a severe illness last winter, recalls to mind the early days of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, when he played a conspicuous part as Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police. Though of recent years he has been Warden of the Penitentiary of Manitoba, his thoughts hark back to his life amongst the warlike plainmen of the far West. He and the writer have talked many times of the early history of that country and together have gone over his valuable records.

For those who are interested in the country and who are unfamiliar with the organisation of the police and the reasons which called for such a force, I shall in my sketch refer to existing conditions in the West prior to the coming of the police.

The policy adopted by the Canadian Government towards the aboriginals differed entirely from that pursued by the United States authorities. In the States pioneers and miners pushed their way into the Indian territory, and, through injustice to the natives, wars ensued which

cost the American Government hundreds of millions of dollars.* Treaties were made only to be broken by the whites, and, as a result, horrible massacres were perpetrated and hundreds of pioneers killed. In Canada a small armed force was sent into the Indian country to establish law and order, and treaties were then made on fair and just terms and without bloodshed on either side. Since then the Indians have been regarded as wards of the Crown.

But, before going further, let us consider the two soldiers who were to command the mounted police and establish military rule in the Black-foot country.

James Farquharson Macleod and Acheson Gosfort Irvine, who in later life were to become so closely linked together, first met at La Prairie, opposite Montreal, where the post cadets of the Schools of Infantry of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto were encamped. Again they came together at the School of Cavalry of the 10th Huzzars, then stationed at Toronto.

Macleod, a scion of the ancient clan, was born at Drynoch, Isle of Skye, and

*Bishop Whipple's "The Red Man and the White Man."

his father, who had been Captain and Adjutant of the King's Own Borderers, came to Canada and settled near Toronto. Irvine is a native of Quebec of three generations; the family came originally from the Orkney Isles, and his father, Colonel Irvine, had been Aide-de-Camp to many Governors-General.

Both were noble-minded, determined men, and later were to become fast friends, living and camping together and sharing dangers alike.

Trouble arose at the then far-away Red River Settlement. In 1870 an expedition was sent out under the command of Colonel Wolsley (afterwards Lord Wolsley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army), and Macleod joined the force as Brigade Major of the Canadian Militia; Irvine also joined as Major of the 2nd Battalion of Quebec Rifles. The expedition arrived at Fort Garry, to find the gates open, Riel and his forces having fled. I shall not refer to the half-breed troubles. They are recorded by British and French historians, and by consulting both sources a fair opinion may be formed.

The forces sent to the Red River were the 60th King's Own Rifles, a detachment of the Royal Engineers and of the Royal Artillery and Army Hospital Corps; the First Battalion, or Ontario Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis and the 2nd Battalion, or Quebec Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Casault.

In the autumn of 1870 the Imperial troops returned to Canada (as the East was then called), the 1st Battalion remaining at the Upper Fort, or old Fort Garry, and the 2nd Battalion at the Lower Fort, or Stone Fort, eighteen miles north of Fort Garry.

Colonel Jarvis was the senior officer in command of both battalions, but he went away on leave, and Casault took command of the troops, with his headquarters at the

Upper Fort. Colonel Macleod continued to act as Brigade-Major. Major Irvine was at the head of the Lower Fort, and Wainwright took command of the Upper Fort.

In the spring of 1871 these regiments were disbanded, with the exception of two companies of forty men each of the Ontario and Quebec Battalions, and Major Irvine was appointed in command of these companies, remaining in garrison at Fort Garry.

In the autumn of this year the Fenians of the United States caused great uneasiness. O'Donoghue and other leaders prepared to invade Manitoba. The situation was most serious. It was feared that many of the labourers who had been employed by the Northern Pacific Railway, being now out of work, would join the ranks of the Fenians, and the latter were counting on the French half-breeds of Manitoba also joining with them.

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald had been informed that the Fenians had captured the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Pembina. He consulted with Colonel Irvine and his Ministers and the Colonel was requested to put them out. This officer had a force of eighty men, but anticipating trouble could count on two hundred.

The Lieutenant-Governor issued a proclamation calling upon all loyal citizens to enroll, and the list increased to a thousand. He also wired to Ottawa for reinforcements. Colonel Scott was sent out with two hundred men, and Mr. Gilbert McMicken, who was at the head of the Detective Force of Canada, went to Manitoba overland through the States to find out what was going on. Colonel Irvine and his men had not gone far on their march when a runner arrived with the news that the American troops, under Colonel Wheaton (who held that Pembina was in their territory, the boundary commission not having yet established the bound-

dary line) had captured O'Donoghue and his "Generals," and so the manoeuvres of the Fenians and their plans to capture Manitoba came to nothing.

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald had sent Lieutenant Butler (afterwards General Sir William, author of "The Great Lone Land") to inquire into the situation of the outlying districts. In the Governor's instructions he stated that for the last two years reports had been coming in of great disorder along the line of the Saskatchewan, and that he believed it would be necessary to have a small body of troops sent to the forts of the Hudson's Bay Company to assist in maintaining peace and order. Lieutenant Butler travelled through the West and made a careful investigation. He reported murder and rapine, and the danger of an Indian war with the white race.

There was correspondence with Mr. Archibald and with Mr. Morris during their terms of office. The Adjutant-General, Colonel Robertson Ross, made his report, and to all of these Sir John Macdonald gave careful consideration and started the organisation of a force—police in regard to discipline, although armed soldiers—and so the famous North-West Mounted Police sprang into existence. An Act was passed instituting the force. The number named was three hundred.

Colonel French, of the Royal Artillery, who had been in command of the School of Gunnery at Kingston, was offered and accepted command as Commissioner, and Colonel Macleod, who was in England, received a cable to return as Assistant Commissioner.

Lieutenant-Governor Morris, in his despatches, repeatedly urged sending on the force, and in July of 1873, he reported the horrible Cypress Hills massacre. The British Minister at Washington also reported the case.

In the spring fifty-five* Assiniboine Indians were killed by United States borderers, whisky traders, who, in violation of the laws of both countries, were selling their drugs to the natives. The body of the chief was treated with peculiar barbarity, it having been impaled on a stake and then placed on a high hill.

Later it was found that these Assiniboine Indians had been suspected of having stolen horses. The traders followed a trail as far as Milk River, then went on to Farewell's trading post in the Cypress Hills, where these Indians were camped, then concealing themselves in a coulee opened fire right into the lodges of the Indians, killing men, women, and children.

This affair quickened the organisation of the force. Lieutenant-Governor Morris wrote to the Minister of the Interior that he "believed the Privy Council had yet not fully realised the magnitude of the task that lay before the police in the creation of the institution of civilisation in the North-West, in the suppression of crime there and in the maintenance of peaceful relations with the fierce tribes of the vast prairies beyond Manitoba."

The organisation was well under way when the changes of Government took place, but the new Premier, the Honourable Alexander MacKenzie, and his Ministers continued the work of the old regime in pushing forward the police.

One hundred and fifty mounted police were sent to Fort Garry, but the Governor sent a despatch stating that such a number was quite inadequate, and a second contingent was sent up. War had broken out between the Crees and the Blackfoot. The Americans also had a conflict with the Blackfoot, and deaths occurred on both sides. The Assiniboines to avenge the late murders burned two posts of the traders and

*The first despatch gave the number as twenty-six. Later reports gave fifty-five. Colonel Irvine places the number at about thirty-six.

the Sioux refugees in Canada were also becoming restive.

An extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Governor Morris to the Premier, the Honourable Alexander MacKenzie, sums up the situation. It is dated Fort Garry, 26th December, 1873: "The Indian question, the American trading and the contending of the Metis of the North-West with the *new régime*, are the problems we have to solve, and I believe that all these can be successfully dealt with. The trading question is a very serious one. There are some eight trading posts in our territories, commencing 100 miles from the Missouri frontier, in the region watered by the Belly and Bow Rivers, and running on to the Cypress Hills, where the murder of the Assiniboines took place last summer. The country is perhaps the most fertile in the North-West, where horses and cattle of all kinds feed themselves, and excellent coal abounds. I am credibly informed that these Americans imported last summer 50,000 buffalo robes, worth, say, \$8 each, or \$400,000, and to which may be added \$100,000 for other furs, or a total of \$500,000. They sell whisky, breech-loaders, etc., to the Indians, and, of course, pay no duty. A very serious view of the matter apart from the demoralisation of the Indians is the precipitation of the great difficulties we will have to encounter with the Crees and the Blackfoot, when the buffalo are extinct, an event which, at the present rate of extermination, may be looked for in five or six years."

The second contingent of the mounted police, which had been quartered in the Old Fort, Toronto, was sent on, and these were joined by the others stationed at Old Fort Garry, at Dufferin, the rendezvous.

Lieutenant-Governor Morris and Colonel French had conferred with James McKay and Pierre Levallier,

two half-breeds, who knew the West thoroughly, regarding the route to be followed by the police, and the Governor had arranged with Levallier and a hand of half-breeds to accompany the force as guides.

The Northern Pacific Railway survey parties had been escorted by 2,000 troops through the American Sioux territory, several skirmishes and some loss of life took place, and when the international boundary survey passed through the country the Sioux crossed the Missouri in large numbers, to be ready, if their chiefs thought it wise, to fight, as they believed the Americans had induced the English with them to form a rampart against the Sioux, and, in consequence, the surveyors had difficulty with their guides. To avoid all this it was decided the police should travel across the plains more to the north.*

The little force, to the number of 300 men, filed out across the prairie and plains. In close order the cavalcade covered a mile and a half, but on the line of march it usually extended from front to rear guard from four to five miles. Through the heat of July, August and September they journeyed on, and after covering 940 miles, reached their destination, the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers. The whisky traders had heard of their approach and fled, leaving their posts standing.

En route, at Roche Percée, a troop under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis branched off, going north *via* Fort Ellice, Fort Pitt, and Fort Carlton to Edmonton, where they were to be stationed in the old Hudson's Bay Fort. When the main force reached the Sweet Grass Hills the Commissioner, Colonel French, and Colonel Macleod proceeded to Fort Benton, in the United States, and on their return French, with two troops, returned East, instructing Colonel Macleod to proceed north-west and build a fort, naming it af-

ter himself. The police often came upon the buffalo, and near the Bow River sighted a great herd of about 80,000, the plains being literally black with them as far as the eye could see.

Colonel Macleod sent small detachments of the police to reconnoitre the upper course of the rivers and open up communication with Fort Benton. He secured the services of Jerry Potts, a Piegan half-breed, as guide and interpreter, and sent his men to work to build Fort Macleod. The Indians in the neighbourhood numbered about 8,000, and this gallant officer and his associates soon won their regard and friendship.

Colonel French had proceeded direct to Fort Pelly, where quarters had been built by the Board of Works while the force were in the Bow River Country, but these were found to be inadequate. The hay was also burnt, so the Commission left one troop only and took the other to Winnipeg and thence to Dufferin, where they wintered. In the spring of 1875 they returned to Fort Pelly and made it the headquarters of the police. Captain Walker took a troop to Battleford, and he and Colonel Macleod, with another troop, acted as guards for Lieutenant-Governor Morris and the other Commissioners when the Indian treaties at Fort Carleton and Pitt were made. Captain Walker and his men then returned to Battleford and Colonel Macleod took his troop to Fort Walsh, which now became the headquarters. Colonel French resigned and Colonel Macleod became Commissioner of the whole force.

Colonel Irvine joined the mounted police as Assistant Commissioner in 1875. He travelled through United States territory by way of the Missouri, in order to trace up the Cypress Hills murderers, and told me of his experiences. After eighteen days in a wretched steamer he decided to strike the trail, and with his man-servant got off at Fort Peck, where the Indian agent arranged for their transport to Helena. They

started on their long journey through a country held in great dread by the Americans on account of the Sioux, with whom they were at war. Before leaving, the Colonel was shown the grave of a teamster who was shot down. At night the guide would pitch the tents some distance from the trail, and was careful to make no fires, fearing the smoke would attract the Sioux. *En route*, Colonel Irvine got word of and traced up the principal witness of the Cypress Hills massacre, Alex. le Bombard, a half-breed, who later led the Sioux at Batoche. He accompanied the Colonel to Helena. At Benton they awaited the mail. The great herd of buffalo on their march south had knocked down the telegraph poles, and the connection between Benton and Helena was cut off. At the latter place they found Colonel Macleod awaiting their arrival. The Commissioners laid evidence against the murderers and went to Fort Benton. American troops surrounded the place and the men were arrested and taken to Helena. A lawyer was engaged and a trial followed.

The Commissioners were kept nearly three months trying to get the men extradited, but the Americans would not consent. These men were desperadoes, whisky traders, and wolfers. When the men were released a platform was erected and the defendants made speeches. One said he would wade knee deep in British blood rather than hand them over—then faltered, and a little man, whose legs were very unsteady, hurled his hat in the air, and said next to the Stars and Stripes he would rather live under the Union Jack. The legs gave out and he was hoisted up to say, "Remember, no matter whether they are Indians or Negroes if they are British subjects they are protected." The hat was again thrown up and the legs gave out altogether. The erect figures of the Commissioners amongst these must have made a striking picture. They learned

*Despatches from Lieutenant-Governor Morris.

that three of those implicated in the murder were still in Canadian territory, and when they were captured Colonel Irvine took them to Winnipeg. He found the trial could not take place until the spring, and wired to Ottawa for permission to return to God's country, as he calls Alberta. He went by way of Wood Mountain and Cypress Hills.

Le Bombard and Jack, "the man who took the coat," the young chief of the Assiniboines, were the witnesses sent to Winnipeg, but it was found there was not sufficient evidence to convict these particular men, and they were released.

A cause of great anxiety to the police was the arrival of the Sioux. The Americans had long been at war with these warriors, and after their victory over General Custer the Sioux again began to cross the borders, taking refuge in British territory, and camped about Wood Mountain. Many powerful Sioux chiefs came with their following, and finally, in May, 1877, Sitting Bull and his immediate following crossed over. With the arrival of all these warriors, the hereditary enemies of the native tribes of Canada, there was great danger of a general Indian uprising, and the rapid extermination of the buffalo, their only means of support, was driving the Indians to desperation, so that it required the greatest tact and firmness to control the various elements gathered in the neighbourhood of the Cypress Hills. Here were Crees, Saulteaux, Assiniboines, and Sioux. The refugees, the Sioux, had with them their King George medals, and they declared their father had always considered themselves British subjects, and that they would not submit to the rule of the "Long Knives," as they called the Americans. It required the mounted police to be continually on the alert to prevent hostilities between the tribes.

I would refer historians to "Papers relating to the Sioux In-

dians of the United States who have taken refuge in Canadian territory, printed confidentially for the use of the Ministers of the Crown," 1876-'79. In this is recorded the interviews between the Sioux and the officers of the mounted police. Another work of importance is Captain Denney's Journal, "The Riders of the Plains."

About this time Colonel Irvine came into contact with the notorious Big Bear, the Cree chief, who played so conspicuous a part in the half-breed rebellion. He had stopped the Government surveyors, and complaints were brought to the Commander. He took twenty-six men with Winchester rifles (previous to this they had used Snider carbine), and proceeded to the scene of trouble; arriving at the south branch of the Saskatchewan, a little west of where Medicine Hat now stands, they found a large number of Blood Indians encamped. These had heard of Big Bear's interference with the surveyors, and knew the meaning of the presence of the police. That night the police camped with the Bloods, a fire was burning in the chief's lodge, and presently the braves came and sat around. Then they rose, and, throwing aside their blankets, stood in their war paint, with nothing on but their breech clouts and mocassins, and armed with rifles. Ho! O muket stumix (Bill Bull), Ho! we will go with you. We will kill Big Bear!" they exclaimed. The Colonel withheld his answer until the morning. The Bloods gave their war dance, chanted their war songs, and the warriors recounted their many deeds of valour, occasionally mentioning the name of O mux et sumix, the name which Sapo Maxika (Crowfoot) the Head Chief of the Blackfoot had given Colonel Irvine.

The next morning he told the Chief it would not do to take the tribe, but he might come with one of his braves. The Indians then showed the ford and the party crossed

over, though one of the police was nearly swept away in the swift current. Reaching Big Bear's camp, it looked ominous. The women and children had been sent away. The Colonel ignored Big Bear and went to the tent of the surveyors. Then came Big Bear with a large number of his braves. Colonel Irvine told him if he interfered with the work of the surveyors he would arrest and lock him up in the guard-room at Cypress Hills. A Blackfoot runner arrived at that moment with letters for the camp, and it occurred to Big Bear this was a concerted action between the Bloods, Blackfoot, and the police to attack him. He, therefore, submissively consented to let the surveyors go on with their work, and this was the last time they were interfered with by any of the tribes.

