

THE METIS



Written by Barry Karp, Ojibway-Cree Cultural Centre

ORIGINS

I

The Metis

Contents

1. ORIGINS	1
2. TEST OF STRENGTH	22
3. METIS AT WAR	41
4. METIS TODAY	52
5. APPENDIX	57

Copyright © 1980

The Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre
All rights reserved.



Metis Wheelright making wooden wheels for a Red River Cart. Painting by Wm. G.R. Hind, 1862, Toronto Public Library.

The Indian people were the first to call Canada home and because of this we call them Native People. In time non-natives arrived from places like France, Ireland, Scotland, and England. They were called Europeans.

Very shortly after the first European set foot in Canada, the Metis was born. They are descendants of both Europeans and Indians.

Europeans often married Indians when they moved to North America. Almost all of the Europeans who settled in the remote parts of Canada were men. So the first Metis children often had European fathers and Indian mothers.

Today we refer to all persons of mixed White and Indian blood and who are not classified as "Indians", by the government as Metis.

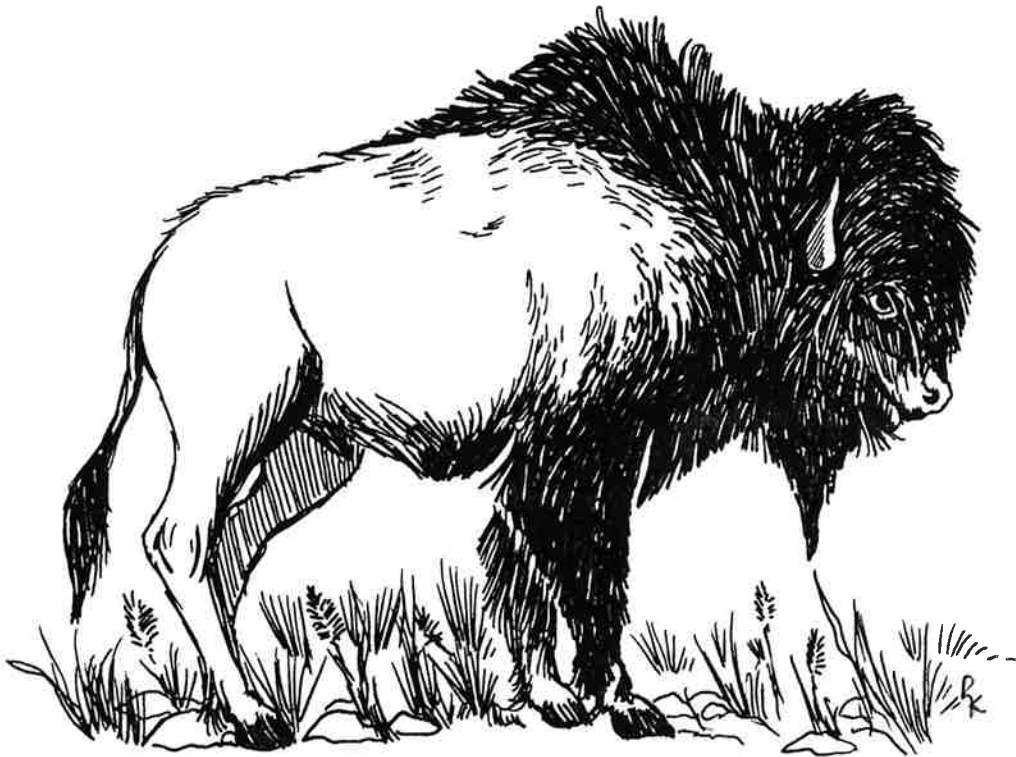
There are Metis all over Canada, but it was only the Western Metis who emerged as a nation of people with a history and a culture of their own. These are the people we will study.

THE FUR TRADE

For the most part, the Metis were children of the fur trade. Their fathers came to Canada to trade for furs and usually worked for one of the large trading companies.

The Metis played a very special role in the fur trade. They provided the pemmican which kept the trader and the trapper alive. The fur trade relied completely on the Metis to supply them with this food.

The Buffalo



It is estimated that there were 60,000,000 buffalo roaming our country at the time of Champlain. All over North America large herds of these humpback grass eaters made the ground rumble. To the Indians and Metis people the buffalo meant food, shelter and clothing. As more and more people settled in the west, war was declared on the buffalo. They were butchered by pioneers to clear them off the fertile prairie land, exterminated by hired hunters to make way for the railroad and shot by sportsmen. By 1880, there were less than 2000 buffalo in all of North America.

PEMMICAN

The most important animal that the Metis hunted was the buffalo. Pemmican was made from buffalo meat. In the early days, the west was filled with buffalo. Have you ever seen a buffalo?

Pemmican was an important food. It stayed good for years, and was nutritious and compact. One-half a kilogram of pemmican was equivalent to two kilograms of fresh meat.

There were two great buffalo hunts each year. They were very well planned. The women and children of the Metis hunters went out on the hunt. They would follow in their Red River carts and when the hunt was finished they would skin and prepare the meat and the hides of the buffalo. Everybody who went out on a hunt had an important job to do. Some hunts had up to 800 people involved and lasted for more than two months.

The Beaver



This large rodent with the paddle shaped tail is our national emblem. You can see him on the back of the Canadian nickel. The beaver was the first natural resource to be exploited in Canada. His pelt became highly prized by the fashion houses of Europe and his fur was made into beautiful coats and hats which were worn in England and France.

The First Metis Villages

During the early years of Canada's history, non-natives arrived and built trading posts. The non-natives or Europeans wanted the fur of animals to sell overseas. One animal, the beaver, was valued by the Europeans over all others.

At that time, there were two main fur trading companies active in the west: the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company. Competition had grown very fierce between these two companies, sometimes amounting to full scale war. Both companies built many fur trading posts all over the north-west. The first Metis villages sprang up around these trading posts.

The Metis were very important to the Europeans:

- As makers and suppliers of pemmican, they were the first grocers in the west.
- They were bilingual and bicultural. This meant that they were equally at home with the language and lifestyle of the Indian or the European.
- They learned to read and to write, and due to this they got the good jobs. Around the post they became skilled clerks, interpreters, fur packers and voyageurs.
- Finally, they were indispensable to the Indians who, through the Metis, could negotiate more effectively with local traders and acquire luxuries such as cloth, steel knives, axes and pots.

PEMMICAN RECIPE

Cut the lean part of the moose meat or buffalo, (There are many varieties of large wild game that can be used in pemmican: caribou, deer, etc.) into long narrow strips.

Hang them on racks to dry in the sun. After drying, cut them into cubes and pound them into a paste on a flat rock. Add the fat of the animal, blueberries and cranberries to taste, (the more berries the better). Clean the intestines and put them in a pot of salt water. Stuff the mixture into the intestines. Now you will have a long sausage.

It is estimated that a young buffalo cow can yield up to forty-five to fifty pounds of pemmican.

For many years, the Metis formed the backbone of the fur trade and along with the Indian provided both the labour and the skills to keep it going.

In the beginning the Metis were wanderers but now they were starting to multiply and prosper and their way of life was changing.

There were three types of life styles practiced by the Metis prior to 1825:

1. **The Settled Metis** - Those with permanent homes close to the trading posts received regular employment with the fur trading companies. They lived at home and received a good education and medical care. In time they produced many fine leaders.
2. **The Semi-settled** - They lived on small farms and were not directly employed by the fur trading companies. Part of their time was devoted to buffalo hunting which, depending on the location of the heard, might take them from home for a few weeks or a few months.
3. **The Wanderers** - They formed the third group. They were hunters and trappers and they called home wherever they pitched a tipi or built a log shack.



HOW THEY LIVED

How did the Metis live? What did they do in their spare time? Let us take a closer look at a few of their customs and some of their contributions.

DANCING

When the Metis came home after a long buffalo hunt they would hold dances. These dances could last up to several days. Their dances were unique, combining the best of two worlds. They took the intricate footwork of the Indians and put it together with the reels and square dances of Scotland and Ireland. Out of this combination came their own dances; one was called the Red River Jig.

MUSIC

To accompany their dancing the Metis used a fiddle, which originally came from Europe, and a drum, which was played by the Indians.

THE RED RIVER JIG



What has thirty-six common steps, is very fast, and can be done alone or in couples? The answer is the Red River Jig.

This dance was developed by the Metis. It combined both Indian and European dance steps and was performed in competition which could last for days.

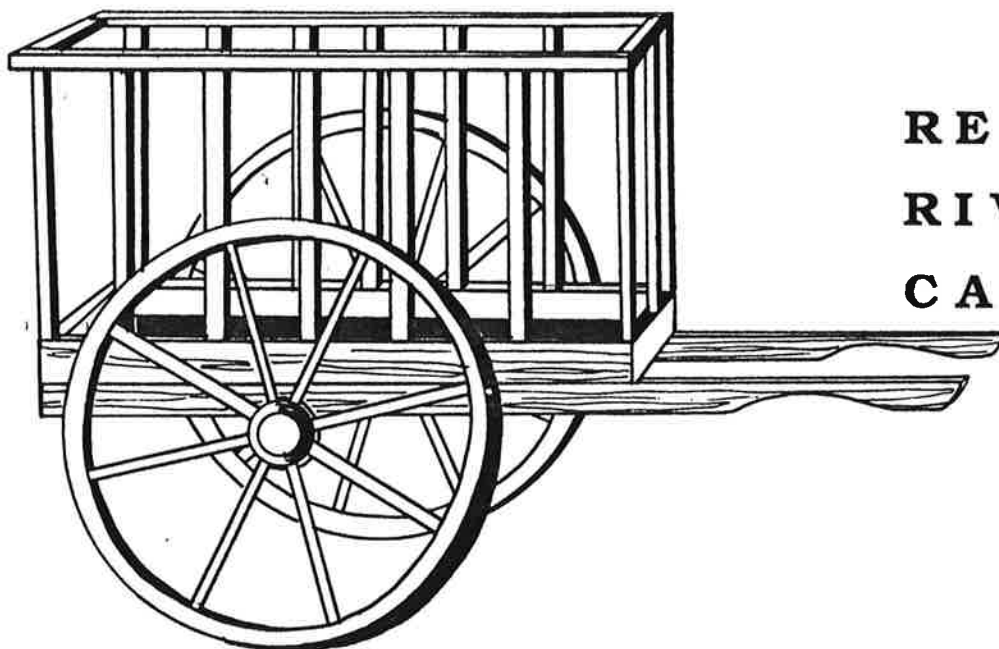
SPORT

A favourite sport of the Metis was horse racing. The horse was an important animal to the Metis because it was needed to "run the buffalo". The fast "buffalo runners" were often seen racing through the villages. This love of horses was inherited from the Plains Indians, who kept large herds of horses.

INVENTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Metis were very practical people. They knew that they had to transport the pemmican great distances over the flat, open prairies, so they developed a cart that was ideally suited to this purpose. It was called the Red River Cart. It was made entirely of wood so that if a breakdown occurred, a nearby tree could supply the material needed for repairs. It was designed with simplicity in mind. When a driver came to a river the wheels could be taken off, attached to the underside of the cart, and the cart floated across the water like a raft.

The Red River Carts made a terrible noise. The reason for this was that the Wheels could be not be greased since grease could mix with the prairie dust and completely stop the cart from moving.



**RED
RIVER
CART**

The Red River Cart was a great improvement over older methods of transportation. The cart could carry much more than the travois and could travel up to 50 miles in a day.

Due to the cart a series of trails were developed that linked the settlements together. These trails and the Metis who travelled them were the key to opening up the west to commerce.

THE YORK BOAT

Another invention by the Metis was the York Boat. This new boat was to the water what the Red River Cart was to the land. Developed in 1835, the York Boat was capable of carrying more and heavier freight than the canoe. It was a sturdy craft created to serve the fur trade. The York Boat was rowed or sailed rather than paddled but was too heavy to carry over a portage. Metis boatmen worked very hard dragging the craft over the land but this was balanced by the ease of handling on the days the sails could be set.



Working for the fur companies, hunting the buffalo, farming, and hauling goods became the chief mainstays of the Metis.

Some people called the Metis "half-breeds", which means that a Metis person was made of half one race and half of another. But according to Buffy St. Marie, a famous Metis singer, "half-breed" is not a correct way of describing the Metis. Buffy says that she is a "double-breed", with the best of two races in her. What do you think of the idea of a "double-breed"?

