Compilation of Biographies:

Members of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia

This compilation should be considered a guide only. After researching identities of the members of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia for several months, it has become clear that it is not currently possible to supply complete biographies, free of errors or ommissions, for all of the members of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia. It may take future researchers years to reach satisfactory conclusions as to exact biographical details for some individuals.

In this compilation, where possible, links are supplied to online biographies of the members listed below. In instances where online biographies are not available, or there are questions about an individual's identity or historical activity, additional biographical notes are supplied.

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Andrew Graham Ballenden Bannatyne

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?BioId=39478
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/bannatyne_agb.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 31 October 1829[1]
Place of Birth: South Ronaldsay, Orkney Islands
Father: James Bannatyne
Mother: Eliza Ballenden
Marriage: c.1850 to Annie McDermot (1832-1908).

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. John's
- Postmaster General

Other Political Positions:

- Member of the Hudson's Bay Company's Council of Assiniboia (from 1868).
- Member of the North-West Council (from 1872).
- Elected representative of Provencher in the Canadian House of Commons (1875).

Date of Death: 18 May 1889, while on vacation in St. Paul, Minnesota

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[1] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Andrew Graham Ballenden Bannatyne,' Family Group Sheet (26 August 2010).

André Beauchemin/Beaucheman

Links to Biographies:

- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/beauchemin_a.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 6 November 1824[2]
Place of Birth: St. Vital, Red River Settlement
Father: André Millet *dit* Beauchemin (of Yamaska, Quebec), blacksmith, reputed to have built the first Red River carts.
Mother: Charlotte Pelletier (c.1785-?)
Marriage: Genviève Delorme (c.1825-1875)
Occupation: Wheelwright and farmer.

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable member for St. Vital (elected 27 January 1870).

Other Political Positions:

- Representative for St. Vital at the Convention of Twenty-four (16 November 1869).
- Convention of Forty member for St. Vital (25 January – 10 February 1870).
- Elected as representative for St. Vital to the First Legislative Assembly of Manitoba (1871-1874).

Date of Death: 13 December 1902

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[2] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'André Beauchemin,' Family Group Sheet (11 August 2010).

Baptiste/Jean-Baptiste Beauchemin

Links to Biographies:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia
- A.-G. Morice, 'Beauchemin, Baptiste,' *Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens et des Métis français de l'Ouest* (Québec: J.P. Garneau, 1908), 13, http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/3203.html

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 3 November 1838[3]
Place of Birth: St.-Boniface, Red River Settlement
Father: Benjamin Beauchemin (c.1804/1813-1870)
Mother: Marie Parenteau (c.1815-?)
Marriage: c.1860 to Marguerite McMillan (1840-1926).

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. Charles[4] (alongside his uncle, André Beauchemin, and Pierre Parenteau, who was perhaps also an uncle).

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- Member of the December Convention, 1869.
- Convention of Forty Member for St. Charles (he 'took his seat afterwards as the election was contested').[5]

Date of Death: 2 December 1900, St. Charles, Manitoba

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[3] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Jean-Baptiste Beauchemin,' Family Group Sheet (11 August 2010).

[4] Alexander Begg, *The Creation of Manitoba a; Or, a History of the Red River Troubles* (Toronto: A.H. Hovey, 1871), 247. See also 'Provisional Government: First Council Meeting,' *New Nation* (11 March 1870), 2; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1.

[5] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 247.

Dr. Curtis James Bird

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?BioId=38959
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/bird_cj.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 1 February 1837/1838[6]
Place of Birth: St. John's, Red River Settlement
Father: Chief Factor James Curtis Bird Sr. (of Acton, Middlesex, England)
Mother: Mary Lowman/Kelly (of England)
Marriage:
1. Frances Ross (daughter of Donald Ross)
2. Annabelle Ross McDermot (daughter of Donald Ross; widow of C.E. McDermot)

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia and Provisional Government of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St Paul's (Middlechurch).
- Coroner

Other Political Positions:

- Coroner, Assiniboia (from April 1862)
- Member of HBC Council of Assiniboia (from 1868)
- Representative of St. Paul's at Convention of Twenty-four (16 November 1869).
- Convention of Forty member for St. Paul's.
- Coroner, Province of Manitoba
- Elected to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, representing St. Paul's (1871)
- Speaker of the House (1873-1874)

Date of Death: 13 June 1876, London, Middlesex, England
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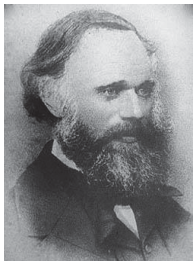
[6] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Curtis James Bird,' Family Group Sheet (26 August 2010).

John Black



Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=4840&&PHPSESSID=77p3ghoh45ah47i6qq5ggfkgf2
- Australian Dictionary of Biography http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A030160b.htm
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/black_j1.shtml

Biography Notes:

Born 11 March 1817, at St. Andrews, County Fife, Scotland, John Black arrived at Red River Settlement in 1839 where he entered Hudson's Bay Company service as a clerk. In 1845 he married Margaret Christie (Métis), the daughter of Alexander Christie, a governor of Assiniboia, (of Scotland), and Anne Thomas (Métis).[7] Having achieved the rank of Chief Trader, Black visited the British Isles with his wife while on furlough in 1852. Margaret died in England the following year. Black subsequently resigned from the HBC, sailed to Scotland, and from thence to New South Wales.

Not long after his arrival in 1855, Black became politically active in Sydney, championing such policies as land system and immigration reforms; securing tenure for 'squatters'; advancing representative government; and railroad expansion. He was elected and served as Secretary for Lands from 27 October 1859 to 8 March 1860.[8]

In 1862 Black returned to Red River, where he was commonly known as Judge Black, although he actually served as president/recorder (akin to a judge) of the General Quarterly Court of Assiniboia. He was also appointed a member of the governing Council

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[7] Isaac Cowie, *The Company of Adventurers: A Narrative of Seven Years in the Service of the Hudson's Bay Company during 1867–1874* (Toronto: William Briggs, 1913), 75, 489; 'The Christie Family and H.B.C.: Builder of Two Fort Garrys and His Seven Descendants Gave Total of 238 Years' Service to the Company,' *The Beaver* 3, no. 11 (1923): 417-419; Hartwell Bowsfield, 'Christie, Alexander,' Dictionary of Canadian Biography online [DCB], http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?BioId=39019; Hudson's Bay Company Archives, 'Christie, Alexander "C" (d. 1884) (fl. 1867–1883)', 'Christie, Alexander Junior (b. 1818) (fl. 1834–1873),' and 'Christie, Alexander (1783–1872)(fl.1809–1853),' Biographical Sheets, note that Ann Thomas was a daughter of either John Thomas or Thomas Thomas; see also 'Thomas, John Sr. (1751–1822) (fl. 1769–1814),' Biographical Sheet.

[8] Margaret Caldwell, 'Black, John (1817 - 1879),' *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol. 3 (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1969), 168-169.

of Assiniboia. On 23 October 1869 Black presided over the interview during which John Bruce and Louis Riel explained, to members of the Council, why prospective Lieutenant-Governor William McDougall had been prevented from crossing into Rupert's Land from Pembina. On 19 January 1870 Black served as secretary to the outdoor meeting at which Donald A. Smith, Commissioner from Canada, addressed the people of the settlement. Black then served as chair at the Convention of Forty, concurrent with representing the parish of St. Andrew's.[9] At the close of the Convention, Black was a elected as a delegate 'of' the Assembly (elected by the Assembly) to negotiate terms of confederation with Canada.[10]

In Ottawa, Black attended 'no less than fifteen meetings,' from 21 April to 18 May, and considered the Manitoba Act to be a direct reflection of his, and his co-delegate's efforts.[11] On completion of the negotiations Black returned to Scotland. He died at St. Andrews, of that country, on 3 February 1879.[12]

Date of Birth: 1817
Place of Birth: St. Andrews, County Fife, Scotland.
Father: John Black
Marriage: 1845 to Margaret Christie (daughter of HBC Gov. Alexander Christie)

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Delegate to Ottawa.

Other Political Positions:

- Member of the HBC's Council of Assiniboia and president of the Petty Court (1851-1854)
- Secretary for lands, New South Wales (27 October 1859 to 8 March 1860).
- Recorder of Rupert's Land (from 1862)
- Convention of Forty member for St. Andrew's

Date of Death: 1879, St. Andrews, Scotland.

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[9] Alexander Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 64, 248.

[10] A.-A. Taché, response to Hay, *The Amnesty Again, or Charges Refuted by His Grace Archbishop Taché of St. Boniface, Manitoba* (Translated from the French; Winnipeg: printed by *The Standard*, 1875), 6.

[11] *Ibid*.

[12] See HBCA, 'Black, John,' Biographical Sheet.

John Bruce

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=5995&&PHPSESSID=mj2bjqg8ek25q7c50v8ja7a6m5
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/bruce_j2.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 1837
Place of Birth: possibly at Ile à la Crosse
Father: Pierre Bruce
Mother: Margurite Desrosiers
Marriage: Angelique Gaudry/Vaudry/Beaudry
Occupation: Carpenter

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia and Provisional Government of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. Boniface
- Commissioner of Public Works

Other Political Positions:

- President of the Métis National Council as of October 1869, resigned 27 December 1869 with the formation of the Provisional Government.

Date of Death: 26 October 1893, Leroy, North Dakota

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Thomas Bunn

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=4868&interval=25&&PHPSESSID=etlpeckl9mh7dps6ccoe4od6l0
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/bunn_t2.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 16 May 1830[13]
Place of Birth: Red River Settlement
Father: [Dr.] John Bunn
Mother: Catherine Thomas

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Secretary of State
- Honourable Member for St. Clement's (Mapleton)

Others Political Positions:

- Member of HBC Council of Assiniboia (from 1868).
- Among 'English Members' to 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four' held in the Court House, adjoining Fort Garry, as representative for Parish of St. Clement's.
- Convention of Forty Member for St. Clement's.
- Elected member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba for St Clements (1870).

Date of Death: 11 April 1875, St. Clements, Manitoba.

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[13] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Thomas Bunn,' Family Group Sheet (8 September 2010).

William Coldwell

Link to Biography:

- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/coldwell_w.shtml

Biography Notes:

Born 18 November 1834, in London, England, William Coldwell came to Canada in 1854, after apprenticing as a typesetter and proof-reader for a Dublin newspaper.[14] He worked as a parliamentary reporter for the *Toronto Leader* to 1859, then travelled to Red River in company with William Buckingham -- previously a parliamentary reporter with the *Globe*. The two, described as 'practical printers ... able to do their own work, and do it well,' had decided to publish the Rupert's Land's first newspaper, the *Nor'-Wester*.[15]

Coldwell readily integrated into the settlement. In the pages of the *Nor'-Wester* he attested that the people of Red River,

> though personally strangers, are already friends – who, forgetting those differences which in most other countries are the sources of jealousy, mistrust, and contention – the differences of position, origin, religion, and language – have cordially united in their good wishes for our success.[16]

Buckingham, however, left Red River the next year. His position as partner in the publishing enterprise was filled by James Ross, whose sister Coldwell married 31 October 1860. Jemima Ross (Métis), was the youngest daughter of Alexander Ross (of Morayshire, Scotland) and Sarah/'Sally' Timentwa (Okanagan First Nation).[17]

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[14] See Sheila Grover, 'Ross House, A Manitoba Historical Society Museum,' *Manitoba History* (2 November 1981), http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/mb_history/02/rosshouse.shtml. According to descendent family genealogists, Coldwell's parents might have been George Coldwell and Catherine O'Brien.

[15] Douglas Crawford McMurtrie, *The First Printing in Manitoba* (Chicago: Eyncourt Press, 1931), 8.

[16] 'Preliminary,' *Nor'-Wester* (28 December 1859), 2.

[17] LAC, Scrip affidavit, 'Coldwell, William.' See also Frits Pannekoek, 'Ross Alexander,' DCB. Sarah formally married Alexander Ross 24 December 1828 in Red River Settlement.

