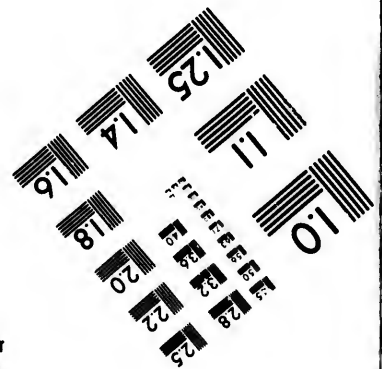
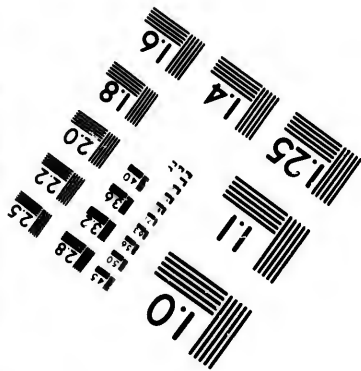
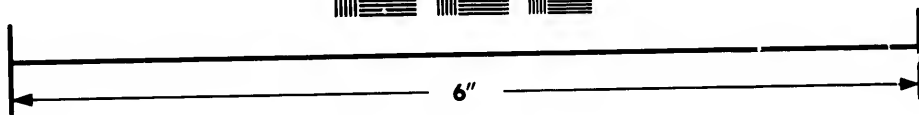
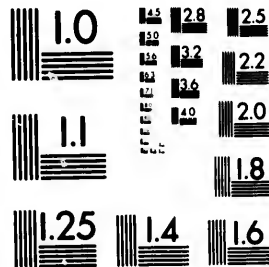


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

13 128 125
12 132 122
11 120
10 8

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

11
10
01

© 1981

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

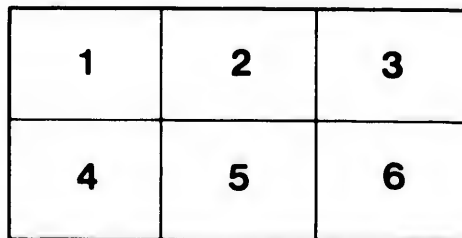
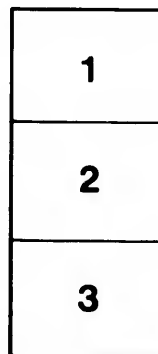
Library Division
Provincial Archives of British Columbia

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shell contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Library Division
Provincial Archives of British Columbia

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaît sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails
du
diflier
une
page

rate
)

elure,
à

NW_p

972.132

M278mm

+

The Swiss and Piedmontese on Red River.*

By REV. DR. BRYCE.

NEARLY twenty years ago the writer had occasion to stop over on his journey through Minnesota at Breckenridge, a small town on the Red River, which was for a time the terminus of the railway by which travellers came to Manitoba. Spending the night at this place he fell into conversation with an American settler, who declared himself to be the descendant of one of the former Swiss residents of Red River. This allusion led the writer to investigate the matter, and now the facts are being recovered of a former considerable settlement from Switzerland and Piedmont, near where Winnipeg now stands. Of this colony there is scarcely a trace remaining except in the books, a list of which is given below. The last of these, published during 1891, is a most interesting account by a Swiss woman, Mrs. Adams, of her journey and that of her countrymen, in 1821, from Switzerland to the then inhospitable banks of the Red River.

But even before these Switzers, there had come to Red River, as escort to Lord Selkirk, in 1816, a band of military settlers. These had been given holdings on what is now the St. Boniface side of Red River. Many of them spoke German,

*Journal of Rev. John West (London) 1824.

The Red River Settlement by Alexander Ross (London) 1856.

Brochures of the Manitoba Historical Society, Winnipeg, 1878-91.

Manitoba: Infancy, Growth, etc., by the writer (London) 1882.

Early Days at Red River Settlement, Minnesota Historical Society (St. Paul), 1891.

and on this account the little river Seine, which empties into Red River opposite Point Douglas, was long known as German Creek. The name St. Boniface itself, is that of Winifred or Boniface, the German apostle and patron saint, and commemorates this early German-speaking people. It is needless to go into the story of the Red River troubles of 1814-16. It has been often told. But in the last named year, Lord Selkirk, coming to the Northwest to help his struggling colony, brought with him, up the Canadian lakes, about one hundred men, who had been among the mercenaries engaged by Britain to fight in the war of 1812-15 in defence of Canada against the United States. These men were of the class spoken of so tenderly by Wordsworth:—

"That stern yet kindly spirit who contains
The Savoyard to quit his naked rocks,
The free born Swiss to leave his narrow vales."

At the close of the war of 1816 these foreign regiments had been disbanded, and eighty men of the corps called after their colonel, the "De Meuron regiment," were taken from Montreal, and twenty men of the De Watteville regiment from Kingston, and these under their four officers, Captains D'Orsonneus and Matthey, and Lieutenants Fauche and Grafenreith found their way up to Lake Superior. After having encamped for a time near Fort William, at a locality still known as "Point De Meuron," they pushed on, and coming in the winter of 1816-17 by way of Lake of the Woods, crossed the country to Pembina, and descending the Red River, captured Fort Douglas on the site of the Winnipeg of to day. Their settlement by Lord Selkirk took place shortly afterward. Among these colonists there were no women, and the lonely bachelors of German Creek were disconsolate in their new homes. Being old soldiers they were turbulent, and Sheriff Ross is somewhat severe in referring to their selfishness and discontent. They made but little progress, though in 1818, the priest Joseph Norbert Provencher, afterwards first Roman Catholic Bishop on the Red River, arrived from Lower Canada to minister to them, most of them being Roman Catholics.

