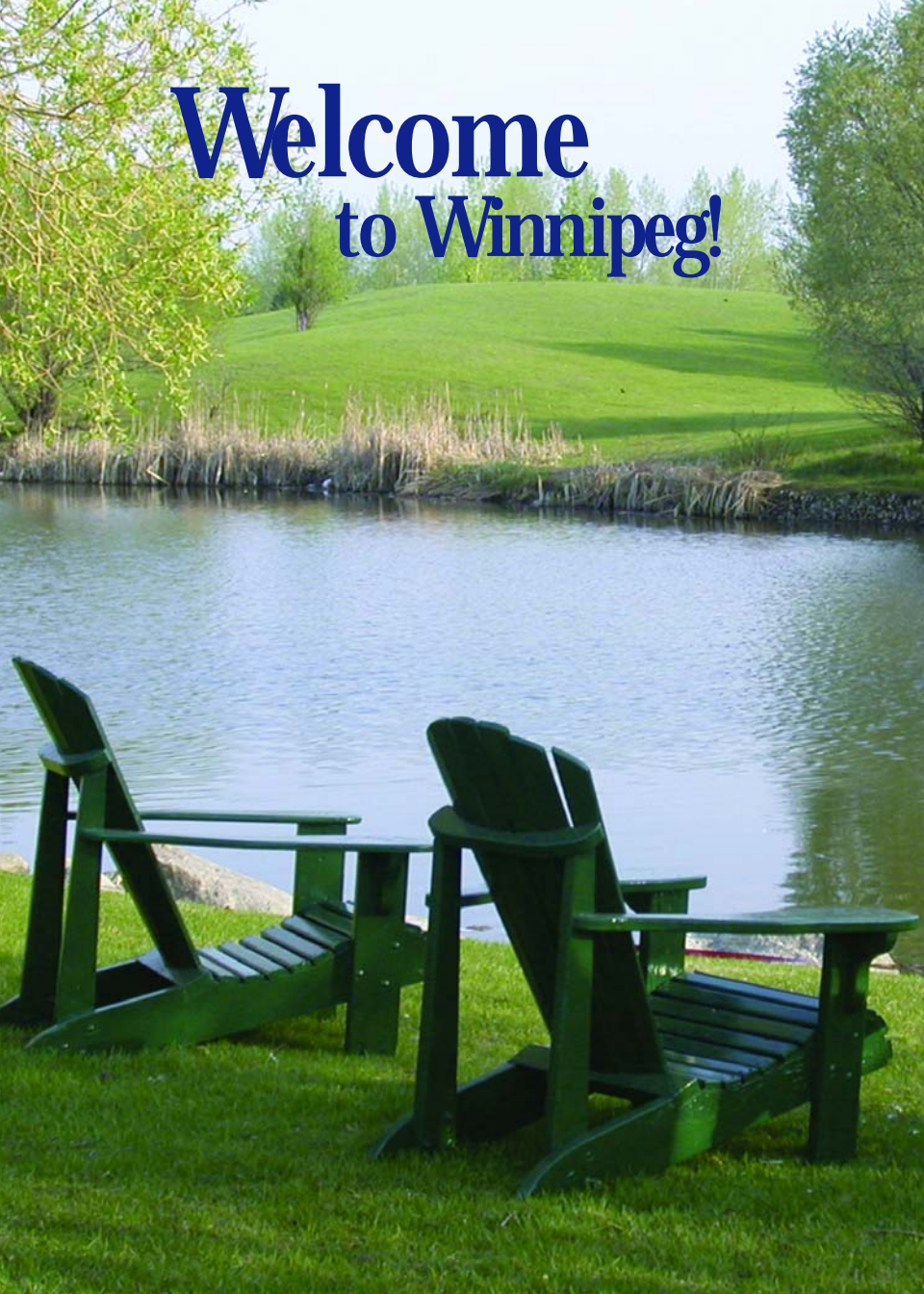


**Welcome
to Winnipeg!**



The name WINNIPEG has its origins in the Indian Cree name given to the lake 64 kms north of the city, meaning “Winnipeg” . . . muddy water.

Symbology . . . What’s in a name?

Winnipeg’s Symbols

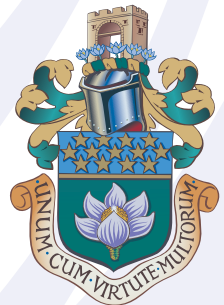
Coat of Arms

The City has had two official coats of arms or crests in its history. The original bore the motto, “Commerce, prudence, industry.” Elements shown on the crest included a bison, once very common on the prairie, a steam engine to represent the coming of the railroad to Winnipeg, and sheaves of wheat to symbolize the staple crop that brought prosperity to a young city.

Winnipeg’s current official Coat of Arms was granted by the College of Heralds in London, England. On January 24, 1973, Council adopted this crest, which symbolizes both the events of unification and the traditional heritage of the combined areas.

The significance of the emblazonry upon the crest is as follows:

The Fort Garry Gate at the top represents Winnipeg’s early history as a Hudson’s Bay fur trading centre. Beneath the gate is a shield divided into two parts. The top part contains thirteen gold stars on a blue field, symbolizing the thirteen former municipal governments that were unified to create the new City.



The blue background depicts Winnipeg's clear blue skies. Below the sky, a prairie crocus upon a plain green field represents Winnipeg's location as a prairie City.

The ribbons at the top and bottom represent the ribbon that ties the community together.

The motto of the crest, "UNUM CUM VIRTUTE MULTORUM" is Latin for "One with the strength of many". Two thoughts lie behind this motto. Firstly, Winnipeg is perhaps uniquely one city formed of people of all races; and secondly, it is one city formed from many cities.

City Logo

The Winnipeg Logo captures the spirit, energy and diversity of our City while balancing a sense of our heritage with our progressiveness. It is also an interpretive depiction of our character, our people and our landscape, making it uniquely Winnipeg. Though each person who sees the symbol will ultimately apply his/her own set of values and meanings, each of the logo elements carries with it a theme that represents Winnipeg.



The two crescents atop the sweeping plane symbolize an embrace reminiscent of the caring, friendly and welcoming nature of the people here. The depiction of movement in these two elements alludes to the momentum and dynamism that is evident throughout the City. The sweeping line that supports the two crescents represents the vast horizon line and open sky that is characteristic of Winnipeg.

The red circle in the centre of the logo symbolizes the heart of our community and our people. It is also suggestive of the fact that Winnipeg is located at the centre of the country and the continent.