When James Ross ended his association with the paper in 1863, in order to study law in Toronto, Coldwell partnered with John C. Schultz. A fire in 1865 brought that business to an end. Coldwell, with his wife and children, then moved to Toronto where he earned a living as a reporter for the *Globe* to 1869. Jemima having died, 29 June 1867, Coldwell, his children, and his brother-in-law James Ross and family, returned to Red River. Coldwell was intent on founding a new newspaper, the *Red River Pioneer*, to counter a revived *Nor'-Wester* – reconstituted as a decidedly 'loyalist' paper that annoyed the majority of people in the Settlement and deeply offended those who were French and Catholic.[18]

In November of 1869, after W.R. Bown, proprietor of the *Nor'-Wester*, purloined a proclamation that Coldwell was in the process of typesetting for HBC Governor William Mactavish, the French Guard of the Provisional Government installed at Fort Garry finally shut down the *Nor'-Wester*[19] Coldwell's inaugural, 1 December issue of the *Pioneer* turned out to be its last. He still devoted his time to reportage – particularly of meetings organized by the Provisional Government – but, probably in order to support himself in this endeavour, sold his publishing proprietorship to Henry M. Robinson. The latter displayed his sympathy with the goals of the Provisional Government by changing the masthead to *The New Nation*.[20] Coldwell appears to have been regarded throughout this period as 'an honest fair dealing man.'[21] He was appointed English-language

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[18] AM, MG3 A1-12, 'Minutes of meeting held in Parish of St. Clements to elect a member to the Council of the Provisional Government. Notes used by Thomas Bunn for speech at above meeting. 1870'; and 'History of the Red River Press,' *Red River Pioneer* (1 December 1869). At this time the paper was owned by Walter Robert Bown of Canada – a close companion of Schultz -- who harboured an intense antagonism toward Louis Riel. Bown, in turn, appears to have been roundly disliked by people of Red River.

[19] See Alexander Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal: and other papers relative to the Red River Resistance of 1869-1870,* ed. W.L. Morton (Toronto: Champlain Society, 1956), 170; and Fiona Black, Patricia Lockhart Fleming, and Yvan Lamonde eds., *History of the Book in Canada*, vol. 2, *1840-1914* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2005), 344.

[20] See Bruce B. Peel, Ernest B. Ingles, Norman M. Distad, eds., with Linda M. Distad, Tom Williams, Darcy A. Sharman, and Lorraine N. Strilesky, *Peel's Bibliography of the Canadian Prairies to 1953.* 3d. ed. (first published as Bruce Peel, *A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1956; 2d ed., enlarged with new foreword, 1973; revised and enlarged, 2003), 55 no. 490. The assertion that Coldwell's talents and printing press were 'seized' by Louis Riel might be overstated – the originator of the idea being Col. J.S. Dennis. It seems more likely that Coldwell cooperated willingly with Riel to see that the people of Red River were kept well-informed by printed means -- especially given that his brother-in-law, James Ross, was working directly with Riel to ensure such was the case as early as 6 November. See Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 119, 164, 241, 338, 341, 348, 520, which also records that Robinson insisted he had purchased the paper from Coldwell without any assistance from the Provisional Government. Morton suspects Robinson was forcibly compelled to give up the paper to Riel 19 March 1870. While Begg alleges Robinson resigned 'disgusted,' the reason appears to be that, as newly appointed American Vice-Consul and a strong annexationist, he was annoyed that 'the *New Nation* was not allowed to publish anything favoring annexation,-- that Riel had suppressed many articles he had prepared on that question.' Although it took some days for the Provisional Government to arrange payment, Robinson was paid for the business. Thomas Spence (of Portage) then became editor, on the payroll of the Provisional Government.

[21] Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal,* 174, recorded the assessment on Friday, 19 November 1869.

Secretary to the Convention of Forty and was named Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia.[22]

After the formation of Manitoba, in association with Robert Cunningham, Coldwell again became owner of a newspaper -- the *Manitoban*. He continued to serve political clients to 1874, publishing texts for Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, the Executive Council of the Government of Manitoba, and the City of Winnipeg.[23] When the *Manitoban* merged with the *Free Press* in that year, Coldwell worked as the parliamentary reporter. At about this time he also remarried, to Jemima Mackenzie Ross (Métis) -- widow of another of his first wife's brothers, William Ross.[24] Coldwell was invalided by an unknown condition after 1877 (possibly tuberculosis), and died 4 February 1907 in Victoria, British Columbia.[25]

Date of Birth: 1834
Place of Birth: London
Marriages:

- 1860 Jemima Ross
- 1875/1876 to Jemima Mackenzie Ross

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Clerk of the Assembly

Date of Death: 14 February 1907, Victoria, BC

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[22] The Assembly arranged for Coldwell to be paid £14 for his work as Secretary to the Convention of Forty.

[23] See, for example, Manitoba, Legislative Assembly, Statuts de Manitoba, passés dans la session tenue dans la trente-cinquième année de la règne de sa Majesté la reine Victoria, étant la deuxième session du premier parlement de Manitoba, commencée et tenue à Winnipeg, le seixième jour de janvier, close et prorogée le vingt-et-unième jour de février de la même année: l'Hon. Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Gouverneur (Winnipeg: Imprimés par Coldwell et Cunningham, 1872); City of Winnipeg, Charter of the City of Winnipeg: 37 Victoria, chapter, an act to incorporate the city of Winnipeg: Assented to, November 8, 1873 (Winnipeg: Printed by Coldwell & Cunningham, 1873); Manitoba, Executive Council, Report of the delegates of the Executive Council to Ottawa, with regard to the claims of Manitoba upon the Dominion (Winnipeg: Printed by Coldwell & Cunningham, Queen's Printers, 1873). F.A. Milligan, 'The Establishment of Manitoba's First Provincial Government,' *Manitoba Historical Society Transactions*, ser. 3 (1948-1949 Season), http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/transactions/3/provincialgovernment.shtml.

[24] Grover, 'Ross House,' conflates the identities of Coldwell's wives. See also Alvina Block, 'George Flett, Presbyterian Missionary to the Ojibwa at Okanase,' *Manitoba History* 37 (Spring/Summer), http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/mb_history/37/flett_g.shtml, who supplies a photograph of Coldwell in a wheelchair with his second wife and a grandchild, c.1898.

[25] B.C. Archives, 1907-09-020196, Death Registration.

François/François-Xavier Dauphinais/Dauphinie

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 1 January 1815[26]
Place of Birth:
Father: Michel Dauphinais (1781-1858)
Mother: Victoire Oulette (c.1790-?)
Marriages:

- Françoise Paul (1817-1880)
- 27 November 1882, in St. Françoise-Xavier, to Marguerite Morin.

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia and Provisional Government of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St Francois-Xavier (east) and, initially, St Charles
- Vice President

Other Political Positions:

- HBC Council of Assiniboia
- Representative for St. Francois Xavier at Convention of Twenty-four (16 November 1869).
- Vice President of the Provisional Government (8 January). [27]

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[26] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'François Dauphinais,' Family Group Sheet (1 September 2010).

[27] See Alexander Begg, *History of the North West*, vol. 1 (Toronto: Hunter, Rose and Company, 1894), 440; reprinted as '18. Orders of the Provisional Government of Rupert's Land, Jan. 8, 1870,' in *The Canadian North-west, its early development and legislative records: minutes of the Councils of the Red River Colony and the Northern Department of Rupert's Land*, vol. 2, ed. E.H. Oliver (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1915), 913; Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal,* 225; all of whom cite the same document, which indicates Dauphinais' position as vice-president was carried over from his appointment to the post during the first phase of the Provisional Government, on 27 December 1869. A.-G. Morice, 'Dauphinais, Hon. François,' *Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens et des Métis français de*

- Member of the Legislative Council of Manitoba (1871-1876).

Date of Death: February 1889, St. John, Turtle Mountain, Dakota, United States.[28]

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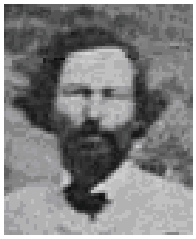
l'Ouest (Québec: J.P. Garneau, 1908), 74; and Thomas Flanagan and the Gardner Indexing Service, 'Biographical Index,' *Collected Writings of Louis Riel*, vol. 5, 242, date Dauphinais' election to the position as 8 January 1870, the date on which his attainment was announced by the proclamation cited above. Louis Riel, *L'amnistie: mémoire sur les causes des troubles du nord-ouest et sur les négotiations qui ont amené leur règlement amiable* ([Montréal]: Bureau du *Nouveau Monde*, 1874), 21, indicates Dauphinais was vice president up until 15 July 1870.

[28] 'Mort d'un Vieux Metis,' *Le Manitoba* (28 February 1889), 2.

Pierre Delorme/De Lorme/de L'Orme



Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=7327&interval=25&&PHPSESSID=77p3ghoh45ah47i6qq5ggfkgf2
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/delorme_p.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 1 October 1832[29]
Place of Birth: St. Boniface
Father: Joseph Amable Fafard *dit* Delorme
Mother: Josephte Belley/Bellisle (c.1799-?)
Marriage: c.1854 to Adélaide Beauchemin (1835-1913)
Occupation: fur trader, farmer, businessman

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for Pointe-Coupée

Other Political Positions:

- Convention of Forty Member for Pointe Coupée.
- Elected representative for St. Norbert South in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba (1870-1874).
- Member of the North-West Council (1873-1875).
- Minister of agriculture and president of the Executive Council in Norquay's administration 1878.

Date of Death: 10 November 1912

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[29] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Pierre Delorme,' Family Group Sheet (1 September 2010).

William Fraser

Links to Biographies:

- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/fraser_w.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 17 June 1832
Father: James Fraser
Mother: Anne Bannerman
Marriage: Annie McBeath/McBeth

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for Kildonan.

Other Political Positions:

- HBC Councillor of Assiniboia (1868-1870).
- Member of the North-West Council (1872-1876)

Date of Death: 9 September 1909, Fraser's Grove, Manitoba

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William Garrioch Jr.

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

William Garrioch Jr. was born 4 July 1828 to William Garrioch (of London, England), and Nancy Cook (Métis), a daughter of William Hemmings Cook (of Orkney) and Kahnawpawmakan (Cree). In about 1851, Garrioch Jr. married Mary Brown, daughter of Henry Brown (of Orkney) and his wife Elizabeth (of Rupert's Land).[30]

It appears that initially Garrioch Jr. and wife Mary held an allotment of land near St. Peter's parish that had been granted by Chief Peguis. As early as 1853, however, they had joined a group of settlers who moved further to the west to establish a new church and parish at St. Mary's la Prairie. In 1862 Garrioch Jr. sold the St. Peter's property and concentrated on growing grain at la Prairie, where his brother, John Garrioch, also farmed and taught school.[31] The new parish was formalized on 9 April 1866, and William Garrioch Jr. was named a member of the vestry of St. Mary's.[32]

On 1 March 1870 Garrioch Jr. was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia as representative of the parish of Laprarie.'[33]

Approximately a year after the creation of Manitoba, Garrioch Jr. sold property identified as 'the certain lot of land No. 1352, of six-chains frontage, on the north side of the Assiniboine River, between Headingley Church and the house of John Taylor' to John H. McTavish, in conformance with the 'custom of the country prior to the transfer.'[34]

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[30] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'William Garrioch,' Family Group Sheet (2 September 2010).

[31] Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 166, n. 1, 323. 'An Early Season,' *New Nation* (24 May 1870), 2. Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 65, notes that William's brother, John Garrioch, was also among the 'English Members' to 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four' held in the Court House, adjoining Fort Garry, as representative for Portage-la-Prairie.

[32] Eldon Franklin Simms, *The story of St. Mary's la Prairie Anglican Church, 1853-1953: Commemorating the founding of St. Mary's la Prairie parish by Archdeacon Cochrane, 1853* (Portage la Prairie MB: St Mary's la Prairie Anglican Church, 1953), 7.

[33] Canada, Parliament. House of Commons, Report of the Select Committee on the Causes of the Difficulties in the North-West Territory in 1869-70, in *Journals of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada*, Vol. VIII, *From the 26th March to the 26th May, 1874*. [3rd Session, 1874] (Ottawa: I.B. Taylor, 1874), 121, certificate 80. Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 323. See also Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 49.

[34] 'Public Notice,' *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (29 July 1871), 3, notice dated 10 July 1871; 'Avis Public,' *Le Métis* (13 July 1871), 3.