By 1810 the Metis were firmly established across the west of Canada and into the United States. Wherever buffalo were found, there were also Metis. Not yet a cohesive group, they needed something to mould them together. This was to happen in 1816, 1849, 1870 and finally in 1885. On these occasions, the Metis rose as a people and fought for their rights.



"RUNNING THE HERD"

In a buffalo hunt the hunters would ride through the herd shooting prime buffalo until a sufficient number of animals were killed.

The killing of these buffalo was a great danger to the hunter. If he became unmounted, the herd would probably trample him. There were also the chance that stray bullets from other hunters might accidentally hit him.

Gun loading was dangerous in itself. A man carried a powderhorn and a mouth full of lead balls. As he rode, he powdered his gun, spit the lead ball in the muzzle, hit the butt on his saddle, selected a cow, and shot it at the heart. This event was necessary to gather the supply of meat for pemmican.

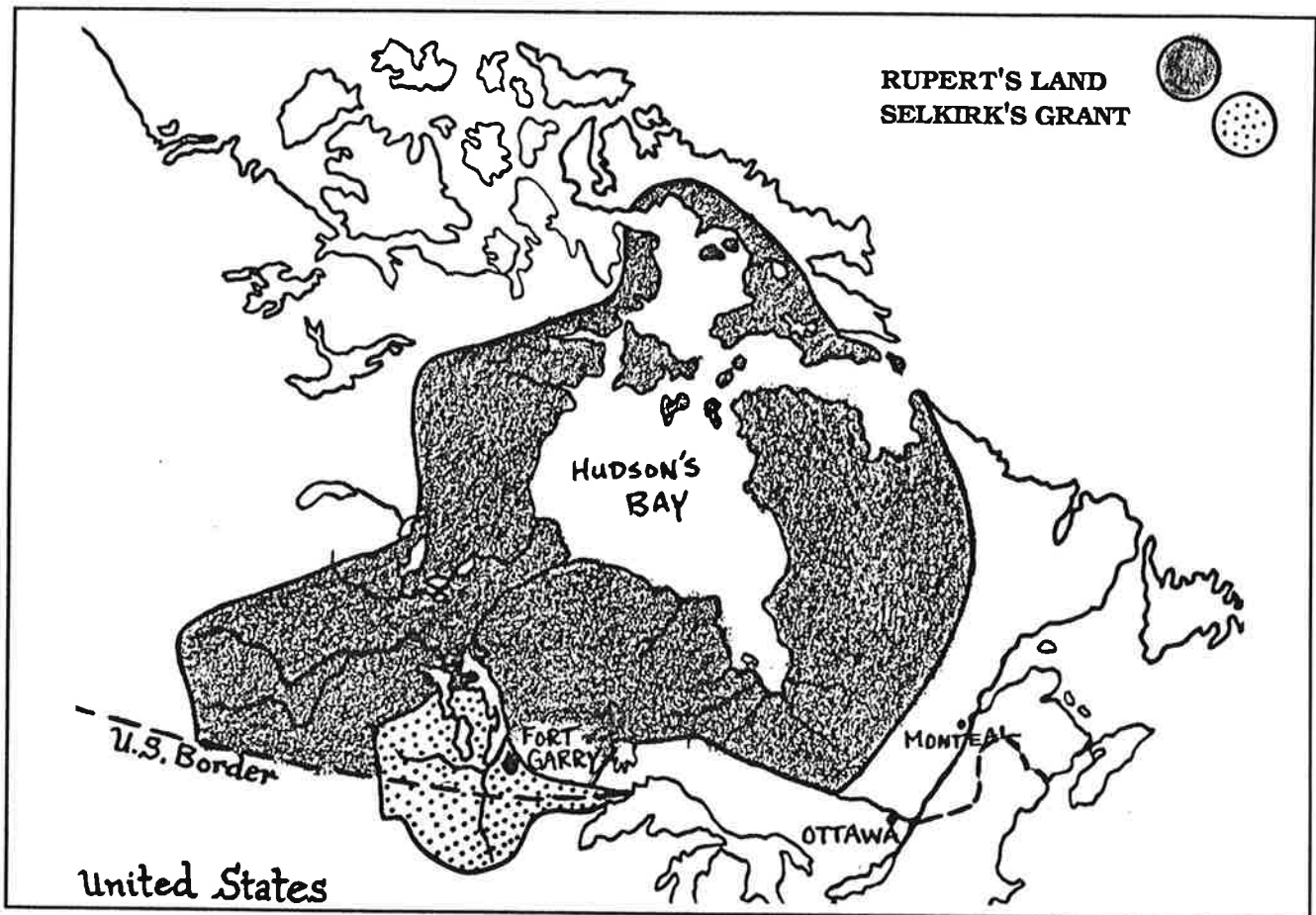
THE NEW NATION

BACKGROUND

In Canada's west, at this time in history, there was a trade war between two powerful rivals, the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company. Both groups fought to gain control of the rich fur trade. The Metis, who worked for both companies, were caught in the middle of this war.

With tensions between the two companies at an all time high, Lord Selkirk and his Red River settlers entered the history of Canada's west.

Lord Selkirk was a major shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1811 he applied for and was granted a large piece of land for the purpose of establishing a settlement. The settlement was intended to save the lives of many starving farmers from Scotland.



The Hudson's Bay Company granted Lord Selkirk 116,000 square miles of land and all for the price of ten shillings (94 cents in today's currency). The settlement had some important advantages to the Hudson's Bay Company, the most important being the reinforcement of ownership to the land of the Northwest.

RUPERTS LAND

The land which was granted to Selkirk was part of a much larger territory known as Ruperts Land. In 1670, King Charles the second of England gave an absolute trade monopoly over this territory to the Hudson's Bay Company. With a few words in the form of a charter, a vast area of over 1,000,000 square miles (as large as Europe) was transferred over to the control of the Hudson's Bay Company.

THE NORTH WEST COMPANY REACTS

The North West company was furious over Selkirk's land grant. They felt that a settlement would disrupt the fur trade because the colony would threaten the buffalo herds and endanger the vital supply of pemmican. Their trade and communication route would also be severed by the grant, and on the basis of all this, they were convinced that the Hudson's Bay Company wanted to put them out of business. They set out to destroy the settlement.

THE SETTLERS ARRIVE

When the first settlers arrived in the Red River area in 1812, the North West Company did not waste any time. First they tried to bribe them with promises of free passage and assistance in settling elsewhere. The settlers refused to go.

Next they tried to convince the Metis people that if the Hudson's Bay Company was successful in its plan to settle the area, the Metis would lose most of their lands. The Metis were concerned but most decided to wait and see what happened before they took any action.

They did not have to wait long. In 1814, after two very rough winters for the settlers, the tide turned. Something happened that convinced the Metis people that the North West Company was right.

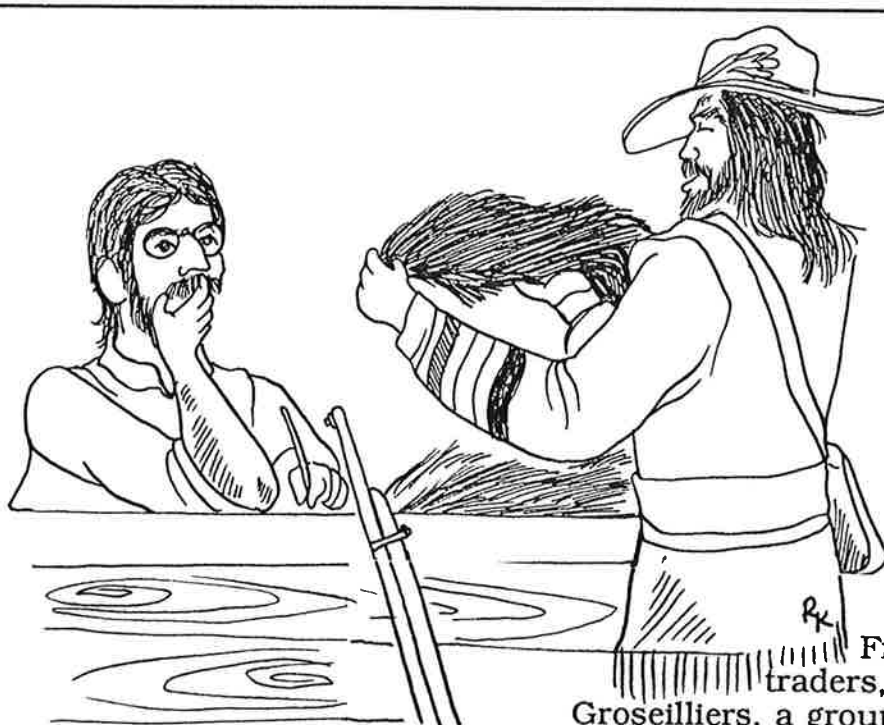
THE PEMMICAN WAR



THE PEMMICAN WAR OF 1814

In the year of 1814, most of the settlers were suffering from starvation because of crop failures caused by grasshoppers, floods and early frosts. In desperation, they turned to their leader, a man called Miles Macdonell, who decided to take matters into his own hands.

To insure enough food for the survival of the settlement, he confiscated the Metis supplies of pemmican. He then made a law which stopped any pemmican from being taken out of the area and another one which made it illegal for the Metis to "run the buffalo".



HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Inspired by two French Canadian fur traders, Radisson and Groseilliers, a group of London merchants and English aristocrats founded the Hudson's Bay Company. The English corporation was formed when Charles II, King of England, granted a charter to his cousin Prince Rupert and 17 other noblemen. This arrangement gave them a monopoly over trade in the region known as Rupert's Land, the land through which waters flowed into the Hudson's Bay. Throughout this territory, the company had power to make and enforce laws, encourage exploration and expansion, plan and direct settlement, build forts, keep up war ships and establish relations with the Native people. Canada's oldest company still maintains its trading posts and has a large chain of department stores.

The Metis people rose up in anger. They saw the laws made by Miles Macdonell as a declaration of war. Encouraged by the North West Company, they spoke openly of how Metis people, not Lord Selkirk or Miles Macdonell, owned the land. No one, they claimed, had the right to make laws oppressing the Metis. Were they not a nation of people with rights and privileges? Thus, the war that is called the Pemmican War of 1814 began.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN OAKS

With the passing of laws that threatened the Metis way of life, it was easy for the North West Company to persuade them to take up arms against the settlement. Settlers' crops and houses were destroyed and some settlers left the area. But in 1815 a new governor of the area was appointed. His name was Robert Semple. When he came to the Red River area, he brought a new group of settlers. It was only a matter of time before the trouble started. In 1816, when a group of fifteen Metis were intercepted by a group of twenty-four settlers, a terrible battle took place. This was called the Battle of Seven Oaks.

The settlers had no chance, for the Metis were marksmen used to "running the buffalo". The battle lasted only fifteen minutes. Twenty settlers, including the new governor, were killed, while only two Metis died. The settlement was shattered and three days later all the settlers left.

THE

METIS

FLAG



But Lord Selkirk's dream of settling western Canada did not die with the departure of the settlers. More and more people continued to move in and take over the good lands.

In the year of 1816, the Metis people called a meeting to talk about how they were going to protect their freedom and their lands. The people elected leaders and designed their own flag. The Metis Nation was born.

The Metis and the settlers had been used by the giant fur trading companies for their own purposes and the war between the two companies continued. Each side would ambush, raid and capture the forts and trading posts of the other side. Many people were being hurt needlessly and the fur trade was in a shambles. Eventually it became clear that trade wars helped neither side and negotiations to end the conflict started.

In 1821, the North West Company ran out of money and because of this, was bought up by the Hudson's Bay Company. Peace had come again to the northwest.

When the two companies joined together, many of the Metis employed by the fur companies ended up out of work. Almost every rich fur or pemmican area had two posts, one for each company. For the newly formed company, only one post was needed in each area. This meant that something had to be done about the extra employees.

The Hudson's Bay Company decided that its former employees should become farmers, and move to the Company's settlement at the Red River. Between 1821 and 1825, many Metis families moved to the Red River area.

