

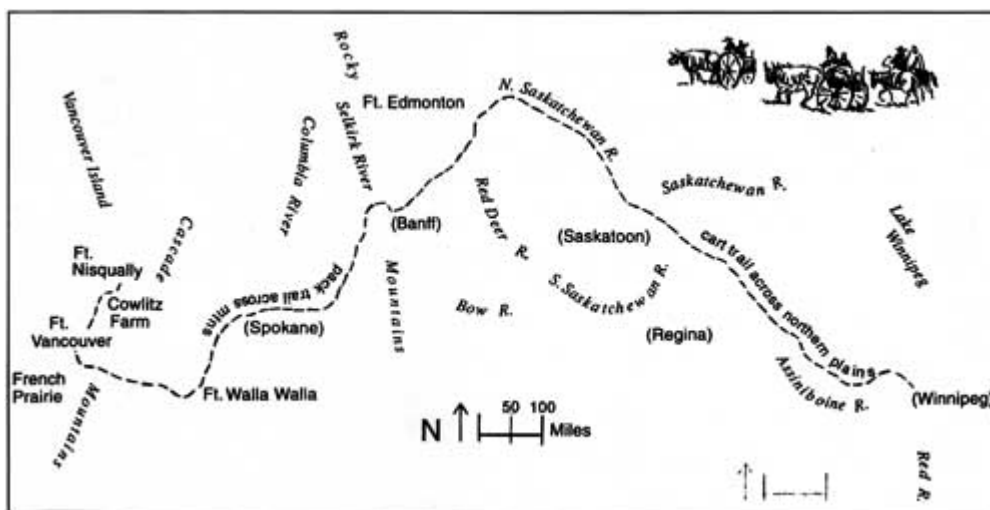
Red River Metis The First Large Settler Group in Oregon Territory Sinclair Expedition to the Oregon Territory

On November 15, 1839, Governor Simpson wrote to Chief Factor Duncan Finlayson at Red River to begin recruiting “steady, respectable half breed and other settlers” to go to the Columbia.¹ The inducement to move was an offer of land, the use of common pastureland, an advance of livestock and the expenses of erecting farm buildings.² The plan was to have these people staff the HBC farms and dairies at several posts. For this purpose, they had previously set up a subsidiary company, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company in the spring of 1821.

Finlayson contracted with James Sinclair and 21 Metis families; 23 men, 22 women and 75 children; 121 people in all, to leave Red River and settle in the Oregon Territory with the hopes that this would maintain the land north of the Columbia River in what is now Washington State in British and Hudson’s Bay Company control.

They left Fort Garry on June 3, 1841. The 1,700-mile trip took them from White Horse Plains in Manitoba to Fort Vancouver and finally Fort Nisqually. They traveled via what are now known as Whiteman Pass and Sinclair Pass to Lake Windemere and Canal Flats. Jemmy Jock Bird acted as their guide for the part of the journey that crossed Blackfoot territory. On October 12, 1841, after a 130-day journey the group reached Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River.

C. Stuart Houston et al give the following map and description of the journey³:



¹ HBCA A6/25

² These were promises that were never kept. Because of this they voted to join the U.S.A. thus thwarting the HBC plan to keep the territory British.

³ C. Stuart Houston and Mary I. Houston, and John C. Jackson. “Pierre St. Germain: A Métis Hero of the First Franklin Expedition.” *Manitoba History*, Number 34, 1997.

The emigration party, led by the “stout-hearted, part Indian James Sinclair,”⁴ the 35-year-old son of Chief Factor William Sinclair, left Fort Garry on 3 June 1841. They set out 28 days ahead of HBC Governor George Simpson, who was on the first stage of his round-the-world journey. Sinclair’s party reached Fort Ellice on 22 June.⁵ On his 16th day out of Red River, on 19 July, the speedy Simpson overtook the 23 Red River families near the Turtle River, in present western Saskatchewan, two days after they had left Fort Carlton ... Simpson gave them a favourable report:

These emigrants consisted of agriculturists and others, principally Natives of Red River settlement ... the band contained several very young travelers, who had, in fact, made their appearance in this world since the commencement of the journey. Beyond the inevitable detention, which seldom exceeded a few hours, these interesting events had never interfered with the progress of the brigade; and both mother and child used to jog on, as if jogging on were the condition of human existence. Each family had two or three carts, together with bands of horses, cattle, and dogs. The men and lads traveled in the saddle, while the vehicles, which were covered with awnings against the sun and rain, carried the women and the young children. As they marched in single file, their cavalcade extended above a mile in length...The emigrants were all healthy and happy, living in the greatest abundance and enjoying the journey with the highest relish.⁶

Deserted by their Métis guide, Sinclair’s emigrants were providentially guided by a Cree Indian, Mackipitoon or “Crooked Arm.” They travelled up the Bow River, ascended the Spray River, crossed White Man Pass, descended the Cross River to the Kootenay valley,⁷ and then ascended Sinclair Creek across the narrow Stanford Range to descend Sinclair Canyon, the site of modern Radium Hot Springs, now named for their leader.⁸ They passed by Lake Pend d’Oreille and reached Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia River on 4 October; that night the fort burned down, but “these emigrants assisted in moving the stock and effects and by their opportune presence most of the property was saved.”⁹ They continued on to Fort Vancouver, near the mouth of the Columbia River, where they arrived on 12 October 1841.¹⁰

In November of 1841 Chief Factor James Douglas led the party north from Fort Vancouver to the Puget’s Sound Agricultural Company’s farms at Fort Nisqually and

⁴ G. P. V. Akrigg, and H. B. Akrigg, *British Columbia Chronicle, 1778-1846: Adventurers by sea and land*. (Vancouver: Discovery Press, 1975), 336.; I. M. Spry. “James Sinclair.” *Dictionary of Canadian Biography (1851-1860)* 8 (1985): 819-820; D. Geneva Lent, *West of the Mountains: James Sinclair and the Hudson’s Bay Company* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1963).

⁵ G. Simpson, *An Overland Journey round the World during the years 1841 and 1842*. (Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1847), 336.

⁶ G. Simpson, *An Overland Journey*, 62.

⁷ I. M. Spry. “Routes through the Rockies.” *The Beaver* 294(2)(Autumn 1953),26-39.

⁸ Akrigg and Akrigg, *British Columbia Chronicle*, 336.

⁹ J. Flett (unsigned). “Oregon reminiscences, 1841: The Red River colony to Puget Sound.” *Washington Standard*, 25 August 1882. Washington State Library, microfilm drawer 280.

¹⁰ John Flett, “A sketch of the emigration from Selkirk’s settlement to Puget Sound in 1841.” *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, 18 February 1885.

Cowlitz. However, within months, some of the settlers emigrated to what is now Washington State and the fertile valley of the Willamette River, a tributary of the Columbia River. By the summer of 1843 all but five of the remaining group also moved to the Willamette valley. Between 1821 and 1845 the Metis were the largest group in the record migrations to the Oregon area. They were later instrumental in voting for the territory to become part of the United States.

James Sinclair was the Métis son of Chief Factor William Sinclair and his Cree-Metis wife Nahovway (Margaret) Norton. He was educated at Stromness in the Orkneys and then took Law at the University of Edinburgh. On December 3, 1829, James married Elizabeth Bird, the daughter of retired Chief Factor James Bird. They were to have nine children before her death in 1846. Subsequently, in April of 1848 Sinclair married again to Marty Campbell, the daughter of Chief Trader Colin Campbell. They had three daughters and one son. His son was born shortly after Sinclair was shot and killed while in the Cascades on company business in 1856 (at age 45).

Members of the 1841 Sinclair Expedition:

Julien Bernier (b. 1794),

Julien was the son of Jean-Baptiste Bernier and Marie Landry. He married Marguerite at Spokene house and they had two boys. Julien went to work for the HBC at an early age as a steersman. He was at Fort Spokane in 1819 and remained in the Columbia District for a number of years. When he retired he returned to Canada to obtain his release and in 1841 returned to the NW. He is found in the census records living in Cowlitz, Lewis Co, WA. where he appears to have remained until his death.

A sixteen year old Julian Bernier joined the NWC on December 28, 1810 to work as a wintering steersman for three years at Great Slave Lake.¹¹ At the end of his contract in 1813, he came to the Pacific slopes working in the Kamloops area.