By 1872, Garrioch Jr., was Justice of the Peace 'in and for the County of Marquette.' He was also petitioning various levels of government, along with other 'original settlers,' in protest against surveyors, who were encroaching well within the limits of their properties, to mark land as for sale under the homestead clause of he Dominion Lands Act 'as if the said lands had never previously been occupied.'[35] Garrioch Jr. was subsequently interviewed regarding the settlers' descriptions of the extent of their properties, but continued to have difficulties.[36] After he signed a reward offer for information on the person responsible for an attack on livestock, and resigned as justice of the peace, he and his wife Mary relocated, with their nine children, to Kinesota/ Kinosota Settlement on Lake Manitoba – the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, and an area projected to become a 'magnificent mixed-farming district.'[37]

Six years later, his sale of property near St. Peter's a decade before was called into question. Garrioch Jr. had passed on two deeds to the purchaser, William Elliot -- one from himself and one from Chief Peguis. When Elliott tried to re-sell the land, however, he was told 'he had derived no title from Garrioch, he (Garrioch) only holding through Peguis, who had no right to convey the lands, they being vested in the Crown.'[38] Whatever the resolution to his land title problems in Red River, his move to Kinesota appears to have been his last. He was recorded on the 1906 Manitoba census as a widower, 77 years old, and living in Dauphin district 2, sub-district 11 west, township 22, at lot 8, Kinesota with three of his unmarried sons – aged 26 to 32. Together they had had 8 horses, 20 milk cows, and 85 head of beef cattle.[39]

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. Mary's la Prairie

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[35] Canada, Department of the Secretary of State, *Return (in part) to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1873, for copies of all reports from the Land Commissioner in Manitoba regarding the sale or location of lands in that province: All reports from, or correspondence with, the Commissioner (or any other parties regarding the sales or location of lands in the province): Also for copies of the letters of resignation of Mr. Canavan, and all correspondence between Mr. Canavan and the government: Also all correspondence with the Government of Manitoba on the subject of the complaints against the management of the Land Office in that province* (Ottawa: Department of the Secretary of State, 1873), 14.

[36] *Ibid.*, 15.

[37] *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (6 July 1872), 3; *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (29 June 1872), 3; 'High Bluff, Marquete, June 3 1872,' *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (15 June 1872), 3. Joseph Henry Metcalfe, *The tread of the pioneers: Under the distinguished patronage of the Government of the Province of Manitoba, the Corporation of the City of Portage la Prairie, the Council of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie* (Portage la Prairie MB and Toronto: Portage la Prairie and District Old Timers' Association and Ryerson Press, 1932), 301. Langruth, Manitoba, *A tribute to soldiers and pioneers of the Langruth district* (Langruth MB: Langruth Community, 1950), 105-106. Henderson Directories, *Henderson's Manitoba and Northwest Territories gazetteer and directory* (Winnipeg: Henderson Directory Company, 1897), 152.

[38] *Manitoba Free Press* (27 April 1878), 3.

[39] George Bryce, *A history of Manitoba: Its resources and people* (Toronto and Montreal: Canada History Co, 1906), 670-671. Manitoba, 'Schedule No. 1. Population and Live Stock,' Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Dauphin District, Sub-district 11, 27 June 1906, p. 2.

George Gunn

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Born 11 December 1833, George Gunn was baptised 28 January 1834, at Red River Settlement. His father, Donald Gunn (of Caithness, Scotland), had been a Hudson's Bay Company Assistant Trader to 1822. His mother, Margaret Swain (Métis), was the daughter of HBC Trader and Writer, James Swain (of London, England), and an unknown Aboriginal woman of the York Factory district. George Gunn's parents are recorded as having married 17 January 1826.[40]

Although his parents farmed at St. Andrews parish on the Red River, George Gunn settled at St. Ann's parish, located at Poplar Point along the Assiniboine. In 1869 both George Gunn and his father were among the English Members who attended the Convention of Twenty-four held in the Court House, adjoining Fort Garry, on 16 November. The younger participated as elected representative for St. Ann's, the elder for St. Andrew's. George Gunn was also present, in the same capacity, at the Convention of Forty. On 23 February 1870, the people of his parish declared him their choice for representation in the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia. Gunn, however, objected to the informality of this proceeding and insisted on another election. On 28 February, therefore, after receiving the 'majority of votes' taken at the schoolhouse, St. Ann's, he was re-elected and the parishioners formally acceded to the rule of the Provisional Government.[41]

After the creation of Manitoba, Gunn ran as candidate for Poplar Point in the first general election for the province on 27 Dec. 1870. He lost however, receiving 14 votes, while runner-up M. Cook had 18, and the winner, D. Spence, had 26.[42] At the time, Gunn appears to have aligned himself with a group of individuals who had not been particularly accepting of the Provisional Government – including John C. Schultz (formerly of the 'Canadian Party'), Pascal Breland (Métis, formerly of the HBC Council of Assiniboia), and Colin Inkster (Métis, opposed to Riel's presidency).[43] Gunn's loss in the provincial

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[40] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'George Gunn,' Family Group Sheet (2 September 2010).

[41] Canada, Report of the Select Committee on the Causes of the Difficulties in the North-West, certificate 76, 120; Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 64, 65, 248.

[42] John Palmerston Robertson, *A political manual of the province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories* (Winnipeg: Printed by the Call Printing Co, 1887), 85.

[43] 'Dinner to the Volunteers,' *Manitoba News-Letter* (11 October 1870), 4.

election did not spell the end of his public service. Lieutenant Governor Archibald appointed him as one of the Justices of the Peace for the County Marquette in 1871. The same year he was elected school trustee for Poplar Point.[44]

George Gunn was also involved in consolidating his land holdings in 1871. He waged a public disagreement in the newspaper with David Comptais, over the extent of his property at Poplar Point. He also gave notice of newly purchased property, including: 'Nine (9) Chains of Land from John Kirkness, in the St. Anne's or Poplar Point Parish,' and 'Six (6) Chains of Land from George Flett,' both on the north bank of the Assiniboine; as well as 'the Lots of Land on the south side of the Assiniboine River, opposite my Land on the north side of the Assiniboine.'[45]

This was undoubtedly the George Gunn who applied for patent to lot 86, Poplar Point in 1873,[46] and who was re-appointed Justice of the Peace in 1874.[47] This was equally likely the George Gunn who was present at the district election for school trustees in 1874.[48] Nevertheless, with the influx of new settlers, it becomes difficult to establish exactly what Gunn was doing, and where, after this point because several George Gunn's, of the same age, were resident in the West and engaging in activities in keeping with his own interests. There was a George Gunn at Battleford, Saskatchewan, in 1878; a George Gunn on the Little Saskatchewan River, Manitoba, in 1881; a George Gunn who moved through Cypress River to homestead in the Mantario municipality of Saskatchewan by 1882; a George Gunn farming at Dugald, Manitoba, to 1889; and another George Gunn settled near Edmonton, Alberta from the mid 1870s. [49]

By family tradition, George Gunn of Red River is held to have sold up his property at Poplar Point and relocated to the Swift Current district. Once there, he apparently married Eliza/Julia/Lissa Winchild/Winechild/Otterskin (Métis), originally of the Fort Qu'Appelle District.[50] Reportedly, he died in 1901 at Swift Current, while his wife died in 1917 at Shaunovan, Saskatchewan. There is currently no documentary evidence that confirms a direct link.

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[44] 'Gazette,' *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (1 July 1871), 2; *Manitoba Liberal* (26 July 1871), 2.

[45] 'Land Notice,' *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (2 September 1871), 3; 'Notice' *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (4 February 1871), 3.

[46] LAC, Application for patent, 'Lot 86, Parish of Poplar Point - Gunn, George, 1873.'

[47] *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (31 January 1874), 1.

[48] *Manitoba Free Press* (5 December 1874), 3.

[49] See William C. Wonders, 'The Nor-Waast,' *Alberta History* 41, no. 1 (Winter 1993): 3; J.C. DeGear, ed., *Stories of the old times from the 'Saskatchewan Herald' files* (Battleford, SK: *Saskatchewan Herald*, 1951), 23, for 16 Dec. 1878; Canada, Parliament, Sessional papers of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, vol 8, First Session of the Sixth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada (Ottawa: MacLean, Roger and Company, 1887), 30; LAC, Canada, 1881 Census; 'A Shocking Accident,' *Portage la Prairie Weekly Review* (15 October 1896), 2; Obituary, George Gunn, *Morning Telegram* (16 May 1899), 1.

[50] LAC, scrip claim, 'Gunn, George.'

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. Ann's/Anne's (Poplar Point).

Other Political Positions:

- Among the 'English Members' to 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four' held in the Court House, adjoining Fort Garry, as representative for Parish of St. Ann's.
- Convention of Forty Member for St. Ann's.

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Auguste Harrison

Links to Biographies:

- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/harrison_ta.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Born 9 March 1836 to Thomas Harrison (Métis) and Appolline 'Pauline' Lagimodière/ Lagimoniere. Pauline was a daughter of Marie-Anne Gaboury and a sister of Louis Riel. It appears that Auguste is sometimes confused with his father and thus identified as Thomas Auguste Harrison. It seems probable that is was Auguste's father who attended the Convention of Forty and angered Riel (who referred to him as 'Tom').[51]

Auguste married 3 February 1863 at St Boniface to Lucie Champagne (daughter of Emmanuel Champagne dit Beaugrand and Marguerite Larocque). His sister, Marie-Anne Harrison married Charles Nolin c. 1860.[52] In 1887 Auguste was a founding member of the Union Nationale Métisse Saint-Joseph de Manitoba -- a group concerned that Métis history be preserved and accurately presented.

Date of Birth: 9 March 1836[53]
Father: Thomas Harrison (1814-1891)
Mother: Pauline Lagimodière (c.1812/1813-1865)
Marriage: 3 February 1863, at St Boniface, to Lucie Champagne (1841-?)

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for Ste.-Anne/Oak Point[54]

Date of Death: 2 April 1920

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[51] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Edward/Thomas Harrison,' Family Group Sheet, (18 September 2010). Morton, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 286-287 n. 1: Auguste Harrison is sometimes confused with his father Thomas Harrison, born c. 1814, to Edward/Thomas Harrison of the North-West Company and Marie Josèphe (Cree).

[52] LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Harrison, Lucie.'

[53] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Auguste Harrison,' Family Group Sheet (18 September 2010).

[54] Louis Riel, 'Louis Riel's Account of the Capture of Fort Garry,' ed. A.H. de Trémaudan, *Canadian Historical Review* 5 no. (1924): 148, 156.

Edward Henry George Gunter 'E.H.G.G.' Hay

Links to Biographies:

- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/hay_ehgg.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 11 March 1840[/1832?][55]
Place of Birth: Hull, Yorkshire

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. Andrew's (south).

Other Political Positions:

- Member of the Manitoba Legislature for St. Andrew's South (1870-1874).
- Member of the Manitoba Legislature for St. Clements (1879-1883).

Date of Death: 1918

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[55] See La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'William Hay,' Family Group Sheet (26 August 2010).