The rich colour palette symbolizes the diversity that exists in our cultures, our seasons and our crisp, clean, beautiful landscapes. As a whole, the graphic resembles a rising sun above the horizon and also mimics the form of a leaping figure. These combined elements depict the energy and momentum of our forward-looking nature, while the positioning line speaks to the strength of our character.

City Flag

On October 1, 1975, Council adopted the flag of The City of Winnipeg. The flag consists of the City Crest on a field of blue and yellow. The blue field indicates the city's clear blue skies and the yellow represents golden wheat fields, the original basic economy of the City.



The blue and yellow design was adopted as the official colours for the City's Centennial celebrations in 1974.

Chain of Office

The Mayor wears the ceremonial Chain of Office on civic occasions. It was originally cast in silver and consists of 13 coats of arms representing 12 former municipal governments and The City of Winnipeg, which were unified into one large city in 1972. The centre plate carries the names of the mayors elected to office since unification. In 1998, the Mayor's Chain of Office was reproduced in 14K gold.



We are a city with a rich ethno-cultural mix and
People from around the world call Winnipeg . . . Home!

Vibrant, Dynamic and Diverse

Facts about Winnipeg



With an ethnically diverse population of 631,200, Winnipeg is the eighth largest city in Canada and dominates the Manitoba economy.

Indeed, Winnipeg is open for business. Boasting the most diverse economy in Canada,

with competitive operating costs, and among the lowest hydro rates in North America, its location in the centre of the continent means that the city benefits from being in North America's central time zone. Manitoba is bordered by Ontario to the east, Saskatchewan to the west, and North Dakota and Minnesota to the south. To the north is Hudson's Bay. This central geographic location further strengthens trade links, as well as the Winnipeg International Airport's 24-hour operating schedule.

Winnipeg has grown steadily over the years, and top ranked industries include: aerospace manufacturing, agribusiness, garment and apparel industries, environmental stewardship, film production, financial services, health and biotechnology research, information technology and transportation equipment manufacturing.

Among the city's major strengths are the following:

- Winnipeg has the most diversified secondary manufacturing base of any Canadian city, well supported by an equally varied range of service industries.

- The Winnipeg International Airport is one of the few international airports operating around the clock, 7 days a week. It is the only 24-hour operational airport between Toronto and Calgary.
- A stability characterized by predictable rates of population, housing, and labour force growth.
- Good quality residential neighbourhoods offering affordable housing and a unique system of over 70 community centres.
- Ample recreational opportunities highlighted by the rivers which accommodate boating and an award winning river walk system, as well as providing a scenic setting for excellent regional parks and a multitude of golf courses.
- An active resident population that has repeatedly demonstrated excellence in hosting special events such as the 1967 and 1999 Pan American Games, the 1991 and 1998 Grey Cup Game's. The 1999 World Junior Hockey Championships, the 2002 North American Indigenous Games and the 1991 and 2003 World Curling Championships.
- A downtown, which can be reached from any point in the city in a short period of time. In spite of the trend towards strong suburban growth, the downtown continues to be a vibrant shopping, entertainment, and cultural centre of the city.
- A centre of higher education in western Canada. The University of Manitoba is internationally renowned for its agricultural research and the Asper School of Business. The Collège Universitaire de Saint-Boniface, affiliated with the University of Manitoba, is an important centre for French learning in the prairie provinces.



The University of Winnipeg houses the Institute of Urban Studies, known for its research into urban affairs. Red River College provides training in various fields, and offers more than 90 full-time certificate, diploma, advanced diploma and joint degree programs.

Winnipeg's downtown is expansive and diverse. With the historic Portage and Main intersection at its heart, the downtown area stretches from the Osborne Bridge in the south-west, to the Disraeli Freeway in the north-east; from the Forks in the south-east to the Central Park Community in the north-west. This area encompasses 316 hectares or 3.2 square kilometres (780 acres or 1.2 square miles), is framed along two sides by 3.5 kilometres (2.2 miles) of riverbank, is crisscrossed by 25 miles of roadway, and is accessed by seven bridges accommodating pedestrian, rail, and vehicular traffic.



Home for City Hall and the Provincial Legislature, the downtown also boasts a large 20-block historic warehouse area called the Exchange District (which is a National Historic Site), a rejuvenated Chinatown, residential areas, a variety of restaurants and night clubs, a public market, the largest



interconnected shopping area in the city, a prestigious business boulevard, a variety of cultural facilities, an active convention centre, an extensive sheltered walkway system, numerous

parks including a national historic park at The Forks, and many waterfront facilities including riverwalks, boat docks, and cruise boat launches.

Winnipeg has a continental-type climate, enjoying four distinct seasons. There are significant temperature variations through the year generally ranging from highs of +35 degrees Celsius (+95 degrees Fahrenheit) to lows of -40 degrees Celsius (-40 degrees Fahrenheit). The average annual precipitation is approximately 535 millimetres (21 inches) per year, of which about 125 millimetres (5 inches) falls as snow. The City is the sunshine capital of Canada, with over 2,300 hours of sun annually.

Flooding in the Red River Valley

The Red River originates in South Dakota and flows north, forming the boundary between North Dakota and Minnesota, to enter Canada at Emerson, Manitoba. From the border, the river continues northward for 250 kilometres to Lake Winnipeg. Consequently, the City of Winnipeg, centred where the Red and Assiniboine Rivers flow into each other, is particularly susceptible to flooding.

There have been a number of large floods over the years, including the floods of 1826 and 1950, but nothing compares to the “Flood of the Century” in 1997.

After a record setting blizzard in April 1997 severe flooding occurred in the Red River Valley. On April 21, the Province activated the Red River Floodway (a flood protection system completed in 1968 and also know as Duff’s Ditch), and evacuees from southern Manitoba began to arrive in Winnipeg. The Mayor declared a State of Emergency on April 23 and ordered the first mandatory evacuation within City limits. Over 70,000 citizen volunteers, 3,000 military personnel and 3,000 civic employees were directly involved in flood-fighting and recovery activities.



Due to the immense effort of people and the engineering marvel of the Floodway, the City did not sustain major damage. More than 2,300 properties were evacuated and 54 city homes were flooded. Flood clean-up costs were approximately \$50 million, most of which were eligible for recovery from the Federal Government.

Floodway Expansion Project



The existing floodway is presently undergoing a major expansion. The Province of Manitoba has appointed a “Floodway Expansion Interim Management Authority”, to oversee the entire floodway project including negotiations on project financing, liaising with other levels of government, local communities and the private sector.