In 1821, at the time of the coalition of the NWC and the HBC, Bernier continued working with the HBC. Julien then worked for the Northwest Fur Company in Red River Manitoba from 1830 to 1841. He then travelled with his wife and sons with the Sinclair party¹² to Oregon Territory, settling in Cowlitz Prairie around 1842.

He had two sons, Marcel (1819-1889) and Isadore (b. 1827) both born in Spokane area indicating that Bernier may have been working as a free trader there. Some time after that, Bernier took his two children to the St. Boniface parish school in the Red River settlement. In 1841, the whole family came west overland as sponsored Red River settlers. Bernier his wife and two sons were with the Sinclair party to Oregon Territory

¹¹ Voyageur contract dated 12/28/1810 from Yamaska going to Grand Lac des Esclaves.

¹² In 1841 the HBC organized a party of 23 families from Red River to emigrate to the Columbia River, hoping that, as settlers, they would strengthen British claims to the Oregon, then in dispute with the United States. James Sinclair (1810-1856) led the party across the plains and through the little-known southern Rocky Mountains.

in 1841, settling in Cowlitz Prairie around 1842. In 1849 Julian settled on a claim of 320 acres on Lewis County.

Charlotte Bird, (Flett) (b. 1819)

Charlotte was the daughter of James Curtis Bird Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth. She was the sister of Jemmy Jock Bird. On November 15, 1838 at St. John's Parish she married John Flett (b. 1815). See the entry under her husband John Flett for more information. Charlotte died July 6, 1851, at Forest Grove, Washington Co, Oregon; mother of eight children (Sarah, Elizabeth, Joannah, Margaret Arilla, Letitia, Lydia, David James and William Harvey)

Chloe Bird, (Flett). (b. 1815)

Chloe was also the daughter of James Curtis Bird Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth, the sister of Jemmy Jock Bird. On April 25, 1833 she married James Flett at St. John's Parish. Chloe died on January 22, 1842 during childbirth at Tualatin Plains, Washington Co, Oregon; her husband died the next year. See the entry under her husband James Flett for more details.

Alexander Birston. (b. c. 1809-1867)

Alexander was the son of Magnus Birston¹³ (1768-1837) and his wife Nancy (b. 1775) who was either Metis or Cree. He was likely born in northern Manitoba when his father was working as a York boat steersman between York Factory and Oxford House. On June 28, 1832 Alexander married Janet Tait (b. 1813), daughter of John Tait (1777-1851) from the Orkneys. John Tait accompanied his daughter and son in law to Oregon in 1841.

Alexander Birston and his brother James Birston were amongst those listed by James Sinclair as making the 1841 emigration to the Columbia River from the Red River Colony. The census records taken from that location show that he was a protestant. While it is known that he did make the journey, it is noted that he is listed in the 1843 census for the Red River District.¹⁴

¹³ In 1801 both Magnus and his brother Alex were listed as Steersmen at York Factory, and they remained together much of the time. As voyageurs they would have made frequent trips inland. From 1811 to 1814 both Magnus and his brother Alex were working in the Lake Winnipeg District and points west. From 1814 to 1819 Magnus served as the Outpost Master at Oxford House. From 1819 to 1821 Magnus was the Assistant Trader at Island Lake. As a result of the HBC-NWC union in 1821 the HBC immediately began to reduce staff, Magnus and Alex Birston both were retired to the Lower Rapids, Red River where they were offered land on which to become settlers.

¹⁴ In 1841 the HBC organized a party of 23 families from Red River to emigrate to the Columbia River, hoping that, as settlers, they would strengthen British claims to the Oregon, then in dispute with the United States. James Sinclair (1810-1856) led the party across the plains and through the little-known southern Rocky Mountains.

Alexander, his wife Janette Tait (b. 1813) and their four children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group. By 1850 he is listed in Washington County, Oregon with his family. He remained in Oregon through 1858 but is found living in Clark Co, Washington in 1860. Alexander reportedly traveled with his wife and four children but only the names of three of the children making the emigration are known. In the 1840 census he is listed with two sons and two daughters. Alexander was the father of 8 known children (John, William J., Jane, unknown daughter, Magnus B., Isabel A., Mary Letitia and Martha Caroline).