Louis Lacerte/Lascerte/La Serte

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Louis Lacerte was born in Rupert's land on 15 January 1821, to Louis Lacerte (Métis) and Marie 'Josephte' Martin (Métis). His father may have been a North West Company employee who transferred to the Hudson's Bay Company after the 1821 union of the rival fur trading concerns.[56]

According to a census taken in Red River in 1843, Louis Lacerte Jr. had married Josephte Vandal (born 1825) by that year. The couple resided in St. Boniface on property also inhabited by Joseph Vandalle. Louis and Josephte appear to have been newlyweds as they did not have children, and they had a useful, but small collection of livestock consisting of one horse, two oxen, two cows, and two calves. At the time, Lascerte was employed as a blacksmith by the HBC, across the river at Upper Fort Garry.[57]

Two years later, Lacerte was transferred to serve as blacksmith at Norway House, the HBC retaining him in that capacity to 1848. By 1850, it appears he had left the Company to settle at Pembina, North Dakota, with his family. The United States census of that year listed a Louis Lacerte, blacksmith, who had been born Red River, and was married to woman listed as Josette. There are slight discrepancies, but there are also compelling similarities in details, particularly the names and ages of their children – especially when the census is compared with that of a decade later.[58]

In 1860, Louis Lacerte -- blacksmith at Pembina, born 1821 -- was identified as having had his application for treaty rejected, apparently partially because he had

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[56] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Louis Lacerte,' Family Group Sheet (1 September 2010). See John Pritchard, Frederick Damien Heuter, and Pierre Chrysologue Pambrum, *Narratives of John Pritchard, Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun, and Frederick Damien Heurter, respecting the aggressions of the North-West Company against the Earl of Selkirk's settlement upon Red River* (London: John Murray, 1819), 50, 86; Andrew Amos, ed., *Report of trials in the courts of Canada, relative to the destruction of the Earl of Selkirk's settlement on the Red River: With observations* (London: John Murray, 1820), 75; Samuel Hull Wilcocke, ed., *Report of the proceedings connected with the disputes between the Earl of Selkirk, and the North-West Company, at the assizes held at York in Upper Canada, October 1818: From minutes taken in court* (Montreal: Printed by James Lane & Nahum Mower, 1819), 151; HBCA, 'Lacerte, Louis,' Biographical Sheet. Jasper Alberta, 'Alberta History 1784-1800,' http://albertajasper.com/Alberta-History-1784-1800.html.

[57] See Michael K. Keplin, discussion thread, MétisGen, RootsWeb, Ancenstry.com, http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/METISGEN/2003-06/1056318381; D.N. Sprague and R.P. Frye, *Genealogy of the First Métis Nation* (Winnipeg: Pemmican Publications, 1983), ID#2469.

[58] *Ibid*.

previously received consideration under the 1854 Treaty of La Pointe, but also because he was considered to be more properly associated with 'Fort Gerry.'

By the 1870 census in Red River, Louis Lascerte, blacksmith, was living with his family at lot 24 in St. Norbert Parish. They must have arrived sometime before, because on 16 November 1869 Louis Lacerte had served as co-representative of the people of St. Norbert at the Convention of Twenty-four with Baptiste Touron. As of 1870, although he maintained a position as a representative, Lacerte acted on behalf of the interests of Point Coupée, for both the Convention of Forty and in the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia.[59] The switch may have been made because an appropriate, or willing, candidate was not available in Pointe Coupée, or might be attributable to Lacerte having decided to expand his land holdings to include properties in the parish.

While maintaining his standing as a public figure after the creation of Manitoba, for several years Lacerte appears to have continued to reside in St. Norbert. In 1873 he was elected School Commissioner for the parish. In 1874 he was acting on the Grand Jury, Court of Queen's Bench. He applied for a patent to lot 14 St. Norbert in 1874, and is mentioned in a newspaper notice as its owner the next year. On his scrip application of 1875, Lacerte is described as a merchant in St. Norbert. In 1877 he was appointed overseer of highways for School district of St. Norbert No 3.[60] By then he had obtained the patent on his 154 acres at lot 14, and 98 acres at lot 24 of the parish.

In 1878, Lacerte's wife, Josephte, died. He remarried in 1879, to Charlotte Lesperance, the widow of Jean-Baptiste Forcier.[61] At this point, Lacerte held title to his St. Norbert properties, along with an additional 102 acres at lot 114 Pointe Coupée, and 162 acres at lot 616 of that parish.

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for Point Coupée.[62]

Other Political Positions:

- Representative of St. Norbert at 'Convention of Twenty-four' (16 Nov. 1869)
- Convention of Forty Member for Pointe Coupée. [63]

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[59] Sprague and Frye, *Genealogy*, ID#2469; AM 1870C-MB, Archibald Census, 15 July 1870. Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 65, 247; Morice, 'Lascerte, Louis,' *Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens et des Métis français*, 171.

[60] See *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (1 June 1872), 2: 'Court of Queen's Bench,' *Manitoba Free Press* (21 February 1874), 8; 'Commissaires d'Ecole,' *Le Métis* (15 February 1873), 3; LAC, application for patent, 'Lot 14 Parish of St. Norbert - Lacerte, Louis Jr 1874'; 'The Official Gazette,' *Manitoba Free Press* (5 May 1877), 1. Sprague and Frye, *Genealogy*, ID#2469.

[61] Glenbow Museum, Charles Denney fonds, M-7144-759,000.

[62] See 'Provisional Government: First Council Meeting,' *New Nation* (11 March 1870), 2; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia. Second Session,' *New Nation* (27 May 1870), 1.

[63] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 65, 247.

Ambroise-Dydime Lépine

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=7934&&PHPSESSID=jctdgs56accgt2i7n059mp6lk6
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/lepine_a.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biographical Notes:

Date of Birth: 18 March 1840[64]
Place of Birth: St Boniface
Father: Jean-Baptiste Lépine (1792-?)
Mother: Julie Henry (1807-?)
Marriage: 12 January 1859 to Cécile Marion (1841-?)
Occupation: farmer

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. Vital
- Adjutant General

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- 'Leader of the guards,' 2 Nov. 1869 at Pembina
- Adjutant-General of Louis Riel's executive council (27 December 1869).
- Convention of Forty member for St. Boniface.

Date of Death: 8 June 1923, St. Boniface

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[64] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Ambroise-Dydime Lépine,' Family Group Sheet (11 August 2010).

James McKay

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=5145&&PHPSESSID=jctdgs56accgt2i7n059mp6lk6
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/mckay_j.shtml
- Olive Knox, 'Red River Cart Trains,' *Manitoba Pageant* (September 1956), online http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/pageant/02/carttrains.shtml.
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: c.1825/1828
Place of Birth: Edmonton House
Father: James McKay
Mother: Margaret
Marriage: Margaret Rowand

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. James.

Other Politocal Positions:

- Member of the HBC Council of Assiniboia 1868
- Member and Speaker of the Manitoba Legislative Council 1871-1876
- Elected representative of the Lake Manitoba constituency 1877
- Minister of agriculture 1874-1878

Date of Death: 2 December 1879

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John Lazarus Norquay Sr.

Biography Notes:

John Lazarus Norquay was born on 19 April 1837. His parents, Henry Norquay (Métis), and Henry's second wife, Mary Monkman (Métis), had married 29 November 1836 at St John's Cathedral, Red River. John Lazarus Norquay's father was the son of Oman 'Omie' Norquay (of South Ronaldshay, Orkney), born c. 1773, who had settled at Red River with his wife Jean Morwick (Métis), a daughter of James Morwick and an Aboriginal woman. Through these grandparents, John Lazarus Norquay was related to another John Norquay, a younger cousin, born in 1841, who eventually became premier of Manitoba. In Red River Settlement, the suffixes 'Sr.' and 'Jr.' were used to distinguish between the two.[65]

In the late 1850's John Norquay Sr. married Mary Sanderson, a daughter of James Sanderson (of Albany Fort, Hudson Bay), and Elizabeth Anderson (Métis).[66] In the early 1860's Norquay Sr. and his wife farmed in the High Bluff district, near St. Margaret's Anglican church (built in 1862).[67]

On 1 March 1870, Norquay Sr. was 'duly elected by public meeting of the parishioners of St. Margaret's,' to the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia.[68] Nevertheless, in December of 1870, in the first election in the new province of Manitoba, it was Norquay Sr's cousin, Norquay Jr. who was elected to represent High Bluff.

In about 1877, Norquay Sr. and family moved to farm at Mountain Gap, Little Saskatchewan Valley. They settled the south half of Section 12-15-18, north of John Tanner, whose home also functioned as a store and post office and whose farm was known as 'Tanner's Crossing' -- for the ferry service that he ran across the Little Saskatchewan River, on the Edmonton Trail from Red River Settlement. A fairly large contingent of 'new settlers' had homesteaded Mountain Gap by 1883. By then the

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[65] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Henry Norquay,' Family Group Sheet (10 September 2010). See also Ellen Cooke, 'Norquays in the Red River Disturbances,' *Manitoba Pageant* 21, no. 2 (Winter 1976), http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/pageant/21/norquays.shtml. LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Norquay, John; born: April 19, 1837'; HBCA 'Norquay, Oman,' Biographical Sheet. HBCA 'Norquay, Henry,' Biographical Sheet, notes Henry was born 1810, died 1874, and had been a colonist at Red River from 1831. His wife Mary was the daughter of James Monkman and a Cree woman of the Hudson's Bay lowlands region.

[66] See L.J. Roy Wilson, 'Sanderson, James Francis,' DCB; HBCA 'Sanderson, James,' Biographical Sheet.

[67] Robert Brown Hill, *Manitoba: History of its early settlement, development and resources* (Toronto: William Briggs, [1890]), 145.

[68] Canada, Report of the Select Committee on the Causes of the Difficulties in the North-West, certificate 78, 120; Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal,* 323, see also n.4, in which Morton confuses Norquay Sr. with his cousin, John Norquay Jr. See also Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 49, reference to 6 November; and Cooke, 'Norquays in the Red River Disturbances.'

townsite that had grown around Tanner's Crossing had been renamed Minnedosa. The Norquays, Tanners, and other original Métis settlers left the area at about this time.[69]

The Canada census shows that by 1901 Norquay Sr., had moved to Grandview, Marquette Manitoba.[70] He died at Grandview on 24 December 1913.[71]

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honorable Member for St. Margaret's Parish, High Bluff[72]

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[69] Minnedosa. Manitoba Women's Institute, *Minnedosa, Manitoba, 1878-1948: A village history* (Minnedosa MB: s.n, 1949), 7, 9; E.J. Brown, 'Early Days of Minnedosa,' *Manitoba Historical Society*, ser. 3 (1964-1965 season), http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/transactions/3/earlydaysminnedosa.shtml; Lawrence Barkwell, 'The Famous Tanner Family and Tanner's Crossing, Now Minnedosa, Manitoba,' document, compiled for the Louis Riel Institute, available online, http://www.scribd.com/doc/26269428/Tanners-Crossing.

[70] Canada, 1901 Census of Canada, District of Marquete, Subdistrict of Grandview, Household 55.

[71] The dates are taken from descendant family genealogies, James Watson and Janet Watson, 'Deep Roots and Tall Trees,' http://www.deeprootstalltrees.com/Paisley%20Families/norquay/d1.htm#i54178; and Eileen Horan, discussion thread, Métisgen-L Archives, RootsWeb, http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/METISGEN/2006-01/1136763394; See also LAC, scrip applications, 'Norquay, Ellen Emma Euphemia'; 'Norquay, Caroline'; 'Norquay, Henry George'; 'Norquay, John Lazarus'.

[72] Canada, Report of the Select Committee on the Causes of the Difficulties in the North-West, certificate 78, 120; *New Nation* (4 March 1870): 3; 'Provisional Government: First Council Meeting,' *New Nation* (11 March 1870), 2; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1; Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 323, see also n.4; Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 49; and Cooke, 'Norquays in the Red River Disturbances.'

William Bernard O'Donoghue

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=5194&&PHPSESSID=77p3ghoh45ah47i6qq5ggfkgf2
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/odonoghue_wb.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 1843
Place of Birth: County Sligo, Ireland.

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Treasurer
- Honourable Member for St Boniface.

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- Among the 'French Members' of 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four.'
- Treasurer of Louis Riel's executive council (27 December 1869).
- Convention of Forty Member for St. Boniface (French).

Date of Death: 16 March 1878, St. Paul, Minnesota

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Hugh F. Olone /O'Lone

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

A common misconception about Hugh Francis Olone is that he was the brother of a saloon keeper named Robert O'Lone.[73] In fact Hugh was the saloon keeper, his nickname was 'Bob,' and he did not have a brother named Robert.

Hugh was born c.1836 in New York City to Margaret Olone.[74] As a young man he worked for a time with his brothers, John and Patrick, at a framing shop that sold prints and mirrors.[75]

In 1862 Hugh enrolled with the 170th New York Infantry, 4th regiment, Irish Volunteers, Company F. He mustered in as second lieutenant, to serve three years. He saw service in the defence of Washington, made first lieutenant, 1 February 1863, and was promoted to captain, Company 1, one month later. In May of 1864, Olone's regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and took part in the final campaign of the Civil War, which saw General Robert E. Lee's surrender. Olone was wounded in action, at Petersburg, Virginia, and was dismissed, as of 2 January 1865.[76]

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[73] See Canada, Parliament, Debates of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, 3rd session, 3rd parliament, A.M. Burgess ed. (Ottawa: Maclean, Roger & Company, 1876), 812: official report, John Bruce, testimony, 'The North-West Amnesty Question,' 23 March 1876, 812. See also George F. Reynolds, 'The Man Who Created the Corner of Portage and Main,' MHS *Transactions* ser. 3, no. 26 (1969-1970 season), http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/transactions/3/portageandmain.shtml.