Big Bear had been present at the great Fort Pitt Treaty negotiated by Lieutenant-Governor Morris. He refused to sign, but promised to do so some time. He was then practically deserted by his following, and they joined other bands who took treaty. The Chief wandered off alone; later he was joined by all the malcontents of the West, and became the most powerful Chief of the Crees since the death of the great Chief Sweet Grass of the Plains Crees. He would not settle, and used to frequent the Cypress Hills. While here, Colonel Irvine got word of an attack he had planned to make on Fort Walsh, so that when he came with his braves in their war paint ready to fight, he was awed by the front the police presented. Later he came to the fort, and Colonel Irvine, after much persuasion, at length induced him to sign his adhesion to the treaty; then, after a turn on the plains for buffalo, he started in the direction of his reservation, near Fort Pitt, the country he originally came from. Unfortunately, on his way he met Riel's runners with messages from the rebel leader to meet him at Duck Lake. This he did and the promise

of great gain swayed the Chief, and he joined the half-breeds.

One of my most precious relics is Big Bear's own copy of his adhesion to the treaty, which Colonel Irvine gave me lately.

I shall briefly refer to the half-breed rebellion and the part Colonel Irvine took in it.

On the 13th of March, 1885, Superintendent Crozier telegraphed to Regina: "Half-breed rebellion liable to break out any moment. Troops must be largely reinforced. If the half-breeds rise Indians will join them."

The Commissioner, Colonel Irvine, wired to Ottawa recommending that a hundred men had better be sent at once. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney advised his going north, and on March 18th he left Regina with a detachment of ninety of the police. He passed through Chief Pieapot's reserve, then on through the Qu'Appelle Valley, and into the Touchwood Hills. While camped here, near Great Salt Plains, he got a communication from Superintendent Crozier that Indians had joined the half-breeds, who had made prisoners of several whites at Duck Lake, and that their plan was to seize any troops coming into the country at the north branch, then march on Carlton, then on Prince Albert. *En route* for Carlton the Colonel learned that 400 half-breeds and Indians were gathered at the south branch, Batoche's, ready to stop his crossing the river at Agnew's Crossing.

The half-breeds were enraged at his having out-manceuvred them, having passed through a country in their possession and formed a junction with Crozier's forces. He reached Prince Albert on the 24th, after a march of 291 miles in seven days. He then proceeded to Carlton. On the way he got a despatch from Superintendent Gagnon at that place, stating that Crozier had marched out and exchanged shots with the rebels at Duck Lake, and was retiring on

Carlton, and here he and Irvine met. The Commissioner had now to decide which of the places—Carlton or Prince Albert—was to be made the base of operations. He favoured evacuating Carlton, as he regarded Prince Albert as the key to the whole position. He held a council regarding this, and it was decided that the safety of the country lay in ensuring Prince Albert of being placed in a tenable position. It was agreed that Prince Albert and the country immediately adjoining it represented what might be termed the whole white settlement where the lives and interests of the people lay. The country to the south, already in the possession of the rebels, was composed of their own half-breed settlements and farm lands.

There is no doubt that the presence of the police force saved Prince Albert from falling into the hands of the rebels. The Sioux settled near this place did move on Prince Albert, and abandoned their raid, when in close proximity they saw the trail of the police; besides this the loyalty of many of those at that time about Prince Albert and the surrounding country was not at all certain; these the police kept in check.

The normal population of Prince Albert was 700; now the refugees had increased it to 1,500. It was a straggling settlement, stretching five and a half miles. The Colonel had 225 mounted police and 300 Prince Albert volunteers.

On the 25th of March Colonel Irvine received the following telegram from the Comptroller: "Major-General commanding militia proceeds forthwith to Red River. On his arrival in military operations when acting with militia take orders from him." Subsequently Irvine got a message from General Middleton saying he was then under his orders and to report to him. This Colonel Irvine did.

In some unaccountable way it was for a time accepted as the opinion

of General Middleton that the Commander should have attacked the rebels on the north side of Batoche at the same time that Middleton's column was attacking it on the opposite side of the river.

In the first instance Colonel Irvine had suggested to Middleton that their forces should combine, either by the Commissioner going out with his column, or by Middleton joining the police at Prince Albert. This was before the Colonel knew that the 350 men were joined by the 1,000 men following each other in rapid succession. Messrs. McDowall and Bedson brought the Colonel a message from the General which stated that he would engage the enemy at Batoche on the 18th of April. They stated that Middleton's orders for the Colonel were not to attack. On the 19th of April the Colonel made a reconnaissance in force in the direction of Batoche, and pressed forward his scouts, but gained no information of Middleton's troops being near Batoche.

Irvine's scouts brought word that Middleton was moving on Clark's Crossing, and later another of his scouts brought a despatch from the General that he had been attached at Fish Creek on the 24th, had driven the enemy back after a smart fight, but would not repeat. In it he said he had ordered Otter to send a regiment on to Prince Albert if he could spare it.

There was great danger at this time that the rebels would attempt to seize the settlement. I will quote from a letter written in 1890 by Father André, who was there at the time:

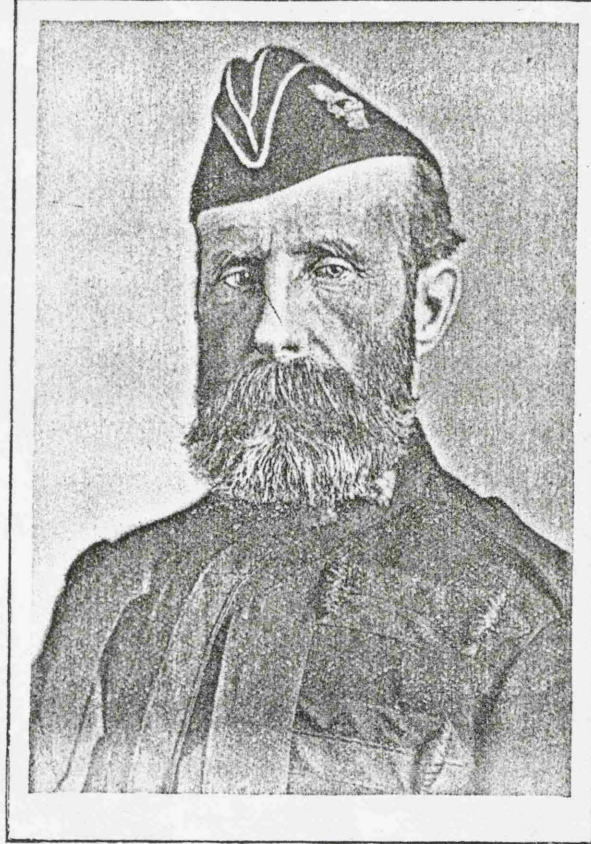
"If in consequence of some fatal mistake the rebels had carried the place I am certain that the rebellion would have lasted longer, spreading, as it would have done, upon a greater area of country. You have been blamed, I know, for having stayed at Prince Albert, and not having left the place to join General Middleton, but those so ready to blame your conduct know very little of the consequences invoked in that of leaving Prince Albert. When the rebel-



LIEUT.-COLONEL IRVINE, WARDEN OF STONEY MOUNTAIN PENITENTIARY

lion was over I had plenty of opportunity to see Riel and the men who were engaged with him in the outbreak. Riel I saw every day for four months during his captivity at Regina before his execution, and in conversing with him about the several phases of the rebellion I particularly inquired from him what was the reason that prevented him to come down upon Prince Albert, knowing well what a prestige would have been given to the rebellion, the news spreading over the North-West that Prince Albert had been taken, all the hesitating Indians, Crees, or Blackfoot would have taken arms at once, but said

Riel, he was deluded about the force of men under the command of Colonel Irvine, he thought them a great deal more considerable than they were, indeed, but, said Riel, we were expecting the Colonel to leave with his men, Prince Albert, and going to the front to join General Middleton. In that case we have made up our mind to make a raid on Prince Albert, following the trail alongside of the southern branch of the Saskatchewan, and Riel, in a kind of joke, said to me: 'It was fortunate, Father Andre, that the Colonel stayed at Prince Albert, for otherwise you would have received my visit.' Thus, Colonel, you acted as a



LIEUT.-COLONEL IRVINE, AS COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

loyal, and cautious commander in not moving from Prince Albert. The whole population of the town and that of the surrounding country, which had rushed there for protection, was entrusted to your care, and you would have assumed a terrible responsibility in abandoning us to be attacked the moment you were gone to join General Middleton."

The police scouts were active, often having skirmishes with the men employed on similar duty by Riel, who frequently tried to scout right into Prince Albert.

The personnel of the Prince Albert vounteer companies was made up of half-breeds, as well as white men, and the Colonel could not say enough in their praise.

Middleton did not attack Batoche until the 12th of May. He then de-

feated the rebels, and brought his force of 1,200 men—scouts, artillery and infantry—to Prince Albert. The Commissioner reported to him he could take into the field a force of 175 mounted men, who, like himself, wanted active service, in pursuit of the rebel Big Bear, but the General considered it more important for the police still to remain at Prince Albert.

Middleton, with a force of artillery and infantry, left by steamer for Battleford. The Colonel then remained at Prince Albert until the 24th, when he took a guard to be posted at the ferry at Carlton. With a small number of men he rode south to Duck Lake, and disarmed a band of Indians camped there. On the 8th

of June, acting under instructions from the Minister of Militia, he started an escort from Prince Albert with forty rebel prisoners, but had to recall these, as he got orders from Middleton to send out as many mounted men as possible to cross the river at Carlton and patrol towards Green Lake, as Big Bear and his band were supposed to be making in that direction. Troops were scouring the country in all directions in pursuit of this rebel chief, but he had been deserted by the Wood Crees and crept along Indian trails between the columns of Irvine and Otter, and was finally captured by a sergeant and three of the mounted police, whom Irving had left at Carlton.

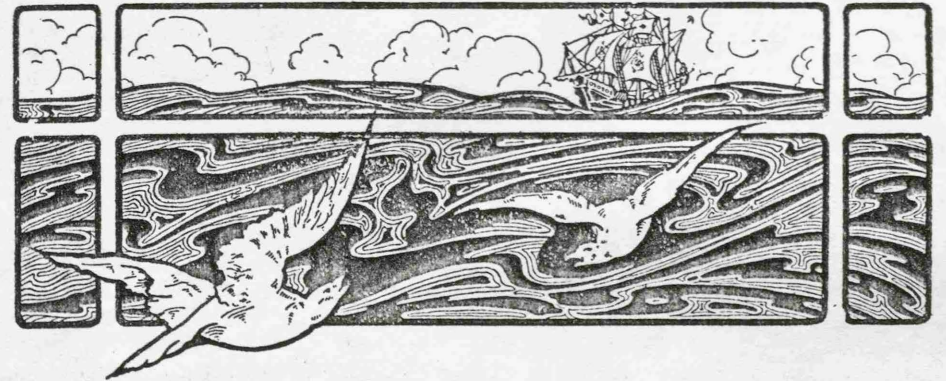
On his return, Irvine found some of Big Bear's followers encamped near Carlton. He arrested these and took them to Prince Albert, and on the 11th he sent Inspector Drayner with Big Bear and other prisoners to Regina. The same day he left for that place himself. The capture of Big Bear was the final episode in the Rebellion of 1885, Riel and Poundmaker having both surrendered.

I have not given an account of the movements of the police force as a

whole, but only of those under Irvine's command, and have drawn my account from his report as Commissioner.

The year after the rebellion (1886) Colonel Irvine resigned from the police, and became agent to his old friends the Blood Indians. That to him was an ideal life, and the Bloods cannot say enough in his praise. Later (1892) he became Warden of the Penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, Manitoba. The Colonel told me when he used to visit his predecessor, Colonel Bedson, he thought it the most lonely place in the world and little thought he would spend so many years there, but he threw himself into the work, and the prison is a model. He aims to help those who are under his charge more than to punish them.

Stoney Mountain is a plateau rising above the prairie. At night the lights of Winnipeg are seen from the Warden's broad verandah, and here the Colonel has welcomed many visitors. It was a relief to his friends that he pulled through a severe illness last winter. All honour should be shown to him, for he did much to open the distant West to settlement and quiet the warriors of the plains.



4 copies please

This is the Will of
Hon. William Morris,
which clearly confirms
that he had only 3
sons & 1 daughter.

Got these at the Brookville
Registry office at a price.

Also have the Will of
Hon. James which I will
try to get next time there.

Have quite a bit of stuff to
pick up from Doug. Grant in
Brookville, one document confirms

First date of a Morris
to Canada that is our
Morris's. That is
Alexander & Sons
William James &
Alexander arrived
Canada 1797 arrived
Oriskany 1801.



AKINS
PRINTERS
LITHOGRAPHERS
226-1140

Jack

See A. B. 2.
Memorial No. 423

Hon. William Morris'
Will

Pages-723-724-725

Thursday 3rd July 1862
3-1111

Put Probate of will, of which this
is a memorial into the Post office
the nineteenth day of July A.D.
1862 - in an envelope, addressed
to "Alexander Morris, Esquire
Attorney, Montreal, C. B.
Geo. B. Clifford

6/3 Rec. in Prob. Office

Memorial of the
last Will & Testament
and Probate of
The Hon. William Morris

678
807

A Memorial to be registered pursuant to
the statute in such case made and provided of the last
Will and Testament of the late Honorable William
Morris of the City of Montreal in the Province of
Canada Esquire made at the City of Montreal in
the Province of Canada the Twentyfourth day of
December in the year of our Lord, one thousand
eight hundred and fiftyone and duly proved
wholly after certain bequests of personally the
said William Morris left and bequeathed the
residue of all his real and personal estate
of which he was possessed at the time of
his death to his Sons Alexander Morris,
William John Morris, ^{John Lang Cooper} and his daughter
Margaret Jane Morris to be by them shared
in equal proportions share and share alike
and in the division of his real and personal
property the said William Morris empowered
his Executors to exercise their discretion in
apportioning the property among his said
children or by selling parts of it and dividing
the proceeds as his said Executors should deem
most conducive to the benefit of his children
But no part of his said property or estate
to be paid to any of his children till the
child receiving it should have attained the
full age of Twentytwo years, And
daily observation having convinced him the
Testator that the Property of females should
be well secured against loss by reason of
Speculation or misfortune on the part of their
husbands or others it was therefore his
will and direction that the portion of his estate
belonging to his daughter Margaret Jane Morris
be so invested by his Executors for her benefit
that

that she should enjoy the proceeds thereof subject to the conditions contained in his bequest in favor of his niece Janet Eliza Jones which said conditions to the said last bequest was in words following to be invested in some safe stock or security and the interest thereof to be paid for her support during her natural life.

And the said Testator thereby appointed his friend Hugh Allan Esquire his Wife Elizabeth Morris and his son Alexander Morris all then of Montreal the Executors of his said last Will and Testament thereby revoking all former Wills by him made and declaring said Will to be his last Will and Testament.

Which said last Will and Testament was signed sealed published and declared by the said William Morris as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of William Lunn of Montreal Gentleman and P. R. Starr of Montreal Insurance Agent who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other thereto set their names as witnesses.

And Probate of which said last Will and Testament was upon the Petition duly and according to Law granted on the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight to Hugh Allan of the City of Montreal Merchant and Alexander Morris of the same place Advocate two of the Executors of the late Honorable William Morris in his lifetime of the City of Montreal a Member of the Legislative Council of this province by Monk Coffin and Papineau the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for Lower Canada in the District of Montreal who declared the said Will and Testament and

a certain Cedula thereto to be well and duly proved and who ordered that the said Cedula Will and Testament and Cedula thereto be registered in the register of Probates of the said Court and deposited among the Records of the said Court and that exemplification thereof be granted according to law, so given under their hands and seal of said Court the day month and year first therein written. And this Memorial thereof is required to be registered by me Alexander Morris one of the said Heirs ~~Executors~~. Witness my hand and seal this ~~fourth~~ ^{ninth} day of November one thousand eight hundred and ~~fifty~~ ^{sixty} ~~one~~ ^{one} Alexander Morris

Signed and sealed
in presence of
Wm Lunn
Law Student

Province of Canada
City of Montreal } William Lunn of the City of Montreal Gentleman
do hereby certify that he was
present and did see the said last will and Testament of the said late Honorable William Morris whereof the foregoing is a Memorial duly made and published at the City of Montreal by the said late therein named William Morris of the City of Montreal in the Province of Canada Esquire and that he is a subscribing Witness to the execution thereof, and that he this day also saw the said Memorial duly signed and sealed by the therein named Alexander Morris one of the Heirs ~~Executors~~ for registry thereof which said Memorial

was attested by him in this department and another
subscribing Witness and was executed at the
City of Montreal.