James Birston, (b. 1809)

James Birston was with the Sinclair party that emigrated west to the Columbia River in 1841. In 1841, the HBC organized a party of 23 families from Red River to emigrate to the Columbia River, hoping that, as settlers, they would strengthen British claims to the Oregon, then in dispute with the United States. James Sinclair (1810-1856) led the party across the plains and through the little-known southern Rocky Mountains.

James was the older brother of Alexander Birston who was also part of the Sinclair Party. James was the son of Magnus Birston and Nancy (a Cree). He was likely born in northern Manitoba when his father was working as a York boat steersman between York Factory and Oxford House James Birston, his wife Elizabeth Grizzel Rowand (b. 1842) and their three children were members of the James Sinclair-led group. They settled on the Tualatin Plains, Washington Co, Oregon; James was the father of 8 known children (Miles, Nancy, Maria, James, Elizabeth, Mary, William and Sarah). Their daughter Elizabeth was born on August 2, 1841 in Edmonton, while they travelled west. Their oldest son Miles (b. 1833) married Harriet McKay, on February 10, 1859 in North Plains, Washington, Oregon Territory. He died in 1867 in North Plains.

Henry Buxton Sr. (1793-1870)

Henry Sr. was born in Derbyshire, England prior to removing to Canada. He married Frances Thomas, born circa 1795, the Metis daughter of Thomas Thomas (b.1765) (and Sarah (Cree) on May 20, 1828 at St. John's Anglican Church. Henry and Frances arrived in the Oregon Territory in the Red River emigration of 1841.¹⁵ Frances wife died from a fall from her horse shortly after arriving in the west. Henry spent a brief time in what is now Washington state before settling in Washington Co, Oregon; a letter by Mrs. Sarah E. Buxton in 1843 states that they had never received their land patent and had sold the land; Henry Sr. died at Forest Grove in 1870. Henry Buxton, born in Stanfree, England in 1794, orphaned at the age of seven. On the 17th of May, 1821, Henry embarked the Hudson Bay ship, "Prince of Wales" at Gravesend, bound for Canada. He signed a five year contract with the Hudson's Bay Co. as laborer at he annual rate of 15 pounds. The voyage was eventful since ice flows were far to the south that spring. The "Prince of

¹⁵ In 1841 the HBC organized a party of 23 families from Red River to emigrate to the Columbia River, hoping that, as settlers, they would strengthen British claims to the Oregon, then in dispute with the United States. James Sinclair (1810-1856) led the party across the plains and through the little-known southern Rocky Mountains.

Wales" and the "Eddystone" became stuck fast in the ice along with the three ships of Captain Parry's arctic expedition. Upon his arrival at York Factory in August 1821, Henry went at once to the Upper Red River (Winnipeg, Manitoba) where he worked out his contract. Before 1828 he began working as a clerk for Thomas Thomas, a surgeon/officer of the Company. Thomas and his wife, Sarah (a Cree Indian) agreed to allow their daughter Frances to marry Henry when he requested her hand in 1828. That same year Thomas died and left a large estate to each of his six daughters. Now Henry and Frances had wealth beyond their wildest dreams. They would have continued farming in the fertile Red River Valley had it not been for an irresistible offer made by the British and American governments jointly. Fifteen head of cows, sixteen ewes and sufficient work oxen or horses for farming were promised to pioneers willing to brave the wilds of the Washington and Oregon territories. In June of 1841, Henry, Frances, and their son Henry Jr. joined twenty-two other Red River carts heading westward along the Carlton Trail. They followed the Bow River up into the Rocky Mountains where they abandoned their carts and made the remainder of the trip to Fort Walla Walla on horseback. At some point on the journey Frances fell from her horse while fording a river and was critically injured. She never recovered and was one of the first settlers to be buried near the modern city of Tacoma. Puget sound area was unfavorable to Henry Sr. and his young son Henry Jr. and the next spring found them heading south to Tualatin Plains (now Forest Grove area in Oregon) where Henry took up a donation land claim of 640 acres. Meanwhile a Reverend Asahel Munger and his wife Sarah came to Oregon from Illinois as missionaries to the Indians. He worked on the side as blacksmith and his ministry to the "heathens" was unsuccessful. His lack of success bore heavily on Asahel's heart and he took it to mean that he had insufficient faith. One fateful day in 1841 he decided to put his faith to the test and threw himself onto his blazing forge in order to bring about the miracle that would release God's power to save the Indians. No miracle came about that day and poor Sarah Munger found herself widowed. Not long after that Henry Buxton Sr., himself a widower, wed the unfortunate Sarah who already had one daughter, Sarah E. In 1849 Henry Sr., a man of vision and industry, along with the Smiths, Clarks, and other early settlers founded Pacific University at Forest Grove. Henry Sr. died in Forest Grove, Oregon in 1870 at age 77.