The cost of completing the full expansion is estimated at \$658 million and is expected to protect the City of Winnipeg from future floods. The funding agreement of \$160 million between the federal and provincial governments is the largest

federal-provincial infrastructure partnership in Manitoba since the construction of the original floodway. The partnership paves the way for a thorough environmental assessment of an expanded floodway and is expected to generate hundreds of millions of dollars in economic benefits and thousands of jobs.

Expansion of the floodway builds on the \$130 million in federal and provincial funding to improve flood protection for rural homes and businesses throughout the Red River Valley from the Canada/U.S. border to Lake Winnipeg. As a result of this work, 90 per cent of the rural areas of the Red River Valley are protected against a flood similar in size to 1997.

Winnipeg has a vibrant cultural scene, which offers a wide spectrum of events and attractions for residents and visitors.

World Class Cultural Attractions

Major Events and Attractions

Culturally, Winnipeg is home to the world famous Royal Winnipeg Ballet, one of the most prestigious dance troupes on the globe. Its cultural counterparts include: The Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra and Manitoba Opera Association. The Winnipeg Art Gallery houses the world's largest collection of Inuit stone sculpture. The Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature is the keeper of the Hudson's Bay Collection and the only four-star attraction in western Canada, according to the Michelin Guide. The Manitoba Theatre Centre is the oldest regional English-language theatre in the Canada and has featured many famous screen actors such as Keanu Reeves, Kathleen Turner, William Hurt and Judd Hirsh. The Manitoba Music Festival held in the city is the largest of its kind in Canada.

In addition, the City has many professional sports teams, including the Winnipeg Blue Bombers Football Team, the Manitoba Moose Hockey Team, and the Winnipeg Goldeyes Baseball Team. In addition, the Winnipeg Goldeyes has the new CanWest Global Baseball Park, which opened in 1999 and is strategically located across from the Red River and Waterfront Drive and adjacent to The Forks National Historic site. The Manitoba Moose will also enjoy a new sports complex with the completion of the MTS Centre in the fall of 2004. It is located on the former site of the old Eaton's store on Portage Avenue and is expected to transform the downtown area.



Each summer Winnipeg becomes a city of festivals, visited by hundreds of thousands of visitors from around the world. The Winnipeg Folk Festival is the largest folk music festival on the continent, whereas The Fringe Festival is the second largest in North America. Freeze Frame is an international festival of film for kids of all ages. The largest and longest running festival of its kind in the world is Folkorama, which is held annually. It is dubbed an international “Super Event” by the American Bus Association. We also have the Jazz Winnipeg Festival, Winnipeg International Writers Festival, Festival du Voyageur and the Taste of Manitoba to name just a few. Winnipeg is also a previous winner of two national contests: Communities in Bloom Award and Winter Lights Celebration competition making Winnipeg beautiful in summer and winter.



The Forks, comprised of The Forks Market, the National Historic Site, Port and Riverwalk is the busiest of spots - winter and summer. It is located at the historic junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, directly behind VIA Rail Station, and has been attracting visitors for more than 6,000 years. The redevelopment of the 56-acre waterfront property means there is always something to do, to see, or to participate in. Here you can discover archaeological digs, a fresh produce market, arts and craft kiosks, the Manitoba Children’s Museum, restaurants, buskers, and lots of outdoor concerts. It is also the future home of a new boutique hotel called The Inn at The Forks which will be a 5 storey, 117 room hotel and will include a dining room, lounge, banquet facilities and a large spa. The Forks is also the future site for the \$270.5 million Canadian Museum for Human Rights.

This project will promote and teach human rights and will include a visitor facility of international scope and calibre aimed at educating Canadians of all ages and international visitors. It is anticipated that this project will have a significant and profound impact on downtown development, increased tourism and educational opportunities.

A national newspaper described Winnipeg as the “cultural cradle of the nation” and spoke of the amazing number of musicians, artists, dancers, writers, actors, poets, and filmmakers who have burst onto the national and international scene.

Winnipeg is continuously reviving its downtown. Four of Winnipeg's first commercial buildings have been incorporated into the new Red River College Campus in the historic Exchange District. The MTS Centre, the city's new sports and entertainment complex, is under construction in the heart of the downtown.



The diversity of Winnipeg ensures that all cultures are respected and celebrated. Over 900 restaurants ensure that the most adventurous or conservative palates can find exactly what they desire.

Further information on Winnipeg's many attractions and events can be found on the following web sites:

A Taste of Manitoba Food Festival

www.dinemanitoba.com/view_news.php?lngNewsID=6

Aboriginal Centre of Winnipeg Inc.

For information, call (204) 989-6383 or (204) 989-6605
www.abcentre.org

Aquatic Hall of Fame and Museum of Canada (Pan Am Pool)

For information, call (204) 986-5890
www.winnipeg.ca/cms/pools/hall/default.stm

A

Assiniboia Downs Horse Racing
For information, call (204) 885-3330
www.assiniboia Downs.com



Assiniboine Park Conservatory
For information, call (204) 986-6761
www.winnipeg.ca/cms/ape/conservatory/conservatory.stm

Assiniboine Park Zoo
For information, call (204) 986-2327
www.winnipeg.ca/cms/ape/zoo

Associated Manitoba Arts Festival
For information, call (204) 945-4578
www.amaf.mb.ca/contributors.htm

B

Boo at the Zoo - The Zoological Society of Manitoba
For information, call (204) 982-0660
www.zoosociety.com

C

Canad Inns Winter Wonderland
For information, call (204) 888-6990
www.redriverex.com/winter.htm

Caripeg Carnival
For information, call (204) 254-6411
www.caripeg.com

Celebrations Dinner Theatre
For information, call (204) 982-8282
<http://www.celebrations.ca/celebrations>

C

Centre culturel franco-manitobain

For information, call (204) 233-8972

www.ccfm.mb.ca

Circle of Life Thunderbird House

For information, call (204) 940-4240

www.thunderbirdhouse.mb.ca

Clothing and Textiles Museum

For information, call (204) 474-8066

www.umanitoba.ca/academic/faculties/human_ecology/ct_museum/

Corydon Avenue BIZ

For information, call (204) 284-3700

www.corydonbiz.com

Costume Museum of Canada

For information, call (204) 853-2166

www.costumemuseum.com

D

Dalnavert Museum

For information, call (204) 943-2835

www.mhs.mb.ca

Destination Winnipeg

For information, call (204) 943-1970

www.destinationwinnipeg.ca

Downtown Winnipeg Biz

For information, call (204) 958-4640

www.downtown-wpg-biz.mb.ca

FMG Dragon Boats - Manitoba Dragon Boat Festival

For information, call 1-888-679-4222

www.facilitymarketing.com.mb.htm

E Exchange District
For information, call 942-6716
www.exchangedistrict.org

F Le Festival du Voyageur
For information, call (204) 237-7692
www.festivalvoyageur.mb.ca