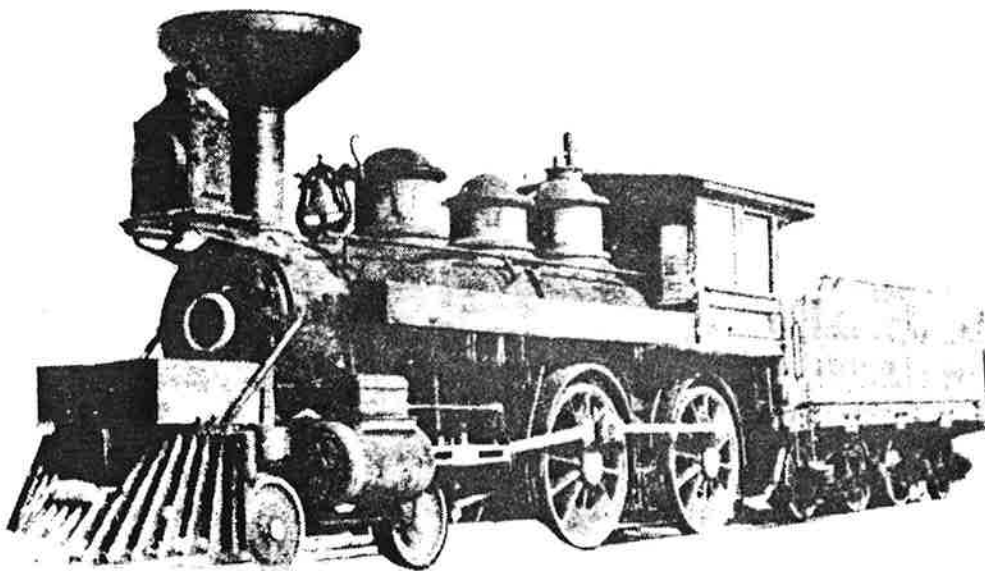


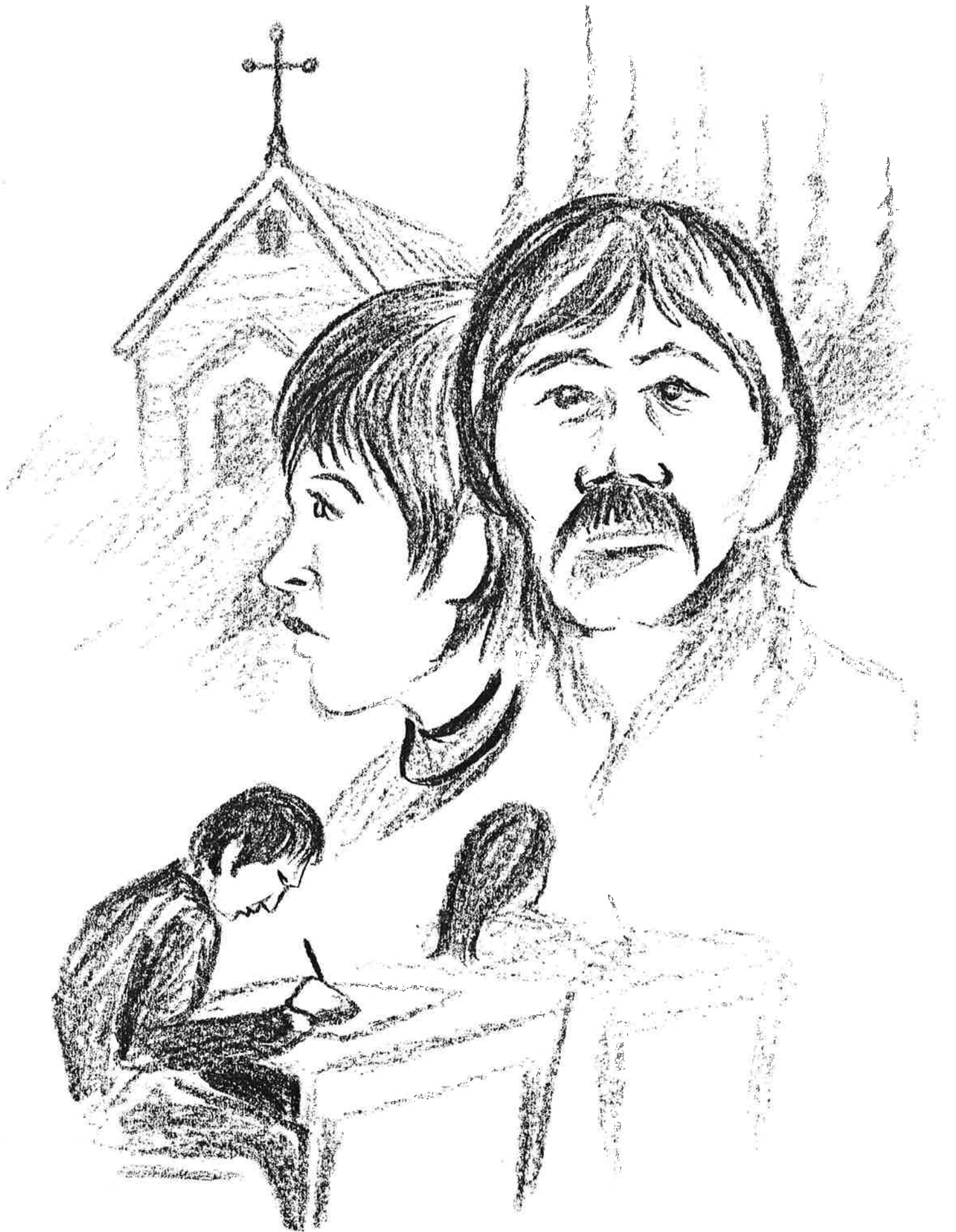
It was to be in the Red River Valley that a homeland for a united Metis people would develop. At Red River, living together and facing their problems together, the Metis began to develop a sense of themselves as an economic and political community.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

Education and the Catholic Church were important influences on the Metis at this time. The church concentrated on setting up schools to educate their children. In time, these schools became the training ground for Metis priests, teachers, traders, poets and scholars. The Catholic Church also sent missionaries and priests to Red River to convert the Metis. Before the missionaries came, many of the Metis had followed the Indian religion of their mothers. The Catholic Church provided education and leadership. It also did its best to encourage the Metis to settle into a farming life.

New Metis communities began to spread along the rivers. In the communities, the Metis began to develop their own laws and government. The Battle of Seven Oaks was the incident that focussed the developing sense of nationalism among the Metis. It was Seven Oaks that started the Metis on the road to becoming the most influential group in the Northwest. Their strength was soon to be tested.

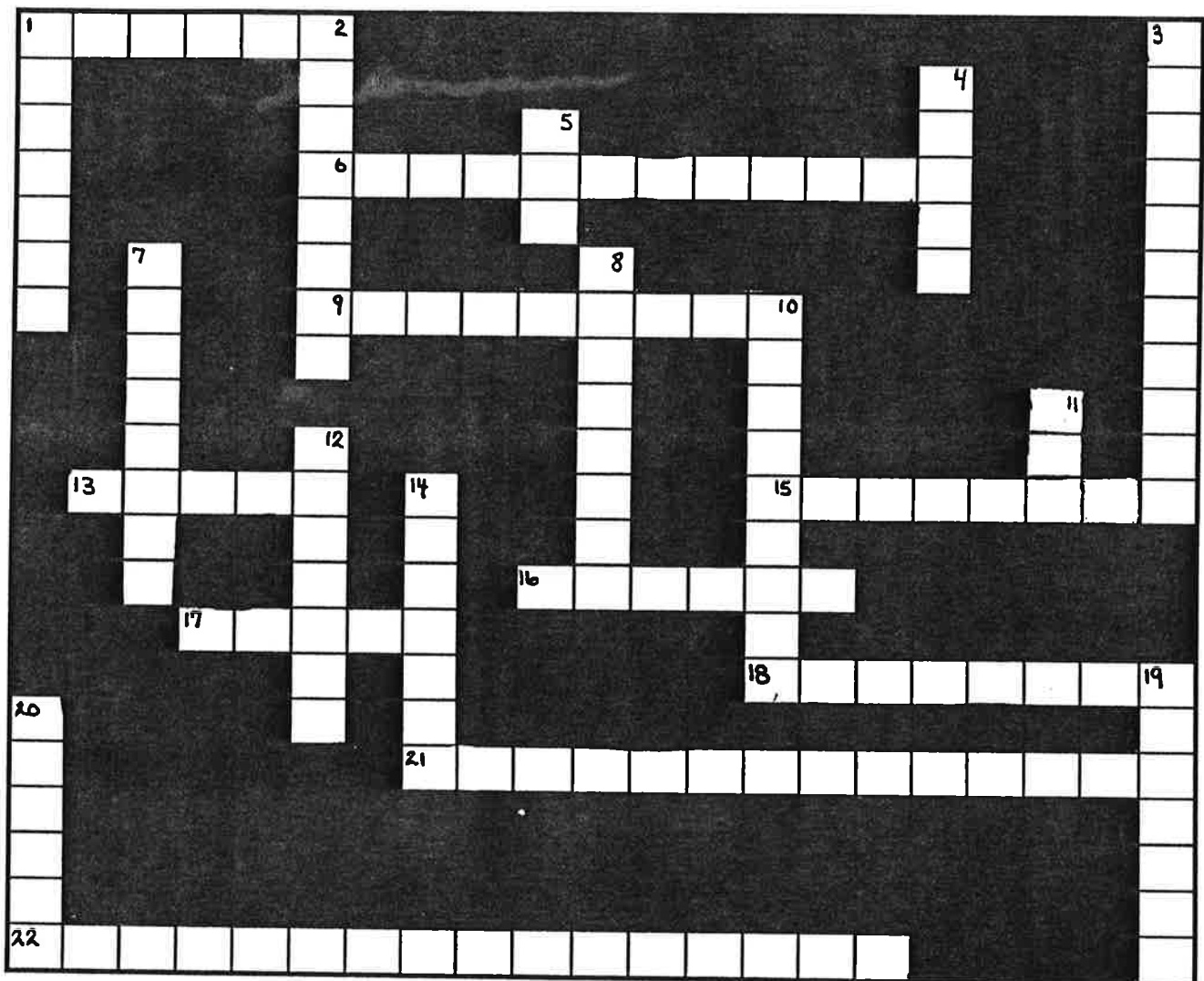




A CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Here is a puzzle for you to solve. The answers to the puzzle can be found in the part of the book that you have just read. Try to solve the puzzle without looking back over what you have read. This will tell you how well you remember what you have read.

When you are finished, you can check your answers with the completed puzzle in the back of the book. Good Luck!!!



PUZZLE QUESTIONS

ACROSS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This animal is our national emblem.

2. This vehicle improved transportation.

9. A name given to non-native people who settled in Canada.

13. This animal was used by the Metis to hunt buffalo.

15. A name that people gave to North America.

16. A Metis is part _____.

17. The Red River cart made a terrible _____.

18. These people caused many problems for the Metis.

21. This person caused the Pemmican War.

22. This company was a large fur trading Company. | 2. Selkirk's colony was built in the area called _____.

3. King Charles the Second gave this territory to the H.B.C.

4. The _____ Nation was born in 1816.

5. The Metis invented their own dance. It was called the _____.

7. This vessel replaced the birch-bark canoe.

8. _____ was made from buffalo meat.

10. One of the first battles the Metis fought was called _____.

11. The _____ of the beaver was made into coats and hats.

12. _____ were added to pemmican to make it taste good.

14. The Metis fought for their _____. |
|--|--|

DOWN

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The _____ was used to make pemmican. | 19. This person was granted land by the Hudson's Bay Company.