~~Wm. before me at the City~~ *Wm. Simon*
~~of Montreal this~~ day
of One thousand
~~eight hundred and fifty~~

Seven before me at the City
of Montreal this 9th day of
November 1861.

J. W. Toussaint
Commissioner under Chapter
79 of the Consolidated Statute
of Canada.

*from Glenbow Museum
ask p. D. Gualo*

(Letter from Edmund Morris to Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton Merritt, Chairman of the Memorial to the Heroes of 1812-1814 Association.)

43 Victoria Street,
Toronto, June 3rd, 1912.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt:

Dear Merritt:

Our conversation should have been longer, but your proposal took me by surprise, because I did not think your mind would work in that way.

Surely a military man will understand the necessity of using his own forces; yet you would come and direct in a new province, for art is a province apart, and call on one from France to do the work over heads of better men--Canadians. Had it been Barye, Fremiet, or the present great Rodin, all hats would be doffed; but they are beyond our reach. Now, believe me, one of the objects of the Canadian Art Club is to war against the indifference and prejudice which has existed in Canada regarding the higher arts. Some of our ablest men have left the country in disgust. I am sure you will see how disastrous such a course would be if persisted in. So, under existing conditions, I have no desire to entertain the sculptor you speak of.

Do you know Fred. Wade, K.C., of Vancouver? He understands how necessary it is to arouse the Canadian spirit, so that people will learn to take a pride in their own.

I should think the Committee of which you are president would call for competitive designs from the Canadian sculptors, which would be only just. Of Allward I need say nothing; his work is so well known in Canada. With Procter it is different--he is one of those who has joined our Club. His superb statues adorn the squares and parks across the border; and his work is known the world over. He could give an allegorical design--a lion or puma at bay. Rev. Mr. Scott of Quebec has suggested that he be called upon for a heroic lion for the Plains of Abraham. Then Hill of Montreal, who made the statue of D'Arcy McGee and George Brown for Ottawa.

I doubt if the French-Canadian sculptors could grasp the spirit, though they should be called upon for designs--Philippe Hébert and his son, Henri, and Laliberté.

You will of course take this letter in the spirit in which it is meant. I am doubly interested--my grandfather, the Hon. William Morris, having taken active part in the capture of Ogdensburgh in 1813.

Yours sincerely,

EDMUND MORRIS.

The ~~original~~ French sculptor, E. Paul Chevré, who constructed the memorial to Champlain on the Dufferin Terrace at Quebec.

quoted in part.

*Ref. Baldwin Rm. in Reference - Underwood Papers,
d. 1920*

OLD FORT GARRY IN THE SEVENTIES

—William John Morris—

*Alexander
U. S. Gov. Papers
1872*

Between thirty and forty years ago, the writer, then living in Eastern Ontario, decided to pay a visit to Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) where a brother was Lieut. Governor of the Province of Manitoba. The only route at that time was through the United States, by way of Detroit, Chicago and St. Paul. It was late in the year, the early part of December when I started, and of course the whole land was in the grip of the frost, but I was surprised after we had crossed the Mississippi into Minnesota, to see what a slight depth of snow was on the ground. It was Saturday afternoon when we reached St. Paul, that fast growing City, which is beautifully situated on the high banks of the Mississippi. I waited till Monday for the one daily train that would take me on to Moorehead, on the Red River, which point was to see the beginning of my long stage drive of about four hundred miles to Fort Garry, and as it turned out the commencement of such adventures as befell me, and which I will in due course recount. Sunday opened fine and clear, so I took a walk of a few miles across the prairie to Minneapolis, seeing the great flour mills built at the falls of St. Anthony, the beginning of the gigantic mills and elevators which now almost shut the tremendous water power out of sight. In the morning I took train on the Northern Pacific and for many a weary mile travelled a most desolate region, which seemed to be entirely composed of shallow lakes, and dark tamarac and cedar swamps, with a wretched looking shack (hut) at rare intervals, though one of these amused me not a little, as on a board was painted up the name "Rush City", the City in question consisting of a couple of small shacks and cow stables, with a small way side Passenger Station. At last towards evening we reached Moorehead, situate on the right or Minnesota side of the Red River of the North, which I now saw for the first time. I got a fairly comfortable meal and a small bed room, to which I was only

too glad to retire to get rid of the ribald language and loud boasting of the western men who had forgathered here. There could not have been less than twenty or thirty of them, professional gamblers, "three card monte" men &c, and I confess to having been glad to avoid their company, as if one were to believe their statements, they would just as soon as not use pistol or knife if offended, and I fear this was to great extent true. Our coach, here called "The stage" was a ramshackle affair, on a pair of bob sleighs, with some straw laid on the floor, and an old nearly worn out buffalo skin for the only robe. For companion I found an American soldier, a decent fellow, returning to his company at Pembina, he having been left behind to collect material they had left in the chase of "Sitting Bull" the great Sioux Chief and his band. The other occupant from his dress I at first took to be a "half breed", one of the natives, from his moccasins, leather hunting skirt and a fox skin wound around his head by way of cap. What surprised me however was his excellent English, and after a time still more when I found that he had a thorough knowledge of the Classics. However, I shall say more of this party later on, and simply add that I noticed our driver carried a heavy pair of Colts revolvers and beside him was seated a guard also similarly armed who had also a repeating rifle. These, I was told were for use in case of meeting any wandering Indians, which surprised me, as when I could see out between the flappings of the canvas sides of the stage, nothing was visible but the white boundless prairie, without sign of life, and every now and then the dark outline of the river bank with its willows and trees. I had foolishly put on boots instead of moccasins, and my feet were nearly frozen, when my companions kindly made me get in the middle and we lay full length on the straw, with the old buffalo hide spread over us. After a few miles we crossed the Red River on the ice, scrambled up the bank and found ourselves on the high plains of Dacotsh. Here there appeared to be still less snow, and every short space we could see the rich black soil, the blackest I had ever seen, this was the genuine wheat producer whence

millions of bushels have come. Now and then we would come to a half breed shack, where horses were exchanged, and sometimes we were told to go in and get our dinner or supper. This last I shirked as much as possible after my first meal, as it was composed of "pemmican" which not being of the best and plentifully besprinkled with hair, besides smelling very strong, a very little went a long way. As we journeyed onward I found my educated companion was inclined to be talkative, informing me he was called "Farmer Brown" which whatever his real name, I afterwards found was well known over a great part of the North-West, as designating, one of the most unprincipalled, cold blooded rascals, and more than suspected of having taken human life, but this seemed to be less thought of than his clever swindles at "three card monte". All this though I did not learn till afterwards but in the meantime he informed me, he had taken his degree at Oxford, been educated for the Army and had gone to Mexico with Maximillian as an Aide de Camp, and on the downfall of the Empire had drifted all along the Pacific Coast, away up through Behring Sea, and told of many adventures. He boasted also of how many "Greasers", as he called the Mexicans and Indians, he had "wiped out", winding up with a cold blooded story of one occasion, when, with some companions, he wished to try a new rifle, and took sight at long range on the head of a poor squaw who was getting water from a creek, killing her instantly, and then he and his party having to fly for their lives from the enraged Indians. All this style of talk made one feel uncomfortable, especially as the soldier every now and then gave me a quiet nudge with his elbow, warning me to be on my guard when "Farmer Brown" began to question me as to what I was going to do at Fort Garry. Did I know many there? and who were they? as he was well acquainted round there. I informed him that I had never been to Fort Garry, and that I had never before seen a prairie. I took very good care too, not to tell him I expected to stay at Government House. Finding me rather reticent, and on the plea of trying to get warm, he then produced a bottle of Hennesey's Brandy, of which I was glad to take a small

sup to start the circulation, but on his again and again urging it on me, and each time getting a warning nudge from the soldier, I tried to sham sleep, so finally writing on a scrap of paper a lot of names, he told me these were persons he knew at Fort Garry, and who would probably be of use to me. I of course thanked him and pulling out my watch to see how the time passed happened to catch his eye fixed on it in a way I did not like. He said nothing however but shortly afterwards called to the driver to stop, as this was his shortest way home, explaining that he had only twelve miles to walk to his winter home, which he had established, pro tem, at a point on the Red Lake River, where a railway was just about being completed. I shall have more to say of this place later on when I reached it on the return journey.

As soon as Brown had gone the soldier told me what little was known about the fellow, much as I have put it down, as a thoroughbred scoundrel, who could not return just now into Minnesota as there were warrants out against him for homicide, and other lesser crimes, and told me I had better find out carefully who the parties were, whose addresses he had given me, for they might be as bad as himself. Another day and night and we reached Pembina, a large square white walled fort, garrisoned by American troops, and situated on the banks of the Red River. Here I was sorry to part with my Soldier companion, and after dinner and a change of horses we once more started on the final sixty miles which ended at Fort Garry. A very interesting incident of a little later date is told by a friend of mine, which shows the feelings of the Indians generally towards the Great "Queen Mother" as they designated Britains then revered ruler. Riding across the prairie in the fast falling dusk and some distance yet from Pembina he espied a great cavalcade of Indians coming, when out from the band came galloping up a beautiful girl in a splendid array. Her dress he describes as rich and beautiful, her hair tied into long bands, at the end of which were fastened many gold coins, her necklace being of the much prized

grizzly bears teeth. She asked the lonely traveller some question in Indian, which of course he could not answer. As a sort of well meant peace offering he held out a silver half dollar, this she examined before accepting it and then suddenly wheeling her horse she flew back to her party.

Evidently her story caused great excitement, as at once the whole band came rushing up. One Toronto traveller felt uncomfortable, till he saw only friendly faces, and his half dollar in the hand of the Chief, who was the girl's father. They surrounded him and carried him off to their camp giving him every attention, and next morning putting him on the right way for Pembina. He rightly attributes their hospitality to the good "Queen's Head" which Canadian coin was proud to carry. Had he given her an "Eagle" stamped one he says "the treatment of a solitary traveller might have been quite different" as the memory of the chastisement Uncle Sam had given them for the Minnesota raid was still rankling.

Crossing in a few miles the International Boundary line at the Village of Emerson and late that night in the clear cold midnight I was deposited at the gate of Fort Garry. The fort I found was a large enclosure of stone walls, perhaps twenty feet high and inside the gate two brass field pieces facing it. Further back was Government House, a large two storey building of solid oak logs, clapboarded and painted white. This was the residence of the Lieut. Governor, and not very long before had been the headquarters of the rebel chief "Louis Riel". Behind the main building were a number of smaller buildings, used now as servants quarters, which had been in former times store houses &c for the Hudson Bay Company, whose chief factor had resided here. After a good night's rest and comfortable breakfast I went out with the Governor to have a look over the surroundings. Going out of the gate of Fort Garry, which I am told is now the only portion of the old fort left standing, I found there was a great stretch of open prairie before the first building (the Hudson Bay Company's new store) was reached, and then with many gaps, the stores and houses, including the Legislative offices which were

solidly built of oak logs, made up the then Village on both sides of the Main street, which seemed to be about 150 feet in width, while quite a number of cottage residences had been erected on the bank of the Assiniboine, which here joins Red River. I was much interested in my stroll over this then prairie village, destined in a few years to be a great City. Winnipeg with a population of over 100,000 and still growing by leaps and bounds. The Provincial Treasurer, to whom I was introduced, amused me by saying, that for want of a better place, he kept the funds of the Province in a valise under his bed. I also began to realize for the first time the extent of our then newly acquired possessions in the North West, on meeting an old friend, who informed me he was next day, starting with a dozen or so Red River carts, on a trading expedition to Edmonton, and would be glad to meet me on his return. I asked, how long will you be away? Well, he said, it is a good long step, but I hope to be back by the middle of June. June I exclaimed, Why how far is it? "Almost nine hundred miles" was the reply. Remember that at that time no railways traversed the land, where there are now three great main lines, (with numerous branches reaching many of the rich farming districts now opening up) and that the only means of transport was either by dog train in winter, or the famous Red River ox cart in summer. I hardly know how to describe this vehicle, in no part of which was there a particle of iron, all is of wood, with great high wheels, the tires of which were made of raw hide put on wet, and then shrunken as they dried, and as no grease was ever applied to the axle, the screams and groans of this last were easily heard a couple of miles away. Each cart was drawn by one ox harnessed like a horse, with Flenish harness. Another object of interest during the start was a number of dog teams, some of them harnessed to heavily loaded toboggans, and a few attached to handsomely finished carioles with sides of parchment, while all the dog harness was ornamented with numerous small bells, and bright colored bead work in Indian half breed fashion, while the drivers were all costumed in hunting skirts of moccasin leather, heavily fringed round the neck and along the arms, and often

beautifully embroidered in the front, with either moose hair or porcupine quills, while they also wore finely worked leggings and moccasins, but their garters to hold up the leggins seemed to have exhausted the taste and designs of the squaws in the elaborate ornamentation and vivid colours with which they were adorned. It was a scene not easily to be forgotten, but I suppose has now with the advance of civilization almost entirely disappeared, except in the still farther north. Telling the Private Secretary of my stage companion "Farmer Brown" he laughed heartily and remarked "I had got off well, as Farmer Brown was noted as the biggest rascal in the west".

A few days amid these novel surroundings then I was told that the Government had notice of a band of American whiskey smugglers crossing the Lake of the Woods from Minnesota to the North West Angle, and also that it was important to try and prevent the Indians coming in contact with the Icelanders settled near Lake Winnipeg, as small pox was very prevalent. I was asked if I would act as leader of a small party, to suppress the smuggling and warn the Indians of the danger of infection. The offer I accepted, being desirous of seeing as much as possible of the country, and also having some knowledge of the Ojibboway language.

