

FIRST PEOPLES

The first inhabitants of these lands were the Assiniboine and Woods Cree

By the late 1700s, most of them had migrated further west. In their place came the Ojibwa, led by Chief Peguis. Peguis' band was originally from Sault Ste. Marie, which is why they were sometimes known as the "Saulteaux of the Plains."

Initially settling at the mouth of Netley Creek, Chief Peguis' band later moved to what became known as the St. Peters

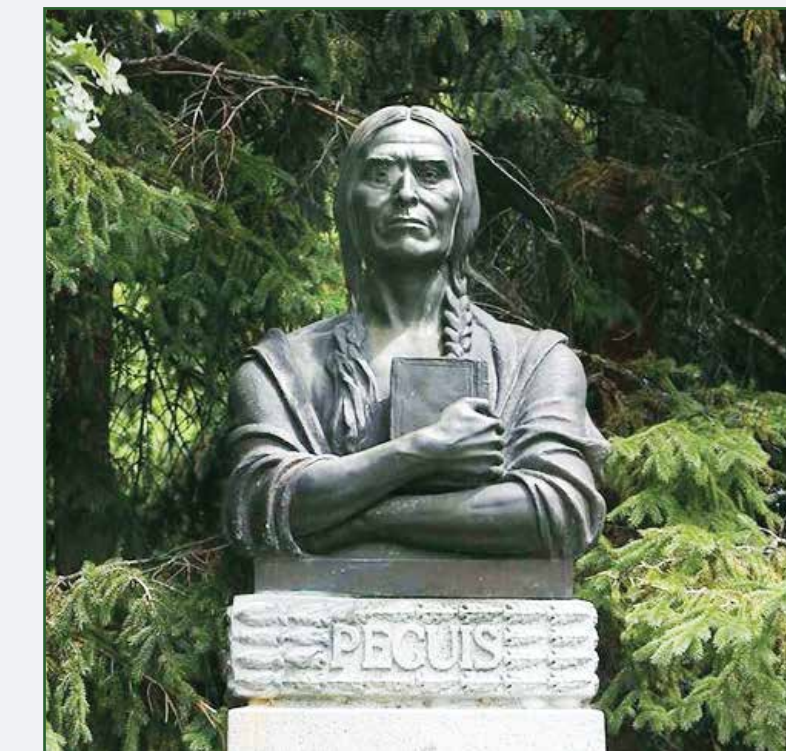


A Saulteaux family near Lake Winnipeg, ca 1825
Library and Archives Canada,
Peter Rindesbacher collection,
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Reserve, north of Sugar Point. Sugar Point is now the location of the Selkirk Golf and Country Club.

Eventually, the Ojibwa were forced to move, by incoming Canadian settlers, to less agriculturally-desirable land along the Fisher River and at Fisher Bay, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg. A few families stayed in the Sugar Point area.

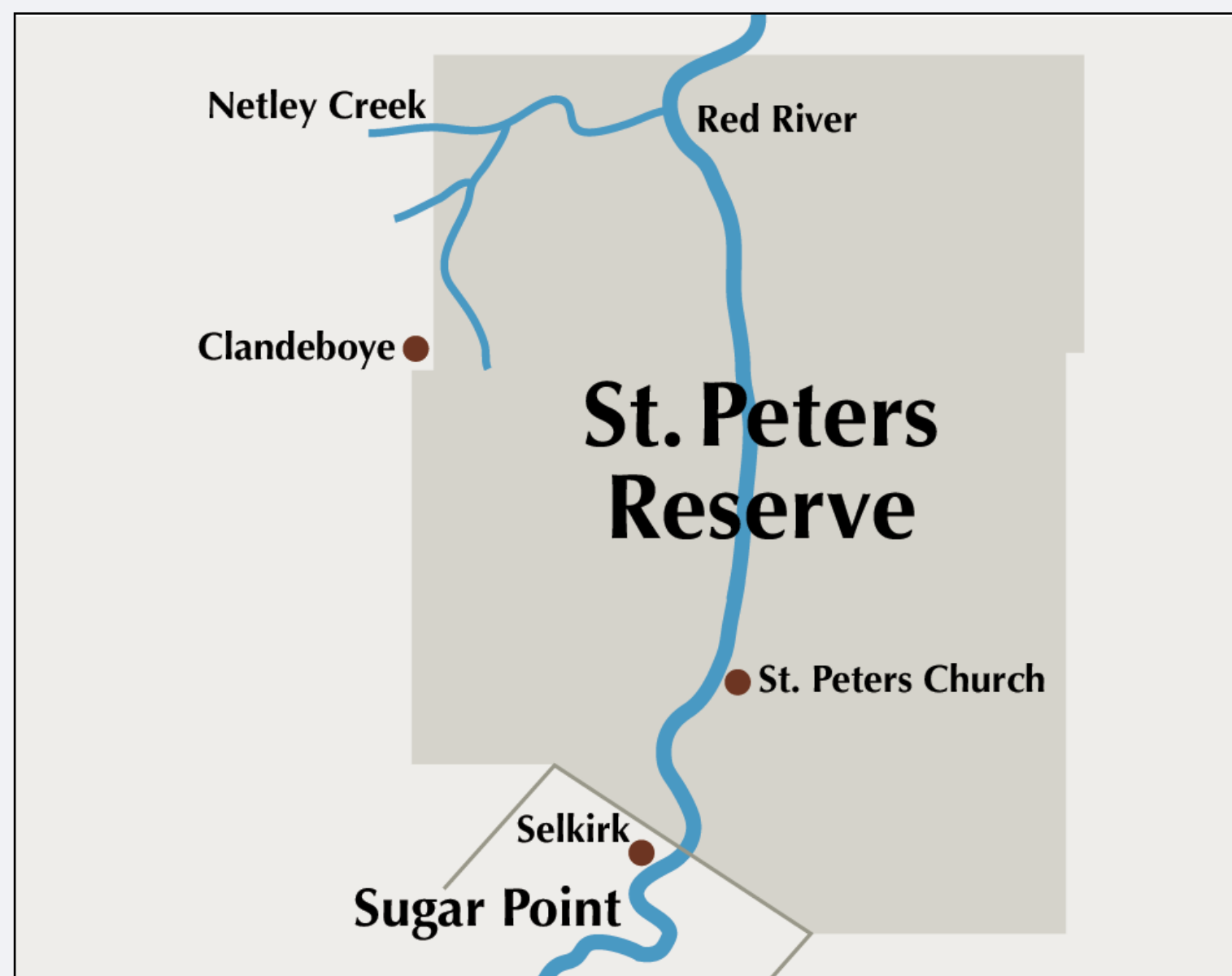
The only other Ojibwa reserve in the area was further north, at the mouth of the Brokenhead River. The land here was less suitable for farming, so it was not threatened by later settlement.



In 1817, Chief Peguis signed a treaty granting land to the Red River Colony. Peguis regularly reminded the Colony of their limited rights to the land and resources.

Statue of Chief Peguis in Kildonan Park
Manitoba Archives

For more information on our area's history, please visit the Red River North Heritage website using the QR code below. Funding assistance for these signs was provided by the Manitoba government.



St. Clements
The place to be