In the year 1821, there came to the banks of Red River, a somewhat remark-

able stream of Swiss immigration. This was also begun under the direction of Lord Selkirk. As anxious to fill up the vacant lands of his Assiniboina, as a government agent of to-day to induce settlers to come to Manitoba, Lord Selkirk seized hold of one of the officers of the disbanded De Watteville regiment, Col. Rudolphe May, and dispatched him to his native Switzerland to bring out colonists. Col. May was a native of Berne, and on his return to his own land, scattered widely French and German copies of a somewhat highly-colored prospectus of the attractions of Red River. His efforts were successful, and a band of Swiss, all Protestants, but of whom about three-quarters were French-speaking, enrolled themselves as colonists. Mrs. Adams tells us that the party to the number of one hundred and sixty-five assembled at a village near Basle, a Swiss town on the Rhine, May 3rd, 1821. On the 30th of the same month the emigrants, having come down the Rhine, sailed from the Dutch seaport of Dort, in the British ship "Lord Wellington." The sea voyage was tedious, extending over nearly four months, and the weary settlers landed at York factory, on Hudson's Bay, about August 27th.

The journey from Hudson's Bay to Red River, made in York boats, was tiresome and dangerous, and the worn out colonists larded at their future home, which was wild and unattractive enough, about the end of October. The arrival of the Swiss made a great stir in the Selkirk Colony. They did not arouse the opposition, that the De Meurons had met. Though Sheriff Ross speaks of their unsuitability as immigrants, they having been "watch and clock makers, pastry cooks, musicians," and the like yet he approvingly says, "As to character they must have proved an acquisition to any community, being a quiet, orderly and moral people, remarkable withal for the number of handsome young people, both lads and lasses among them." Rev. John West narrates very graphically the circumstances of the raid made by the lonely De Meuron's settlers upon the attractive Swiss girls on their arrival. Sheriff Ross at once given to the Swiss families which contained hand-

not so blessed were compelled to pitch tents for themselves outside the fort, and to suffer the rigors of the winter. The chaplain was busy: the De Meuron bachelors and the Swiss girls married in hot haste; and Mrs. Adams says, "I saw an amusing incident during this matrimonial fair. An eager De Meuron seized a woman by the hand, saying "I want to marry you," but was much disappointed when she told him, "I have a husband."

It is not easy for us now to race all the names of this De Meuron and Swiss immigration, but from various sources we have recovered the following names from this body, which in all contained about two hundred and fifty persons: Scheidecker (Mrs. Adam's maiden name), Perret, Rondo, Gervais, Maassie, Chettain, Bender, Laprevo, Quiluby, Bendowitz, Kralic, Wassilosky, Rhe, Jankosky, Wachter, Lassota, Laidecc, Wareklur, Krusel, Jolicoeur, Maquette, Lelonde, Schmidt.

Mrs. Adams says that the difficulties of settlement at this time were increased by the visitation of the Red River by grasshoppers, but Ross declares that the grasshoppers had all disappeared in 1821. However this may be, it is certain that the Swiss settlers became thoroughly discouraged. It is said that even in the year of their arrival five Swiss families deserted the settlement, and went south to the Mississippi. Others left two years afterwards, and found homes in the Western States. It remained for the great flood of 1826 to convince these settlers, who had little attachment to British institutions, that they could not make Selkirk colony their home. The whole De Meuron and Swiss body, numbering two hundred and forty three persons, departed for the United States June 24th, 1826. Sheriff Ross assumes the aggressive when he speaks of them as follows: "This party, now on the wing to be off, were joined by every idler and other persons averse to Red River; and so little was their further residence in the colony desired, that food and other necessities were furnished to them gratis by the Company, with the view of hastening their departure." With this parting word we may leave the turbulent soldiers and the timid Swiss, who found inhabitable the neighbor-

hood of what is now a flourishing city of some thirty thousand souls. Their descendants are scattered over the Western States, one of the Swiss having become a general in the American army. Evidently this element reached the banks of the Red River more than half a century too soon.

Two White Roses.

BY D. L. DALTON.

PARIS is a rich city, and proud of its riches. It has heaps of gold, and a great abundance of rubies and diamonds. Its treasurers are countless, its luxuries boundless. Its wide-spread mantle wants but one thing to complete its splendour, and that is—flowers. It would hardly be believed that there is a scarcity of flowers in Paris, but it is true nevertheless.

It has fewer flowers than precious stones. That queen of the world could more easily encircle her brow with brilliants and emeralds than with daisies and orange blossoms. To be sure there is a flower market in this opulent city, where the ladies of the nobility procure their elegant camelias. The botanist goes there for his rare tulip, and the grisette to pluck a sweet-scented gilly-flower. But these flowers, like many other Parisian productions have but a fictitious existence, they are temporarily supported by the artificial heat introduced into the pots, but soon droop and fade away. The purchaser, who thought he possessed a living and healthful bloom, finds, upon his return home that he is the owner of a sickly faded flower—a fit emblem of the fleeting pleasures of the world. It should be added, for the credit of Paris, that there are also several magnificent temples dedicated to Flora. In some of the most magnificent streets of the city may be seen splendid stores, kept by beautiful and bewitching young ladies, in which there are handsome miniature alters erected to this goddess. There you will find the budding rose, whose tints resembles the first blush of a modest maiden; the lily, emblem of purity, with its golden petals and alabaster cups, the moss rose, the favorite