[74] La Societé historique de Saint-Boniface 'Hugh F. Olone,' Family Group Sheet (18 September 2010).

[75] H. Wilson, ed., T*row's New York City Directory* vol. 74 (New York: John F, Trow, 1861), 657; Obituary, Patrick Olone, *New York Times* (15 June 1864), http://www.nytimes.com/1864/06/15/news/died.html; *The Cultivator & Country Gentleman*, vol.s 27-28 (10 May 1866), 312.

[76] New York State Adjutant General Office, '170th roster,' *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York for the Year ... : Registers of the One Hundred and Seventieth Infantry*, available online from the New York State Military Museum and Veretans Research Center, http://dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/rosters/Infantry/170th_Infantry_CW_Roster.pdf, 407, notes he was also known as 'O'Lone and Ozone.' See also New York (State), Legislature, Assembly, *Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York*, vol. 45, *Ninety-first Session, 1868* (Albany NY: Charles van Benthuysen and Sons, 1868), 397.

It appears that Hugh then invested in wagons and trade goods, including whiskey, with Jim Clewett and Bill Sammon -- the latter identified as 'an ex-sergeant of the U.S. army.' They arrived at Portage La Prairie later in 1865, set up shop, and spent the winter.[77] After one of his partners was killed in a fight, Hugh relocated to just outside the walls of Upper Fort Garry in the new Town of Winnipeg.[78]

Olone participated in the 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four.' He enlisted as a 2nd Lieut. in the Settlement guard under Ambroise-Dydime Lépine. He was a representative of Winnipeg at the Convention of Forty, and an Honourable Member of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniobia in the same capacity.[79]

In February of 1871 a notice of Hugh's impending demise appeared in the *Manitoba News-letter*, owned by John C. Schultz, a declared enemy of everything to do with the Provisional Government:

> Badly Hurt.—Hugh O'Lone (better known here as Bob,) a 'General' in the rebel force of last winter, got into an altercation with some American half-breeds at Pembina, about a fort-night ago, and got so severely hurt on the head that the U.S. Post-Surgeon at Pembina, declined to perform the Surgical operation necessary to

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Frederick Phisterer, *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 3d ed. (Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 1912). *The Union army: a history of military affairs in the loyal states, 1861-65 -- records of the regiments in the Union army -- cyclopedia of battles -- memoirs of commanders and soldiers*, vol. 2 (Madison, WI: Federal Pub. Co., 1908).

[77] William Rodney, '*Kootenai' Brown: The Unknown Frontiersman*, 67.

[78] *Nor'-Wester* (10 April 1869), 2; *Nor'-Wester* (21 April 1869), 3; *Nor'-Wester* (24 August 1869), 3; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (14 January 14 1870), 2; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (4 February 1870), 3; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (11 February 1870), 3; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (11 March 1870) 3; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (16 March 1870) 3; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 3; 'Personal,' *New Nation* (15 April 1870), 2; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (22 April 1870), 3; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (29 April 1870), 3; 'Olone & Campbell,' *New Nation* (6 May 1870), 3; 'Dissolution of Partnership,' *New Nation* (17 May 1870), 3; 'Dissolution of Partnership,' *New Nation* (24 May 1870), 3. 'Olone & Cosgrove,' *New Nation* (24 May 1870), 3; 'Olone & Cosgrove,' *New Nation* (1 July 1870), 3; 'Olone & Cosgrove,' *New Nation* (30 July 1870), 3; 'Olone & Cosgrove,' *New Nation* (27 August 1870), 3; 'Olone & Cosgrove,' *New Nation* (3 September 1870), 3.

[79] See Canada, Parliament, Debates of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, 3rd session, 3rd parliament, A.M. Burgess ed. (Ottawa: Maclean, Roger & Company, 1876), 812: official report, John Bruce, testimony, 'The North-West Amnesty Question,' 23 March 1876, 812; Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 64, lists Hugh Olone among the 'English Members' to 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four' held in the Court House, adjoining Fort Garry -- as co-representative for the Town of Winnipeg, with Henry McKenney (who was regarded as an Annexationist). LAC, PA-012854, photo, 'Riel's Council,' identifies Hugh as Robert O'Lone. Graham A. MacDonald, '"Kootenai" Brown in the Red River Valley,' *Manitoba History* 30 (Autumn 1995), http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/mb_history/30/ kootenaibrown.shtml, avers 'in the famous portrait of Louis Riel and his Council of 1869-70, early descriptions of the photo identified Bob O'Lone as the man seated in the front row to Riel's right. This version of the photo was incorporated into the works of many of the early Red River historians such as R. G. MacBeth. This figure was later correctly identified by G. F. G. Stanley as Hugh F. O'Lone, brother of Robert.' See G. F. G. Stanley, *Louis Riel* (Toronto: Ryerson, 1963), p. 146 f; also Thomas Flanagan, 'Lois Riel and the Dispersion of the Red River Méts,' *Minnesota History Magazine* 49, p. 179, http://www.mnhs.org/market/mhspress/minnesotahistory/index/indexo.htm.

> ensure recovery without assistance. There being no medical man nearer than Fort Garry, assistance was sought here, and Dr. Turver went on Monday evening and gave the patient the benefit of his professional skill.[80]

On 7 March 1871 the Saint Paul *Daily Pioneer* reported that Hugh F. 'Bob' Olone had been killed by a blow to the head from a revolver in early January. In the opinion of historians such as A.-H. de Trémaudan and Ruth Swan, Olone's death was one of several assassinations meted out not by Métis, but by Canadian troops after their arrival in August of 1870, as retribution for the execution of Thomas Scott.[81]

Date of Birth: c.1836[82]
Place of Birth: New York
Father: unknown
Mother: Margaret

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for Town of Winnipeg

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- Among 'English Members' at 'Convention of Twenty-four' (16 November 1869).
- 2nd Lieut., Settlement Guard.

Date of Death: January 1871.

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[80] *Manitoba News-Letter* (1 February 1871), 1.

[81] A.H. de Tremaudan, 'Notes and Comments: Louis Riel's Account of the Capture of Fort Garry, 1870,' *The Canadian Historical Review*, 5 no. 1 (March 1924), 146 and n.1, comments that Hugh F. Olone was with the majority of the French representatives, and A.H. Scott of Winnipeg, in favour of stopping the troops if they were not carrying an amnesty proclamation, but that Riel refused to sanction the action. Ruth Swan, '"Unequal Justice:" The Metis in O'Donoghue's Raid of 1871,' *Manitoba History* 39 (spring/summer 2000), http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/mb_history/39/unequaljustice.shtml. *Manitoba Free Press* (10 May 1873), 8. When the Red Saloon advertised its inception in 1873, there was no Olone in Red River to be its proprietor.

[82] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Hugh F. Olone,' Family Group Sheet (18 September 2010).

François Xavier Pagé/Pagée/Pagee

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

There is historical evidence that a François Xavier Pagé was present at pivotal moments during 1869-1870, as a member of the Provisional Government in its various forms. Due to nominal duplication within Red River Settlement, however, Pagé's precise identity is uncertain.[83] Historian W.L. Morton established that the politically active Xavier Pagée lived from 1833 to 1912: born in St. Boniface, he farmed in the parish of St. Francois-Xavier.[84] The problem is, there is another Xavier Pagé for whom an equally compelling case might be made: the subject of a scrip affidavit filed in 1875, also a farmer of St. Francois-Xavier, although born c.1843.[85]

A surviving photograph depicts François Pagé as member of Le Comité National des Métis de la Rivière Rouge, which was organized in 1869 to turn back William McDougall and to prevent Canadian occupation of Upper Fort Garry.[86] Presumably, this

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[83] The surname is also spelled Pagée, Pagee, and Page. La Société historique de Saint Boniface, database, lists more than one Pierre Pagé.

[84] Morton, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 271 n.4. Other historians have followed suit, see George F.G. Stanley, Raymond Huel, Giles Martel, Thomas Flanagan, and Glen Campbell, ed.s, *The Collected Writings of Louis Riel/Les Ecrits Complets de Louis Riel*. vol. 5, 320; and Lawrence Barkwell, 'Manitoba's Provisional Government of 1870: The Convention of Forty (January 25, 870 to February 10, 1870),' document, Louis Riel Institute, available online at http://www.scribd.com/doc/13350633/ Convention-of-Forty, 8.

[85] See 'Henri Pagé,' Family Group Sheet, La Société historique de Saint Boniface, database, 2010, which lists the birth date for his son, François, as 12 August 1843; and LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Page, Xavier; born: August 16, 1845; father: Henri Page; mother: Eliza Grant,' signed with an X, 'his mark.' That this Xavier Pagé left Red River c.1870 to homestead at Duck Lake would be consistent with his having been harassed and jailed by the Canadian troops, then deciding to remove himself and family to a less hostile environment.

[86] LAC, PA-012854, glass plate negative PA-012854, 'Councillors of the Provisional Government of the Métis Nation,'

is an image of the same François Xavier Pagé who represented the parish of St. François Xavier at La Grande Convention/the Convention of Forty from 25 January to 10 February, 1870.[87] This Pagé was present with John Sutherland, A.-D. Lépine, and John Fraser when HBC Governor Mactavish admitted that the former governing body, the Council of Assiniboia, was defunct and called for the Provisional Government to act in its stead.[88] It seems equally likely that this would be the same Pagé who subsequently represented St. François Xavier in the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia from 9 March to 24 June 1870. Louis Riel described this 'F.X. Pagée' as among 'Des hommes de confiance du peuple, des hommes qui avaient par leur vote le 24 Juin sanctionné nos arrangements avec la Confédération,' and who, along with François Xavier Dauphinais and Pierre Poitras, was summarily arrested, maltreated, and jailed during the months of 'reprehensible' lawlessness that followed the arrival of Wolseley's Red River Expeditionary Force.[89]

Until such time as research uncovers evidence to link definitely the biographical details of either Xavier Pagé to the Métis actor in the Provisional Government, both individuals remain possible candidates only.

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. François Xavier (west)[90]

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[87] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 247.

[88] Xavier Pagé, testimony, in *Preliminary investigation and trial of Ambroise D. Lepine for the Murder of Thomas Scott, Being a full report of the proceedings in this case before the Magistrates' Court and the several Courts of Queen's Bench in the Province of Manitobas*, ed. Elliott, and Brokovski (Montreal: Burland-Desbarats, 1875), 74. See also Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 247; Archives de la Société historique de Saint-Boniface, Fonds Jean-Baptiste Ladéroute, 0176, extract, 'Mémoires des troubles du Manitoba 1869-70,' 49-50; L.A. Prud'homme, 'André Nault,' *Mémoires de La Société Royale du Canada, séance de mai 1928* vol. 22, 3d ser., section 1 (May 1928), 108; and L.-A. Prud'homme, 'Le marge de son process, Ambroise Didyme Lépine,' *Le Pariote del'ouest* (19 May 1926), 9.

[89] Louis Riel. 'Lettre à A.G. Archibald. [St. Vital]. [72/02/05],' in *The Collected Writings of Louis Riel/Les Ecrits Complets de Louis Riel*. vol. 1, ed. George F.G. Stanley, Raymond Huel, Giles Martel, Thomas Flanagan, Glen Campbell, (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 1985), 173; Louis Riel, *L'amnistie mémoire sur les causes des troubles du Nord-Ouest et sur les négociations qui ont amené leur règlement amiable* (Montreal or Keeseville?: s.n., 1874), 21; and John Perry Pritchett, 'The Origin of the So-called Fenian Raid on Manitoba in 1871,' *Canadian Historical Review* 10, no. 1 (1920): 24 and n.2, who observes 'an abundance of evidence' supports this characterization of the period, and who lists contemporary reports.