Hurried preparations were made to start the following day, but suddenly a furious blizzard, the only one I ever saw, sprang up, raising the fine dry snow in dense clouds, and in places heaping up great drifts, while in other parts the ground was swept bare. This storm caused a change in the plans, as all the trails were obliterated, and I was detained three days, then with a good stout team of four hauling dogs and a large toboggan, loaded with our supplies and accompanied by two constables, a start was made, and crossing the ice of the Red River to St. Boniface we struck out into the prairies, hoping to reach Brokenhead River about fifteen miles distant, where we knew there was a Government shanty, but the "best laid schemes of mice and men gan aft alee" and as there was no trail, we were soon lost,

and had to camp without supper or shelter, first taking care to see the dogs had their food. Then spreading our blankets and robes on the snow, each man made himself as comfortable as he could, and lay down to sleep. In the early morning having no fuel to make a fire, we pushed on, till at length we saw in the distance a line of trees marking the eastern limit of the prairie, on reaching which we were able to boil our kettle of tea, fry our bacon and then push on once more, now through a wooded country and one more night camped on the snow, but with the advantage of plenty of fuel. Sleep was however difficult, as several times during the night, a white Toyyan Wolf, that had been attracted by the smell of our cooking, came prowling round, only to be chased away by the dogs. Late next afternoon we reached Whitemouth River, where I proposed to stop for a few days. This was a Government shanty, occupied by a Norwevian, named Nord and his family who had the privilege of accommodating the few passers by, allowing them the privilege of spreading their blankets on the floor, beside the cook stove. We made ourselves as much at home as possible, had supper and lay down to sleep, but a curious thing happened which deprived me of much needed rest. Hardly had I lain down when some creature ran across my forehead, and back again, several times a minute, with all the regularity of the swing of a pendulum. This went on all night, but in the morning we found the explanation, I had hung up by moccasins to dry and now found both of them full of wheat, as was also the ash pan of the stove. It turned out that Nord had laid in a little wheat for seed, and this had been discovered by a pair of tiny white footed mouse of the north, and they had been hard at work all night storing this away for future use, and as my head happened to lie in their line of travel, from which they never deviated, this was my cause of discomfiture. Next day Nord took us out to show his mode of catching fish, of which he had a large supply, chiefly small pike, to sell for dog food. His plan was a very ingenious sort of weir, made with evergreen branches in the old Norwegian style. The days passed

white footed mouse

by, and Christmas arrived, Nord preparing a small Christmas tree for his children, hanging on it a few small paper bags each holding two or three raisins and some small toys, supplies especially obtained at Fort Garry. Towards evening he gave each of the youngsters his share, and then gravely handed each of my party three raisins, accompanied with good wishes, at least we supposed so, as he spoke in Norwegian. Just then one of the men remembered he had some peppermints and bulls eyes in his dunnage, and these to their great delight were given to the children. Supper of tea and pemmican was then in order, and we had barely finished, when the distant musical sound of dog bells, announced a new arrival. This turned out to be a long, lank, down-east Yankee, in charge of a dog team and toboggan of the Hudson Bay Company, who proposed to stay for the night. Just then a bright idea struck one of the constables who thought he could make not a bad Santa Claus, for the amusement of the children. So quietly slipping out, he donned an old worn out Buffalo Coat, that he had seen in an out-building, rubbed some soot on his face, and coughing a good deal, rapped at the door, saying in a boarse voice, that "as there was no chimney, and he could not come down a stove pipe, he wished the door opened". This being done, Santa Claus informed us, "he was ina great hurr y" had left Montreal two hours before, and seen all the children also in Ottawa", and had called at my home, and seen my family, and now had to see the children in Fort Garry, and go all the way to Pacific before sunrise. The youngsters seemed frightened, but old Santa patted each on the head and gave a bullseye. Just then my attention was called to the newcomer who stood in a corner, with his eyes fairly starting out of his head, his mouth open and his jaw dropped, in a most abject state of fear. Santa Claus at once addressed him, saying "I hope you are a good boy, and do whatever your mother tells you" to which the poor fellow answered in trembling tones "Yessir- Yessir" " I did not know you were here, continued Santa or I would have brought you something, but perhaps next year I will find you, but my deer are tiredwaiting and I must go". So off he went with a chuckle,

banging the door behind him. Then after a few minutes quiet, for the children were still awed, and the dog driver seemed speechless, our man re-entered, and we told him, "it was too bad that he had been absent when Santa Claus called". Of course he said "it was too bad" and turning to the Yankee, asked him how he liked the old fellow. The latter replied "he had often heard people speak of Santa Claus, but he had never believed in him, for he had never seen him before, as he did not think he came where he was raised, and he hoped he would never meet him again." We did not dare to laugh, but never did I see such abject cowardice as this fellow showed, and he was evidently glad when morning came and he started as soon as it was daylight.

Arrived at White Birch River, about fifteen miles further on we found the shanty occupied by two young fellows from Ontario, trading with the Indians, and doing fairly well. They made us welcome and gave us a good dinner of Caribou, which was a welcome change from pemmican. Here we remained three days, in order to rest our dogs, which were footsore, and required to be provided with "boots" as the crust on the snow had cut their feet. Making a fresh start, this time for the noted North West Angle, distant about twenty miles, passing still through a region of dark evergreen woods we at length reached our destination, and saw only one or two Indian wigwams, and the Hudson Bay Company's trading post, nor must I omit an iron post, prominent on the path, with the word "Canada" on one side, and the letters "U.S." on the other and below the words "Treaty of 1763" all cast in the metal, while on the American side stood a rather large tent which was the temporary home of the Whiskey traders. An empty building belonging to the Hudson Bay Company which we were to use for our lodgings had been burnt down a few days before, so there was therefore nothing for it but to choose a suitable place, on our own side of the line, whence we could keep an eye on the doings of the tent dwellers.. This was soon found, sheltered from the wind by a cedar clump, as we had no tent. Collecting a lot of branches we soon had our blankets spread, and a good fire going, while our tea was preparing, bacon frying

and the dogs being fed.

Then came an official visit by the Hudson Bay Agent and several Indians, one of whom was conspicuous in his scarlet treaty coat, decorated with lots of big plated buttons. This was Powassan, the head chief of the Lake of the Woods Indians, tall, keen eyed and full of Indian Legends, and who was shortly to become a warm friend of mine. Having enquired who I was, and what had brought us there, we explained our mission and warned him that if the Indians had any dealings with the Whiskey dealers, who were anxious to barter their goods, at the rate of one dollar (a martin skin) in fur, the Hudson Bay Company would not allow them "to take debt" as they termed getting advances before going off on the hunt. It was also explained the danger of coming in contact with small pox or (Ka Moccasin) as they called it, and Powassan promised to impress it on his people. By this time quite a number of Indians had assembled and it was decided to have a business smoke, when the whole matter could be discussed.

Therefore I produced some good tobacco, and Powassan his red stone pipe and medicine stem for Powassan was not only a chief, but a Medicine Man. The pipe being filled and a live coal placed on the tobacco he put it to his lips and gave one whiff to the East, West, North and South and then handed it to me to repeat the performance, when it went round to the others, after which ceremony, that was looked upon as most important, we went over the whole matter, the Indians agreeing to do as they were told.

A couple of days passed during which I called on the tent dwellers, and warned them of their risk if found on our side of the boundary post, they were very civil and asked us to taste their liquor, this I did though it never entered my mouth, as it burnt the skin of my lips, Asking what sort of stuff it was, they explained that in starting they had fifty half gallon kegs, one half of which were filled with ordinary whiskey, and to save weight the others empty, till they arrived where we found them. Then they partially filled the kegs with Lake water and a proportion of the whiskey from the full kegs, which also got their addition of water, but in order to bring the stuff up to proper

strength, some tobacco was boiled down and the liquor added, as well as a couple of pounds of blue vitriol, which you can fancy made a delectable drink. Finding after a short time that they could do no business with our Indians, the tent was taken down, and its owners quietly departed for less guarded regions. As we had no means of tracing these fellows, who had gone off in the night, my most active constable was sent with the dogs on a trip amongst the many islands that fill the northern end of the lake. It is most likely he fell in with them, though we never knew, as while his trip should have taken some three days, five elapsed, when I heard the missing man was at an Indian encampment about a mile off, and acting strangely. Sending for him he soon appeared, and on my asking what was the matter, he suddenly drew the large hunting knife he carried and made a lunge at me, but was fortunately knocked down by the other man, in time to save me, and then went into a fit foaming at the mouth and convulsed. What to do we did not know, but thinking the Indians must have some knowledge of medicine, we sent for aid, when Powassan and a couple of other medicine men appeared, armed with their rattles and drums, and began the most awful row, accompanied by yells and shrieks, to drive out the "Windigo" or Devil, whom they thought had taken possession of my unfortunate man, who by this time had been securely tied, both hands and feet. It was evident that the poor fellow had had a heavy dose of some poison, most probably from the whiskey smugglers. After considerable thought it was decided to send him in to Jail, the only place available at Fort Garry, but how to do it was the question, as the Indians under the impression that he had a "Windigo" might kill him, and just at this time I had received a special despatch from the Governor asking me to carefully investigate a case reported to him by the Hudson Bay Company of two young men killing their mother, and if it was a case of murder to arrest them and send them in, but to be careful to consult the Chief and leading men and make full report. This happened most opportunely, so sending for the Chief and head men a "Medicine smoke" was held, and it was stated that the old squaw who had been kill-

ed had a "Windigo" ie, periodical fits of insanity. She was a widow, with two sons and when sane had asked them "next time the Windigo came to her, to kill her, and thus free the tribe of his terrible presence and she would go to the Spirit Land, where her husband was waiting for her, and would as of old hunt for her", for all knew that the "Windigo" would torment her until she died, and then go to some one else the same way, but if she was killed while he was in her, he would be killed also, and the tribe would be free of him. Accordingly at her next attack of insanity the two sons, thinking they were doing a kindness, one of them with a gun and the other with an axe killed her, and their action was approved by all the tribe, Chiefs, Medicine Men, and all, including their own family. Now what could we say? This was not a murder, as these men wished to do what all their people considered right and their duty, but now my sick man came in opportunely so addressing the assembly I said "You know that at the Fort we have a strong house, with iron bars, running up and down the windows and across them, and you Medicine men, know as well as I do that a Windigo cannot pass through these bars, so we will send our man into the Fort, and they will put him behind the iron bars, and give him plenty to eat and smoke but will not let him out, till the Windigo dies, as he soon will, when he finds himself shut up in their way". To all this Powassan and his friends who had never heard such talk before agreed that this was correct, so he arranged to have our sick man carefully lashed in a toboggan, hauled by four dogs and accompanied by two Indians, who had strict orders on no account to loosen his bands but to see he was fed and attended to, even to putting a lighted pipe in his mouth, and to deliver him safely at the "Strong House" also to give the letter which I wrote, detailing the whole affair, as well as the killing of the old squaw, and asking the Governor to repeat to the Indians what I had told them, and promising to take charge of any of their "Windigos" instead of killing them. All went as we hoped, and our man was safely lodged in the jail

Nothing however would have induced the Indians to enter it, even for an instant. A look from a little distance at the terrible iron bars was quite enough, and then being well fed and with ample supplies returned bringing me the desired letter, whereupon another "Medicine Smoke" was held, and the two messengers detailed their adventures. They had handed over our man, and had seen him taken in to the "strong house", but did not go in themselves for they could see the iron bars, and the Governor had told them the same as had been done before. Therefore they promised that they would not kill any more "Windigos", but send them in to be kept out of the way. Thus happily was solved a most difficult and delicate question, and glad to be rid of it, we moved camp some miles further into the wooded country to reach a large number of Indians, who gladly promised to keep away from contact with "Ka-Mocasin" or small pox, and many of them asked to have "their arms cut" as we had a supply of vaccine points, which along with castor oil and very large antibilious pills, were all the medical supplies we had. We found life rather monotonous here, but one night as we were lying at the fire, suddenly a young Indian glided up, and after as usual producing his pipe and smoking, as is the custom, without speaking, for a few minutes, enquired for me. Having been pointed out to him, he produced a small piece of tobacco carefully wrapped up in birch bark, and spoke so fast that we could not make out what he said. It was evident the message was important, as it was accompanied by tobacco, so getting a half breed from near by as Interpreter we learned that Powassan was camped about forty miles off and had killed two moose, and knowing that we had nothing but rabbit, wished us to move camp and help him to eat his meat. This could not be done, but I sent a messenger back with the Indian, and when he returned he brought about twenty pounds of moose beef and a splendid "mouffle" for myself. A couple of weeks later I was able to repay Powassan for his kindness in another way, which is worth telling. The Indians near where we were camped, took it into their heads to have a grand feast, and not being able to get liquor, they procured two pounds of splendid black tea and a similar quantity of lady's twist tobacco at the

Hudson Bay Company's post, and having boiled each of them down till the whole of even the colouring matter was exhausted, the liquors were mixed, and to give the decoction a good flavour, some half dozen bottles of Perry Davis' Pain Killer were added and this extraordinary mixture was swallowed with great gusto. The result was such drunkenness or madness as I never saw, but the squaws had wisely removed all the guns, knives &c, and as the Indians never fight with fists, they let off the steam, by yells and howls, and this kept up for a whole day till they were all worn out, and it is needless to say were feeling very miserable. In this state my friend Powassan came to me stating he was very unwell and wanted medicine.- The Government had supplied some extra large antibilious pills, and seeing he was a very large strong man I counted out to him four which looked in his huge palm, like so many buckshot, and explained to him that he was to take two, and if needful in a few hours to repeat the dose. Looking them over Powassan evidently thought they were small affairs, and before he could be stopped, had swallowed the whole lot to our great horror, for we did not know what the result would be, and he was such an important person that if anything serious happened to him it was hard to say how we would be treated. However, after a couple of hours Powassan appeared, evidently suffering considerable pain, as evidenced by his grunts, when suddenly throwing off his blanket, he disappeared amongst the trees, shortly to return and give me a whack between the shoulders, and tell me what a good fellow I was. For the more the dose hurt him, the more he thought of the giver of it. Next day he reappeared with about a dozen of his friends who were feeling very wretched after their spree, and all desirous of getting the "great medicine" which had cured Powassan, but this was refused, as we had enough of doctoring and would run no more risk.

A few days elapsed and as signs of the spring in way of sort weather and sleet falls warned me to be on the move, so with a half breed guide and a borrowed team, as my own dogs were foot sore, a start was made northwards, via Lac Plat. Un-

fortunately soon after starting a heavy soft sleet storm began, and we took refuge in an Indian wigwam on the shore of the Lake. Here in the one small room were assembled fifteen people, old and young, and as we were heartily welcomed, even going the length of sweeping a space in the crowd where I could lie down, packed like another herring in the barrel, and so the night passed.- Having cleared somewhat in the morning a start was again made, over the ice of Lac Plat, and we expected to reach an encampment in about ten miles, but the snow got heavier and at last fairly blinding when all at once, a shout from my guide, and before I knew where to go down I went in an air hole, up to the shoulders in water, but fortunately with some large boulders under my feet, so that I managed to scramble out, and then my guide said he had lost the way. However we shortly struck a small island with one tree on it, and here we spent the night, wet, cold and hungry, as expecting to have found the encampment, we had brought no supplies with us for either dogs or ourselves.- Next morning turned out bright, and passing on we reached where we should have found the camp, but only bare poles stood to mark the spot, the Indians having moved elsewhere, so on we pushed till late in the day we found the line being surveyed for the Canadian Pacific Railway and in a short time reached the Engineers camp, only once more to be disappointed as there was only one man left in charge, the others having gone back to fetch supplies. However, he was able to give us a cup of tea and a couple of biscuits, and a good fire to warm and dry our still wet clothes, and then we started on the long travel of sixty five miles back to camp.- The route was partly on the rough ice of the Lake of the Woods, and partly by Indian trails over a very rough country through the woods, finally reaching camp after midnight completely worn out.- Resting here a couple of days, we were surprised by a messenger having peremptory order to at once return to Fort Garry, before the snow disappeared and travel would be next to impossible. We therefore started at daybreak, and after coming some half dozen miles, were obliged to unharness dogs, and hang up the toboggan on a tree, and

snow shoes, by way of "cacheing" them. The snow was now all sleet, and at night fall, wet and weary we camped on a rock in the great "Caribou Muskeg" only fourteen miles from the angle. Here the growth of grass and reeds was so great that nothing could be seen, but the noise caused by innumerable flocks of geese, ducks, and other water fowl was deafening. After an early start and carefully picking our steps we plodded on, wet to the skin, sometimes sleeping in shanties and at others camping on the trail, when we could find a fairly dry spot, finally at the end of six days, reaching St. Boniface only to find the Red River wide open, and carrying down great masses of ice, which came in from the flooded Assiniboine. The Ferry, which was a scow worked by a rope, was not yet in commission, and after some trouble we succeeded in getting taken over in a small boat, not without considerable risk. Once more in civilization, a few days of rest and the steamers (big stern wheel affairs) began to appear and bump their noses into the bank, for wharves there were none. By this time the snow had all disappeared from the prairie, and wherever the ground rose a few inches the beautiful prairie Anemones opened their blossoms. One morning going out for a short walk in the pleasant air, with a fine southerly breeze blowing, I saw a most extraordinary procession. It was an Indian deputation on the way to Government House to interview the Governor on some real or imaginary complaint, or to make some request. First as they were "treaty Indians" came a big stalwart fellow carrying a large British flag, that taxed his strength to hold in the wind. He was dressed as usual in mocassins, breech cloth, leggins, and blanket loosely thrown around his body, but held by the waist by a belt, exposing his bare chest and thighs as the blanket blew open. Next came the Chief in similar costume as regards the legs, but in all the glory of a red coat with lots of large buttons and the big twenty medal on his breast, and next a couple of the head men, somewhat similarly arrayed and then a string of say a dozen of the tribe, all in Indian file. Curiosity prompted me to follow them to the fort to see the way in which these matters were conducted. Arrived in front of the main

entrance the whole party squatted on the ground, till the Governor could be informed and the Interpreter sent for, when they were ushered into a large room, containing besides a seat for the Governor, only a table and two or three chairs, a stove, and in a corner a large wood box, now empty as the weather was warm. Once more the party squatted on the floor, the Governor and attendants entered and seated themselves and the flag bearer who it seems was chief spokesman, took it into his head that the wood box was the proper place for him, so into it he got, with only his black shiny hair and painted face showing above the side. The Chief then produced the inevitable pipe and medicine stem, and after the usual formality of puffing the smoke to the forequarters of the earth, it was handed to the Governor, who much against his will (as he was no smoker) had to follow suit, and so it went round. A short pause, and then like a "jack in the box" the Indian in the wood box sprang up, throwing off his blanket and exposing to view his bare brown chest and ribs, and began in a rather musical tune, to make his seemingly eloquent speech.- This was translated sentence by sentence to the authorities, and then a satisfactory reply being made, and a distribution of tobacco and fat bacon the party withdrew as they came, evidently well pleased, the flag bearer seemingly prouder than ever, as he struggled to hold up his burden while it fluttered in the wind. It was a most curious sight and one not soon to be forgotten.

