

## MARKER 1: SURVEYORS' CHAIN

On October 11, 1869, a man named **Andre Nault** was escorting his cattle across a neighbor's land. (This was near today's LaBarriere Park just south of Winnipeg.) There he was met by a team of land surveyors. Nault tried to tell them that they were not allowed on his property. However, **Nault** did not speak English and the surveyors did not speak French. **Nault** ran for help. More than a dozen men on horseback returned with him. One of the men spoke English. His name was **Louis Riel**. **Riel** told the survey team to leave.

## MARKER 2: PROCLAMATION

William McDougall was chosen by PM John A. Macdonald to be the governor of the North-West Territories. On November 2, 1869, Louis Riel's men would not allow McDougall to enter Red River. McDougall stayed at Pembina in the U.S. until December 1, 1869 when he crossed the border into Canada. He read aloud from a document. It said that Rupert's Land was now part of Canada. McDougall did not know that PM Macdonald had postponed buying the land until the problem was solved. McDougall had actually **FORGED** the document.

## MARKER 3: METIS FLAG

November 2, 1869, Louis Riel sets off with supporters armed with muskets. They have decided to take over the Hudson's Bay headquarters at Upper Fort Garry, the fort that controls the Red River region. **Governor William McTavish** has no troops to challenge Riel, instead he watches helplessly from his study.

He writes in his journal:

*"As I close this letter a party of 100 of the malcontents have arrived and taken possession of Fort Garry. Guards are posted at each gate and march on the walls. They promise that nothing will be touched and nothing taken. They promise to pay for supplies in the name of the Council of the Republic of Half-Breeds."*

*Governor William McTavish*

## MARKER 4: METIS BILL OF RIGHTS

The list of rights was written by the **provisional government** and Louis Riel at the Red River settlement. The document is a list of rights that the Metis wanted from Canada before becoming a new province. This document was the basis of the Manitoba Act (1870) that created the province of Manitoba on July 15, 1870.

Some of the rights that Louis Riel included were:

- Using public land to build schools
- Having a legislature to pass laws
- French & English as official languages of the province
- Treaties be made between Canada and First Nations in the area
- Metis people would be able to keep their land
- That Mr. McDougall needed to guarantee the rights of the Metis before coming into the province

## MARKER 5: ARREST WARRANT

**John Schultz** was the leader of the **Canadian Party**, a group who wanted to overthrow **Louis Riel's** provisional government. On **December 7, 1869**, **Schultz** turned his own home into a fort for the **Canadian Party**, and armed his people with rifles. On **December 8th**, **Riel** had his men surround **Schultz's** house with cannons. 47 people, including **Schultz** and **Thomas Scott** were arrested for "threatening the peace of the settlement".

## MARKER 6: NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

On December 9, 1869, Louis Riel created a **provisional (temporary) government** to run the unstable settlement of Red River. Riel invites 20 francophone and 20 anglophone members of the community to join the group. It becomes their job to run the settlement and negotiate with the Canadian government. They become the **Convention of Forty**.

## MARKER 7: KNIFE

On **January 23, 1870**, several members of the Canadian Party who were prisoners at Upper Fort Garry escaped from **Louis Riel's** control. This included both **Thomas Scott** and **John Schultz**. **Schultz's** escape was made possible by a knife his wife had smuggled to him by baking it into a cake! **Schultz** and the other prisoners cut their bedsheets into long strips, tied them together, and climbed down the walls of the fort!

## MARKER 8: WOODEN CLUB

On February 15, 1870, over one hundred men met at a Kildonan School house to plan an attack on Upper Fort Garry. They were against Louis Riel being in control of the Red River Colony. On their way to the fort, they met a Metis woodcutter named **Norbert Parisien**. The anti-Riel men arrested him as a spy. **Parisien** soon escaped and stole a gun from the group. A man came across **Parisien** on a road. **Parisien**, who was mentally challenged, wrongfully believed the man was trying to arrest him. He shot the man, who later died. The man **Parisien** shot, **John Hugh Sutherland**, asked the nearby mob, including **Thomas Scott**, to spare **Parisien's** life. They did not. They beat **Parisien** so badly, he later died. **Louis Riel** arrested all 41 men involved, including **Thomas Scott**.



## MARKER 9: BODY - THOMAS SCOTT

**Thomas Scott** was a member of the Orange Order and Canadian Party imprisoned for killing **Norbert Parisien**. Those who knew him said that he was a violent and rowdy man. He made his opinions known in a loud voice and rude manner. Fellow prisoner **George Sanderson** would later insist that **Scott** was SO obnoxious that even his fellow prisoners asked to have him removed. On **March 1, 1870** **Scott** was chained up for insulting his Metis guards. Riel's supporters wanted to make an example of **Scott**. **Scott** was charged with **TREASON** against the provisional government. On **March 3, 1870** a six-man jury voted four to two for the death penalty, even though Louis Riel told the people they should not execute him. On **March 4, 1870** **Scott** was killed by firing squad just in front of the fort. His last words were, "This is horrible. This is cold-blooded murder."