Festival of Lights Parade
For information, call (204) 831-5586
www.festivaloflights.homestead.com

The Fire Fighters Museum of Winnipeg
For information, call (204) 942-4817
www.winnipegfiremuseum.ca

The Floating Gallery
For information, call (204) 942-8183
www.floating.org



Folk Arts Council of Winnipeg Inc.
(Folklorama)
For information call (204) 982-6210 or
No charge dial 1-800-665-0234
www.folklorama.ca

Forks National Historic Site
For information, call (204) 983-6757
www.parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/mb/forks/index_e.asp

F

The Forks

For information, call (204) 942-6302

www.theforks.com

Fort Whyte Centre

For information, call (204) 989-8355

www.fortwhyte.org

Freeze Frame International Film Festival for Kids

For information, call (204) 943-5341

www.freezeframeonline.org

G

Grant's Old Mill

For information, call (204) 986-5613

(summer)

or (204) 837-1775



H

The Heritage Centre -La Société Historique de Saint-Boniface

For information, call (204) 233-4888

www.shsb.mb.ca

I

Imax Theatre

For information, call (204) 956-2011

www.imaxwpg.com

J.B. Wallis Museum of Entomology

For information, call (204) 474-9257

www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/afs/entomology/jbwallis.html

Jazz Winnipeg Festival

For information, call (204) 989-4656

www.jazzwinnipeg.com

Jewish Heritage Centre of Western Canada Inc.

For information, call (204) 477-7466

www.jhcwc.mb.ca

Le Cercle Molière

For information, call (204) 233-8053

www.cerclermoliere.com



Leo Mol Sculpture Garden – Assiniboine Park

For information, call (204) 986-6531

www.winnipeg.ca/cms/ape/conservatory/gardens.stm

Living Prairie Museum

For information, call (204) 832-0167

www.winnipeg.ca/cms/parks/envserv/interp/living.htm

Lyric Theatre at Assiniboine Park

For information, call (204) 888-5466

www.winnipeg.ca/cms/ape/lyric/default.stm

Manitoba Chamber Orchestra

For information, call (204) 783-7377

www.manitobachamberorchestra.org



Manitoba Children's Museum
For information, call (204) 924-4000
www.childrensmuseum.com



Manitoba Crafts Museum and Library
For information, call (204) 487-6117
www3.mb.sympatico.ca/~craftsml/index.html

Manitoba Electrical Museum
For information, call (204) 477-7905
www.hydro.mb.ca/about_us/electrical_museum.shtml

Manitoba Moose
For information, call (204) 987-7825
www.mooseshockey.com

Manitoba Opera
For information, call (204) 780-3333
www.manitobaopera.mb.ca

Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame and Museum
For information, call (204) 774-0002
www.halloffame.mb.ca

Manitoba Theatre Centre
For information, call (204) 942-6537 or 1-877-446-4500
www.mtc.mb.ca

Manitoba Theatre for Young People
For information, call (204) 942-8898
www.mtyp.ca

Mennonite Genealogy Inc.
For information, call (204) 772-0747

Mennonite Heritage Centre Gallery
For information, call (204) 888-6781
www.mennonitechurch.ca/programs/gallery

My Winnipeg
www.mywinnipeg.com

N

National Screen Institute (NSI)

For information, call (204) 956-7800 or 1-800-952-9307

www.nsi-canada.ca

Naval Museum of Manitoba

www.naval-museum.mb.ca

New Music Festival (Centara Corporation)

For information, call (204) 949-3950

www.wso.mb.ca

O

Oak Hammock Marsh Interpretive Centre

For information, call (204) 467-3300 or

1-888-50-MARSH (62774)

www.ducks.ca/ohmic/index.html

Osborne Village BIZ

For information, call (204) 474-1008

www.escape.ca/~ovbiz

P

Paddlewheel - River Rouge Boat and Bus Tours

For information, call (204) 944-8000

www.paddlewheelcruises.com



Partners in the Park - Pooh Friendship Day

For information, call (204) 888-5466

www.partnersinthepark.org/pooh

Plug In Gallery

For information, call (204) 942-1043

www.plugin.org

P

Prairie Dog Central Steam Train

For information, call (204) 832-5259

www.vintagelocomotivesociety.mb.ca

Prairie Theatre Exchange (PTE)

For information, call (204) 942-5483

www.pte.mb.ca

R

Rainbow Stage

For information, call (204) 780-7328

www.rainbowstage.net

Red River Exhibition Park

For information, call (204) 888-6990

www.redriverex.com



Riel House National Historic Site of Canada

For information, call (204) 257-1783 or 233-4888

www.parkscanada.gc.ca/riel

Ross House Museum

For information, call (204) 947-0559

www.mhs.mb.ca/info/museums/ross/index.shtml

Royal Canadian Mint

For information, call (204) 257-3359 (Tours)

www.mint.ca

Royal Winnipeg Ballet

For information, call (204) 956-0183

www.rwb.org



S

Shakespeare in the Ruins

For information, call (204) 957-1752

www.shakespeareintheruins.com

Site Gallery

For information, call (204) 942-1618

www.sitegallery.ca

Spiritfest - The Forks

For information, call (204) 942-6302

www.theforks.com/index/spiritfest

St. Boniface Museum

For information, call (204) 237-4500

St. Norbert Arts Centre

For information, call (204) 269-0564

www.snacc.mb.ca

St. Norbert Provincial Park

For information, call (204) 948-3333 or 1-888-482-2267

www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/parks/heritage_parks/st_norbert.html

T

Teddy Bears' Picnic

For information, call (204) 787-4040

winnipeg.ca/filmandculture/festivals/TeddyBear.stm



The Manitoba Museum and Planetarium

For information, call (204) 943-3139 or 956-2830

www.manitobamuseum.ca

Transcona Historical Museum

For information, call (204) 222-0423

www.transconamuseum.mb.ca

Travel Manitoba Canada

For information, call 1-800-665-0040

www.travelmanitoba.com

U
Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre
For information, call (204) 942-0218
www.oseredok.org