Having decided to return to Ontario, instead of by the wretched staging I boarded the steamer, by sliding down the bank to the gangway thereby ruining a new overcoat, as wharf there was none, and Red River mud is proverbial.

It was slow work to plod against the strong current of this very tortuous stream, so crooked that at one point the Captain told his passengers if we liked we could land and walk across to the next bend, when he would pick us up. This a number of us did, and enjoyed a ramble of perhaps a mile, when we again came to the river, and had to wait nearly two hours before the boat came along; having travelled a full eight or nine miles to reach the same place. It amused me much to see when they wanted wood, or some

signal was made, how they simply bumped the nose of the boat into the mud bank, and tied her to a tree, there being no hard shore to injure her, and the same at night we tied up to the most convenient tree, and resumed the journey by daylight. We next turned into the Red Lake River, which though narrow seemed to be deep, for on one occasion the cabin boy dropped a line, when we bumped up in the bank, and almost at once hooked a large cat fish of about twelve pounds in weight.- Proceeding on our slow way we at last reached Fisher's Landing, a point to which a new branch railway had just been opened, and though as yet no station was built.

The most conspicuous erection was a rather large tent, boarded and sodded up for about three feet, and this the Captain told me was the home of the Notorious "Farmer Brown". Remembering that we had staged it together the previous winter, and being only a short distance for the steambot, with some hours to spare before the train was expected, I thought I would make a call on my quondam traveller, on entering the tent, which I found was fitted up as a bar-room, with my former acquaintance behind the counter, I said "Well Farmer Brown" we have met once again. "Yes he said, and I know who you are now, and am glad to see you, for I have a crow to pick with you, so let us have a drink, it's your treat". As he spoke he reached under the counter, as I suppose for a bottle, but instead produced a pistol, which he pointed at me, saying "now out with a half a dollar", this I hurriedly produced, not feeling at all comfortable, and he still pointing the pistol, put two glasses and a bottle of whiskey on the counter, ordering me to help myself, while he did likewise. He then said "You thought I wanted to steal your watch, but I never was a thief and if I had wished to do it I could not, away out on the prairie, and three armed men on the stage with you, and I never killed a man unless he had insulted me, "Now its my turn to treat; so out with another half dollar" and be quick". Just then one of his "wives"(for he was reputed to keep a harum) came to speak to him, and as he turned, I bolted for the steamer, where I remained till

the train came in, when I gladly took my seat, and soon was without further adventure, on my homeward journey. Later on I heard that Brown was serving a life sentence in Minnesota Penitentiary for murder.

Canadians have reason to be proud of this great west so lately a wilderness, now the mecca of tens of thousands of people, many from the neighbouring States and many one thankfully feels from the overcrowded old land. To write of the changed conditions in these thirty years would require books and in Fort Garry alone the changes are marvellous. A hamlet in those days-- Winnipeg is now of the hundred thousand mark, having doubled her ^{100,000 population about 1904} population in six short years.

Then the trails led north, east and west, now the railways reach her from every direction and you may see in her crooked streets representatives of every nationality of Europe, many orientals, but only occasionally the real genuine native, the Indian. Chicago is held up by our friends of the United States, as the wonderful city for growth of population and increase in wealth, now Winnipeg seems to be the coming Canadian Chicago and Canadian north-west will be "The Great West". Both cities are at the eastern ends of large rich prairie lands, which pour in of the crops to these distributing centres, whence the networks of railways send them out to the world's markets. In ten years Winnipeg may have 250,000 people and probably a couple of millions in a reachable radius.

As a recent letter says of this most cosmopolitan city:-
 "Winnipeg itself is a perfect melting pot of nationalities. I have before me as I write a photograph of a class in the Strathcona School, Winnipeg, containing twenty-two children, and excluding representatives of four Provinces of Canada, as many nationalities. There are in the group representatives of England Ireland, Scotland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Bohemia, Galicia (Polish and Ruthenian) Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Cape Colony, and the United States. The class is typical of the school of 604 pupils, two-thirds of whom are of

foreign origin and were unable to speak English when they entered it, and the school is largely typical of what is going on in all other schools in the outer portion of the city, where foreigners predominate. These children quickly become imbued with the Canadian spirit and develop into Canadian citizens."

THE
INDIAN COLLECTION
OF
EDMUND MORRIS

.....

Being the intention of the Ontario Government to place in the Royal Ontario Museum my collection of Indian portraits and landscapes, owned by the Province, on my part I am willing to place at the disposal of the Government as a loan, several Oil paintings and the greater part of my Indian collection of relics, - some of which were collected by my late Father, all of which are embodied in the attached schedule, with the following provisos:-

1. That all my works whether portraits or landscapes be placed together with my Indian relics, and shown and displayed suitably, but as one collection only and contiguous with one another.
2. That the said articles in the schedule attached be protected and supervised, and all and every care used for their protection and safety.
3. That providing always all or any article in the schedule attached be at all times at the disposal of my will and pleasure.
4. That the copyright of all my portraits and landscapes are reserved and held exclusively by me, and all questions of reproduction or permissions to reproduce, or anything whatsoever connected with the copyright of these said portraits and landscapes must be absolutely referred to dealt with, and arranged by me.
5. That the Historical brochure illustrated written, issued and published by me, giving an account

of the various tribes, may be the subject of an arrangement between the Government and myself in the event of their wishing to publish or make use of this work for Museum purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties hereto have executed these presents.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

In the presence of

W. P. Winchester

Edmund Morris

T H E S C H E D U L E .

- 1- Oil Painting, The Country of the Crees - Encampment of Chief Loud Voice, by Edmund Morris.
- 2- Oil Painting, The Ojibway Encampment, Long Lake Thunder Bay, District, by Edmund Morris.
- 3- Oil Painting, Encampment of the War Chief, Old Calf Child (Blackfoot) on the Plains of Alberta, by Edmund Morris.
- 4- Copy of the Winnipeg Treaty - No. 5, 1875, on parchment.
- 5- Copy of the Fort Carlton, and Fort Pitt Treaties 1876, on parchment.
- 6- Copy of the 1899 Treaty.
- 7- The Cree Chief Big Bear's own copy of his adhesion to the Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt Treaties - a gift from Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, to Edmund Morris.
- 8- Chief Brant to the Iroquois, engraved from the Portrait painted in England by George Romeny.
- 9- Sir William Johnson, Bart. of Johnson Hall, Co. Tryon, Province of New York, - engraving.
-
- CRÉE: 10- Buffalo bow and two arrows, from the collection of the late Lieut. Gov. Morris.
- 11- Twenty-nine pieces of silk embroidery on antelope skin made by the Cree halfbreed women for the late Mrs. Alexander Morris.
- 12- Eagle quill pen and rush pen, used in signing the Treaties.

- 13- Bead work headdress for his horse - a gift from Walter Ochopwace, grand son of Chief Loud Voice, to Edmund Morris.
- 14- Case made of skin of the northern diver.
- 15- Two rattles used by the squaws in the dance.
- 16- Bowl of pipe, from collection of the later J. L. Morris Esq. K. C. of Montreal,
- 17- Bowl of pipe (Swampy) from Selkirk, Manitoba.
- 18- Two pair of moccasins, worked by the half breed women for the late Mrs. Alexander Morris.
- 19- Wooden flute from the collection of the late Lieut. Gov. Morris.
- 20- Straight pipe (Catlinate stone) belonged to Head Chief Loud Voice, from his grand son Walter Ochopwace.
- 21- Halfbreed whip, given to C. V. K. M.
- 22- Knife sheath.
- 23- Two pieces of Cree Woven bead work, collection of the late Lieut. Gov. Morris.
- 24- Decorations from the Crees of Hobbema, Alberta.
- 25- A pair of moccasins, belonged to Chief John Prince, Manitoba. He with others of his tribe were present at the funeral of the late Lieut. Govenor Morris in 1899.
- 26- One pair of moccasins purchased from F. A. Verner Esq. he having got them at the Lake of the Woods Treaty in 1873.
- 27- Fire bag, the only piece of bead work found amongst the Ojibways, of Long Lake, Thunder Bay District, 1906.
- 28- Knife sheath, purchased from F. A. Verner Esq. Lake of the Woods Treaty, 1873.

SAULTEAUX:

- 29- Pipe of the old Squaw of Chief Yellow Quill
Manitoba, 1908.
- 30- Carved wooden head found under leaves on the
old Yellow Quill trail, Manitoba 1878.
- 31- Image made of antelope horn, found buried un-
der the ground in a box made without nails on
the old Yellow Quill trail, Manitoba 1878.
These were used by the Medicine Men, and were
said to have power over the spirits of others.
- 32- Pipe made by Saulteaux of Nut Lake, Saskatchewan -
a gift from J. McArthur Esq., Jr. to Edmund Morris.
- 33- Pipe (Catlinate stone) bought from Medicine Man
Wahpekinewap, Sitting White Eagle, Saskatchewan.
- 34- Five pieces of woven bead work.
- 35- Two pieces of woven bead work, from Lake of the
Woods Treaty, 1873, purchased from F. A. Verner Esq.
- 36- Pipe with carved stem, purchased from F. A. Verner Esq.
Lake of the Woods Treaty, 1873.
- 37- Tobacco Tray.
- 38- Papoose frame found amongst the Indians at Orillia,
a gift from Curtis Williamson Esq. to Edmund Morris.
- BLACKFOOT: 39- Portions of ancient wooden dish.
- (siksikan) 40- Ancient drinking bowl of wood. These were used by
the tribe when they were timber people living to
the north of Edmonton.
- 41- Three implements of bone and steel, used by the
Squaws in preparing Buffalo hides.
- 42- Three rattles used by the Medicine Men, made of
Buffalo hide, pebbles inside.
- 43- Buffalo stones (See legend) and fossil shell of
which they are sections.

- 44- Ancient drinking bowl of wood.
- 45- Ladle made of Buffalo horn.
- 46- Eight whistles, used by those who made the vow in the sun dance, also used by the Medicine Men.
- 47- Portions of ancient belt.
- 48- Ancient bracelets.
- 49- Medicine Man's case.
- 50- Implements used in making arrows, and bones used in making decorations and recording their history.
- 51- Articles from the Ancient Crow Fort on the Black-foot reserve, where the Crow Indians made their last stand against the Blackfoot who drove them out of the country - See article in the Canadian Magazine by Edmund Morris.
- (a) Fragments of pottery made of clay and ground stone with design, found under the surface of the Fort.
- (b) Beads, etc.
- (c) Buffalo bones, found in the pits of the Fort.
- (d) Stone with ridges, used for some purpose, found under the ground of the Fort.
- (e) Stones probably used for grinding meat.
- 52- Bracelets, earring and ring.
- 53- Leaves used as a smoking mixture.
- 54- Carved pipe stem, - a gift from the Head Chief Running Rabbit, to Edmund Morris.
- 55- Implement used by the Squaws in sharpening their knives.
- 56- Bead work - a gift from Head Chief Iron Shield to Edmund Morris.
- 57- Pipe.

Observe

HK. 451
 Stone maul with
 groove encircling
 centre. $4\frac{15}{16}$ " high

HK. 501

—? ancient
 stone
 for Ft. Qualls

ancient
 stone

- 58- Pipe and stem (Catlinite stone)
- 59- Pipe (Blood) - a gift from Lieut. Col. Irvine, to Edmund Morris.
- 60- Bead work vest - a gift from Murney Morris Esq. to Edmund Morris.

PIEGAN

- 61- Ancient bowl of wood.
- 62- Implement of stone for grinding grain, berries and buffalo meat.
- 63- Ancient ladle, made of buffalo horn.
- 64- Ancient ladle, made of the horn of a mountain sheep.
- 65- Wooden ladle.
- 66- Stirrup.
- 67- Two implements used by the Squaws in preparing hides.
- 68- Medicine Man's rattle.
- 69- Ball of hair found in the belly of a buffalo.
- 70- Three skin bags (hide intact) used for carrying dried berries and meat.
- 71- Comb made of hair.
- 72- Articles found at the base of a huge rock, which stands on the plains, bordering the Piegan Reserve. This rock was dislodged from the top of what is known as Fort Steel. On the top of it the tribesmen placed their dead, all is gone now except some fragments under the ground.
 - (a) Beads.
 - (b) Buffalo stone.
 - (c) Arrow heads, implements and wampum.
 - (d) Bracelets, rings, etc.
 - (e) Indian bones.
 - (f) Bracelets.

- 73- Parchment case.
- 74- Woven decorated case, originally from the Kootenay or Coast Indians.
- 75- Material used with flint to ignite fire by the tribesmen.
- 76- Obsidian and arrow heads - a gift from the Piegan Chiefs to Edmund Morris.
- 77- Buffalo hair and arrow heads, found under the ground by Chief Running Wolf - a gift to Edmund Morris.
- 78- Three misquito whisks.
- 79- Pipe sent to Edmund Morris by Head Chief Butcher.
- 80- Pipe - a gift from Chief Running Wolf to Edmund Morris.
- 81- Pipe.
- 82- Quirt, which belonged to Chief Big Swan.
- 83- Moccasins, of Chief Running Wolf - a gift to Edmund Morris.
- 84- Case for buffalo bow and arrow, purchased from Chief Big Swan.
- 85- Four ornaments of beadwork and fur.
- 86- Halfbreed fire bag.
- 87- Clasps for robe or blanket, these belonged to the wife of Head Chief Running Rabbit (Blackfoot)
- 88- Spear head of iron - a gift from Chief Running Wolf to Edmund Morris.
- 89- Beads.
- CROW: 90- Wampum.
- 91- Pipe sent to the Head Chief of the Piegans - Butcher with an invitation from the Chief of the Crows to visit his tribe. It was presented by Chief Butcher to Edmund Morris.

ASSINIBOINE:

92- Case for carrying signal glass or treaty ticket.
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HURON &
IROQUOIS.

93- Wooden ladle.

94- Iron hatchet, found under the ground on the Brantford reserve by E. A. P. Hardy Esq. M. D.- a gift to Edmund Morris.

95- Pottery found as above by E. A. P. Hardy Esq. M. D. a gift to Edmund Morris.

96- Arrow heads and spear heads found as above by E. A. P. Hardy Esq. M. D. - a gift to Edmund Morris.

97- Iron hatchet found under the ground. It bears the French stamp, these were given to the Huron Indians by the French, and were used in the fight with the Iroquois.

98- Two pipes and two arrow heads found under the ground on Brantford Reserve by a Seneca Indian.

99- Ten ancient implements of stone, found in Ontario.

100- Eleven stone arrow and spear heads found in Ontario.

101- Nineteen arrow and spear heads from North Carolina a gift from the late W. M. Boulton to Edmund Morris.
.....

THE BUFFALO ROBES.

102- Recording the history of Bull's Head, Head Chief of the Sarcees, as told by him to the old recorder of the tribe, both meeting together for this purpose at the request of Edmund Morris.

103- Recording the history of the Chiefs of the Piegans. *Recanay Chief, Big Swan, Chief*

104- Recording the history of the war chief of the Blackfoot, old Calf Child. *Butcher & Bull the latter the person*

105- Recording the history of an old Blackfoot warrior.

106- Ancient Cree robe with simple decorations.
.....