Reference:

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=whitman&id=I2073>

Henry Buxton Jr., (1829-1899)

Henry Jr was born October 8, 1829 at Red River, the Metis son of Henry Buxton (b. 1793) and his Metis wife Frances Thomas. Henry arrived at the Columbia River in the northwest with his father and mother in the Red River emigration of 1841.¹⁶ He spent a brief time in what is now Washington state before settling in Washington Co, Oregon.

¹⁶ In 1841 the HBC organized a party of 23 families from Red River to emigrate to the Columbia River, hoping that, as settlers, they would strengthen British claims to the Oregon, then in dispute with the United States. James Sinclair (1810-1856) led the party across the plains and through the little-known southern Rocky Mountains.

In 1846 he married Rosanna Wooley. He died on January 19, 1899 in Forest Grove Grove, Washington, Oregon.

Horatio Nelson Calder, (1806-1885)

Horatio Calder, his wife Nancy (Budd), and their seven children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of Red River Half-Breed and Metis emigrants for the Columbia who made a 1700-mile trip from White Horse Plains to Fort Vancouver and finally Fort Nisqually. Jemmy Jock Bird acted as their guide for the part of the journey that crossed Blackfoot territory. On October 12, 1841, after a 130 day journey the group reached Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River.

Calder was the son of HBC surgeon John Calder and Sarah Humphrey, a Métisse. He was born at Painted Cree near Edmonton. At 15 he began working for the HBC and served at Beren's River, Cumberland House and York Factory between 1821 and 1824. He was laid-off in the last round of staff reductions after the amalgamation of the NWC and HBC. Horatio and Nancy were married on November 1, 1830 at St. John's Red River. After moving to the Oregon Territory he became a gold miner.

Calder's (second) wife, Nancy Budd, was the daughter of, Wash-e-soo-esquew (Agathus or Mary Budd) and her father was a Metis by the name of Budd who died circa 1811. Nancy's mother was the Metis daughter of Matthew Cocking a HBC factor and Ke-che-cho-wick, a northern Cree woman (Cocking's second wife). Her brother was the Reverend Henry Budd.

Nancy Calder wrote to her missionary brother on March 14, 1848 that she had already lost four of their children and now feared for the son who was off to the gold mines with Horatio. Later the Calder family relocated to Pierce County, Washington Territory where Horatio died in 1885 and Nancy a year later.

John Cunningham (b. circa 1810) was the son of Michael Cunningham and his wife Nancy. John, his wife Jane Work and their child were part of the Sinclair group.

David Flett, (b. 1823), was the son of Orkneyman, George Flett Sr. a HBC employee and Margaret (Peggy) Whitford an English Half-Breed. David formally married Letitia Cook at St. Andrews, Red River on January 25, 1841. Letitia was the daughter of William Hemmings Cook and Mary Cocking. David Flett, his wife Letitia, and two children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group.

James Flett, (b. 1813) was the son of Orkneyman, George Flett Sr. a HBC employee and Margaret (Peggy) Whitford an English Half-Breed. James, his wife Chloe (Bird, b. 1815), and four children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group. His wife died during childbirth in 1842 and he died near Walla Walla the next year. Their children were adopted out to various families

John Flett, (1815-1892) married Charlotte (Bird) on November 15, 1838. This couple and their four children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group. John was the son

of Orkneyman, George Flett Sr. a HBC employee and Margaret (Peggy) Whitford an English Half-Breed. On November 24, 1855 he married Margaret McKay; on February 1, 1858 he married Ellen Cooper, (Monroe). John died on December 12, 1892, at Lakewood, Pierce Co, Washington. He fathered eight children by first wife (Sarah, Elizabeth, Joanah, Margaret Arilla, Letitia, Lydia, David James and William Harvey); father of four children by his third wife. *"John Flett died at Steilacoom a few days ago, aged 77. He came to this state from Winnipeg in 1841. He was intimately connected with the early history of the territory, having been present at many of the conferences between the territorial officers and the Indians, both in Washington and Oregon. At several of these councils he acted as interpreter. He was also present at the final and grand council held by Governor Stevens and General Palmer with the several tribes near Walla Walla. In 1859 Mr. Flett settled at South Prairie, in Pierce county, and engaged in farming. He remained there until 1868, when he purchased his recent home near Lake View, about six miles from Tacoma."* [Morning Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, December 17, 1892: p.4]

William Flett, his mother and four children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group.