Ukrainian Museum of Canada, Manitoba Branch
For information, call (204) 582-7346
www.umc.sk.ca

University of Manitoba – Bison Sports
For information, call (204) 474-8346
www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/physed/athletics

University of Winnipeg - Wesmen Athletics
For information, call (204) 786-9349
www.wesmen.ca

W
West End Cultural Centre
For information, call (204) 783-6918
www.wecc.ca

Western Canada Aviation Museum Inc.
For information, call (204) 786-5503
www.wcam.mb.ca

Winnipeg Art Gallery
For information, call (204) 786-6641
www.wag.mb.ca

Winnipeg Blue Bombers
For information, call (204) 784-2583
www.bluebombers.com

Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre
For information, call (204) 943-2627
www.wccccc.ca

Winnipeg Comedy Festival
www.winnipegcomedyfestival.com





Winnipeg Commodity Exchange Inc.
For information, call (204) 925-5000
www.wce.ca

Winnipeg Contemporary Dancers
For information, call (204) 452-0229
winnipeg.ca/filmandculture/dance/WpgContemporaryDancers.stm

Winnipeg Film Group
For information, call (204) 925-3451
www.winnipegfilmgroup.mb.ca/index.cfm



Winnipeg Flying Club
For information, call (204) 338-7927
www.wfc.mb.ca

Winnipeg Folk Festival
For information, call (204) 231-0096
www.wpgfolkfest.mb.ca

Winnipeg Fringe Theatre Festival
For information, call (204) 942-6537 or 1-877-446-4500
www.winnipegfringe.com



Winnipeg Goldeyes Baseball Club
For information, call (204) 982-2273
www.goldeyes.com

Winnipeg International Air Show
For information, call (204) 257-8400
www.winnipegairshow.mb.ca



Winnipeg International Children's Festival
For information, call (204) 958-4733
www.kidsfest.ca

Winnipeg International Writer's Festival
For information, call (204) 927-7323
www.winnipegwords.com

Winnipeg Oktoberfest
For information, call (204) 957-4535
www.winnipegoktoberfest.com/home.html

Winnipeg Police Museum
For information, call (204) 986-3976
www.winnipeg.ca/police/Museum/museum.htm

Winnipeg Public Library - Millennium Library
For information, call (204) 986-6450
<http://wpl.winnipeg.ca/library>

Winnipeg Railway Museum
For information, call (204) 942-4632
www.icenter.net/~prs

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra
For information, call (204) 949-3999
www.wso.mb.ca



What do birch bark canoes, classic architecture and general strikes have in common? They are all part of Winnipeg's history.

The Past and the Present

Historical Events



Though there had been fur trading posts in Winnipeg and its surrounding area since 1738, the first permanent settlement occurred in 1812 when a group of Scottish crofters arrived. Winnipeg was incorporated as a city on November 8, 1873 with a population of 1,869 people. The arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 brought a 30-year period of growth and prosperity unequalled in Canadian

urban development. A flood of immigrants, high wheat prices, plentiful capital, and improved farming techniques contributed to making Winnipeg the wholesale, administrative, and financial centre of western Canada. Following World War I, economic stagnation due to low wheat prices and the Depression lasted well into the 1940's.

- 1670 May 2 - Charter granted by King Charles II to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" (Hudson's Bay Company). This charter deeded to the Hudson's Bay Company "all that territory draining into the rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay". Thus the greater portion of the Dominion of Canada came into possession of the Hudson's Bay Company and so remained until 1869, when the company relinquished its territorial rights to the Dominion of Canada.

- 1738 Fur trading post of Fort Rouge established.
- 1812 Lord Selkirk's Colonists reached the banks of the Red River where Winnipeg now stands.
- 1816 Governor Semple killed at Seven Oaks.
- 1820 St. John's College founded, oldest seat of learning in Western Canada.
- 1822 Fort Garry (formerly Fort Gibraltar) erected.
- 1835 Fort Garry rebuilt.
- 1835 First Government for the Red River settlement organized.
- 1855 February 28 - First post office in Western Canada opened. William Ross appointed Postmaster.
- 1859 First steamboat navigating the upper Red River reached Fort Garry.
- 1869 Transfer of land by Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada.
- 1869 Uprising of Metis population under leadership of Louis Riel.
- 1870 Thomas Scott, opponent of Louis Riel, shot March 4th by order of Riel.
- 1870 Military expedition from Eastern Canada led by Colonel Garnet Wolseley reached Fort Garry. Louis Riel fled to the United States and uprising was terminated.

- 1870 Province of Manitoba formed and became the fifth province in the Dominion of Canada.
- 1873 November 8 - Winnipeg incorporated; four wards with three aldermen for each ward.
- 1873 City limits bounded on north by Burrows Avenue west of Main Street, and Aberdeen Avenue east of Main Street; on south by Assiniboine River; on east by Red River; and on the west by Maryland Street, Notre Dame Avenue and McPhillips Street.

- 1874 January 19 - 12:00 Noon. First meeting of City Council held on the second floor of Bentley's new building at northwest corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street.



- 1874 September 16 - First Civic Holiday observed.

- 1875 City limits extended to Aberdeen Avenue between Main Street and McPhillips Street.



- 1876 First City Hall and Theatre erected.

- 1876 October 12 - First shipment of wheat exported from the Province of Manitoba (857 1/6 bushels at 85 cents per bushel). Exported by Higgins & Young, Winnipeg; consigned to Steele Bros., Toronto.

- 1877 University of Manitoba founded.

- 1877 Arrival in Winnipeg of C.P.R. Engine No. 1, Countess of Dufferin.
- 1878 First railway service to Winnipeg from St. Paul, Minnesota.
- 1878 First telephone brought to Winnipeg by Mr. H. McDougall.
- 1880 R.M. of St. Boniface annexed part of St. Vital.
- 1880 R.M. of Assiniboia incorporated.
- 1882 Ward One, being the district known as Fort Rouge, taken into the City. Wards increased to six in number.
- 1882 City limits extended north to Kitchener Avenue and lane north of Luxton Avenue; south of Wilkes Avenue, Waverley Street, lane south of Parker Avenue to Red River and west to Keewatin Street, St. James Street and west boundary of Parish of St. Boniface (86 feet west of Kenaston Boulevard).
- 1882 First water supply in Winnipeg from Assiniboine River.
- 1882 First street railway system inaugurated (horse drawn cars).
- 1883 Town of St. Boniface incorporated out of R.M. of St. Boniface.
- 1884 Council reduced to two aldermen for each ward.