20. The Western Metis emerged as a _____. |
|---|--|

GENERAL QUESTIONS

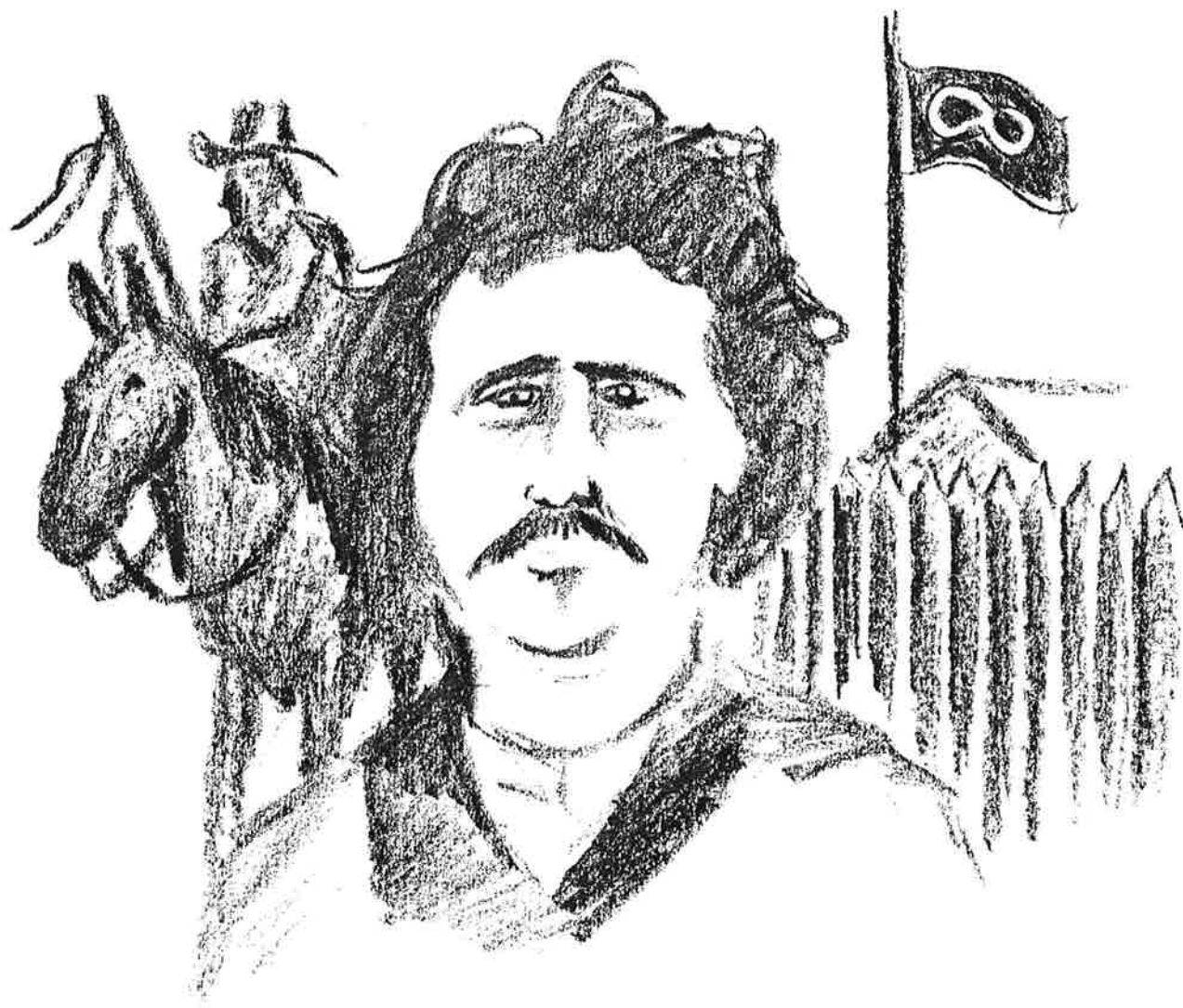
You are now finished reading this part of the book. Try to answer the questions. Put your answers into a separate notebook.

1. Who were the first people to call Canada home?
2. What is a Metis person?
3. What did the Metis people do to earn a living?

4. The buffalo was very important to the Indian and the Metis people. By 1880, there were less than 2000 buffalo left in North America. Briefly describe how and why there was such a dramatic decline in their population.
5. What role did the beaver play in the fur trade?
6. By 1825, there were many Metis people in Canada's west. What type of life style did they have? What were their customs and contributions?
7. What were the names of two most important fur companies in Canada's west?
8. What was Selkirk's land grant?
9. How did the Metis people react to the new settlers?
10. What was the Pemmican War of 1814 all about?
11. What happened at the Battle of Seven Oaks?
12. What happened to the North West Company?

TEST OF STRENGTH

II



LONG LIVE LIBERTY

The Red River Settlement was in a small corner of the vast territory known as Rupert's Land. Rupert's Land was controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Company was like a feudal landowner in medieval Europe. The only difference was that the Company was not bound to provide services to its tenants.

The Hudson's Bay Company controlled the politics and decision making in Rupert's Land. Through a Governor, laws could be passed without consulting the people. This represented authoritarianism to the Metis people.

One example of a law that created many problems stated that Metis hunters and trappers could not trade their pemmican or furs with anyone but the Hudson's Bay Company. Even though the traders from the United States paid much better prices than the Hudson's Bay Company, the Metis were not



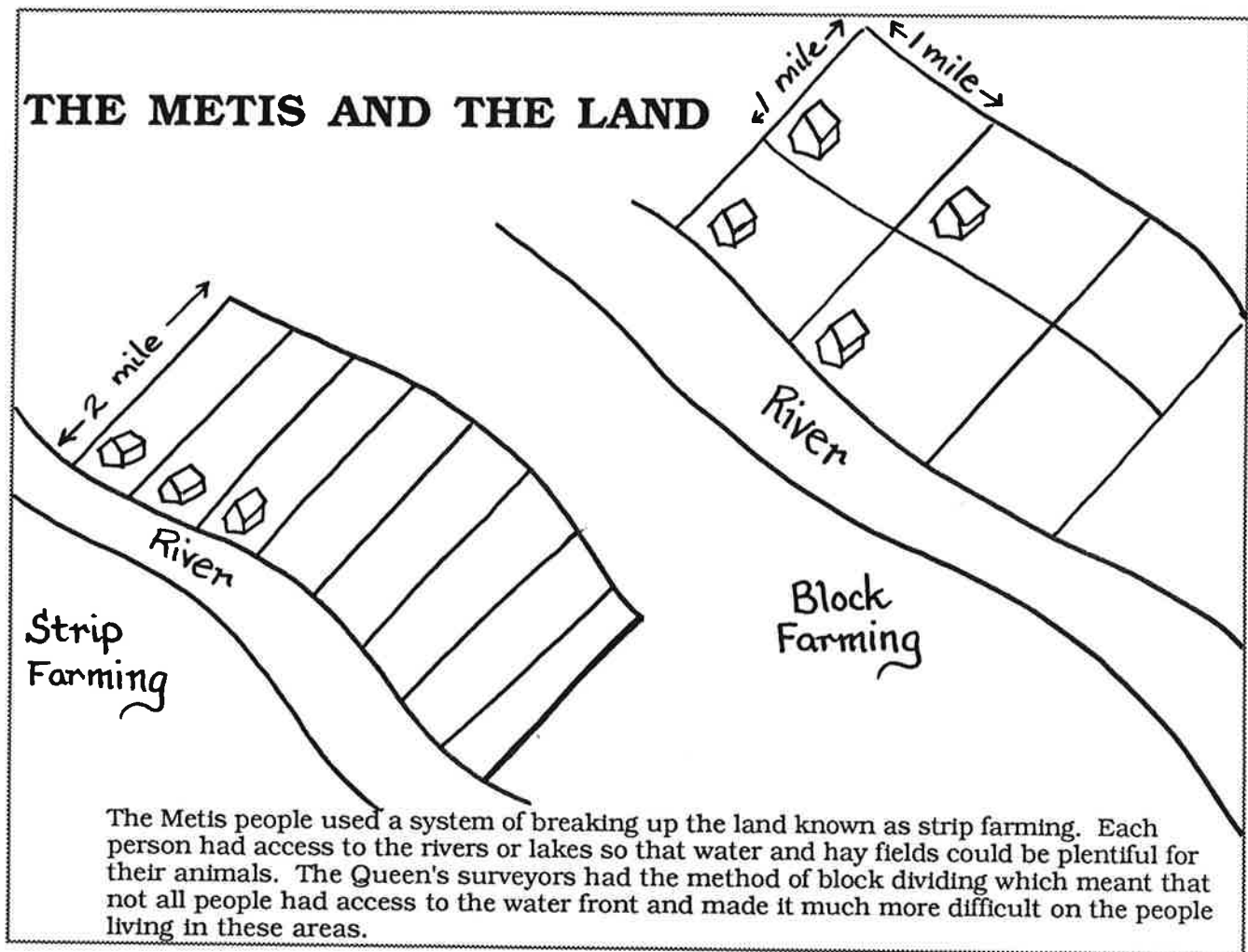
THE METIS SASH

The sash was part of the dress of every male Metis. It was not just a decoration. The tassels were used to make emergency repairs to snow shoes or could be used to make snares. If he was cold, he pulled the sash tight to retain heat within his loose-fitting parka. If warm, he loosened the sash and the air could circulate freely.

allowed to do business with them. This meant that the people in the settlements were controlled by the Company who had a monopoly over business and kept all opposition out of the northwest.

The restrictions on trading caused great problems for the Metis. Since the buffalo hunts carried the Metis across the international boundary, it was often more convenient to trade with the Americans.

The punishment for "illegal trade" was very severe. A person found guilty could have the land on which he lived taken away--he could be flogged; his mail censored; and all his company benefits declared void.



Unrest developed among the Metis, and in 1846, the people of the Metis Nation made known their concerns about their land and their freedom. About one thousand of them signed a petition, which was sent to the Queen of England. In the petition, the Metis people complained about four things:

.....the absence of legal rights for the people in the Red River Community;

.....the lack of schools for their children;

.....the refusal of the Hudson Bay Company to allow the Metis hunters and trappers to trade with whomever they wanted to;

.....the high prices the Metis people were forced to pay for the things they bought.

As would often happen in the future, the Metis did not receive a reply.

THE SAYER TRIAL

Three years later, in 1849, the Hudson Bay Company attempted a show of strength. The Company had three Metis traders arrested. They hoped to show the Metis that their trading monopoly must be respected.

The Metis challenged the Company with a show of strength of their own. They felt that they were justified in resisting the trade monopoly and also felt that the traders should not have been arrested for trading with the United States.

During the trial of the first man, Guillaume Sayer, armed Metis surrounded the courthouse, ready to take action if the penalty should be too severe. The magistrate realized that the peace of the settlement was at stake and he decided to let the three Metis go without punishment. The Company was defeated. The Metis were free to trade with whoever would pay the highest prices for their pemmican and furs.

With their victory at the Sayer Trial, the Metis had broken the fur trade monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company.

Up until 1850, the Red River had been an isolated post somewhere in a forgotten world. Suddenly, there was a growing interest in this area. With the

promise of wealth and land, settlers began to arrive in great numbers. Progress started to close in on the Metis people.

The United States saw the Red River area as the heart of North America--the center for the fur trade and a strategic location of importance. They wanted to settle people in the area and eventually to take it over. At this time in history, they had a desire to control all of North America. This was called Manifest Destiny.

The government of Canada also wanted the Red River area. Sir John A. Macdonald wanted to build a nation "from sea unto sea".

Caught in all this were the Metis. The arrival of mass immigration meant many new settlements in the west and this was pushing the buffalo deeper onto the prairies. At about this time in history, the Metis people split into two new groups--each with a different way of looking at life.



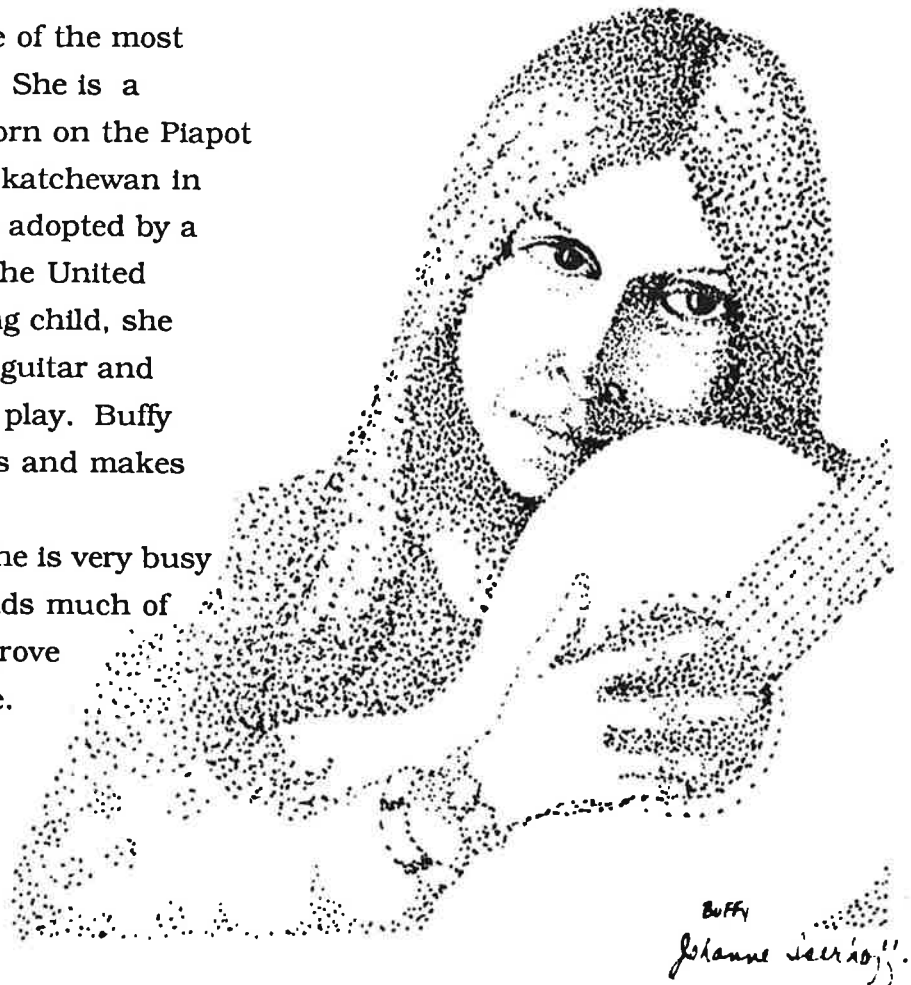
RIEL

One group was called the Red River Metis. They had decided to stay in the Red River Valley and to try and accept the fact that their traditional lifestyle was coming to an end. Since hunting and trapping were nearly impossible, the Red River Metis began to settle down and live like the other settlers. Many turned to farming and raising livestock as a way of making a living.