- 107- Buffalo skull brought from the plains by Lieut.
Gov. Morris 1879.
- 108- Six Buffalo horns.
- 109- Fire bag.
- 110- Bowl of pipe.
- 111- Ladle
- 112- Ladle
- 113- Case of bark, worked with porcupine quills, made by
the Chippewas of the Ottawa Valley.
- 114- Case of seal skin, Labrador Indians.
- 115- Case worked on bark with porcupine quills.
- 116- Tray of bark and sweet grass, worked with Porcupine
quills.
- 117- Two pair of miniture snow shoes.
- 118- Two Inca silver, carved medallions sent to peru
in 1828 by Matthew Cockran, to the Hon. William
Morris. At that time the Ancient Guaccos or bury-
ing places were being explored, and Mr. Cockran
sent many rare relics to his relatives in Scotland.
- 119- Five pipes, made by the Igorrote, the head hunters
of the Phillipines.
- 120- Carved cocoa nyt case, made by the Maoris of New
Zealand.
- 121- Two carved gourds, made by the natives of Jamaica,
from the collection of the late Hon. William Morris
of Montreal, 1847.



Edmund Morris

81444-A

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77-6347

Indian Sacred Stone purchased
by Morris for Ft. Qu'Appelle Monument (6a)

BODY OF E. M. MORRIS FOUND IN RIVER

Was Organizing Secretary of Toronto Art Club

HE HAD BEEN ILL LATELY FROM THREE COUNTRIES

A Native of Perth, Ont., He Studied and Painted Pictures in Many Lands—Had Commissions From Several Provincial Governments.

The body of Mr. Edmund M. Morris, A.R.C.A., the well-known Canadian artist and Organizing Secretary of the Toronto Art Club, was recovered from the river at Portneuf, Quebec, yesterday. He had been missing from the home of another notable Canadian artist, Mr. Horatio Walker, at the Isle de Orleans, since Thursday last.

Mr. Morris had acted somewhat strangely of late, which gave his friends and relatives cause for alarm. His untimely end appears to have been the result of a severe illness which unbalanced his mind. The news came as a shock to an exceptionally



THE LATE EDMUND MORRIS.

wide circle of friends. An inquest was opened at Quebec last night, and the body was subsequently shipped to Toronto in charge of his brother-in-law, Mr. Cochrane of Lennoxville.

Mr. Morris was born at Perth, Ontario, forty-two years ago, and was the son of the late Hon. Alexander Morris, P.C., D.C.L., at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. His ancestors lived in Ayrshire, Scotland, and the progenitors of the Canadian branch of the family settled in this country during the early part of the nineteenth century.

Active Figure in Art Club.
Mr. Morris received his education in Toronto, but finally studied art in France, Holland and New York, many of his early and best pictures being painted in Holland and Scotland. His Scottish and St. Lawrence landscapes attracted international attention. He played a conspicuous part in the organization of the Canadian Art Club some six years ago, and was probably the most active single figure in its successful development. He performed the Secretarial duties up to the time of his death.

Unlike the majority of artists, Mr. Morris possessed marked business capacity and organization ability, which have been a real service in holding together the membership of the Art Club, which includes such prominent artists as Horatio Walker, Homer Watson, Curtis Williamson, Archibald Brown and Suza Cote.

Noted for Indian Pictures.
While the earlier works of the deceased artist are counted among his best, he was noted particularly for his aid in perpetuating the leading types of plains Indians by his series of pastels. During the regime in Manitoba of his father, who had much to do with the Indian Chiefs of a generation ago, Mr. Morris had unusual facilities for intercourse with the Indian leaders of the present day, who readily posed for him, while refusing to sit before other artists. Wherever these pictures have been exhibited they have attracted wide attention not only from an artistic point of view, but on account of their being faithful records of a fast-disappearing race.

Much of his Indian pastel work was done at the instigation of the Ontario, Manitoba, Albertan and Saskatchewan Governments. In 1896 he accompanied the Indian Treaty Commissioners into the James Bay district, where he made a series of portraits of the Ojibway Indians. A year later he was commissioned by the Ontario Government to paint portraits of the Chiefs of the Northwest Indian tribes. The years 1908 and 1909 were spent painting Indian pastels for the Albertan and Saskatchewan Governments. Some of his landscapes were purchased by the Dominion Government.

Not only was he an artist himself, but he was an enthusiastic promoter of art in Toronto, and had given much valuable time and unselfish services in the arrangement of art exhibitions. The Toronto Art Museum loses a valuable member in the late Mr. Morris, who was a member of its Council up to the time of his death.

In Quebec a Month.
Mr. Morris left for Quebec a month ago, since when his studio in the Aberdeen Chambers, Victoria and Adelaide streets, has been closed. His mother died about three years ago. A brother and sister, living in Toronto, survive.

FORESTERS OPEN IMPORTANT SESSION

Supreme Court Meets at Temple Building To-day

Delegates Who Will Gather From All Parts of Canada, Britain and the United States Will Represent Practically a Million People.

Arriving to-day from all quarters of Canada, the United States and Great Britain are the representatives to the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, which opens its sixteenth regular session at the Temple Building.

Among the arrivals are three or four who took part in the first Supreme Court Session which was held in the city of Ottawa in 1881 under the Chairmanship of the late Dr. Oronhyatekha, and it was at that session the foundation was laid which has permitted the Foresters to carry on for so many years such effective work.

The delegates who have arrived compose what is known as the Supreme Court, which is the legislative body of the Society, and judging from the personnel of these representatives they are quite capable of acting upon and bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the many and varied subjects they will naturally require to deal with. Doctors, judges, clergymen, lawyers, members of Parliament, business men, all leaders in their various Forensic jurisdictions, make up in the main the Supreme body. These men represent probably what is the largest and strongest fraternal society in the world.

Over 4,000 Courts.

For example, the Order operates in over seventy-five jurisdictions, there are over 4,150 Subordinate Lodges or Courts; there are over 246,000 members who carry insurance which amounts to over \$241,000,000. The annual income of the Order is over \$5,000,000. The accumulated funds or invested assets of the Order amount to over \$21,000,000. There are over 70,000 members who are enrolled in the Sick and Funeral Benefit Department of the Order, and since 1881, when the first Supreme Court of the Order was held, over \$38,000,000 has been distributed to the orphans, widows and beneficiaries of deceased and disabled members.

Then again with a membership such as the Foresters have, of over 246,000, it would practically mean there are over one million people who are dependent upon the continuity and success of this great fraternal institution.

These are large figures and impress one with the fact that these representatives have many important duties before them. In addition to the monetary affairs of the Society, the fraternal work, such as the Orphans' Home, Sanatoriums will receive considerable attention at the hands of the delegates.

The Session will be presided over by the Supreme Chief Ranger, Elliott G. Stevenson.

LICENSE INSPECTORS' SALARIES.

Deputation from Lincoln County Ask Provincial Secretary for Increase.

Headed by Dr. Jessop, M.P.P. for Lincoln, a deputation from that county waited on Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, yesterday, trying to secure an increase in the salary of the license inspector for the county and for the city of St. Catharines. At present his salary is \$900 a year. It is understood that the matter of higher salaries for license inspectors all over the Province will be pressed upon the Government by Conservatives at the next session of the Legislature.

PREMIER TO MORRISBURG
Sir James Whitney Will Take Chrysler's Farm Centenary
Sir James Whitney expects to Morrisburg to-day to attend centenary celebration of the Chrysler's Farm, which will to-morrow and the next day. Hon. R. L. Borden will attend celebration, and also Hon. J. C. Lemieux.

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In: Canadian File - Edmund Morris 1871-1913 O.S.A./A.R.C.A

CATALOGUE OF LOAN COLLECTIONS
OF OBJECTS OF INDIAN ART AND
CURIOS ON VIEW AT THE EX-
HIBITION OF INDIAN PORTRAITS
— BY EDMUND MORRIS CANADIAN
ART CLUB 57 ADELAIDE ST. E.
FROM MARCH 30th TO APRIL 17th



MCMIX

CATALOGUE OF LOAN COLLECTIONS
OF OBJECTS OF INDIAN ART AND
CURIOS, ON VIEW AT THE EX-
HIBITION OF INDIAN PORTRAITS,
BY EDMUND MORRIS, CANADIAN
ART CLUB, 57 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,
FROM MARCH 30TH TO APRIL 17TH

I.

COLLECTION LENT BY THE FAMILY OF THE LATE HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS. THE ARTICLES WERE PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE VARIOUS CHIEFS WHEN HE WAS LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND KEEWATIN.

1. War Coat, decorated with bead work and ermine skin. Presented by Sweet Grass, Weekaskookeesayin, Principal Chief of the Plain Crees, Fort Pitt, 1876, to Lieutenant-Governor Morris (called by the Crees Kitchiokimow, the Great Chief).
2. Buckskin Dress, decorated with porcupine quill work. Presented to the late Mrs. Morris by the Sioux.
3. Embroidery, made by the half-breed women, for the late Mrs. Morris.
4. Cree Pipe of Peace, made of black stone inlaid with copper and decorated with eagle feathers.
5. Fire Bag.
6. Whip used for driving dogs.
7. Cree Pipe and Stem.
8. Cree Pipe.
9. Cree Fire Bag.
10. War Coat, deerskin, decorated with bead work. Presented by Yellow Quill, Auzawaquin, Chief of the Saulteaux, at Round Plain on the Assiniboine in 1876.
11. Fan made of Eagle Tail, birch bark handle, used by the chiefs.
12. Fan made of Eagle Wing, birch bark handle, used by the chiefs.
13. Cree Headdress.
14. Cree Moccasins.
15. Flute.
16. Cree Moccasins.
17. Necklace, antelope bones and grizzly bear claw.
18. Woven Beadwork, and case made of the Northern diver. Presented to the late Mrs. A. H. Malloch, named by the Crees Tabiskoo Kijick ("Equal to the Sky").
19. Cree Moccasins.
20. Knife Sheath.
21. Maskegon Head Dress, made of the Northern diver.

22. Dictionary of the Cree Language. Presented by the Rev. Pere Lacombe, O.M.I.
23. Prayer Book of the Moose Indians. Presented to the late Mrs. Morris, by the Bishop of Moosonee, 1875.
24. Manuscripts relating to the Indians and Half-breeds.
25. Silver Ornaments, sent in 1828 from Peru by Matthew Cochran, Esq., to the Hon. William Morris, called by the Ojibways of the Ottawa Valley Shekeishkeik ("The Rising Sun").

II.

OBJECTS OF INDIAN ART AND CURIOS COLLECTED BY EDMUND MORRIS, A.R.C.A., DURING THE TIME SPENT AMONGST THE VARIOUS TRIBES.

OJIBWAY:

1. Fire Bag, Long Lake, Thunder Bay District.
2. Ancient Carved and Colored Tikanagan, or Baby Frame, found amongst the tribe at Orillia. Presented to E. M. by Curtis Williamson, R.C.A.
3. Box of Birch Bark, worked with porcupine quills.
4. Powder Horn.

SAULTEAUX:

5. Pipe of Peace, belonging to Chief Yellow Quill, Auzawquin.
6. Fire Bag, made of a young beaver. Chief Yellow Quill.
7. War Club. Chief Yellow Quill.
9. Head Dress, made of Eagle Feathers, used by the leader of the dance. Presented to E. M. by the Tribe.
10. Image made of Moose horn, found by a French settler buried under the ground in a box made without nails on the Yellow Quill trail, Manitoba, 1878. The medicine men held that these images gave them control over the souls of others.
11. Heal of Image found by a French settler under the leaves on the Yellow Quill trail, 1879.
12. Pipe belonging to Sitting White Eagle, medicine man, Saskatchewan.
13. Pipe. Presented to E. M. by J. Macarthur, Esq., Jr.

CREES:

14. Ancient Straight Pipe, belonged to Chief Loud Voice, got from his grandson.
15. Head Decoration for a Horse. Presented to E. M. by the hereditary chief, Walter Ochopowace, Saskatchewan.
16. Decoration for Buffalo Robe, belonged to Chief Poor Man, Saskatchewan.
17. Pipe, belonged to the Man Who Ties the Knot.
18. Two Ancient Pipes.
19. Maskegon Pipe.
20. Ancient Buffalo-bow, Arrows.
21. Moccasins.
22. Moccasins, Ermine Skin's band, Alberta.
23. Moccasins, Duck Lake, Saskatchewan.
24. Moccasins, belonged to Chief John Prince, Manitoba.

BLACKFOOT, ALBERTA:

913.132 HK 2408 ←

25. Pipe. Presented by Chief Weasel Calf to E. M., named by Head Chief Running Rabbit of the Blackfeet—"Bear's Robe," Kyaiyii—after a noted chief.
26. Whistles used by those who took the vow and underwent torture in the Sun Dance.
27. Decoration for Robe worn by the men and presented to E. M. by Murney Morris, Esq.
28. Decoration for Child's Blanket.
29. Fire Bag, belonged to Bull Bear.
30. Belt and Knife Sheath.
31. Moccasins, belonged to a son of Head Chief Running Rabbit.
32. Moccasins, belonged to Sisoyake, widow of Head Chief Crow Foot.
33. Clasp for Blanket or Robe, belonged to wife of Head Chief Running Rabbit.
34. Necklace.
35. Fire Bag, belonged to Slow-Coming-Over-the-Hill.
36. Necklace.
37. Bracelet.
38. Ancient Straight Pipe. Presented to E. M., by Chief Bull Plume of the Piegans. Father Doucet, O.M.I., writes: "Chief Bull Plume says that the straight pipe is very old, has been made by the Blackfoot

tribe. It is the great medicine Beaver pipe used in the great Beaver Dance, held in the Spring, and in great ceremonies, social and religious, of the tribe. Two beavers are carved on it. He says it has cost ten horses."

39. Head Dress made of Buffalo Hair, got from an ancient Indian in 1893.
40. Scalp Decoration, belonged to Calf Child, war chief of the Blackfeet.
41. Pipe, belonged to Calf Child, war chief.
42. Bags in which the men carry red earth to paint their faces.

PIEGAN:

43. Buffalo Robe, on which the Piegan chiefs Running Wolf, Big Swan, Bull Plume and Butcher painted their history for E. M.
44. Ancient Implements for preparing robe.
45. Ancient Implement for grinding grain.
46. Parflesche Case. Presented to E. M. by Chief Big Swan.
47. Two Ancient Drinking Bowls. These were in common use by the tribe over a hundred years ago, when they were timber people.
48. Ancient Ladle, made out of the horn of a Rocky Mountain sheep.
49. Ladle made out of buffalo horn.
50. Implements used for making arrows.
51. Buffalo stones. These were considered by the Indians to have power over the buffalo chase. Presented to E. M. by Head Chief Butcher.
52. Good Medicine. Presented to E. M. by the various chiefs.
53. Implement for preparing robes.
54. Fire Bag. Presented to E. M. by Head Chief Butcher, and made by the Half-breeds.
55. Moccasins. Presented to E. M. by Chief Running Wolf.
56. Leggings, belonged to Head Chief Butcher.
57. Medicine Rattle of a Head Chief.
58. Pipe. Sent to Head Chief Butcher by the Chief of the Crow Indians, with an invitation to visit them. Presented to E. M.
59. Whip. Presented to E. M. by Chief Big Swan.
60. Eagle Wing Fan, belonged to Eagle-Flying-Against-the-Wind.
61. Necklace, made of buffalo teeth, and beads used by the early traders.
62. Ancient Arrow Heads, and Material of which they were made. Presented to E. M. by Chiefs Running Wolf and Bull Plume.

BLOOD:

64. War Coat, belonged to Chief Strangle Wolf.
65. Fire Bag, belonged to Chief Bull Shield.
66. Ancient Drinking Bowl.

IROQUOIS:

67. Ancient Ladle. Ahdquasa, Brantford Reserve.
68. Decoration made of silver; woven bead work.
69. Arrow Heads, found in Carolina (probably Iroquois). Presented to E. M. by W. M. Boulton, Esq.
70. Arrow Heads, found in Ontario (probably Iroquois).
71. Ancient Implements and Decoration (probably Huron-Iroquois), found in Ontario.

SIoux:

72. Pipe of Chief Sitting Bull. Presented by him before leaving Canada to the Chief of the Brule Sioux, who gave it to F. Kidd, Esq., the trader with those Sioux and later with the Stonies, who presented it to E. M.
73. Woven Bead Work.
74. Moccasins.
75. Woman's Belt.
76. Moccasins.

ASSINIBOINE:

77. Coat.
78. Clothes of the Runner, brother of Chief Carry-the-Kettle, who named E. M., "He Who Transfers Us to Paper" (Waowan).
79. Woman's Belt.
80. Moccasins of the Turtle.