[90] See 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1.

Pierre Parenteau

Links to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

It is not possible to state with any certainty full biographical details for the Pierre Parenteau who sat on the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia as hon. member for St. Norbert in 1870. The problem is that there were at least ten Red River Pierre Parenteaus listed at various times as being of the parish of St. Norbert -- all of an age to have participated in the Provisional Government.[91]

Pending further research, all that is known for certain is that a Pierre Parenteau 'Sr.' served as a Justice of the Peace in St. Norbert in 1869.[92] A Pierre Parenteau was elected as a delegate to the Convention of 16 November 1869, and to la Grande Convention/ Convention of Forty of 25 January 1870. A Pierre Parenteau served as Honourable Member for St Norbert on the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia. After the creation of Manitoba, a Pierre Parenteau was working with André-D. Lépine and Louis Riel in 1871 regarding the issue of Canada granting amnesty to all who participated in the Resistance, and he supported Riel's bid to win the federal riding of Provencher in 1874. In 1878 a Pierre Parenteau was among those working to secure redress from the Canadian Department of the Interior for Red River settlers who had been denied patent on their lands.[93]

By 1885, one of the elder Pierre Parenteaus had relocated to the Batoche area. On 18 March of that year he was elected President of a provisional government.[94] A deposition provided by André Alexis, on Parenteau's behalf after his arrest and incarceration at Regina, suggests the latter is a strong candidate for having been a political representative in Red River during 1869-1970:

> Pierre Parenteau I have known since I met him in the Red River Settlement, now Manitoba, since 1862. He is a man of 72 years of age, and has eleven children, and since I first knew him he has been a man of peace, and who was remarkable

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[91] La Société historique de Saint Boniface, database (1-25 September 2010).

[92] Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 167.

[93] Canada, Parliament, *Revue de la session parlementaire de 1875* (Quebec: s.n, 1875), 5; Morice, 'Parenteau,' *Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens et des Métis français*, 220-221; 'County of Provenchers,' *Manitoba Free Press* (7 February 1874), 5. 'Local and Provincial: The Red River Lands,' *Manitoba Free Press* (19 January 1878), 5-6. See also 'Commissaires d'Ecole,' *Le Métis* (27 July 1871), 2; 'Hôtel du Governement, Fort Garry, 31 Octobre, 1871,' *Le Métis* (9 November 1871), 2.

[94] 'Why did the 1885 Resistance Happen?' document, Virtual Museum.ca http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/Exhibitions/Batoche/docs/proof_en_why_did_the_1885_res.pdf.

> for the good influence he exerted over the people of his race and kindred, who, when on the plains in days now passed, a leader of his people he prevented many a bloody deed between the Indian tribes and half-breeds, and always was on the side of peace and order. This good old man was misled by the wily Riel telling him that the younger men of his race required the soothing and pacifying influence of the old friend and counsellor of their forefathers; that it was his duty to become a leader or counsellor among the people in their peaceful efforts to secure their rights. That it was by such assistance as his that he depended upon avoiding all approach to violence, and to succeed in keeping union and peace among the half-breed people. This poor old man was borne on by the appeal to his heart and conscientiously did what he thought was right. He was not in conscience or in fact guilty of any disloyal thought or action, and stands before God and man to-day, although in a felon's cell, an honest man. To keep such an aged and respectable man as this any longer in prison must be to strike at the heart of justice and render law a thing of scorn. His house has been burned down and all his horses and some of his cattle are lost or stolen.[95]

This Pierre Parenteau had been sentenced to seven years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary.[96] Reportedly he died shortly after his release.[97]

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. Norbert (south) [98]

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[95] Canada, Department of the Secretary of State; Sir Joseph-Adolphe Chapleau, *Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th April, 1886: For copies of all the depositions or other evidence submitted in favor of the Half-breeds or Métis sentenced to imprisonment in the gaol at Regina, and in the provincial penitentiary of Manitoba: And also all depositions submitted in behalf of André Nault and Abraham Monteur, Métis prisoners confined at Regina and Battleford* (Ottawa]: Department of the Secretary of State, 1886), 2-3. See also LAC, 1977-241 NPC, photograph, 'Group photograph of Metis and Native prisoners from the North West Rebellion,' dated August 1885.

[96] 'Off to the Penitentiary,' *Portage la Prairie Weekly Tribune-Review* (21 August 1885), 10. 'Les Prisonniers,' *Le Manitoba* (11 March 1886), 2.

[97] Morice, *Dictionnaire historique des canadiens et des métis français de l'ouest*, 220-221.

[98] See 'Provisional Government: First Council Meeting,' *New Nation* (11 March 1870), 2; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1; also Louis Schmidt, 'Les Memoirs de Louis Schmidt,' typescript (1911-1912), 99, available online at University of Saskatchewan Libraries Special Collections, Morton Manuscripts Collection, MSS-C550-2-3-20, http://scaa.sk.ca/ourlegacy/permalink/25702.

Pierre Poitras

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Pierre Poitras Sr. was born in 1810 to André Poitras (Canadian) and his wife, Marguerite Grant (Métis). Marguerite was the daughter of Cuthbert Grant Sr. fur trader with the North West Company (of Strathspey, Scotland), and a Métis woman of the Qu'appelle district. At the time of Pierre Poitras' birth, his father was an engagé at Fort Esperance in the Qu'Appelle valley. Four years later the couple settled their family at White Horse Plains, west of the Selkirk Settlement, to establish one of the first – if not the first -- farms in the area.[99]

Virtually nothing is currently known of Pierre Poitras' early years. In 1832, in St. Boniface, he married Marie Bruèyer/Brillière/Brien (Métis), the daughter of Baptiste Brillière (Canadian) and an Aboriginal woman. The couple and their children farmed approximately 181 acres at lot 205 of St. François Xavier parish. Determining the extent of Poitras Sr.'s participation in the provisional government from 1869 to 1870 is difficult, due to nominal duplication in the settlement. One of Poitras' sons, born 1837, shared his name and there might have been other individuals who did as well.[100]

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[99] 'André Poitras,' Family Group Sheet, La Société historique de St. Boniface database, 2010; LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Poitras, Pierre; born: 1810'; Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 116 n. 2; HBCA, ' Poitras (Poitra), André,' biographical sheet; Stanley, Huel, Martel, Flanagan, Campbell, and Louis Riel, *Collected Writings of Louis Riel*, vol. 5, 265; *Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest récits de voyages, lettres et rapports inédits relatifs au nord-ouest canadien : publié avec une esquisse historique et des annotations* (Quebec?: s.n., 1889), 292, 402. See also Morice, 'Poitras, Pierre,' *Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens et des Métis français*, 232; Lawrence Barkwell, 'The Metis [sic] National Committee Provisional Government (formed October 15-19, 869),' document, Louis Riel Institute, available online, http://www.scribd.com/doc/32057015/The-Metis-National-Committee-Provisional-Government, 1.

[100] LAC,scrip affidavit, 'Poitras, Marie; born: January 1818'; LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Poitras, Pierre Jr.; born: November 1, 1837'; LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Poitras, Isabelle; wife of Pierre Poitras Jr.'; D.N. Sprague and R.P. Frye, *Genealogy of the First Métis Nation* (Winnipeg: Pemmican Publications, 1983), ID #3959.

In 1869 one or the other of the father and son named Pierre Poitras was a member of the 6 November Council of Twelve and a delegate to the Convention of 16 November. On 8 January 1870, one was named a member of the Adjutant-General's Council, to sit on the third Monday of each month.[101] A Pierre Poitras was also the Convention of Forty representative for St. François Xavier.[102]

Based on the writings of Louis Riel, it seems that it was Poitras Sr. who was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia, representing Prairie du Cheval Blanc and Baie St. Paul. It was this Poitras who seconded the motion to accept the Manitoba Act.[103]

In a description of the events of 1869-1870, printed in *Le Métis*, 28 February 1874, Riel identified the Hon. Mr. Poitras as elderly. Riel also attested that after the Assembly was prorogued, 'From July 15 to the following August 24,' Poitras was a member of a council which governed the settlement 'in the interests of Canada, its province of Manitoba, and its Northwest territories.' Riel further avowed,

> This period having passed, Colonel Wolsely arrived at Fort Garry. Instead of presenting himself amicably, as the rights of the people obliged him, his arrival was that of an enemy. The Vice President of the Provisional Government, Mr. F.X Pagée and Mr. Pierre Poitras, two of the people's representatives who, the previous June 24, had amicably voted in favor of our entry into the Confederation, were peacefully on their way home. Wolsley had them violently arrested and dragged to prison. One of them, P. Poitras, an old man, was so mistreated by Col. Wolsley's soldiers as to receive serious wounds.[104]

It appears that some time afterwards, Pierre Poitras Sr., and perhaps his son of the same name, moved away from Red River, to the Qu'Appelle region.[105] The name Pierre Poitras is among eleven signatories on the Qu'Appelle petition of 1873 asking that the Lieutenant Governor, 'give us lands in compensation of our rights to the lands of the country as Metis.' A Pierre Poitras also signed as witness to Treaty Four, Fort

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[101] Oliver, 'Orders of the Provisional Government of Rupert's Land, Jan 8, 1870,' *The Canadian North-west,* vol. 2, 914; Begg, *History of the North-West*. vol. 1 (Toronto: Hunter, Rose, 1894), 448.

[102] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 247.

[103] 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia, Third Session, Assembly Chamber, June 24, 1870. (*reported for* The New Nation),' *New Nation* (1 July 1870): 3.

[104] Louis Riel, 'L'Amnistie,' *Le Métis* (28 February 1874), 3.

[105] 'Les deux miles,' *Le Métis* (18 January 1873), 2, lists a Pierre Poitras as chair of a meeting on the unresolved issue of recognition by the Canadian government of the two-mile privilege; as member of a committee delegated to inform people of his parish of resolutions adopted to address the issue; and as president of a meeting in his parish; 'Cour du Banc de la Riene,' *Le Métis* (18 January 1873), 2, lists a Pierre Poitras as member of the grand jury, Court of Queen's Bench; 'Enclos de St. Francois-Xavier Est,' *Le Métis* (17 June, 5 July, 15 July, and 5 August 1875), list a Pierre Poitras as 'Gardien d'Enclos.,' at St. Francois Xavier on 14 June 1875; 'Chronique Locale,' *Le Manitoba* (4 September 1883), 3, lists a Pierre Poitras as settling at Saint-Damase; 'Chronique Locale,' *Le Manitoba* (25 January 1893) Page no. 3 lists a Pierre Poitras at Sainte-Anne des Chien.

Qu'Appelle in 1874. Poitras Sr. then moved to Duhamel, Alberta – presumably before 1885, as his name does not figure in accounts of the battles at Batoche. The records of the St. Thomas Church of Duhamel cemetery indicate that he died, 31 July in 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years.[106]

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for Baie St. Paul and Prairie du Cheval Blanc.
- 'Hon. Mr. Poitras seconded the motion' to accept the Manitoba Act.[107]

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[106] 'Qu'Appelle, Full Text of the Treaty,' *Manitoba Free Press* (3 October 1874), 6. 'Interment List, St. Thomas Church of Duhamel Cemetery 1881-1891, http://www.angelfire.com/ab/camrosecountychurch/duhamel/duhamelone.htm.

[107] 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia, Third Session, Assembly Chamber, June 24, 1870. (*reported for* The New Nation),' *New Nation* (1 July 1870): 3.

Louis Riel

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004119.01e.php?&id_nbr=5796&&PHPSESSID=jvteo0mum6tm6ju1jkuh7bokm7
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/riel_l.shtml

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 22 October 1844[108]
Place of Birth: St. Boniface, Red River Settlement
Father: Louis Riel Sr.
Mother: Julie Lagimonière
Marriage: 1881 to Marguerite Monet *dit* Belhumeur

Position in the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- President

Other Position(s) in Provisional Government:

- Secretary to President John Bruce of the 'council at Rivière Sale,' [c. 17 October 1869] which represented the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Norbert and St. Vital 'with the avowed object of keeping Mr. McDougall out at all hazards ... the council chamber being in the house adjoining the Roman Catholic church [sic], and occupied by Rev. M. Richot [sic]'; and which, by 6 November 1869, was identified by 'Public Notice' as a Council of 'The President and Representatives of the French-speaking population of Rupert's Land.'
- Secretary at 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four' held in the Court House, adjoining Fort Garry (John Bruce was President).
- Secretary to Comité National des Métis de la Rivièr Rouge, assembled 1 December, 1869, which adopted fourteen conditions listed in a Bill of Rights.
- 27 Dec. replaced Bruce as President of the Provisional Government.
- Convention of Forty Member for St. Vital.