The second group of Metis were known as the Western Plains Land Metis. This group preferred the old way of living and had little interest in settling down to become farmers. Their search for the freedom to hunt and to trap took them further and further into western Canada. They settled into the vast areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta where very few people lived and there was plenty of land for everyone.

BUFFY

Buffy Sainte-Marie is one of the most powerful artists of today. She is a composer and singer. Born on the Piapot Reserve near Regina, Saskatchewan in 1941, Buffy, a Metis, was adopted by a couple who took her to the United States. While still a young child, she was given a second hand guitar and she taught herself how to play. Buffy has sold over 400 records and makes many concerts and T.V. appearances. Although she is very busy with her music, she spends much of her time working to improve conditions for her people.



The question of land ownership became a very important issue to the Red River Metis. They felt that since they were the sons and daughters of the first Canadians, they were entitled to claim ownership of the land that they lived on. They began, in a peaceful way, to ask the government to grant them title to the lands that were rightfully theirs. Their requests were ignored.

The politicians in Ottawa wanted to see western Canada settled as quickly as possible. They felt that if this was not done the area could easily be taken over by the United States. They also saw a great potential in the west for the production of food (grain) for export. One way to bring the people to the west and to take the crops out was to build a railroad.

So many new settlers were arriving that some Red River Metis decided to move away and join their brothers in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The others still attempted to obtain deeds to the lands they lived on. The question of land ownership was now of greater importance than it had ever been. The Metis people, who chose to stay in the Red River area, would have to have land in order to start building a new future. But still the government ignored their requests. The future of the Red River Metis started to look dark.

LAND FOR SALE

In 1868, something finally happened that caused the Metis people to rebel against the government. In that year, the Hudson Bay Company agreed to sell most of western Canada to the newly-formed Government of Canada. This land included the Red River area where the Metis were living. After the sale, the government sent surveyors to the Red River to mark off the land so that it could be made available to the new settlers.

At no time did the people who were busy deciding the future of western Canada consult with the Metis or Native People. They chose instead to completely ignore the people who already lived there.

The sight of the surveyors on their land caused the Metis people to think that their lands were going to be taken away from them. No one had informed them of the surveyors' purpose or consulted them in the sale, and they were afraid that under the new government they would lose their rights, their way of life and their land.

The Metis people believed that they had tried hard to get the legal deeds to their own land. The only thing left to do was to fight as a Nation against the new government. This was the beginning of what historians call the Red River Rebellion.

RIEL

Born on October 27, 1844, Louis Riel was the oldest of eleven children. The family lived in the Red River Valley where Louis acquired a sense of Metis nationalism. His father, who had a better education than most Metis, spoke in defence of Metis rights and held a position of respect in the community. His mother was a devout Catholic. Both parents had a profound effect on their son.

Riel's early schooling took place in the settlement but at age thirteen he was sent away to the College of Montreal for an eight year classical study program of French, English, Latin, Greek, philosophy, and science. Louis was a very good student. He was popular and respected among his classmates although it was known that he could be quick-tempered, moody, and very proud. After the death of his father in 1864, Louis was emotionally unfit to continue his studies and left the college.

Briefly Louis was employed in a law office where he received most of his training in politics and debating. The following year he lived in Chicago and St. Paul. Finally in 1868, he came to St. Boniface.

Louis was ready, at age twenty-four, to defend the Metis people and to become the central figure in the battle for their rights and freedom.



THE RED RIVER REBELLION

THE METIS TAKE ACTION

1. THE SURVEYORS

The Canadian Government decided that it would officially take over the Red River area on December 1, 1869. Before this date, they sent in a team of surveyors to map the lands. Upon seeing the surveyors, the Metis felt that they must be stopped and on October 11, 1869, under the leadership of Louis Riel they were.

2. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

On October 17, 1869, Louis Riel set up a provisional government of the Metis people. This was the first government of the Metis people and the members would bargain with the Canadian Government. Their goal was to insure that the lands and freedoms of the Metis people were protected.

3. THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

In late October of 1869, an impatient William MacDougall was stopped from entering the Red River area. MacDougall was to be the Lieutenant Governor of the area when Canada officially took over on December 1, but for some reason he decided to get an early start. An angry and embarrassed MacDougall was forced to wait in the United States because the provisional government would not let him into the Red River area.

4. FORT GARRY

Up to this point the Red River area was governed by the Hudson Bay Company from their headquarters at Fort Garry. The Fort had a large supply of guns and ammunition and Riel calculated that it was an important place to control. On November the second, 1869, without a shot being fired, Riel and his men took over Fort Garry.

The four actions taken by Riel and the provisional government had quite an effect on the new Canadian Government. All of a sudden they sent a special commissioner to talk to the Metis people about their grievances.

THE LIST OF RIGHTS

By the time the special commissioner had arrived and the talks were underway, Riel and his government had drawn-up a list of rights which they wanted the Canadian Government to guarantee.

LIST OF RIGHTS

1. That the people have the right to elect their own legislature.
2. That the Legislature have the power to pass all laws local to the Territory over the veto of the Executive by a two-thirds vote.
3. That no act of the Dominion Parliament (local to the Territory) be binding on the people until sanctioned by the Legislature of the Territory.
4. That all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Constables, School Commissioners, etc., be elected by the people.
5. A free Homestead and pre-emption Land Law.
6. That a portion of the public lands be appropriated to the benefit of Schools, the building of Bridges, Roads and Public Buildings.
7. That it be guaranteed to connect Winnipeg by Rail with the nearest line of Railroad, within a term of five years; the land grant to be subject to the Local Legislature.
8. That for the term of four years all Military, Civil, and Municipal expenses be paid out of the Dominion funds.
9. That the Military be composed of the inhabitants now existing in the Territory.
10. That the English and French languages be common in the Legislature and Courts, and that all Public Documents and Acts of the Legislature be published in both languages.
11. That the Judge of the Supreme Court speak the English and French languages.
12. That treaties be concluded and ratified between the Dominion Government and the several tribes of Indians in the Territory to ensure peace on the frontier.
13. That we have a fair and full representation in the Canadian Parliament.
14. That all privileges, customs and usages existing at the time of transfer be respected.

All of the above articles have been severally discussed and adopted by the French and English representatives without a dissenting voice, as the conditions upon which the people of Rupert's Land enter into Confederation

The French representatives then proposed in order to secure the above rights, that a Delegation be appointed and sent to Pembina to see Mr. MacDougall and ask him if he could guarantee these rights by virtue of his commission; and if he could do so, that then the French people would join to a man to escort Mr. MacDougal into his Government Seat. But on the contrary, if Mr. MacDougal could not guarantee such rights that the delegates request him to remain where he is, or return till the rights be guaranteed by Act of the Canadian Parliament.

The English Representatives refused to appoint Delegates to go to Pembina to consult with Mr. MacDougall, stating, they had no authority to do so from their constituents, upon which the council was dissolved.

The meeting at which the above resolutions were adopted was held at Fort Garry, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

Winnipeg, December 4, 1869.

Today the Metis demands sound very moderate. They wanted to have an elected legislature to control their own affairs, and the right to elect representatives to send to the Canadian Parliament. They wanted to have churches and schools. They wanted both French and English to be official languages in the courts and legislatures, and they wanted confirmation of all existing "customs, privileges and usages". These demands show that the Metis were concerned about preserving their culture, and that they wanted to be admitted into Confederation as voting members rather than as second-class citizens with few rights.

THOMAS SCOTT

Up to this point things had been fairly quiet. However, Riel made one miscalculation which was to create difficulties for many years to come.

The Metis government was holding several prisoners, among them a man called Thomas Scott. Scott was an Orangeman, and the Orangemen were a group which hated Catholics. Most Metis were Catholic. Scott repeatedly insulted the Metis by attacking them physically and verbally. The Metis government set up a court martial for Scott and found him guilty of treason. On March 4, 1870, he was executed.

Scott's execution shook the faith of many of Riel's supporters. In Ontario, where there were many Orangemen, it led to violent protests against the Metis. The Prime Minister of Canada, John A. Macdonald, came under pressure to send troops into the Red River area to overthrow the Riel government and to protect the rights of the English Protestants in the area.

On May 20, 1870, 1200 soldiers left for the Red River, and three months later, in an attempt to avoid bloodshed, Riel fled to the United States. The provisional government of the Metis people was defeated.

THE MANITOBA ACT

Scott's execution was a mistake. But despite that, the other actions of Riel and his provisional government proved very productive. The List of Rights, was finally adopted by the Canadian Government in what is called the Manitoba Act.