STONEy:

81. War Clothes.
82. Fire Bag.
83. Belt, belonged to Joe Peacemaker.

84. Knife and Sheath, belonged to father of Joe Peacemaker.
85. Moccasins.
86. Moccasins, belonged to Dan Wildman, Jr.
87. Knife Sheath.
88. Arm Band.
89. Decorations for Coat.
90. Two cases, used for carrying Treaty Ticket.
91. Two Cases, used for carrying Signal Glass.
92. Necklace.
93. Woman's Leggings.
94. Case, belonged to Chief Hunter.

SARCEE:

- Tullah* 913.132
HK 2419
95. Buffalo Robe, on which is recorded the History of the Head Chief Bull Head, or Little Chief Tçilla, as he told it to the Sarcee recorder for E. M.
 96. Two War Clubs.
 97. Moccasins, belonged to Chief Big Wolf.

III.

OBJECTS OF INDIAN ART AND CURIOS LENT BY B. E. WALKER, ESQ., COLLECTED BY EDMUND MORRIS, A.R.C.A., DURING THE TIME SPENT AMONGST THE INDIAN TRIBES.

IROQUOIS:

1. Onondaga Pipe, got from Joshua Buck, the would-be uncle of Tom Longboat.
2. Moccasins.

OJIBWAY:

3. Tikanagan, or Baby Frame, from Sault Ste Marie.

CREE:

4. Decoration for Rest, used in the lodges of the chiefs and medicine men.
5. Model of Lodge, File Hills.
6. Model of Lodge.

7. Pouch.
8. Model of Red River Cart.
9. Case, used for Signal Glass or Treaty Ticket.
10. Moccasins, belonged to Money Bird, File Hills.
11. Moccasins, File Hills.
12. Moccasins, Duck Lake.
13. Coat, White Bear's Tribe, given to one of the Saulteaux.
14. Maskegon Pipes.

SAULTEAUX:

15. Arm Bands.
16. Belt.
- 16a. Woven Bead Work.
17. Arm Bands.
- 17a. Arm Bands.
18. Arm Bands.
19. Fire Bag.
20. Tea Bag, made of young moose skin.
21. Belts, made of woven bead work.
22. Woven Bead Work.

SIoux:

23. Pipe.
24. Moccasins.
25. Decoration, made of Indian Hair.
26. Two Pairs of Arm Bands, woven bead work.

ASSINIBOINE:

27. Moccasins.
28. Band for Blanket or Robe, belonged to Mazaluta (Blue horn growls).
29. Moccasins.
30. Necklace.
31. Fire Bag.

11. War Club.
12. War Club.
13. Fire Bag.
14. Moccasins.
15. Buffalo Horn.
16. Whip.
17. Case, with Instrument for Cleaning Pipe.
18. Arrows.
19. Moccasins.
20. Moccasins.

(The above were collected by Colonel Thomas Benson, B.C.A., during the Rebellion of 1885.)

501-190 Colin Ave.
Toronto M5P 2C6

Oct 21, 1994

Queen's University Archives
Kathleen Ryan Hall
Queen's University
Kingston
K7L 3N6

Attention: Archivist

Dear Sir: re: Morris File

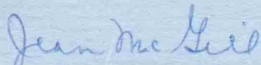
I have been house-cleaning my research files and as you have, as I recall when doing research there on Edmund Morris, subject of a biography which was published in the 1980s, considered your Archives to be the proper location for the enclosed papers.

These have been assembled from various sources including Morris descendents, most from the Alexander and James Morris families of Brockville. Since Edmund Morris's father, Alexander, articulated with John A. Macdonald at Kingston, I decided your Morris file would be appropriate for this material.

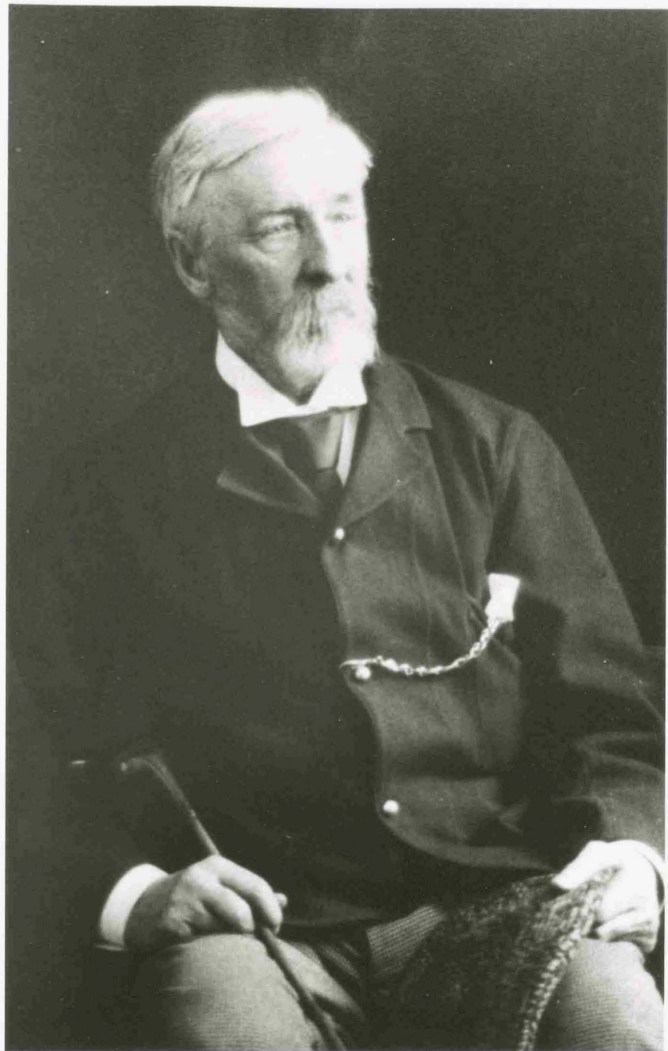
There are also a couple of photos relating to my biography of Edmund Morris - one of the Indian stone which resides in the Museum in Ottawa, and the other an Indian portrait.

If this material is not of interest or use to your research section, please discard it.

Yours very truly,


(Ms.) Jean McGill

Gen. John Morris
Gen. Alexander Morris, M.P.



Recd tribute to Irvine.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IRVINE AND THE NORTH-WEST

MOUNTED POLICE.

By Edmund Morris.

Edmund Morris

.....

The visit of Lt. Col. Irvine to Eastern Canada, after a severe illness last winter, recalls to mind the early days of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, when he played a conspicuous part as Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police. Though of recent years he has been Warden of the Penitentiary of Manitoba, his thoughts hark back to his life amongst the warlike plainsmen of the far West, He and the writer have talked many times of the early history of that country, and together have gone over his valuable records.

For those who are interested in the country and who are unfamiliar with the organization of the police, and the reasons which called for such a force, I shall in my sketch refer to existing conditions in the West prior to the coming of the police.

The policy adopted by the Canadian Government towards the aborigines differed entirely from that pursued by the United States authorities. In the States pioneers and miners pushed their way into the Indian territory and, through injustice to the natives, wars ensued which cost the American Government hundreds of millions of dollars. Treaties were made only to be broken by the whites, and as a result horrible massacres were perpetrated and hundreds of pioneers killed. In Canada a small armed force was sent into the Indian country to establish law and order, and treaties were then made on fair and just terms, and without bloodshed on either side. The Indians have been regarded as wards of the Crown.

But, before going further, let us consider the two soldiers who were to command the mounted police and establish military rule in the Blackfoot country.

James Farquharson Macleod and Acheson Gosfort Irvine, who in later life were to become so closely linked together, first met at La Prairie, opposite Montreal, where the past cadets of the Schools of Infantry of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto were encamped. Again they came together at the School of Calvary of the 10th Huzzars, then stationed at Toronto.

Macleod, a scion of the ancient clan, was born at Drynoch, Isle of Sky, and his father, who had been Captain and Adjutant of the King's Own Borderers, came to Canada and settled near Toronto. Irvine, a native of Quebec of three generations, whose family came originally from the Orkney Isles, and whose father, Colonel Irvine, had been Aide de Camp to many Governors General.

Both were noble minded, determined men, and later were to become fast friends, living and camping together and sharing dangers alike.

Trouble arose at the then far away Red River Settlement. In 1870 an expedition was sent out under the command of Colonel (afterwards Lord Wolsley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army) and Macleod joined the force as Brigade Major of the Canadian Militia; Irvine also joined as Major of the 2nd Battalion of Quebec Rifles. The expedition arrived at Fort Garry to find the gates open, Reil and his forces having fled.

I shall not refer to the hal-breed troubles. They are recorded by British and French Historians, so by consulting both sources a fair opinion may be formed.

The forces sent to the Red River were the 60th. King's Own Rifles, a detachment of the Royal Engineers

and of the Royal Artillery, and Army Hospital Corps; the First Battalion, or Ontario Rifles, commanded by Lt. Col. Jarvis and the 2nd Battalion, or Quebec Rifles, commanded by Lt. Col. Casault.

In the autumn of 1870 the Imperial troops returned to Canada (as the East was then called), the 1st Battalion remaining at the Upper Fort, or old Fort Garry, and the 2nd Battalion at the lower Fort, or Stone Fort, eighteen miles north of Fort Garry.

Col. Jarvis was the senior officer in command of both Battalions, but he went away on leave and Casault took command of the troops, with his headquarters at the Upper Fort. Col. Macleod continued to act as Brigade Major . Major Irvine was at the head of the Lower Fort, and Wainwright took command of the Upper Fort.

In the spring of 1871 these regiments were disbanded, with the exception of two companies of forty men each, of the Ontario and Quebec Battalions, and Major Irvine was appointed in command of these companies, remaining in garrison at Fort Garry.

In the autumn of this year the Fenians of the United States caused great uneasiness, o'Donoghue and other leaders prepared to invade Manitoba . The situation was most serious. It was feared that many of the labourers who had been employed by the Northern Pacific Railway, being now out of work, would join the ranks of the Fenians, and the latter were counting on the French half-breeds of Manitoba also joining with them.

Lt. Governor Archibald had been informed that the Fenians had captured the Hudson Bay post Pembina. He consulted with Col. Irvine and his Ministers and the Colonel was requested to put them out. This officer had a force of

eighty men , but anticipating trouble could count on two hundred.

The Lt. Governor issued a proclamation calling upon all loyal citizens to enroll , and the list increased to a thousand. He also wired to Ottawa for reinforcements. Col. Scott was sent out with two-hundred men, and Mr. Gilbert McMicken, who was at the head of the Detective Force of Canada, came to Manitoba overland through the States to find out what was going on . Col. Irvine and his men had not gone far on their march when a runner arrived with the news that the American troops under Col. Weston (who held that Pembina was in their territory, the boundary commission not having yet established the boundary line) had captured O'Donoghue and his "Generals", and so the manoeuvres of the Fenians and their plans to capture Manitoba came to nothing.

Lt. Governor Archibald had sent Lieut. (afterwards General Sir William Butler, author of "The Great Lone Land") to enquire into the situation of the outlying districts. In the Governor's instructions he stated that for the last two years reports had been coming in of great disorder along the line of the Saskatchewan, and that he believed it would be necessary to have a small body of troops sent to the Forts of the Hudson Bay Company to assist in maintaining peace and order. Lieut. Butler travelled through the West and made a careful investigation. He reported murder and rapine, and the danger of an Indian war with the white race.

There was correspondence with Mr. Archibald and with Mr. Morris during their terms of office. The Adjutant-General, Col. Robertson Ross , made his report, and to all of these Sir John Macdonald gave careful consideration and started the organization of a force - police in regard to discipline, although armed soldiers - and so the famous North

West Mounted Police sprang into existence. An Act was passed instituting the force. The number named was three hundred.

Col. French, of the Royal Artillery, who had been in command of the School of Gunnery at Kingston, was offered and accepted command as Commissioner, and Col. Macleod, who was in England, received a cable to return as Assistant Commissioner.

Lieut. Governor Morris, in his despatches repeatedly urged sending on the force, and in July of 1873, he reported the horrible Cypress Hills massacre. The British Minister at Washington also reported the case. In the spring fifty-five Assiniboine Indians were killed by United States Borderers, whiskey traders, who, in violation of the laws of both countries were selling their drugs to the natives. The body of the chief was treated with peculiar barbarity, it having been impaled on a stake and then placed on a high hill.

Later it was found that the Assiniboine Indians had been suspected of having stolen horses. The traders followed a trail as far as ^{near} ~~the~~ River, then went on to Farewell's Trading Post in the Cypress Hills, where these Indians were camped, then concealing themselves in a coulee they opened fire right into the lodges of the Indians, killing men, women and children.

This affair quickened the organization of the force. Lieutenant Governor Morris wrote to the Minister of the Interior that he "believed the Privy Council had yet not fully realized the magnitude of the task that lay before the police in the creation of the institution of civilization in the North West, in the suppression of crime there and in the maintenance of peaceful relations with the fierce tribes of the vast prairies beyond Manitoba".

The organization was well under way when the

change of Government took place, but the new Premier, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, and his ministers, continued the work of the old regime in pushing forward the police.

One hundred and fifty mounted police were sent to Fort Garry, but the Governor sent a despatch stating that such a number was quite inadequate, and a second contingent was sent up. War had broken out between the Crees and the Blackfoot. The Americans also had a conflict with the Blackfoot, and deaths occurred on both sides. The Assiniboines to avenge the late murders burned two posts of the traders. The Sioux refugees in Canada were also becoming restive.

An extract of a letter from Lt. Governor Morris to the Premier, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, sums up the situation. It is dated Fort Garry. 26 Dec., 1873. "The Indian question, the American trading and the contending of the Metis of the North West with the new regime, are the problems we have to solve, and I believe that all these can be successfully dealt with. The trading question is a very serious one. There are some eight trading posts in our Territories, commencing 100 miles from the Missouri frontier in the region watered by the Belly and Bow Rivers, and running on to the Cypress Hills, where the murder of the Assiniboines took place last summer. The country is perhaps the most fertile in the North West, where horses and cattle of all kinds feed themselves and excellent coal abounds. I am creditably informed that these Americans imported last summer 50,000 buffalo robes, worth, say, \$8. each, or \$400,000. and to which may be added \$100,000. for other furs, or a total of \$500,000. They sell whiskey, breech loaders, etc., to the Indians, and of course pay no duty. A very serious view of the matter apart from the demoralization of the Indians is the precipitation of the great difficulties we will have to encounter with the Crees and the Blackfoot, when the

buffalo are extinct, an event which, at the present rate of extermination, may be looked for in five or six years."

The second contingent of the Mounted Police, which had been quartered in the Old Fort, Toronto, was sent on, and these were joined by the others stationed at Old Fort Garry, at Dufferin, the rendezvous.

Lt. Governor Morris, and Colonel French had conferred with James McKay and Pierre Levallier, two half-breeds who knew the West thoroughly, regarding the route to be followed by the police, and the Governor had arranged with Levallier and a band of half-breeds to accompany the force as guides.

The Northern Pacific Railway survey parties were escorted by 2000 troops through the American Sioux territory, in the summer of 1873, several skirmishes and some loss of life took place, and when the International boundary survey passed through the country the Sioux crossed the Missouri in large numbers, to be ready, if their chief thought it wise, to fight, as they believed the Americans had enticed the English with them to form a rampart against the Sioux. In consequence the surveyors had difficulty with their guides. To avoid all this it was decided the police should travel across the plains more to the north.

The little force, to the number of 300 men, filed out across the prairie and plains. In close order the cavalcade covered a mile and a half, but on the line of march usually extended from front to rear guard from four to five miles. Through the heat of July, August and September they journeyed on, and after covering 940 miles, reached their destination, the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers. The whiskey traders had heard of their approach, and fled, leaving their posts standing.

En route, at Roche Percee a troop under com-

Dear Mr. Tarrish

I enclose one or two corrections for the article on
Ernie having questioned me the accompanying French
on the return march. and is found to be correct.
is correct authentic as possible please attend to it
at P. 8.

