Cuthbert Grant

Slide 1: Cuthbert Grant was a Metis Leader, fur trader, farmer, office holder, and justice of the peace of the 19th century. His father was a Northwest Company partner, and his mother was a Metis. He had three wives, Elizabeth, McKay, and Madelaine.

Slide 2: He was born in 1793 at Fort Tremblant (Northwest Company trading post) near the town of Togo, Saskatchewan, where his father was a manager. He died on July 15th, 1854 from injuries after falling from his horse in Manitoba.

Slide 3: At 8 years old, he was sent out to be educated to Scotland though it is unsure. In 1810 at 19 years old he entered the service of the Northwest Company. Returning to the Northwest in 1812 when the Hudson’s Bay Company and the Northwest Company were in a competition for fur trade in British North America.

Slide 4: He was best known as a leader of the Metis people who clashed with Selkirk settlers at the Seven Oaks on June 19th, 1816. He came back to the West a year later.

Slide 5: In 1823, he was employed by the Hudson’s Bay Company at Fort Garry, but resigned in 1824 and got a grant of land on White horse Plain. He founded a settlement known as Grantown, where lots of Metis families joined him.

Slide 6: Later in 1828 he was given the title of “Warden of the Plains”, and he kept this title until 1849 and from 1835 until he died he was a member of the council called Assiniboia. On February 12th he was appointed a justice of the peace.

Slide 7: He was also known for having a lot of knowledge and experience with different types of medicine which is what he studied in school when he went to Scottland. When he went back to the west he helped families when they were sick. He always carried his medicine chest on his back when traveling, which today can be found in the Manitoba Museum in Winnipeg.

Slide 8: Other than leading the settlers of White horse Plain he was also a farmer and built one of the first water mills of the Assiniboia river. Which was him recreating Grants old mill in Winnipeg.

Slide 9: In 1829 he built a water power mill on Sturgeon Cheek. A replica of the mill was rebuilt in the same spot and now can be seen on Portage Avenue in St. John's in Winnipeg.

Slide 10: When he founded Grantown which is now St. Francois-Xavier it was also called the “Whitehorse Plain”. A statue of a Whitehorse was placed to remind people of an aboriginal legend about the Whitehorse.

Slide 11: The Metis flag was given to Cuthbert Grant in 1815 from the Northwest officers when they were fighting the English Hudson’s Bay Company. The original old flag was red, but is now blue with a white infinity symbol on it.

Slide 12: The infinity symbol means the two cultures that blended to make up the Metis and some Metis say it means that the culture will be continued forever. He then died on July 15th, 1854 and was buried in the church of St. Francois Xavier.

<http://www.michifmetismuseum.org/CuthbertGrant.html>

<http://www.redriverancestry.ca/GRANT-CUTHBERT-1751.php>

<http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/grant_cuthbert_1854_8E.html>

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/seven-oaks-incident/>

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuthbert\_Grant