**THE
EXECUTION
OF**



**THOMAS
SCOTT**

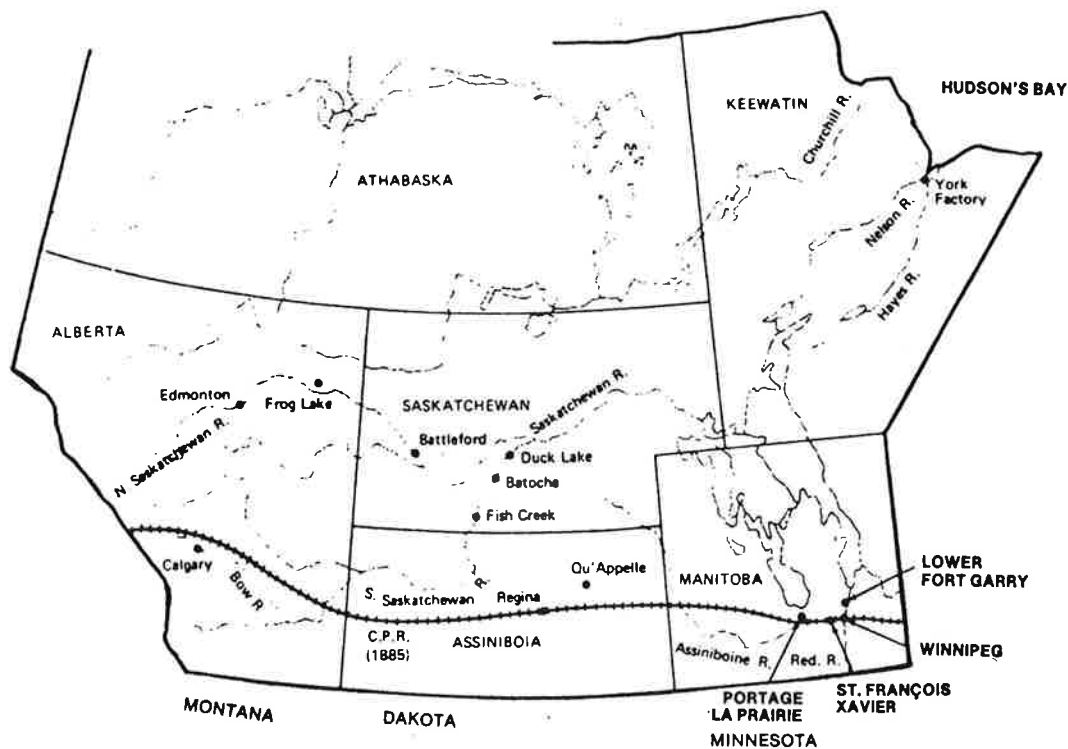


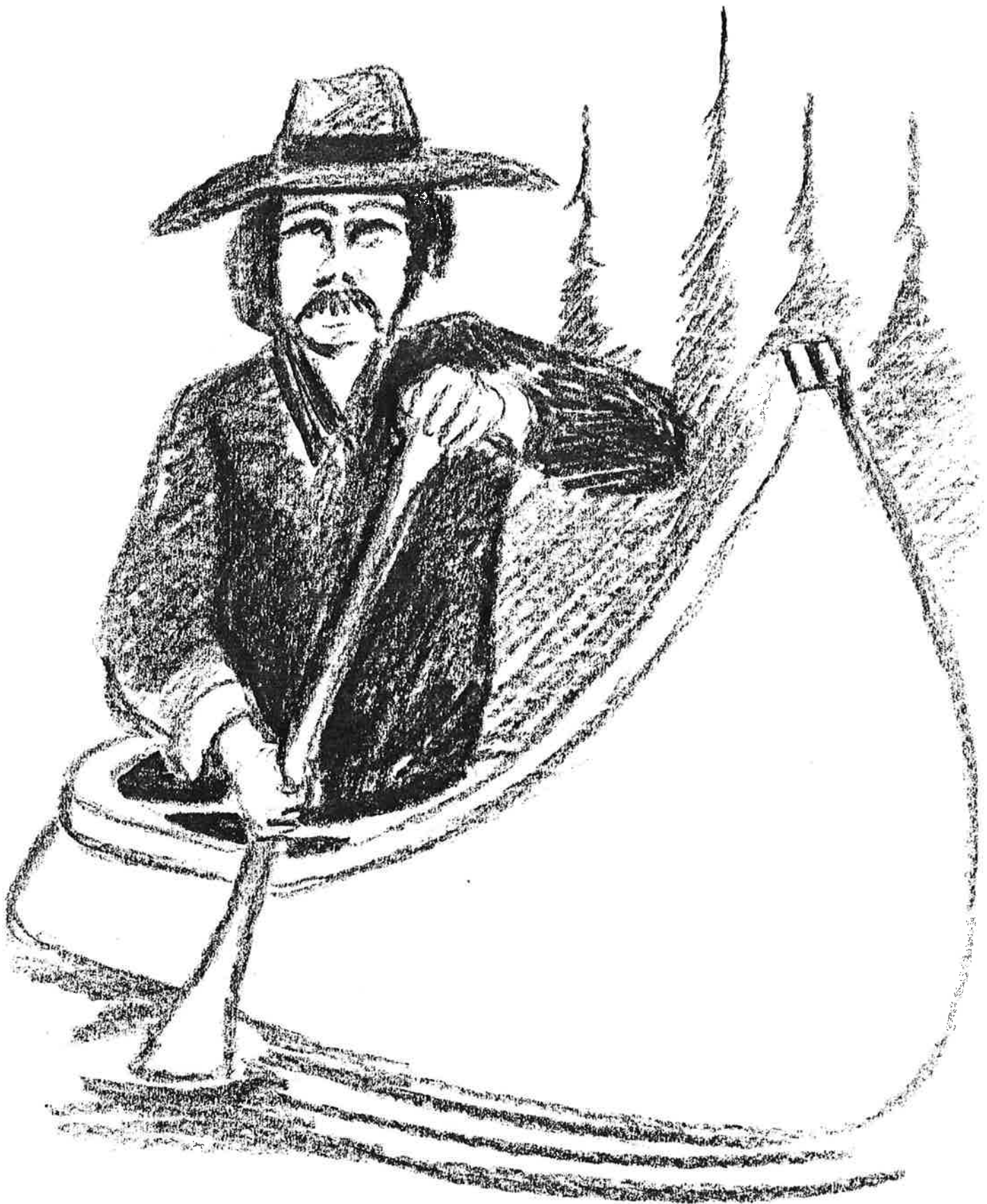
"NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS NOW, THE RIGHTS OF THE METIS ARE ASSURED BY THE MANITOBA ACT; THAT IS WHAT I WANTED -- MY MISSION IS FINISHED." RIEL

The Red River Rebellion was over. The provisional government of the Metis people had not existed in vain, for it had forced the hand of Canada. For the first time the government had to listen to the protests of the Metis, which it had tried to ignore. The Metis had agreed to accept union with Canada and their actions had precipitated the establishment of the province of Manitoba in 1870.

The Metis who fought the rebellion, were fighting for their rights as a free people. They wanted, in the beginning, to hold onto their traditional way of life and were frightened by the thought of change. When they realized that they could not halt the encroachment of civilization they agreed to accept union with Canada on terms which protected their culture and identity.

The Prairies - 1800s

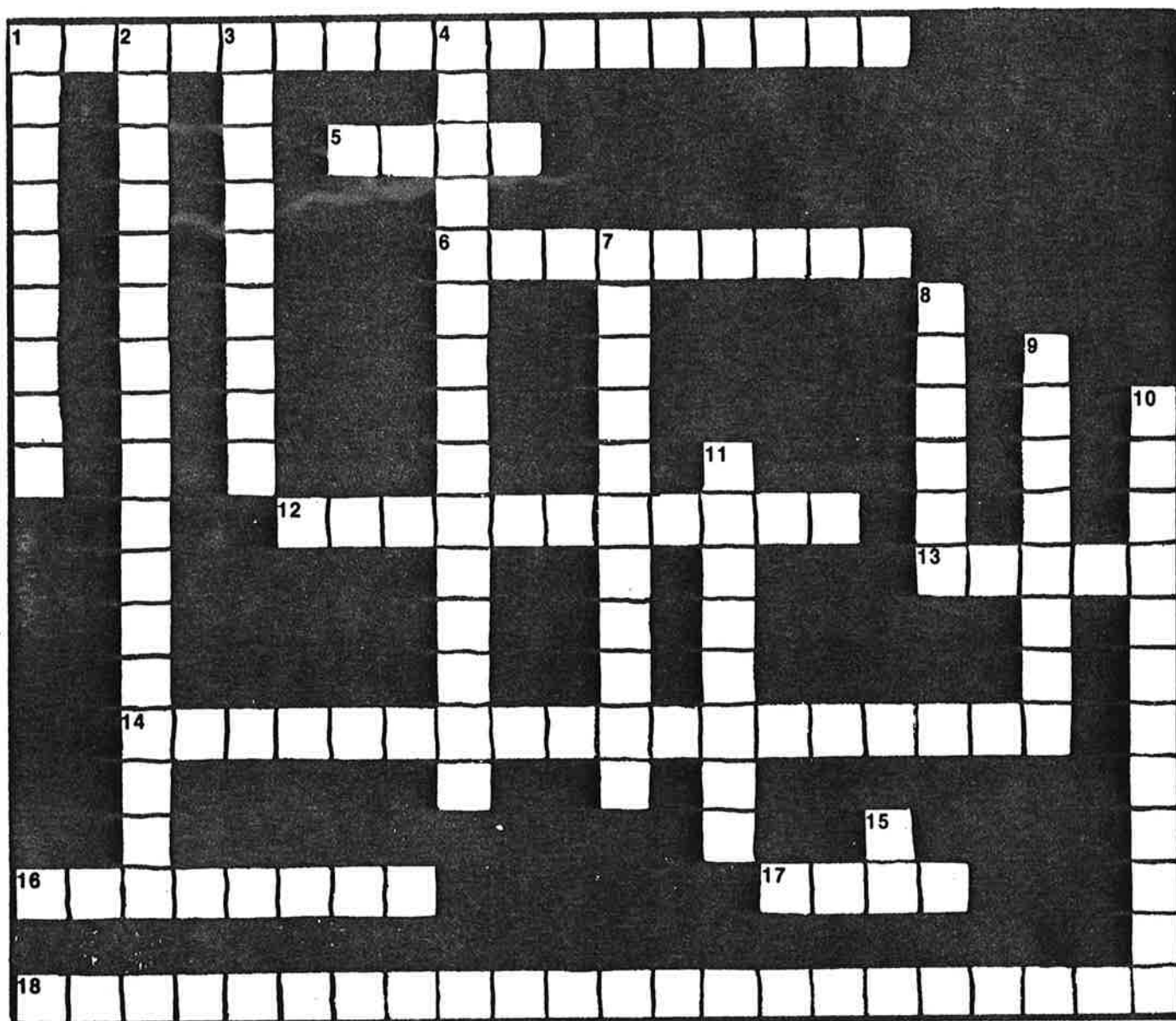




A CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Here is another puzzle. It deals with the second part of the book. Try to solve the puzzle without looking back over what you have read. This will tell you how well you remember what you have read.

When you are finished you can check your answers with the completed puzzle in the back of the book. Good Luck!!!



PUZZLE QUESTIONS

ACROSS

1. The Prime Minister of Canada ordered troops to fight against the Metis. His name was _____.
2. The Metis people were concerned about ownership of their _____.
6. During the rebellion the Metis took over _____.
12. Selkirk was given a piece of territory. It was part of a much larger area called _____.
13. The execution of this man was a mistake.
14. William MacDougall, the _____, was stopped from entering the Red River area.
16. The Hudson Bay Company had a _____ on trade.
17. This man led the Red River Rebellion.
18. When the Metis people split into two groups the first group settled down in the Red River Valley while the second preferred the traditional life style. The second group were called _____.

DOWN

1. These people were sent to the Red River Valley to map the lands. They are called _____.
2. The name given to the first Metis uprising led by Louis Riel.
3. A group of people who did not like Catholics were called the _____.
4. The name given to the American desire to control all of North America.
7. The man who was executed by the Red River government was _____.
8. After the execution, the Prime Minister ordered _____ into the Red River Valley.
9. Before he was executed, this person was a _____ of the Metis provisional government.
10. The Manitoba Act contained the _____ written by the Metis.
11. In 1870 the province of _____ was formed.
15. A piece of paper that proves that a person owns a piece of land is called a _____.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Who controlled Rupert's Land?
2. What is a monopoly?
3. Why did the Hudson Bay Company monopoly make the Metis people unhappy? What action did the Metis take?
4. What happened at the Sayer trial?
5. What is Manifest Destiny?
6. How were the Western Plains Land Metis different from the Red River Metis?

7. What were the causes of the Red River Rebellion?
8. Why did Riel set up a provisional government?
9. Who are Orangemen?
10. Who was Thomas Scott? Why was he executed?
11. Who was Sir John A. Macdonald? What did he do about the Red River Rebellion?
12. What important things happened as a result of the Red River Rebellion?

METIS AT WAR

PART III



AFTER THE REBELLION

Now that the Manitoba Act guaranteed the rights of the Metis people you would think that their problems would disappear. Unfortunately this was not the case. There were many reasons for this. Here are three important ones:

1. The Prime Minister sent troops into the province to restore order, but upon their arrival they set out to find the "traitor", Louis Riel. Riel had fled the country. Frustrated by their inability to find Riel, and to hand him for the execution of Thomas Scott, the troops started to ransack the homes of the Metis.
2. The Metis were no longer liked in Manitoba. The new settlers who came in when the railroad was built had strong anti-French and anti-Catholic feels. They also disliked the Metis because of the rebellion. They started to persecute the Metis, and a number were beaten or killed. The government would not take any action against the settlers, because more trials would create unrest. Many of the Metis feared for their lives, and left the province.
3. Often the Metis rights to their land were not protected by the law. When they returned from a summer of hunting the buffalo, many families found eastern farmers on their land claiming it for themselves. Many Metis families were unhappy and decided to sell their rights to the land (scrip) and leave the province.