Other Political Positions:

- Elected member of Parliament, Ottawa, for the riding of Provencher (1873 and 1874)
- 1884 joined the North-West Resistance in what is now Saskatchewan.

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[108] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Louis Riel,' Family Group Sheet (12 August 2010).

Date of Death: 16 November 1885 – hung for treason.

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Noël-Joseph/Joseph-Noël Ritchot/Richot

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=7021
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/ritchot_jn.shtml
- Phillippe Mailhot, 'Ritchot's Resistance' http://mspace.lib.umanitoba.ca/handle/1993/3530

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 25 December 1825[109]
Place of Birth: L'Assomption, Lower Canada
Father: Joseph Isaïe Ritchot
Mother: Marie Riopelle/Riopel

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Delegate to Ottawa [Ritchot's journal of his negotiations with Ottawa (translated into English) has been published by W. L. Morton in *Manitoba: The Birth of a Province* (1965), pages 131-60.]

Date of Death: 16 March 1905

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[109] La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, 'Isaïe Ritchot,' Family Group Sheet (25 September 2010).

James Ross

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=5241&interval=25&&PHPSESSID=77p3ghoh45ah47i6qq5ggfkgf2
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/ross_j.shtml

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 9 May 1835
Father: Alexander Ross
Mother: Sarah 'Sally' (née Timentwa), daughter of an Okanagan chief.

Position in Provisional Government of Assiniboia:

- Chief Justice

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- Convention of Forty Member for St. John's.

Date of Death: 20 September 1871

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Louis Schmidt *dit* Laferté

Links to Biographies:

- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/schmidt_l.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: 4 December 1844
Place of Birth: Old Fort Chipewyan on Athabasca Lake
Father: Alfred 'Rabasca' Smith/Schmidt
Mother: Margeurite Lespérance/L'Esperance

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Assistant Secretary of State
- Honourable member for St. Boniface

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- Member of the Métis Council, October 1869
- Secretary of Louis Riel's executive council (27 December 1869).
- Convention of Forty Member for St. Boniface.

Other Political Positions:

- MLA 1871-1874
- Director of the Provincial Industrial and Agricultural Society of Manitoba (1872)
- Member of the Managing Committee of the Association St. Jean Baptiste de Manitoba and of the Societe de Colonisation de Manitoba
- School Trustee for the School District of St. Boniface West
- License Commissioner for the Province of Manitoba
- MLA 1878-1879
- Held appointment in the land office at Prince Albert (now Saskatchewan)

Date of Death: 6 November 1935, St. Louis, Saskatchewan.

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Alfred Henry Scott

Links to Biographies:

- Dictionary of Canadian Biography http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=5254&interval=25&&PHPSESSID=jctdgs56accgt2i7n059mp6lk6
- Manitoba Historical Society http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/scott_ah.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Date of Birth: c. 1840
Place of Birth: England

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honorable Member for the Town of Winnipeg
- Delegate to Ottawa.

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- Convention of Forty Member for Winnipeg

Date of Death: 28 May 1872, St. Boniface

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John Sinclair

Biography Notes:

The identify of John Sinclair of the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia remains to be confirmed by future research. Currently it is not possible to distinguish among at least three John Sinclairs recorded as in Assiniboia in 1870. Although John C. Sinclair of St. Peter's seems the logical candidate, there appear to have been two John C. Sinclairs. There are references to a John C. Sinclair who trained as a native catechist at St. John's College, Red River, and later Emmanuel College, Saskatchewan – in some sources indentified as 'half-breed, in others as Cree; a John Sinclair who translated John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progess* into Cree syllabics; and one or more individuals by the name of John Sinclair ministered to such communities as Stanley Mission, Norway House, and the Brokenhead Reserve at various times.

There was also a John C. Sinclair who signed on as a boatman with the Hudson's Bay Company at Norway House, on 1 June 1874. Within a few years he was working as postmaster for the Company, and, by 1883, as a clerk. By 1889 he was competing directly with the Company as the independent merchant concern 'John C. Sinclair & Sons.'[110] Meanwhile, there appears to have been another John Sinclair of about the same age in the Norway House area.

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St Peters[111]
- Replaced, as Parish rep., Henry Prince 'Indian Chief of the Saulteaux,' who was among the 'English Members' to 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four' held in the Court House, adjoining Fort Garry, as representative for Parish of St. Paul's. (On 17 November, Prince objected that he had not been allowed to speak in his own language the previous day, and was critical of the militaristic show that accompanied the meeting). [112]

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[110] HBCA 'Sinclair, John C.,' Biographical sheet.

[111] Canada, Report of the Select Committee on the Causes of the Difficulties in the North-West, certificate 77, 120. See also Canada, 'Census of the Northwest Provinces, 1906,' Library and Archives Canada online, http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e049/e001205006.pdf, District 8 - Selkirk, Sub-district no. 21 St. Peters Parish, Family no. 47, lot 10. See also 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1.

[112] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 64, 77.

Thomas Sinclair Jr.

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:
Date of Birth: 9 April 1841
Place of Birth: Red River Settlement
Father: Thomas Sinclair (c.1810) Rupert's Land
Mother: Hannah Cummings (1812-1846)
Marriage: Alice Matilda Davis (1857-1880)
Occupation: farmer

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St. Andrews (north), as of the second Session. [113]

Date of Death: 8 March 1888

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[113] 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia. Second Session,' *New Nation* (27 May 1870), 1. See also 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1, 2, which, reporting on the proceedings of 18 March names 'Hon. Mr. Sinclair,' without stating whether this was Thomas, or John Sinclair representing St. Peter's, further, the report on proceedings of 23 March state that 'Thos. Sinclair, of St. Andrews' died, with an additional notice describing him as age 60. The remarks on his career indicate his son, Thomas Sinclair Jr. (a.k.a. 'Young Tom'), was more likely to have been the Assembly member.

William Auld Tait

Links to Biographies:

- Manitoba Historical Society: http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/tait_wa.shtml
- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Born 9 December 1826, Kildonan parish, Red River Settlement, William Auld Tait was baptised 31 December 1826 at St. John's Anglican Cathedral. His father was William Tait (of Orkney).[114] His mother was Mary Auld (Métis), a daughter of HBC Governor William Auld (of Edinburgh, Scotland) and an Aboriginal woman.[115]

In 1851 William Auld Tait married Johanna/Joanna Gunn, a daughter of John Gunn and Ann Sutherland, both of whom were descendants of 'original white settlers,' from Scotland.[116] After the flood of 1857, William, Johanna, and their children[117] relocated, from low-lying St. John's parish along the Red River, to farm at lot 14 Headingly, along the Assiniboine. In 1863 Tait was appointed a petty Magistrate for the White Horse Plains district.

In 1869, Tait was elected by his parish to attend the 'First Convention,' known as the Convention of Twenty Four, which began 16 November. English and French delegates of parishes in the Settlement convened in the Courthouse at Upper Fort Garry to 'consider the present political state' of their country and to decide on the terms of a Bill of Rights by which they would agree to confederate with Canada.[118] On 1 December,

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[114] 'Willian Tait,' Family Group Sheet, La Société historique de Saint-Boniface database, 2010; see also LAC scrip affidavit, 'Tait, William; born: December 9, 1826.' Other sources are confused about the identity of Wm. Auld Tait's father, see for example, HBCA, 'Tait (Tate), William 'B',' Biographical sheet; and an alternate hypothesis, HBCA, 'Tait, William "A",' who may have been the son of James Tait (ca. 1758-1834) of Orphir, Orkney, and an Aboriginal woman.

[115] HBCA, 'Auld, William,' Biographical sheet.

[116] LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Tait, Johanna; born: 1837.'

[117] LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Tait, John and Wm Tait Jr.'; LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Tait, Annie; born: September 5, 1856'; LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Tait, Robert.'

[118] Alfred Campbell Garrioch, *The Correction Line* (Winnipeg: Stovel Company, 1933), 302. See also, *The North-West Territories: Being an account of their extent, soil, and natural resources: The routes of travel: With a sketch of their history down to the organization of the province of Manitoba* (Toronto: A.S. Irving, 1871), 115-118; Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 65; John Skirving Ewart, *The Manitoba school question: Being a compilation of the legislation, the legal the proceedings before the Governor-General-in-Council: An historical account of the Red River outbreak in 1869 and 1870, its causes, and its success as shewn in the treaty the Manitoba Act, and a short summary of Protestant promises* (Toronto: Copp Clark Co, 1894), 332; Adrien Gabriel Morice, *A critical history of the Red River insurrection, after official documents and non-Catholic sources* (Winnipeg: Canadian Publishers, 1935), 149.

with the convention still in session, it was William Tait's younger brother, Robert, who first obtained and submitted to the English delegates a copy the proclamation issued by the Canadian appointed, Lieutenant-Governor in waiting, William MacDougall. While it declared his accession to office and the annexation of the North-West by Canada to be a fait accompli on authority of the Queen, the document was soon revealed to have been fraudulently devised by MacDougall himself.[119]

Although the brother, Robert Tait, subsequently acted as representative at the Convention of Forty, it was William Auld Tait who was elected Honourable Member for Headingly in the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia.[120] On 16 March 1870, he was appointed to the Committee to draft the Constitution of the Provisional Government for Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory. Further, on 17 May, the Assembly confirmed his position as Petty Magistrate, White Horse Plains District Court.

After the creation of Manitoba, Tait continued to be politically active. On 27 September 1870, Lieutenant-Governor Archibald appointed him to act as a Petty Justice 'for the Upper District.'[121] On 26 March 1874, with Manitoba designated as distinct from the remainder of the North-West, Tait was appointed a Councillor of the Temporary North-West Council/Council of the Northwest Territories which set policy for the territories from Fort Garry. In December of that year he ran in the provincial election. Although he did not gain the seat of Headingly in Manitoba, Tait continued to serve on the Council of the Northwest Territories until its dissolution in 1876.[122]

Tait worked his farm – supplementing his income by running a ferry service from his lot – until his death 3 February 1900. His wife Johanna died six years later on 21

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[119] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 65, 109-112. See LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Tait, Robert'; and Thomas Flanagan, 'Metis Land Grants in Manitoba,' 77-78, who describes Robert Tait as a member of the 'Metis merchant-farmer class in Red River.'

[120] Canada, Report of the Select Committee on the Causes of the Difficulties in the North-West, certificate 72, 119; Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 166 n. 1, 322.

[121] Canada, Department of the Secretary of State, *Return: Instructions to the Honorable A. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and of the North-West Territory, &c., &c.* (Ottawa: Printed by I.B. Taylor by order of Parliament, 1871), 21.

[122] See Canada, Department of the Secretary of State; Morris, Alexander, *Copies of all instructions to the Honorable A. Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories: Also copies of all orders in council relative to the said territories since their organization and not already published: Also copies of all reports and official correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Dominion Government from the date of his appointment* (Ottawa: s.n, 1877), 26; Canada, Department of the Interior, *Copies of all orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and of all laws and ordinances of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the North-West Territories made under the provisions of 34 Vic., cap.16, sec.1: Submitted for the information of the Honorable the House of Commons* (Ottawa: s.n, 1876), 8; Girouard, Désiré, *La rébellion du nord-ouest: discours de M. Girouard, m.p., député de Jacques-Cartier dans la Chambre des Communes du Canada, le 7 juillet 1885* (Ottawa: MacLean, Roger & Company, 1885), 12; and Roderick George MacBeth, *The romance of western Canada* (Toronto: William Briggs, 1918), 202.