François Gagnon, his wife and five children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group.

Toussaint Joyale, (b. c. 1805) married Marguerite Lapointe on September 26, 1825 at St. Boniface. Toussaint, his wife and four children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of 1841.

Joseph Klyne, his wife and two children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of Red River Half-Breed and Metis emigrants for the Columbia.

Louis Larocque, his wife Marie (Toussaint), and three children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of 1841.

Pierre Larocque (b. 1786). The 54 year old Pierre Larocque, his Cree wife Marguerite, and three children (Pierre Jr., Louis and Francoise Sr.), were members of the James Sinclair-led group of 1841.

Charles McKay, his wife Letitia Bird and their four children were part of the Sinclair group.

François Plourde, dit Jacques. (b. 1793).

Jacques was born in 1793 at the Red River Settlement, the son of Joseph Plourde and Ursula Arbour. On November 3, 1829 he married Suzanne Dubois at St. Boniface. Plourde, his wife and five children (Adelaide, Francois Jr., André, Monique and Oliver), were members of the James Sinclair-led group of Red River Half-Breed and Metis emigrants for the Columbia. This 1700-mile trip took them from White Horse Plains to Fort Vancouver and finally Fort Nisqually. Jemmy Jock Bird acted as their guide for the

part of the journey that crossed Blackfoot territory. On October 12, 1841, after a 130-day journey the group reached Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River.

In the Oregon Territory there are records that indicate the children's marriages. Monique (b. 1838 in Red River) married Pascal Paquette, May 21, 1855 at St. Louis, Oregon; Alexander (b. 1842) married Marguerite Paloquin on January 21, 1863 at St. Louis, Oregon; Albert (b. December 28, 1844 at Gervais, Oregon) married Mary Smith in 1868 at Marion County, Oregon; Basile (b. September 21, 1846 at Gervais, Oregon) married Elizabeth Barker in 1868; Ambrose (b. July 20, 1848 at Gervais, Oregon) married Katherine Boucher and Eleanor Plourde was born on July 30, 1849 in Oregon.

Baptiste Rhelle, his wife and child, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of Red River Half-Breed and Metis emigrants for the Columbia.

Pierre St. Germain (1790-1870),

Pierre was a Métis voyageur of mixed Dene and French-Canadian ancestry, served for nine years with the North West Company, two and one-half years (1819-1822) with the first Franklin Expedition and then twelve years with the Hudson's Bay Company. He was married to Lizette Sutherland (b. 1801), also a Metis. He then retired to the Red River Settlement in 1834. St. Germain, his wife and five children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of Red River Half-Breed and Metis emigrants for the Columbia. When Father J.B. Bolduc made his first visit to the settlement of St. François Xavier on the Cowlitz Prairie in 1842 he noted that there were eleven Canadian families living there, but of these only St. Germain, Rhelle and Bernier had come overland with the Sinclair party.

Archibald Spence, his wife and seven children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group of 1841.

John Spence, his wife and four children, were members of the James Sinclair-led group.

John Tait. Old John Tait, accompanied his son-in-law, Alexander Birston and his daughter Jeanette in the James Sinclair-led group of Red River Half-Breed and Metis emigrants for the Columbia.

George Gonzaque Zace dit Zastre (b. 1800)

Gonzaque was born April 05, 1800 in Quebec, the son of Andre Zace and Marie Conray. He is listed in the HBC archives as a trapper. He married Angélique Parisien (b. 1808) the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Parisien and Louise Bercier. One son married Louis Riel's half-sister, Marguerite. Three of their sons married Ross sisters:

- Alexis Zace married Angélique Ross.
- Isidore Zace married Marie Labine Ross.
- Andre Zace married Mathilda Ross.