1884 July 19 - Due to chronic structural problems of the first City Hall, a second City Hall was built and the Corner stone was laid by Mayor Alexander Logan.

1884 December 8 - Inauguration of ballot system of voting at municipal elections in Winnipeg.



1885 November 16 - Louis Riel hanged for leading two Metis uprisings and for the 1870 execution of Thomas Scott.

1886 July 1 - First railway train over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Vancouver.

1886 Second City Hall completed.

1892 First electric streetcars inaugurated.



1893 R.M. of Rosser organized.

1893 First meeting of the Winnipeg Public Parks Board.

1897 Fort Garry Gateway presented to City by Hudson's Bay Company.

1899 City of Winnipeg purchased Water Works Company and, from 1900-1911, supplied water from wells.

1902 Province of Manitoba grants the City a second Special Charter of Incorporation after repealing the first in 1886.

1902 Brookside Cemetery included in City limits.

1903 R.M. of St. Boniface changed to R.M. of St. Vital.



1905 Assiniboine Park included in City limits.

1906 Part Municipality of Kildonan (Elmwood), taken into the City and wards increased to seven in number, Elmwood being designated Ward Seven.

1906 Lots 3 and 4, Parish of Kildonan, lying east of McGregor Street, taken into the City.

1907 Lot 3, Parish of Kildonan, lying west of McGregor Street, taken into the City.

1907 Board of Control system inaugurated, and was later abolished in 1918.

1908 Redwood Bridge built.

1908 High Pressure Pumping Station and piping system constructed.

1909 Assiniboine Park and the Zoo officially opened to the public.



- 1911 Town of Tuxedo incorporated.
- 1911 Provincial Government purchased 543 acres of land for an agricultural college, which was to become University of Manitoba.
- 1911 Municipal Hydro Electric Works at Pointe du Bois completed and in operation.
- 1912 Selkirk Centennial.
- 1912 April 16 - R.M. of Fort Garry incorporated. Formerly part of R.M. of St. Vital.
- 1912 Elm Park Bridge built.
- 1912 Town of Transcona incorporated.
- 1912 Provincial boundaries extended to shores of Hudson Bay.
- 1913 Lots 1 and 2, St. Charles, added to City and made part of Ward One.
- 1913 R.M. of Charleswood incorporated.
- 1913 City limits extended west to Doncaster Street.
- 1914 R.M. of Kildonan split into the R.M. of West Kildonan and the R.M. of East Kildonan.



- 1914 Portion of St. Vital annexed to City of St. Boniface.
- 1915 R.M. of St. Paul split into R.M. of East St. Paul and R.M. of West St. Paul.
- 1916 January 28 - Manitoba women became the first in Canada to win the rights to vote (suffrage) and to hold provincial office.
- 1918 City charter revised and consolidated.
- 1918 Kildonan Park and Golf Course included in City limits.
- 1919 April 5 - Greater Winnipeg Aqueduct completed. The Shoal Lake Aqueduct runs 135 km from Indian Bay on Shoal Lake to Winnipeg. The project was recognized as one of the major engineering accomplishments on the North American continent at the time and Shoal Lake was acknowledged to be one of the best sources of drinking water in the world.
- 1919 May 15 to June 26 - The Winnipeg General Strike. The Strike was a major impetus towards recognition of unions and collective bargaining in Canada.
- 1920 March 27 - Legislation passed to reduce the number of Wards of the City from seven to three, and increase the number of aldermen from fourteen to eighteen.
- 1920 July 15 - Official opening of the new Legislative Buildings in Manitoba took place in commemoration of Manitoba's entry into Confederation 50 years ago.



- 1920 December 3 - First Civic Election held under the Proportional Representation system.
- 1921 R.M. of St. James incorporated.
- 1921 Rural portion of West Kildonan separated from R.M. of Old Kildonan.
- 1921 Village of Brooklands incorporated.

- 1924 June 18 -
Celebration of 50th
Anniversary of
Incorporation of City
of Winnipeg.



- 1925 Farming community of East Kildonan separated and incorporated as the R.M. of North Kildonan.



- 1926 November 15 - Memorial Boulevard and Osborne Street North extension opened for streetcar traffic.
- 1928 November 11 - Official unveiling of the Winnipeg War Memorial by His Honour Theodore A. Burrows, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, in commemoration of those who enlisted from the Province of Manitoba and killed during World War One, 1914-1918.
- 1930 June 15 - Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Manitoba's formation as a Province and inclusion in Dominion of Canada.

- 1931 September 1 - Municipal Hydro Electric Generating Station at Slave Falls officially opened.
- 1933 November 8 - 60th Anniversary of Incorporation of City of Winnipeg.
- 1935 August 27 - Work commenced on Greater Winnipeg Sewage Disposal Project.
- 1937 October 9 - 60th Anniversary of the arrival in Winnipeg of C.P.R. Engine No. 1 "Countess of Dufferin".
- 1937 - North Winnipeg Sewage Treatment Plant completed.
- 1938 Winnipeg Charter amended to provide for 2-year term for Mayor.
- 1939 May 24 - Official visit of His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.
- 1940 November 22 - Question of extension of franchise to all British subjects over 21 years resident in Winnipeg carried by Referendum.
- 1942 November 27 - First Civic Election with Adult Suffrage in effect.
- 1949 June 5 to June 11 - Celebration of 75th Anniversary of Incorporation of City of Winnipeg.

1950 April - June - Red River Valley Flood with damage running into millions of dollars. River level was the highest in 89 years. Other major floodings of the Red River:



1826 - 36.5 feet above City Datum

1852 - 34.7 feet above City Datum

1861 - 32.5 feet above City Datum

1882 - 26.0 feet above City Datum

1892 - 23.5 feet above City Datum

1904 - 24.6 feet above City Datum

1916 - 24.0 feet above City Datum

1948 - 23.4 feet above City Datum

1950 - 30.3 feet above City Datum

1966 - 26.3 feet above City Datum

1967 - 19.9 feet above City Datum

1974 - 19.5 feet above City Datum

1979 - 19.2 feet above City Datum

1987 - 19.1 feet above City Datum

1996 - 19.6 feet above City Datum

1997 - 24.5 feet above City Datum

(Note: 727.57 feet above sea level = 0 City (or James) Datum)

1951 October 16 - Official visit of Their Royal Highnesses: Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

1954 City limits extended west to centre line of Edgeland Blvd.

1955 September 19 - Last streetcar line - Portage Avenue and Main Street - discontinued and streetcars replaced with diesel buses.