The third paragraph -

Col French had proceeded direct to Fort Pelly where
Quarters had been built by the board of works. While the
force was in the Bow River country. but these quarters
were found to be inadequate, the bay was also all burnt
so the Commissioner left ~~the bay~~ and one troop
only and took the other to Winnipeg and from there to
Daffin. ~~from the wintered~~ In the Spring of 1875 they
left Daffin ~~for the wintered~~ Fort Pelly and became
the headquarters of the Police. Capt. Wright took 2 troops
to Daffin and Col. Mackenzie and walked with E and
2 troops into the lower. Morris and the other Commissioner.
as found during the early negotiations at Fort Carlton &
Pett. E troop then returned to Daffin and Col. Mackenzie
took 2 troops to Fort Walsh which was burned and quarters
Col. French resigned as Col. Mackenzie became
Commissioner of the force

the trail, and with his man servant got off at Fort Peck,
where the Indian agent arranged for their transport to
Helena. They started on their long journey through a country
held in great dread by the Americans on account of the Sioux,
with whom they were at war. Before leaving, the Colonel was

mand of Lt. Col. Jarvis launched off going north via Fort Ellice, Fort Pitt and Fort Carleton to Edmonton, there they were to be stationed in the old Hudson Bay Fort. When the main force reached the Sweet Grass Hills the Commissioner Colonel French, and Colonel Maclean proceeded to Fort Benton in the United States, and on their return French with two troops returned East, instructing Col. Macleod to proceed north west and build a Fort, naming it after himself. The force often came upon the buffalo, and near the Bow River sighted a great herd of about 80,000, the plains literally black with them as far as the eye could see.

Col. Macleod sent small detachments of the police to reconnoitre the upper course of the rivers and open up communication with Fort Benton. He secured the services of Jerry Potts, a Piegan half breed, as guide and interpreter, and sent his men to work to build Fort Macleod. The Indians in the neighborhood numbered about 8,000, and this gallant officer and his associates soon won their regard and friendship.

Col. French built Fort ^{Peck} Pitt, which became the headquarters of the police, and quartered troops at Ellice and Carleton. Later he resigned and was succeeded by Col. Macleod as Commissioner of the whole force.

Col. Irvine joined the mounted police as Assistant Commissioner in 1875. He travelled through United States territory by way of the Missouri, in order to trace up the Cypress Hills murderers, and told me of his experiences. After eighteen days in a wretched steamer he decided to strike the trail, and with his man servant got off at Fort Peck, where the Indian agent arranged for their transport to Helena. They started on their long journey through a country held in great dread by the Americans on account of the Sioux, with whom they were at war. Before leaving, the Colonel was

shown the grave of a teamster who was shot down. At night the guide would pitch the tents some distance from the rail, and was careful to make no fires fearing the smoke would attract the Sioux. En route, Colonel Irvine got word of and traced up the principal witness of the Cypress Hills massacre, Alex. le Bombard, a half breed, who later led the Sioux at Batoche. He accompanied the Colonel to Helena, At Benton they awaited the mail. The great herd of buffalo on their march south had knocked down the telegraph poles, and the connection between Benton and Helena was cut off. At the latter place they found Colonel Macleod awaiting their arrival. The Commissioners laid evidence against the murderers and went to Fort Benton. American troops surrounded the place and the men were arrested and taken to Helena. A lawyer was engaged and a trial followed. The Commissioners were kept nearly three months trying to get the men extradited, but the Americans would not consent. These men were desperadoes, whiskey traders and wolfers. When the men were released a platform was erected and the defendants made speeches. One said he would wade knee deep in British blood rather than hand them over - then faltered, and a little man, whose legs were very unsteady hurled his hat in the air, and said next to the Stars and Stripes he would rather live under the Union Jack. The legs gave out and he was hoisted up to say, "Remember, no matter whether they are Indians or Negroes if they are British subjects they are protected". The hat was again thrown up and the legs gave out altogether. The erect figures of the Commissioners amongst these must have made a striking picture. They learned that three of those implicated in the murder were still in Canadian territory, and when they were captured Colonel Irvine took them to Winnipeg. He found the trial could not take place until the spring, and wired to Ottawa for permission to return to God's country, as he calls

Alberta. He went by way of Wood Mountain and Cypress Hills.

Le Bombard and Jack, "the Man Who Took the Coat" the young chief of the Assiniboines, were the witnesses sent to Winnipeg, but it was found there was not sufficient evidence to convict these particular men, and they were released.

A cause of great anxiety to the police was the arrival of the Sioux. The Americans had long been at war with these warriors, and after their victory over General Custer the Sioux again began to cross the borders taking refuge in British territory and camped about Wood Mountain. Many powerful Sioux chiefs came with their following and finally, in May 1877, Sitting Bull and his immediate following crossed over. With the arrival of all these warriors, the hereditary enemies of the native tribes of Canada, there was great danger of a general Indian uprising, and the rapid extermination of the Buffalo, their only means of support, was driving the Indians to desperation, so that it required the greatest tact and firmness to control the various elements gathered in the neighborhood of the Cypress Hills. Here were Crees, Saulteaux, Assiniboines and Sioux. The refugees, the Sioux, had with them their King George medals and they declared their fathers had always considered themselves British subjects, and that they would not submit to the rule of the "Long Knives", as they called the Americans. It required the Mounted Police to be continually on the alert to prevent ~~host~~ilities between the tribes.

I would refer historians to "Papers relating to the Sioux Indians of the United States who have taken refuge in Canadian Territory, printed confidentially for the use of the Ministers of the Crown", 1876-79. In this is recorded the interviews between the Sioux and the officers of the

Mounted Police. Another work of importance is Captain Denney's Journal - "The Riders of the Plains" - which must not be confused with a recent work which assumed the same title by A. L. Haydon.

About this time Col. Irvine came into contact with the notorious Big Bear, the Cree chief who played so conspicuous a part in the half-breed rebellion. He had stopped the Government surveyors and complaints were brought to the Commander. He selected 26 men armed with Winchester rifles (previous to this they had used the Snider carbine) and proceeded to the scene of trouble; arriving at the south branch of the Saskatchewan, a little west of where Medicine Hat now stands, they found a large number of Blood Indians camped. These had heard of Big Bear's interference with the surveyors, and knew the meaning of the presence of the police. That night the police camped with the Bloods, a great fire was burning and presently all the braves came out and sat around. Then they rose and throwing aside their blankets, stood in their war paint with nothing on but their breech clouts and mocassins and armed with rifles. Ho! O muket stumix (Bill Bull) Ho! we will go with you. We will kill Big Bear" they exclaimed. The Colonel withheld his answer until the morning. The Bloods gave their war dance, chanted their war songs, and the warriors recounted their many deeds of valor, occasionally mentioning the name of O mux et sumix, the name which Sapo Maxika (Crowfoot) the Head Chief of the Blackfoot had given Col. Irvine.

The next morning he told the Chief it would not do to take the tribe, but he might come with one of his braves. The Indians then showed the ford and the party crossed over, though one of the police was nearly swept away in the swift current. Reaching Big Bear's camp it looked ominous. The women and children had been sent away. The

Chief Big Bear

original painted
for Saal grav.

--12--

Colonel ignored Big Bear and went to the tent of the surveyors. Then came Big Bear with a large number of his braves. Col. Irvine told him if he interfered with the work of the surveyors he would arrest and lock him up in the guard room at Cypress Hills. A Blackfoot runner arrived at that moment with letters for the camp, and it occurred to Big Bear this was a concerted action between the Bloods, Blackfoot, and the police to attack him. He, therefore, submissively consented to let the surveyors go on with their work, and this was the last time they were interfered with by any of the tribes.

Big Bear had been present at the great Fort Pitt Treaty negotiated by Lieut. Governor Morris. He refused to sign but promised to do so some time. He was then practically deserted by his following, and they joined other bands who took Treaty. The Chief wandered off alone; later he was joined by all the malcontents of the West, and became the most powerful Chief of the Crees since the death of the great Chief Sweet Grass of the Plains Crees. He would not settle, and used to frequent the Cypress Hills. While here, Col. Irvine got word of an attack he had planned to make on Fort Walsh, so that when he came with his braves in their war paint ready to fight, he was awed by the front the police presented. Later he came to the Fort and Co. Irvine, after much persuasion, at length induced him to sign his adhesion to the Treaty, then, after a turn on the plans for buffalo, he started in the direction of his reservation, near Fort Pitt, the country he originally came from. Unfortunately on his way he met Reil's runners with messages from the rebel leader to meet him at Duck Lake. This he did and the promise of great gain swayed the Chief and he joined the half-breeds.

One of my most precious relics is Big Bear's own

copy of his adhesion to the Treaty, which Colonel Irvine gave me lately.

Is shall briefly refer to the half breed rebellion and the part Col. Irvine took in it.

On the 13th of March, 1885, Superintendent Crozier telegraphed to Regina:- " Half breed rebellion liable to break out any moment - troops must be largely reinforced. If the half breeds rise Indians will join them".

The Commissioner, Col. Irvine, wired to Ottawa recommending that a hundred men had better be sent at once. The Lieutenant Governor Dewdney advised his going north, and on March 18th he left Regina with a detachment of ninety of the police. He passed through Chief Pieapots reserve, then on through the Qu Appelle Valley, and into the Touchwood Hills. While camped here, near Great Salt Plains, he got a communication from Superintendent Crozier that Indians had joined the half breeds, who had made prisoners of several whites at Duck Lake, and that their plan was to seize any troops coming into the country at the North Branch, then march on Carlton, then on Prince Albert. En route for Carlton the Colonel learned that 400 half breeds and Indians were gathered at the South Branch, Batoche's , ready to stop his crossing the river. He, therefore, changed his course and crossed the river at Agnew's Crossing. The half breeds were enraged at his having out-manouvred them , having passed through a country in their possession and formed a junction with Crozier's forces. He reached Prince Albert on the 24th after a march of 291 miles in seven days. He then proceeded to Carlton. On the way he got a despatch from Superintendent Gagnon at that place, stating that Crozier had marched out and exchanged shots with the rebels at Duck Lake and was retiring on Charlton, and here he and Irvine met. The Commissioner had now to decide which of the places - Carlton

or Prince Albert - was to be made the base of operations. He favoured evacuating Carlton as he regarded Prince Albert as the key to the whole position. He held a council regarding this, and it was decided that the safety of the country lay in ensuring Prince Albert of being placed in a tenable position. It was agreed that Prince Albert and the country immediately adjoining it represented what might be termed the whole white settlement where the lives and interests of the people lay. The country to the south, already in the possession of the rebels, was composed of their own half breed settlements and farm lands.

There is no doubt that the presence of the police force saved Prince Albert from falling into the hands of the rebels. The Sioux settled near this place did love on Prince Albert, and abandoned their raid, when in close proximity they saw the trail of the police; besides this the loyalty of many of those at that time about Prince Albert and the surrounding country was not at all certain; these the police kept in check.

The normal population of Prince ~~Albert~~^{Albert} was 700, now the refugees had increased it to 1500. It was a straggling settlement, stretching five and a half miles. The Colonel had 225 mounted police and 300 Prince Albert volunteers.

On the 25th of March Col. Irvine received the following telegram from the Comptroller: "Major General commanding militia proceeds forthwith to Red River. On his arrival in military operations when acting with militia take orders from him."

Subsequently Irvine got a message from General Middleton saying he was then under his orders and to report to him. This Col. Irvine did.

In some unaccountable way it was for a time

accepted as the opinion of General Middleton that the Commander should have attacked the rebels on the north side of Batoche, at the same time that Middleton's column was attacking it on the opposite side of the river.

In the first instance Col. Irvine had suggested to Middleton that their forces should combine, either by the Commissioner going out with his column, or by Middleton joining the police at Prince Albert. This was before the Colonel knew that the 350 men were joined by the 1000 men following each other in rapid succession. Messrs. ~~McDowall~~ McDowall and Bedson brought the Colonel a message from the General which stated that the General would engage the enemy at Batoche on the 18th of April. They stated that Middleton's orders for the Colonel were not to attack. On the 19th of April the Colonel made a reconnaissance in force in the direction of Batoche, and pressed forward his scouts, but gained no information of Middleton's troops being near Batoche.

Irvine's scouts brought word that Middleton was moving on Clark's Crossing, and later another of his scouts brought a despatch from the General that he had been attacked at Fish Creek on the 24th, had driven the enemy back after a smart fight, but would not repeat. In it he said he had ordered Otter to send a regiment on to Prince Albert if he could spare it.

There was great danger at this time that the rebels would attempt to seize the settlement. I will quote from a letter from Father Andre, who was there at the time, written in 1890:

"If in consequence of some fatal mistake the rebels had carried the place I am certain that rebellion would have lasted longer, spreading, as it would have done, upon a greater area of country. You have been blamed, I know, for having

stayed at Prince Albert, and not having left the place to join General Middleton, but those so ready to blame your conduct know very little of the consequences invoked in that of leaving Prince Albert. When the rebellion was over I had plenty of opportunity to see Reil and the men who were engaged with him in the outbreak. Reil I saw every day for four months during his captivity at Regina before his execution, and in conversing with him about the several phases of the rebellion I particularly enquired from him what was the reason that prevented him to come down upon Prince Albert, knowing well what a prestige would have been given to the rebellion, the news spreading over the North-West that Prince Albert had been taken, all the hesitating Indians, Crees, or Blackfoot would have taken arms at once, but said Reil, he was deluded about the force of men under the command of Colonel Irvine, he thought them a great deal more considerable than they were, indeed, but, said Reil, we were expecting the Colonel to leave with his men, Prince Albert and going to the front to join General Middleton. In that case we have made up our mind to make a raid on Prince Albert, following the trail alongside of the southern branch of the Saskatchewan, and Reil in a kind of joke said to me: "It was fortunate, Father Andre, that the Colonel stayed at Prince Albert for otherwise you would have received a visit". Thus, Colonel, you acted as a loyal and cautious commander in not moving from Prince Albert. The whole population of the town and that of the surrounding country, which had rushed there for protection, was entrusted to your care and you would have assumed a terrible responsibility in abandoning us to be attacked the moment you were gone to join General Middleton."

The police scouts were active, often having

skirmishes with the men employed on similar duty by Reil, who frequently tried to scout right into Prince Albert.

The personnel of the Prince Albert volunteer companies was made up of half breeds as well as white men, and the Colonel could not say enough in their praise.

Middleton did not attack Batoche until the 12th of May. He then defeated the rebels, and brought his force of 1200 men - scouts, artillery and infantry - to Prince Albert. The Commissioner reported to him he could take into the field a force of 175 mounted men, who, like himself, wanted active service, in pursuit of the rebel Big Bear, but the General considered it more important for the police still to remain at Prince Albert.

Middleton with a force of artillery and infantry left by steamer for Battleford. The Colonel then remained at Prince Albert until the 24th, when he took a guard to be posted at the ferry at Carlton. With a small number of men he rode south to Duck Lake, and disarmed a band of Indians camped there. On the 8th of June, acting under instructions from the Minister of Militia, he started an escort from Prince Albert with forty rebel prisoners, but had to recall these, as he got orders from Middleton to send out as many mounted men as possible to cross the river at Carlton and patrol towards Green Lake, as Big Bear and his band were supposed to be making in that direction. Troops were scouring the country in all directions in pursuit of this rebel chief, but he had been deserted by the Wood Crees and crept along Indian trails between the columns of Irvine and Otter, and was finally captured by a sergeant and three of the mounted police, whom Irving had left at Carlton.

On his return Irvine found some of Big Bear's followers encamped near Carlton. He arrested these and took them to Prince Albert, and on the 11th he sent Inspector

Drayner with Big Bear and other prisoners to Regina. The same day he left for that place himself.

The capture of Big Bear was the final episode in the rebellion of 1885 - Reil and Poundmaker having both surrendered.

I have not given an account of the movements of the police ~~force~~ as a whole, but only those under Irvine's command, and have drawn my account from his reports as Commissioner.

1886

The year after the Rebellion Colonel Irvine resigned from the police, and became agent to his old friends, the Blood Indians - that to him was an ideal life - and the Bloods cannot say enough in his praise. Later, 1892, he became Warden of the Penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, Manitoba. The Colonel told me when he used to visit his predecessor, Colonel Bedson, he thought it the most lonely place in the world, and little thought he would spend so many years there, but he threw himself into the work, and the prison is a model. He aims to help those who are under his charge, more than to punish them.

Stoney Mountain is a plateau rising above the prairie. At night the lights of Winnipeg are seen from his broad verandah, and here the Colonel has welcomed many visitors, and it was a relief to his friends that he pulled through a severe illness last winter. All honor should be shown to him for he did much to open the distant West to settlement, and quiet the warriors of the plains.