THE METIS DISPERSE

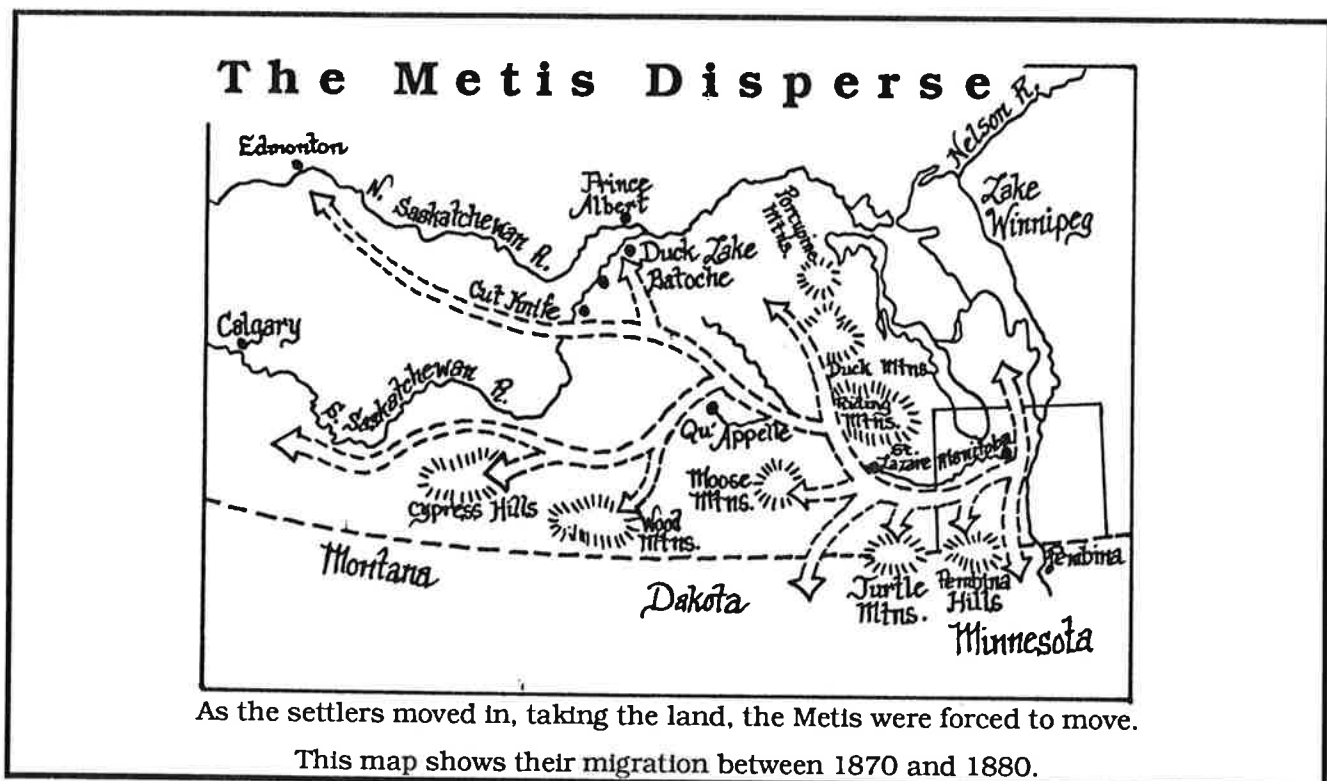
The Manitoba Metis population was divided into three groups. There were those who remained with the Indians and identified with them on the reserves. Others worked on farms and were assimilated into the white culture. (Assimilated means that they accepted the dominant white culture and adopting their lifestyle.) This group took permanent homesteads. They played an important role in the rapidly developing province. The third group

consisted of those who chose to leave Manitoba and join their brothers in Saskatchewan and Alberta (Western Plains Land Metis). They attempted to live the old style of life following the buffalo further west along the plains. These people would soon rise again as a nation and fight for their rights.

THE WESTERN PLAINS LAND METIS

Many of the Metis who left Manitoba after the Red River Rebellion moved to the North Saskatchewan River area to live. There they could still hunt buffalo, trap and farm. The herds of buffalo, although diminishing, were still large enough to satisfy their needs. Although the importance of agriculture gradually increased, the summer and fall hunts were kept up and the people could still be found practicing the traditional ways.

Before long, settlers from eastern Canada began to move in and history started to repeat itself. With more and more people living in the west, the huge buffalo herds were soon wiped out. This caused the Metis to spend more time as farmers and for this reason, their land became more important to them.



The Western Plains Land Metis were now in the same situation as their Red River brothers were a few years before. How were they going to prove that it was their land? It had never been officially surveyed, and therefore, they had no legal proof that the land belonged to them. They wrote to the Government of Canada asking they be given the title (legal proof) to the land they lived on. There was no answer. They wrote again and again but still the government did nothing. The Metis became quite worried. In 1884, they decided to send Gabriel Dumont to Montana in the United States to ask Louis Riel to come back to Canada and help them. Riel agreed.

Gabriel

In December 1837 a second son, Gabriel was born to Louise and Isadore Dumont at St. Boniface in the Red River Valley. In 1840 the family moved to the Fort Pitt area to live the traditional semi-nomadic life of the Metis which taught Gabriel many skills. As well as mastering French and six Indian languages Gabriel became a fine hunter, trapper, horseman, archer, swimmer, fisherman and an excellent guide and canoeist. In his adulthood, Gabriel was stout, muscular, about middle height and wore a beard. He was esteemed among his friends and was an intelligent, loyal, and courageous person. In 1858, he married Madelein Wilkie who hunted, trapped and traded at his side.

The couple lived in the South Saskatchewan River area where Dumont, at age 25, became the head of the buffalo hunt. Dumont was the sort of man who inspired legends, won the respect of his followers and gained the admiration of the enemy. Naturally when the fighting broke out between the Metis and the Canadians, he was chosen by Riel to be the military leader of the Metis.



THE NORTHWEST REBELLION

In 1885, when Riel returned to Canada he went immediately to Batoche, a village on the North Saskatchewan River. He organized the Metis and asked the Canadian Government to grant them title to their land. Because this was not done, Riel set up a new Metis government at Batoche, to control what the Metis called their New Nation. Gabriel Dumont became military leader and the Cree leaders, Chief Big Bear and Chief Poundmaker, also joined with the Metis in asking for better terms from Canada.

POUNDMAKER



BIG BEAR



The Cree Indians of the Northwest, both starving and mistreated, were unsatisfied with the limited life on the government reserves. By 1885 Chief Poundmaker and his followers had made several attempts to bring their grievances before the government but they were ignored. Known to be even tempered and patient, Poundmaker wanted to do what was best for his people.

Chief Big Bear had similar problems at Frog Lake. His people were brutalized and humiliated by their oppressors and were forced to live on half rations while government officials sold the rest of the supplies for profit. Still Big Bear advised his people not to steal or fight.

A CALL TO ARMS

In March of 1885, the North West Mounted Police decided to march into Batoche to keep things under control. The Metis met them at Duck Lake, 10 kilometres from Batoche, and a battle started. Gabriel Dumont had set an ambush for the Mounted Police and defeated them.

The Crees from Chief Big Bear's band captured Fort Pitt while Chief Poundmaker's warriors attacked Battleford.

The Canadian government could not ignore the Metis or Indian people any longer. When news reached Ottawa about the defeat of the North West Mounted Police, Macdonald reacted quickly. He ordered an army of 8000 men, under Major-General Frederick Middleton, to the west along the new Canadian Pacific Railway.

Middleton led most of the soldiers north from Qu'Appelle toward Batoche. Others marched from Swift Current with Colonel William Otter to relieve Battleford. The rest, commanded by Major-General Thomas Strange, headed for Edmonton from Calgary.

Under the leadership of Gabriel Dumont, the Metis army of about 100 fighters battled against 500 government troops at Fish Creek. They were able to hold off the better equipped government troops for over two weeks.

Chief Poundmaker and his fighters defeated the government troops at Cut Knife Hill.

Up to this moment the combined fighting forces of Metis and Indian were holding their own very well, but the outcome would be decided very shortly at Batoche.

In this final battle, which lasted 4 days, from May 9 to May 12, 1885, the Metis forces of about 250 fighters defended Batoche against 1000 government troops. On the fourth day, when the Metis forces ran out of ammunition, they were finally defeated. Big Bear and Poundmaker surrendered shortly after. The Northwest Rebellion was over.

On May 15, Riel and Poundmaker surrendered to the government. Dumont refused to surrender and escaped to the United States. Big Bear kept on fighting for a while but eventually say that there was no way his small group could beat the government troops. He surrendered on the second of July 1885.



THE NORTHWEST REBELLION

DUCK LAKE
FROG LAKE, FORT PITT
CUTKNIFE AND BATTLEFORD
BATOCHÉ
FISH CREEK

Major-General Frederick D. Middleton, Chief Commander of British troops in Canada, charged with suppressing the Metis Uprising.

THE OPPOSING FORCES



Gabriel Dumont, Military Commander of the Metis Army, an expert in guerrilla tactics.

THE TRIAL

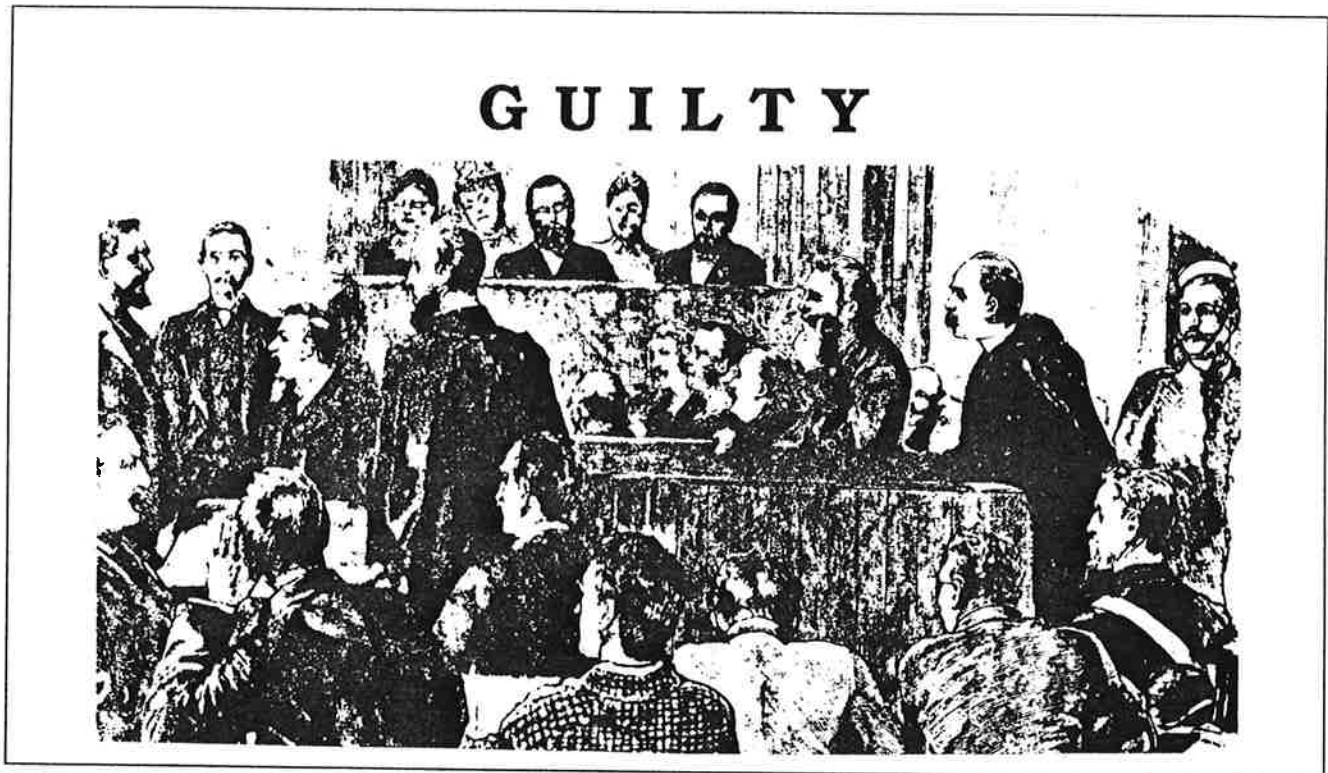
In July 1885, Riel, Poundmaker and Big Bear were charged with treason and went to trial. The trial created an uproar throughout Canada, and even in Britain and France.

The Chiefs were sentenced to two years in prison. Both men died shortly after they were released.

Riel's trial was to be one of the most controversial events in Canadian history. Was Riel a madman and a traitor, or was he a man with a mission and a vision for his people's future?

Riel was tried before an all English-Protestant jury in Regina and was found guilty and sentenced to death. To this day, people wonder if the trial was fair. What do you think?

On November 16, 1885, Riel was hanged, despite last-minute attempts by his people to free him from prison. Riel's death marked the end of any hope for a Metis Nation.



GENERAL QUESTIONS

You are now finished reading this part of the book. Try to answer the questions. Put your answers into a separate notebook.

1. Why did some Metis people choose to leave the Red River Valley after the rebellion? Where did they go?
2. Who was Gabriel Dumont? Where did he go in 1884? Why?
3. Why did the Cree Indians join the Metis in their fight?
4. Give one good reason for the North West Rebellion. Do you think the Metis and Indian people had cause for rebellion? Give your reasons for your opinion.
5. How did the Canadian government react to the North West Rebellion?
6. Who was the person in charge of the Canadian forces?
7. What happened at Batoche in 1885?
8. Why were Riel, Poundmaker, and Big Bear put on trial? Was the trial fair? How would you have voted, if you were on the jury? Why?
9. Make a list of prominent Metis people. Choose one person from your list and write a story about his/her life.
10. Find out more about the Metis people living in Ontario. Write a letter to the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association and ask them for information.
11. Compare the similarities and differences between the Metis people and the Status Indians.
12. This is a class project. Using the pemmican recipe on page 4 as a guide, adapt it to your needs and make pemmican.