1956 Winnipeg Charter revised and consolidated.

- 1956 December 28 - Fluoridation of water supply completed.
- 1956 City of St. James incorporated.
- 1957 July 1 - City of East Kildonan incorporated.
- 1959 March 18 - Premier Duff Roblin tabled in the provincial legislature, a proposal for the construction of the Winnipeg Floodway. Construction started on October 6, 1962.
- 1959 July 24 to July 25 - Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1960 March 26 - The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg incorporated.
- 1960 Town of Brooklands incorporated.
- 1961 October 16 - 50th Anniversary of Hydro Electric System.
- 1962 City of Winnipeg limits extended westerly to west limits of No. 6 and No. 7 Provincial Trunk Highways to include area of approximately 3,500 acres effective January 1st, 1963.
- 1964 October 5 - Official opening of new "Civic Centre".



- 1965 December 14 - Official opening of new St. Vital Bridge.
- 1966 March 4 - Winter Blizzard - Duration: 20 hours
 Temperature (Max/Min) -7.8°C / -13.3°C 18°F / 8°F
 Amount of Snowfall 38.1 cm 14 in
 Wind Speed 80 km 50mph
- 1966 May 18 - Official opening of the New Public Safety Building.
- 1967 100th Anniversary Celebration of Canadian Confederation.
- 1967 City of St. James-Assiniboia incorporated.
- 1967 Pan Am Games held in Winnipeg.
- 1968 October 11 - Opening of Red River Floodway.
- 1970 Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Province of Manitoba.
- 1971 October 6 - Election of the first Council of the new Unified City of Winnipeg. Proportional representation elections replaced by plurality elections every three years, for both Mayor and Councillors.
- 1972 January 4 - Inaugural meeting of first Council of new unified City of Winnipeg.
- 1972 June 21 - August Civic Holiday declared by the Mayor (Minute No. 999)
- 1972 Deacon Reservoir completed.

- 1973 November 8 - 100th Anniversary of Incorporation of City of Winnipeg.
- 1974 Community Committees reduced from thirteen to twelve.
- 1974 April 25 - Severe flooding. Most damage occurred in the Red River Valley; City of Winnipeg was protected by the Red River Floodway.
- 1974 May 10 - Official visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon.
- 1974 September 16 - South Winnipeg Sewage Treatment Plant went into operation.
- 1975 January 11 - Winter Blizzard - Length 23 hours
 Temperature (Max/Min) -14.4°C / -24.4°C 6°f / -12°f
 Amount of Snowfall 12.2 cm 4.8 in
 Wind Speed 66 km 41 mph
- 1975 January 14 - Official opening of the new Convention Centre.
- 1976 April 30 - Official opening of the new Royal Canadian Mint.
- 1977 May 4 - Official opening of Winnipeg Centennial Library.
- 1977 October 26 - Communities reduced from twelve to six and Wards reduced from fifty to twenty-nine.



1978 November 15 - Official opening of “The Fort Garry Bridge”.

1979 Official opening of City of Winnipeg Pedestrian Concourse at Portage Avenue and Main Street.



1979 May 10 - Severe flooding occurred, with a magnitude comparable to the 1950 flood. Again due to the protection of the Floodway, damage was greatly reduced.

1981 Winnipeg Core Area Initiative - A five year \$96 million tripartite governmental initiative was launched to revitalize the economic, social and physical core area of Winnipeg.

1982 Official opening of Kilcona Park and Harbour View Golf Course.

1982 100th Anniversary of Winnipeg Transit.



1982 Official opening of replacement bridge, Portage Avenue at Sturgeon Creek.

1983 Official opening of Eldon Ross Swimming Pool.

1984 October 29 - Official opening of “The Slaw Rebchuk Bridge”.

1986 Renewal of Winnipeg Core Area Initiative - Agreement renewed for an additional five years, and a one year extension, for \$100 million tripartite governmental initiative launched to revitalize the economic, social & physical core aspects of Winnipeg.

1986 General reassessment of all properties in the City of Winnipeg.

1986 November 7 & 8 - Winter Blizzard - Length 11 hours
Temperature (Max / Min) 6°C / -12°C 21°F / 10°F
Amount of Snowfall 35.2 cm 13.9 in
Wind Speed 70 km 44 mph

1987 Opening of North Portage Development in downtown Winnipeg, including shopping mall, pedestrian bridges over Portage Avenue, and apartments. A joint development by the Federal, Provincial and City governments, and private enterprise.



1988 Completion of 1.2 miles of continuous weather protected pedestrian walkway linking The Bay Department Store to Winnipeg Square, Lombard Concourse and the historic Grain Exchange Building.

1988 July 28 - Sod turning ceremony - The Forks Development.

1989 For the first time, new legislation required the Mayor to appoint a Deputy Mayor, Acting Deputy Mayor and Chairpersons of all Standing Committees, and required the Mayor to Chair the Executive Policy Committee.

1989 Councillor Jae Eadie elected as City Council's first Speaker.

1989 October 4 - Opening of Forks Market.

1989 October 18 - Opening of Keewatin Underpass.



1990 General reassessment of all properties in the City of Winnipeg (1985 market value).

1990 June 15 - Closing of Amy Street Central Heating Steam Plant.

1990 July 6 to 14 - Western Canada Summer Games held in Winnipeg.

1990 October 19 - Official Opening of Kildonan Bridge over the Red River.

1990 November 8 - Official Opening of Pembina Highway overpass at Bishop Grandin Boulevard, and extension of Bishop Grandin Boulevard to Waverley Street.

1991 March - Winnipeg hosts Canada Safeway World Curling Championships.



1991 November 1 - Official naming of the Chief Peguis Trail Roadway which connects the Kildonan Bridge to Main Street and to Henderson Highway.

- 1991 November 20 to 24 - Winnipeg hosts Grey Cup Festival.
- 1992 April 21 - First meeting of the Board of Adjustment established by Council on January 22, 1992.
- 1992 May 6 - Winnipeg became the first Municipality in Canada to implement Hansard recording of Council meetings.
- 1992 May 9 - Headingley incorporated as separate municipality.
- 1992 October 7 - Amendments to *The City of Winnipeg Act* provide for the definition and recognition of five Community Committee areas comprising a total of 15 wards, as recommended by the Winnipeg Wards Boundaries Commission.
- 1992 October 28 - Susan A. Thompson became the first woman to be elected as Mayor of Winnipeg.
- 1993 July/August - Winnipeg experienced close to double the normal rainfall amounts. Three major storms struck the City in a 21-day period, between July 24 and August 14. Total damage due to flooding was estimated to be around \$175 - \$200 million.
- 1993 September - Winnipeg became the first Canadian Municipality to implement a Council Page Program.