Gonzague his wife and four children were part of the Sinclair expedition to the Oregon Territory in 1841. In the fall of 1841 the group left White horse Plains heading to Fort Vancouver however the Zastre family dropped out at Edmonton and returned to Red River.

Their children were:

- **Jean-Baptiste Zastre** (b: December 04, 1832)
Jean married Marguerite Riel (b. 1840 at Rainy Lake) the daughter of Louis Riel Sr. and his first wife, a Swampy Cree woman.¹⁷ Marguerite died May 7, 1874 in Winnipeg.
- **George Gonzaque Zace dit Zastre** (b: 1836) George married Marie Parisien the daughter of Bonaventure Parisien dit Leger Jr. and Marguerite (Saulteaux b: September 15, 1842).
- **Julie Zace dit Zastre** (b: 1837) Julie married Andre Parisien (b: 1827) the son of Hyacinthe Leger Parisien and Josephte Carriere
- **Genevieve Zace dit Zastre** (b: 1839) Genevieve married Pierre Allary (b: Abt. 1837)
- **Alexis Zace dit Zastre** (b: July 10, 1843) Alexis married Angelique Ross (b: May 07, 1843), the daughter of Hugh Louis Ross and Sarah "Sally" Short.
- **Louise Zastre** (b: May 08, 1847) Louise married Paul Paul (b. 1844) the son of Olivier Paul and Madeleine Gervais in 1860 in St. Eustache. Louise died December 08, 1909 and Paul died October 31, 1931 in San Clara.
- **Andre Zace dit Zastre** (b: 1851) Andre married Mathilda Ross (b. December 11, 1852) the daughter of Hugh Louis Ross and Sarah Sally Short.
- **Elise Zastre** (b: May 1851) Elise married Elzear Thibert (b. 1849) the son of Pierre Thibert and Julie Belcourt.
- **Isidore Zace dit Zastre** (b: June 10, 1855) Isidore married Marie Labine Ross (b 1851) in 1875 at St. Boniface. Marie Labine was born in 1851 at St Boniface. She died in 1876 in St Francois Xavier district. Isidore then remarried to Dometilde Bousquet (b. 1858) the daughter of Louis Bousquet and Elizabeth "Betsey" Fisher

¹⁷ Riel joined the fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1838 and was stationed at Rainy River for several years, where he fathered a daughter named Marguerite in 1840. He left the HBC in 1842 and returned to Quebec with the intention of joining the priesthood. He withdrew from this a year later. He returned to the west, settling in the Red River Settlement on a river lot in St. Boniface. He married Julie Lagimodière, daughter of voyageur Jean Baptiste Lagimodiere and his wife, Marie anne Gaboury in January, 1844.

on June 05, 1877 in St Boniface. In 1884, he purchased his father's homestead - River Lot #77 in St. Francois Parish district. In 1929, Isidore became the champion Jig-Dancer for the Province of Manitoba, he died in 1932 in St Francois Xavier.

From *The Washington Historical Quarterly*, Vol VII, No.3 July 1916, pages 197 and 198, the 1854 Sinclair Party:

James Sinclair, age 50, wife and 7 children

John Moar, age 50, wife and 4 children

Roderick Sutherland, age 40, wife and 1 child

William Rowland, age 50, wife and daughter

James Gibson, age about 65

William Gibson, age about 25

Miles Burston, age about 55 and wife

John Lyons, age about 50, wife and 2 children

Philip Bird, age about 50, wife and 3 children

Arthur Bird, age about 40

Thomas Bird, age about 50

Charles Bird, age about 20

George Taylor, age about 35 or 40 years

Samuel Norn, age about 50 years

Thomas Brown, age about 50 years, wife, 3 daughters and infant son born en route

Harry Brown, age about 24

John V. Campbell, age about 22 years

Robert Flint, age about 35 years, with wife

James Whiteford, age about 55 years, with wife and 2 girls

Peter Whiteford, age about 30 with wife and 1 child

Frank Whitford, age about 25 years

Andrew Whitford, age about 18 years

Donald Whitford, age about 15 years

John Childe, age about 15

Thomas Hudson, age about 55

Old Daniel, age about 60

Margaret Campbell, a single woman, age about 25

Margaret Rowland, a maiden lady, age about 40

Total in party 65



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