METIS TODAY

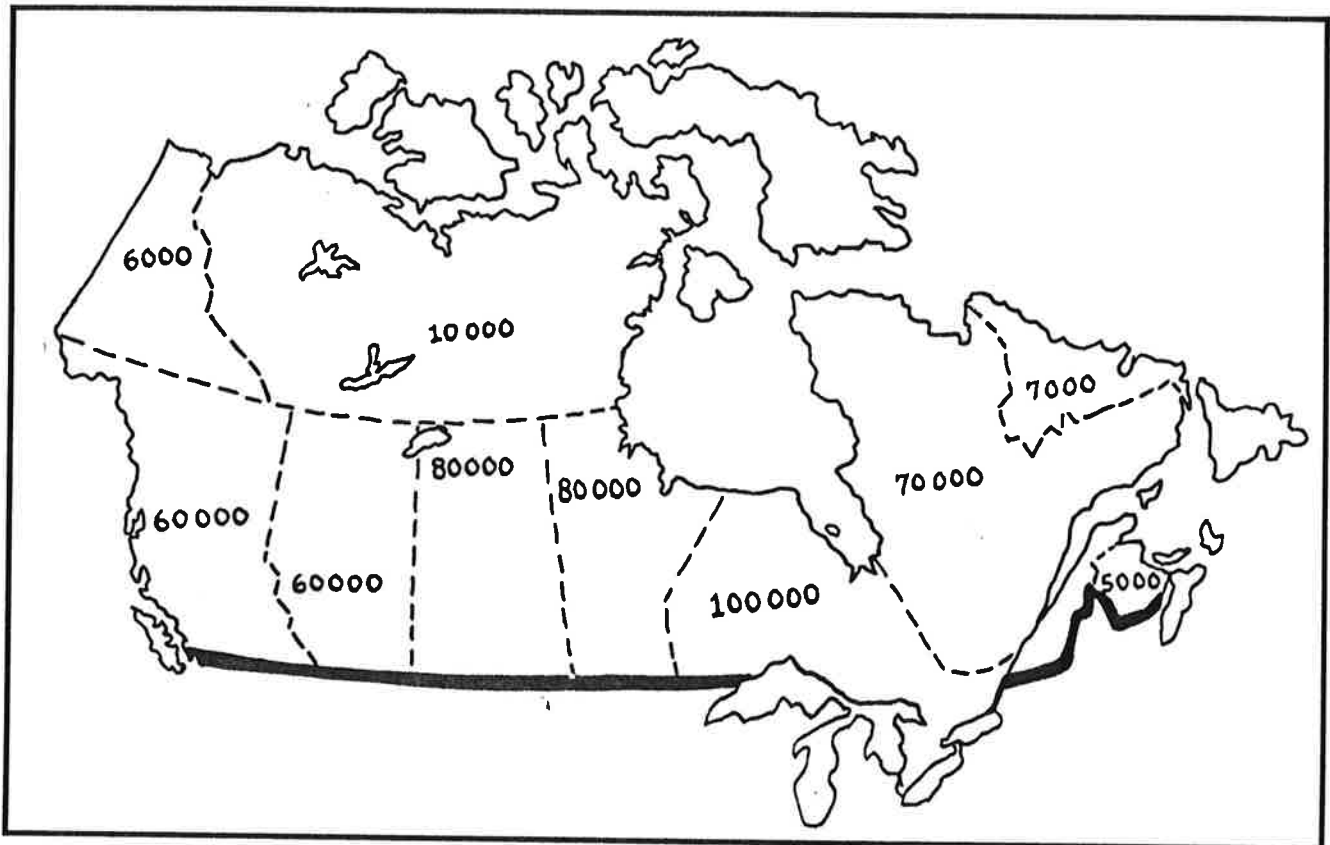
PART IV



The Northwest Rebellion took place nearly one hundred years ago. The defeat at Batoche and the execution of Riel were severe blows to the Metis people. These events did not mean the end of the Metis people. The process of rebuilding was to start immediately after Riel's death and continues to this day.

Today there are about 800,000 Metis living in Canada. Some still follow the same way of life as their grandfathers did, living by hunting, fishing, and trapping. Others have entered the mainstream of Canadian and International society.

Have you heard of George Armstrong, Roy Rogers, Buffy Ste. Marie, Will Rogers, Wayne Newton, Willie Dunn, Duke Redbird, Howard Adams, Peter Lougheed, Reggie Leach or Brian Trottier? These are the names of a few famous Metis sports, entertainment, and political people. Find out more about these people. Make a longer list which includes writers, artists, educators and scientists.



The map shows the major population belts of Metis and Non-Status Indians in Canada.

The Metis and Non-Status Indians are represented by many fine organizations across Canada (see page 60). The Native Council of Canada works across the country to guarantee the rights (housing, education, identity, and livelihood) of their people. The Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association represents the concerns of the 100,000 Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian people. What is a Non-Status Indian? How does a Non-Status Indian differ from a Metis person. What programs and services do the Metis and Non-Status associations offer their people? Write letters to them to find out.

Here are a few poems by Metis poets that describe their feelings:

HALFBREED

We hear about the white man's fame
And of the Indian's need
But seldom do we hear about
The little known Halfbreed.

The white man flies above the clouds
He's clever we agree
With daring speed he moves on land
And travels undersea.

The Indian lives on his Reserve
And knows it through and through
With native cunning gained of old
He traps the foxes too.

Then comes the long-forgotten man
His day of fame is gone
With game acceptance of his lot
The Halfbreed still lives on.

Who helped the whites and Crees to trade?
And learn each other's ways?
The man, of course, who spoke both tongues
And shared those pioneer days.

The Halfbreed, Scotchman, French and Cree
Who travelled back and forth
Endured the hardships, fostered trade
And goodwill of the North.

Gordon Moore, Moose Factory Island

MIXED BLOOD

There have been wars, bitter, brief encounters
 Yet also times of peace and planting
 Time for tender friendships - intimate.
 When Indian blood mixed with blood of the white river
 I am born of all, of peace and war
 Of hate and love, I am union
 Of the red sun setting and the white moon rising
 Indian by name, spirit and heart
 And Canadian, descendant of nations
 Of this warm blood, proud I walk through the land
 Indian in soul, clothed in brightness.

Ronald Keon

Now that you have read this book you are aware of the Metis people and the important contributions they have made in forming our country.

Can you remember the role of the Metis in the fur trade or words and names like: pemmican, buffalo, Red River Cart, York Boat, Hudson Bay Company, North West Company, the Pemmican War, Lord Selkirk, Thomas Scott, Louis Riel, the List of Rights, Sir John A. Macdonald, Gabriel Dumont, Chief Poundmaker, Chief Big Bear, and the Northwest Rebellion? These things are a part of our history and help to make us what we are today.

If you ever travel west, chances are that you will drive on highways that cross the prairies. When you do, remember that they are built on the old cart trails made by Metis hunters. You won't see too many buffalos but at one time they were very plentiful. Try to imagine what it was like.

The events covered in this book started in Canada over two hundred years ago. Time and history have changed many things, including the Metis people. But Metis culture and spirit remains very strong.

We, as Canadians, owe much to these proud and independent people. They, along with the Native people, are the first Canadians. They are our roots, and to this day, influence the way we think and the way we act.

THIS IS MY COUNTRY

I'll tell you a story and It's a true one,
And I'll tell it like you will understand,
And I ain't going to talk like some history man.

I look out and I see a land,
Young and lovely, hard and strong.
For 15,000 years we've danced her praises,
Prayed our thanks and we've just begun.

Yes, this is my country, young and growing,
Free and flowing, sea to sea.
This is my country, ripe and bearing,
Miracles in every pond and tree.

Her spirit walks the high country,
Giving free wild samples,
And setting an example on how to give.
Yes, this is my country, wrenching and turning,
Like a baby learning how to live.

I can stand upon a hill and look all around her,
Feel her surround me. Soldier blue can't you see
Her life has just begun.
A feeling inside us, telling us she is here to guide us.

Soldier blue can't you see that there is another way to love her.

This is my country, I sprang from her,
And I am learning to count upon her,
Tall trees and the corn is high country
Yes I love her, and I am learning how to take care of her.

When your news stories get me down,
I take a drink of freedom,
To think of North American from total crown.
It's never long before I know just why I belong here
Soldier blue, soldier blue.

Can't you see that there is another way to love her.

Buffy Ste. Marie

A P P E N D I X



PUZZLE ANSWERS



ADDRESSES

PUZZLE NO. 1

ANSWER

B	E	A	V	E	R													R
U					E										M			U
F					D				J						E			P
F					R	E	D	R	I	V	E	R	C	A	R	T		E
A					I				G						I			R
L		Y			V					P					S			T
O		O			E	U	R	O	P	E	A	N	S					S
		R			R					M			E					L
		K								M			V				F	A
		B			B					I			E				U	N
	H	O	R	S	E		F			C			N	E	W	W	O	R
		A			R		R			A			O					D
		T			R		E			I	N	D	I	A	N			
			N	O	I	S	E							K				
					E		D						S	E	T	T	L	E
N					S		O											S
A								M	I	L	E	S	M	A	C	D	O	N
T																		L
I																		K
O																		I
																		R
N	O	R	T	H	W	E	S	T	C	O	M	P	A	N	Y			K

PUZZLE NO. 2

ANSWERS

S	I	R	J	O	H	N	A	M	A	C	D	O	N	A	L	D					
U		E		R			A														
R		D		A		L	A	N	D												
V		R		N			I														
E		I		G			F	O	R	T	G	A	R	R	Y						
Y		V		E			E			H						T					
O		E		M			S			O						R		P			
R		R		E			T			M						O		R		L	
S		R		N			D			A		M				O		I		I	
		E			R	U	P	E	R	T	S	L	A	N	D		P		S		S
		B						S			S		N				S	C	O	T	T
		E						T			C		I						N		O
		L						I			O		T						E		F
		L	I	E	U	T	E	N	A	N	T	G	O	V	E	R	N	O	R		R
		I						Y			T		B								I
		O											A			D					G
M	O	N	O	P	O	L	Y							R	I	E	L				H
																E					T
W	E	S	T	E	R	N	P	L	A	I	N	S	L	A	N	D	M	E	T	I	S

Some Useful Addresses

1. Native Council of Canada
450 Rideau St., 4th Floor
Ottawa, ON K1N 5Z4
(The national organization for all Metis Associations in Canada)
2. Ontario Metis Aboriginal Association
369 Queen St. E., Suite 202
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 1Z4
3. Metis Association of Alberta
#123, 12520 St. Albert Trail,
Edmonton, Alberta, T5L 4H4
4. Alberta Federation of Metis Settlement Associations
2nd Floor, 11104-107 Avenue
Edmonton, AB T5H 0X8
(A coordinating Association for Alberta Groups)

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

1. Adams, Howard, Prison of Grass, New Press, 1975.
1976. 2. Berglund, Berndt and Bolsby, Clare E., Wilderness Cooking, Pagurain Press Limited,
1971. 3. Bowsfield, Hartwell, Louis Riel: The Rebel and the Hero, Oxford University Press,
4. Charlebois, Peter, The Life of Louis Riel, N. C. Press Limited, 1975.
5. Creighton, Donald, Canada: The Heroic Beginnings, Hunter Rose Company, 1974.
6. Daniel, R., Prof., and Anderson, Alda M., The Metis People of Canada: A History, Gage Publishing Limited, 1978.
7. Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopedia, Volume 13, Funk and Wagnalls Inc., 1973.
8. Hofsinde, Robert, The Indians and the Buffalo, William Morrow and Company, New York, 1961.
9. Howard, Joseph, Strange Empire, James Lewis and Samuel, 1974.
10. Lower, J. A., Canada: An Outline History, McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited, 1973.
11. Mulvaney, Charles, The North-West Rebellion, Coles Publishing Company, 1971.
12. Native Studies Kit, Tawow, Card 20.
13. Native Studies Kit, Tawow, Card 45.
14. Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association, Pamphlet.
15. Ray, Arthur J., Give Us Good Measure, University of Toronto Press, 1978.
16. Rogers, Edward S., Indians of the Plains, Royal Ontario Museum, 1970.
17. Sealey, D. Bruce, The Metis, Canada's Forgotten People, Manitoba Metis Federation Press, 1975.