- 1994 April 27 - Council approved “A New Direction for Civic Administration”, approving the restructuring of the organization, based on 17 Departments.
- 1995 June - Week of record-breaking summer temperature: 37.8°C (100°F) Daily records from 1888 and 1931 broken.
- 1995 October 24 - Official opening of the “Charleswood Bridge”.
- 1995 October 25 - Automated Voting introduced in the 1995 Civic Election.
- 1996 January - Winnipeg experienced some of the coldest January temperatures on record:
Average High - 18.1°C Normal High - 3.2°C
Average Low - 27.4°C Normal Low - 22.6°C
Warmest day of the Month: Jan. 12 2.8°C
Coldest day of the Month: Jan. 19 39.4°C
- 1996 February 9 to 13 - Winnipeg hosted the 7th International Winter Cities Conference.
- 1997 February - Official opening of the Sir William Stephenson Library.
- 1997 April 5 to 6 - Winnipeg’s worst recorded blizzard this century. Total accumulated snowfall was 48 cm (from Friday to Tuesday morning) the last record was in 1966 when 38.1 cm fell. Duration of storm: 24 hours
Average wind speed: 60km/h, gusting as high as 85 km/h.



1997 April - May - Severe flooding in the Red River Basin, which became known as the “Flood of the Century”. The City of Grand Forks, North Dakota was devastated and many rural communities sustained severe damage, but the Red River Floodway and the Portage Diversion protected the City of Winnipeg.



1997 September 20 - During a ceremony to reaffirm and permit the Fort Garry Horse Regiment to exercise their traditional right of the “Freedom of the City”, the City Zoo’s 18 month old black bear Winnie was named as the regiment’s mascot. The first Winnie the Bear, later to become famous as Winnie the Pooh, was the regiment’s original mascot during World War I.

1997 October 29 - City of Winnipeg Act amended, replacing the Board of Commissioners with a Chief Administrative Officer model. Also provided for a four-year term of office for Mayor and Councillors.

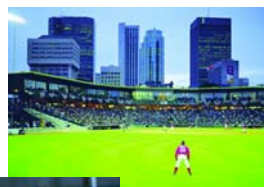
1998 October 21 - The Assiniboine Park Pavilion re-opened after a \$4.5 million renovation and building addition. The Pavilion, originally built in 1927 is designated a heritage building. The Pavilion now houses an upscale restaurant and three art galleries, which comprise the works of Manitoba artists Ivan Eyre, Walter J. Phillips and Clarence Tilenius.

1999 January 27 - The 125th Anniversary of the first City Council Meeting, held on January 19, 1874.

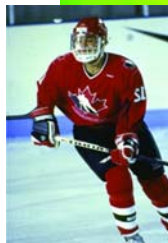
1999 June - Opening of the Lyric Bandshell at Assiniboine Park with funding provided by the Asper Foundation and is located behind the Assiniboine Park Pavilion. The facility is used for summer outdoor performances and has the following amenities: rigging, sound, lighting and dressing rooms. It can accommodate large audiences and is used for annual events such as the Royal Winnipeg Ballet's Ballet in the Park, Pooh Friendship Day and symphony, opera and jazz festivals.



1999 June - Official opening of CanWest Global Baseball Park.



1999 July 24 to August 8 - Winnipeg hosted the 13th Pan American Games.



1999 December 26, 1998 to January 5, 1999 - Winnipeg hosted the World Junior Hockey Championships.

1999 August - The Manitoba Theatre for Young People moved into its new building at The Forks. The CanWest Global Performing Arts Centre is a 28,000 square foot facility. It has four studios, a rehearsal room, wardrobe, prop and scene building shops, administration and the jewel, a re-configurable theatre.

- 2000 April - The first Carol Shields Winnipeg Book Award was presented at Brave New Words, the Manitoba Writing and Publishing Awards gala. The \$5,000 award is presented annually to honour books that evoke the special character of and contribute to the appreciation and understanding of the City of Winnipeg. The award was established by the Winnipeg Arts Council and is funded by the City of Winnipeg.
- 2000 November 17 - Winnipeg residents bid 124,250 British pounds (\$177,000 US) at a Sotheby's auction and won the only known oil painting of Winnie the Pooh by his original illustrator, E.H. Shepard. The large painting of Pooh holding a honey pot is located in the Pavilion Gallery Museum in Assiniboine Park.
- 2002 January - Utilizing an electronic information system developed by the City Clerk's Department, Council meetings go paperless.
- 2002 February 27 - Council approved the sale of Winnipeg Hydro to Manitoba Hydro.
- 2002 July 25 to August 4 - Winnipeg hosted the North American Indigenous Games.



2002 September - Phase 1 of the Princess Street Campus of Red River College officially opened. The campus located at 160 Princess Street consists of three buildings: the William Avenue block; the Princess Street block opened on September 2, 2003, and the Adelaide Street block which will open for classes in September 2004. The Jubilee Atrium connects these three buildings.



2002 October 8 to 9 - Her Royal Highness, Queen Elizabeth the II and the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Winnipeg during her Golden Jubilee (50th) Anniversary celebrations, and officially unveiled the restored provincial icon, the Golden Boy.



2002 December 11 - Council passed The Official Languages of Municipal Services By-law No. 8154/2002 for the provision of municipal services in both official languages.

- 2003 January 1 - The new City of Winnipeg Charter came into effect replacing the City of Winnipeg Act.
- 2003 April 5 to 13 - Winnipeg hosts the Ford World Curling Championships.
- 2003 July 1 - Winnipeg City Council implements the Smoking Regulation Bylaw prohibiting smoking in public places.
- 2003 Fall - The Provencher Twin Bridges are completed and the pedestrian walkway named "Esplanade Riel". The dramatic cable-stayed pedestrian bridge is Winnipeg's newest landmark.
- 2003 November 1 - The Centennial Library closes for a \$17 million renovation. The facility will reopen as the Millennium Library in early 2005.
- 2004 Fall - The MTS Centre is scheduled to open.