June. Both were buried Holy Trinity Anglican Cemetery, Headingly. Tait Avenue in Winnipeg was named in William Auld Tait's honour.[123]

Date of Birth: 9 December 1826
Place of Birth: Kildonan
Father: William Tait (Scot)
Mother: Mary Auld (scrip affidavit 10505)
Marriage: 1851 Joanna Gunn (daughter of John and Anne Gunn)

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for Headingly[124]

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- petty Magistrate at White Horse Plain
- Among the 'English Members' to 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four' held in the Court House, adjoining Fort Garry, as representative for Headingly.[125]

Other Political Positions:

- Councillor of the Temporary North-West Council/Council of the Northwest Territories which set policy for the territories from Fort Garry 1874-1876.

Date of Death: 3 February 1900

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[123] 'The Ferry,' RM of Headingly.ca, http://www.rmofheadingley.ca/profile/heritage_details.asp?ID=8. J.B. Rudnycki, *Mosaic of Winnipeg Street Names* (Winnipeg: Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, 1974). Manitoba Historical Society: http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/tait_wa.shtml.

[124] Canada, Report of the Select Committee on the Causes of the Difficulties in the North-West, certificate 72, 119; see also 'Provisional Government: First Council Meeting,' *New Nation* (11 March 1870), 2; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1, 2; 'Provisional Government: Council Chamber,' *New Nation* (16 March 1870), 2; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia, Third Session, Assembly Chamber, June 23 [sic] 1870,' *New Nation* (24 May 1870): 2; and Morton and Begg, *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal*, 166 n. 1, 322.

[125] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 65.

Jean Baptiste Tourond/Touron/Towron

Link to Biography:

- Lawrence Barkwell http://www.scribd.com/doc/34218641/Legislative-Assembly-of-Assiniboia

Biography Notes:

Born 1 June 1838,[126] in the parish of St. Boniface, Red River Settlement, Jean-Baptiste Tourond's mother was Rosalie Laderoute (Métis).[127] She had married Joseph Tourond, who, according to family lore, 'had come with his brother from the neighbourhood of Castle Tourond in France to homestead along the Red River near St. Boniface.'[128]

In 1861 Jean-Baptiste Tourond married Angélique Delorme (Métis), a daughter of Joseph Delorme (Canadian) and Brigitte Plouf *dit* Villebrun (Métis).[129] Tourond and Angelique farmed on lot 42, St. Norbert north.[130] By 1869 they had five children.

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[126] 'Joseph Tourond,' Family Group Sheet, La Société historique de Saint Boniface, 2010. See LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Tourond, Jean Baptise; born 1 June 1838.' Morice, *A critical history of the Red River insurrection*, 222, notes that 'Touron,' is the spelling used by Begg, 'Touton' by R.G. MacBeth, and 'Towron' by Charles Tuttle. According to Sprague and Frye, *Genealogy of the Fierst Métis Nation*, ID #4965, another Jean Baptiste Tourond was born 1846, Red River, and married Marguerite Laderoute, born 1851.

[127] Born 1816.

[128] See Meota History Book Committee, Edna Moldon, ed., 'Samuel John Crowston Family,' *Footsteps in time : Meota, Prince, Wing, Russell, Fitzgerald, Vyner, St. Michael, Jackfish Creek, Ness, Lavigne, Cochin, Murray Lake, Scentgrass, Glenrose, Moosomin, Saulteaux, Metinota* (Meota, Saskatchewan: Mewasinota Heritage Group, 1980), 88; and Sprague and Frye, *Genealogy*, ID# 4706. The story is somewhat confused as it describes the lineage a family which came to Dundurn Saskaskatchewan in 1914 from Langdon North Dakota.

[129] See LAC, scrip affidavit, 'Tourons, Angélique; born: 1845,' which identifies Joseph as Métis; he may have also been known as Joseph Eynuad/Enaud/Enault/Esnault/Hénault dit Delorme. See also Sprague and Frye, Genealogy, ID #1102.

[130] *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (17 December 1870), 3.

Tourond was among those who, on 11 October 1869, stopped the Canadian survey crew from trespassing on settlement land in St. Vital. He was one of the original members of Le Comité National des Métis de la Rivière Rouge, and, as a delegate of St. Norbert parish, he attended the 'Convention of Twenty-four,' which began 16 November in the Court House at Fort Garry.[131] Tourond continued to represent St. Norbert in La Grande Convention/Convention of Forty, and the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia.[132] Tourond's participation in community affairs did not diminish with the passage of the Manitoba Act.

Almost immediately after the formation of the province, Tourond was among the group organized by Rev. Ritchot and Joseph Dubuc to lay claim to land along Rivière-aux-Rats for a new parish -- to forestall any disallowance of such settlement expansion by anticipated Canadian government surveys. Tourond was a knowledgeable farmer and along with the others judged this to be an extremely fertile area.[133] The settlement proved successful, and later became known as St-Pierre-Jolys'.

A dedicated farmer, Tourond promoted agricultural development. In April of 1871 he helped to form the Societé Agricole du Comté de Provencher, and was appointed one of its directors.[134] That same year he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association.[135] By 1877 he held the patent for some 246 acres of farmland, and up until at least 1882 he exhibited produce in Agricultural Society fairs – winning prizes for entries that ranged from cabbages to dairy cows.[136] He served as an Agricultural Society director as late as 1889.

Tourond was respected as more than an authority on farming. In 1871 he was named Commissaire d'Ecole for St. Norbert and oversaw the construction of a new school house.[137] Concurrently, he served as a Justice of the Peace for the judicial district of Provencher -- to least 1876 when he was appointed its deputy sheriff:[138]

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[131] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 65; United States, President, [Grant], *Message of the President of the United States communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of December 8, 1869, information relating to the presence of the Honorable William McDougall at Pembina, in Dakota Territory, and the opposition by the inhabitants of Selkirk Settlement to his assumption of the office of governor of the Northwest Territory*. [Washington, D.C.: s.n], 1870?. 26.

[132] See 'Provisional Government: First Council Meeting,' *New Nation* (11 March 1870), 2; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia. Second Session,' *New Nation* (27 May 1870), 1.

[133] J.-M. Jolys, *Pages de souvenirs et d'histoire; la paroisse de Saint-Pierre-Jolys au Manitoba* ([s.n.][s.l.], 1914), 236, dates the initial foray to 3 July 1870.

[134] *Le Métis* (17 April 1872), 2

[135] 'Provincial Agricultural Association,' *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (19 August 1871), 2; 'Societe d'agriculture,' *Le Métis* (31 August 1871), 2.

[136] 'Aux Membr. de la Soc. Agr. du Comté de Provencher,' *Le Métis* (7 February 1874), 4; *Le Métis* (28 March 1874), 4; *Le Métis* (14 March 1874), 4; *Le Métis* (30 November 1876); 'L'Exposition Agricole,' *Le Manitoba* (3 November 1882), 3.

[137] 'Commissaires d'Ecole,' *Le Métis* (27 July 1871), 2; 'Arrondissement de St. Norbert,' *Le Métis* (5 June 1872), 1.

Throughout these busy years, Tourond retained his interest in political activism. He served as secretary at the assembly called at the home of Louis Riel on 28 September 1871 to discuss the threat of Fenian invasion.[139] It was Tourond who wrote to Governor Archibald, informing him of the assembly's decision to 'offer him the services of the Métis to uphold the cause of the authority of Canada over the country it has at last acquired.'[140]

In 1872 Tourond participated in a public assembly held in St. Norbert. Residents of that parish, St. Vital, St. Boniface, and Ste. Agathe formulated measures designed protect wood lots that they believed had been set aside as part of the lands allotted to Métis settlers by virtue of stipulations framed by Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia and incorporated into the Manitoba Act.[141] That same year, Tourond was present at the meeting held to help George Etienne Cartier obtain a seat in the House of Commons at Ottawa as representative of the riding of Provencher.[142]

In 1873, in light of a lack of recognition by the Canadian Government of original settler ownership of the 'Two-Mile Privilege' – an entitlement which the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia had worked hard to secure -- Tourand was among those who organized to formulate resolutions and petition for redress.[143] He also attended an assembly of delegates from twelve electoral parishes, convened to discuss the arrest of Ambroise-D. Lépine – which arrest Tourond appears to have protested by refusing to take his seat on the grand jury, Court of Queen's Bench.[144]

In 1878 Tourond was again working towards securing redress from the Canadian Department of the Interior for Red River settlers who had been denied patent on their lands. As secretary to an assembly held in St. Norbert, Tourond recorded the protests and forwarded them, in the form of resolutions, to the Minister of the Interior, the *Free Press*, and *Le Métis*.[145]

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[138] 'Gazette,' *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (24 June 1871), 2.; 'Presentation of Address to Governor Archibald,' *Manitoban and Northwest Herald* (29 June 1872), 2; *Le Métis* (16 January 1875), 2; 'Hôtel du Gouvernement' *Le Métis* (6 April 1876), 4; *Manitoba Free Press* (8 April 1876), 3; *Le Métis* (13 April 1876), 3.

[139] Auguste-Henri de Trémaudan, and Louis-Arthur Prudhomme, *Riel et la naissance du Manitoba* (Manitoba: Union nationale métisse Saint-Joseph du Manitoba, 1921), 10.

[140] Morice, *A critical history of the Red River insurrection*, 222; de Trémaudan and Prud'homme, *Riel et la naissance du Manitoba* , 16; Adrien Gabriel Morice, *Aux sources de l'histoire manitobaine, extrait de la Nouvelle-France* (Quebec: Imprimerie de la compagnie de *L'Événement*, 1907), 300.

[141] 'Assemblee Tenue a St. Norbert,' *Le Métis* (27 March 1872).

[142] *Le Métis* (18 September 1872), 2

[143] 'Les deux miles' *Le Métis* (18 January 1873), 2.

[144] 'Assemblées des Délégués de douze Paroisses ou Divisions Electorales de Manitoba, tenue à St. Boniface le 21 Septembre 1873, pour prendre en considération l'arrestation de M. Ambroise Lépine,' *Le Métis* (27 September 1873), 2; *Le Métis* (15 November 1873), 2; 'Cour du Banc de la Reine' 1873 Nov.

[145] 'Local and Provincial: The Red River Lands' *Manitoba Free Press* (19 January 1878), 5-6. 'La question des Terres,' *Le Métis* (11 January 1878), 6.

At some point, prior to 1881, Tourond's wife Angélique had died. He remarried in that year to Régina Allard (daughter of Joseph Allard and Julie Langevin).[146] Further research is needed to bring additional details of his life to light. Oddly, given Tourond's contributions to Manitoba's history, to date historians have shown little interest describing them. It is odder still that when his name does figure in historical descriptions, it is associated with an illiterate and combative character. If there ever was a Jean-Baptiste Tourond who was a 'fiery and militant Metis, more at home on the buffalo range than in the council-room,' he must have been somebody else.[147] The honorable and literate member from St. Norbert held relatively moderate views, saw value in tilling fields, and garnered respect in the council rooms he attended.

Position in Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia:

- Honourable Member for St Norbert (north).[148]

Other Positions in Provisional Government:

- 11 October 1869, member of group who stopped Col. Dennis' survey.
- Parish representative for St. Norbertat 16 November 1869 'Convention of Twenty-four'.[149]
- Convention of Forty Member for St. Norbert.[150]

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[146] La Société historique de Saint Boniface 'Joseph Tourond,' Family Group Sheet (26 August 2010). Gail Morin, *Métis Families*, vol. 5, *Quinn to Zace* (Orange Park Fl: Quentin Publications, 2001), 233, notes Régins Allard was born c. 1844.

[147] John Peter Turner, *The North-West Mounted Police 1873-1893*, vol. 1, *Official History of the firs twenty years*, 45; and LAC, 1947-009 NPC, 'Group photograph of Metis and Native prisoners from the North West Rebellion, Aug. 1885,' and note that other sources order the names differently; see also Rudy Weibe and Bob Beal, *War in the West*, 174; and Maggi Siggins, *Riel a Life of Revolution*, 206, for stories that do not align.

[148] See 'Provisional Government: First Council Meeting,' *New Nation* (11 March 1870), 2; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia (1st Session ...),' *New Nation* (8 April 1870), 1; 'Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia. Second Session,' *New Nation* (27 May 1870), 1.

[149] Begg, *Creation of Manitoba*, 65.

[150] *Ibid.*, 247.