

1. **Louis Riel**, b. 22 Oct 1844 in St. Boniface, Manitoba,<sup>1,2</sup> baptized in (St. Boniface Parish Church), d. 16 Nov 1885 in Regina, Saskatchewan, buried 12 Dec 1885 in St. Boniface (Cathedral) Manitoba.

Notes: This individual was likely baptized at St. Boniface, or their baptism was recorded in the parish records of St. Boniface. These records were lost in the fire of 14th December 1860, which destroyed all parish records dating back to its establishment in 1818.



He married Marguerite Monet dit Bellhumeur, 28 Apr 1881 in Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, United States, b. 15 Jan 1861 in St. Francois-Xavier, Manitoba,<sup>3</sup> baptized 19 May 1861 in St. Francois-Xavier, Manitoba,<sup>3</sup> d. 24 May 1886 in St. Vital, Manitoba,<sup>4</sup> buried 26 May 1886 in St. Boniface (Cathedral) Manitoba.<sup>4</sup>



### Parents

2. **Louis Riel**, b. Jul 1817 in Ile-a-la-Croise, Northwest Territories,<sup>4,5</sup> baptized 23 Sep 1822 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que,<sup>4</sup> d. 21 Jan 1864,<sup>4</sup> buried 23 Jan 1864 in St. Boniface (Cathedral) Manitoba.<sup>4</sup> Notes: In 1822 the Riel family returned to Lower Canada from the west, and Louis was baptized at Berthier-en-Haut (Berthierville, Que.) on 23 September. He attended a local school and learned the trade of carding wool. When he was 21, in 1838, he returned to the northwest in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. That date, and the appearance of a flag called the "Papineau standard" among the Métis as mentioned by Alexander Ross in The Red River settlement, cause one to wonder whether the elder Riel had had any part in the rebellion of 1837. Like his famous son, he was to become the champion of French and Métis rights in the northwest. For several years Louis was stationed at Rainy River. In 1842 he returned to Lower Canada and entered the noviciate of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate at Saint-Hilaire (Mont-Saint-Hilaire), but after a short while withdrew for lack of a sense of vocation. In the summer of 1843 he returned to the northwest and settled in the Red River colony.



Louis Riel's river lot in Saint-Boniface was near that of voyageur Jean-Baptiste Lagemodière and his wife, Marie-Anne Gaboury. On 21 Jan. 1844 Riel married their daughter Julie, after a painful hesitation on her part between the attraction of a religious vocation and her duty to her parents, who favoured the match. Julie Riel's intense religious spirit was to have a great influence on her eldest son, Louis, born in October 1844, one of 11 children.

That son was to be influenced also by his father's career. Louis Riel Sr early became a man of note in the French Canadian and Métis society of Red River, and showed sympathy with the free traders in furs who were challenging the monopoly of the HBC. This monopoly was tested in May 1849 in the trial of Pierre-Guillaume Sayer, charged by the HBC with illicit trading; Riel emerged with the Reverend George-Antoine Bellecourt as the adviser and leader of the Métis in support of Sayer. The jury returned a verdict of guilty but recommended mercy, and Sayer was freed. Riel promptly asserted that the outcome of the verdict was tantamount to a surrender of the monopoly, and his assertion was at once taken up by the Métis. The trade was indeed to be free thereafter. Riel also took up strongly the cause of representation of the Métis on the Council of Assiniboia and the use of French as well as English in the courts of Assiniboia. Success in these endeavours made him the leader of the French community in the 1850s.

Riel had also become a man of business. He worked for the establishment of a fulling mill in Saint-Boniface, and in 1847 opened a small mill on his farm with the support of chief factor John Ballenden. But Riel had little success with his fulling mill. It is said he later attempted, with some success, to open and operate a carding and grist mill, hence his title of "miller of the Seine." In 1857 he ambitiously went to Montreal to buy machinery for a textile mill, but after his return with the equipment the venture failed.

In 1864 Riel died, mourned by his people as well as his family and not least by his son Louis, then at college in Montreal. If the elder Riel had failed as a businessman, he had created for his son a tradition of leadership which would alter the history of the northwest.

Source: W. L. Morton, "RIEL, LOUIS (1817-64)," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 9, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed August 19, 2024. He married (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Roy. He married (2) Julie Lagimodiere, 21 Jan 1844 in St. Boniface, Manitoba.<sup>4</sup>

3. **Julie Lagimodiere**, b. 23 Jul 1822 in St. Boniface, Manitoba,<sup>6,7,8,9</sup> baptized in (St. Boniface Parish Church), d. 19 May 1906 in St. Vital, Manitoba,<sup>4</sup> buried 22 May 1906 in St. Boniface (Cathedral) Manitoba.<sup>4</sup>

Notes: This individual was likely baptized at St. Boniface, or their baptism was recorded in the parish records of St. Boniface. These records were lost in the fire of 14th December 1860, which destroyed all parish records dating back to its establishment in 1818.



### Grandparents

4. **Jean-Baptiste Riel dit L'Irlande**, b. 21 Apr 1785,<sup>4</sup> baptized 22 Apr 1785 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que,<sup>4</sup> d. 4 Apr 1868,<sup>4</sup> buried 7 Apr 1868 in Montreal (Notre-Dame-de-Montreal) Quebec.<sup>4</sup> Notes: At the time of his son Francois Riel's marriage to Marguerite Chalifoux on November 16, 1858, at St. Francois-Xavier, Manitoba, it was recorded that Jean-Baptiste Riel dit Lirlande and his wife, Marguerite Boucher, were both from the parish of St. Francois-Xavier, Manitoba. It also states they were both still living. He married Marguerite Boucher.
5. **Marguerite Boucher**, d. 1858-1868. Notes: Marguerite Boucher was alive during the marriage of her son Francois to Marguerite Chalifoux, as recorded in the parish record on November 16, 1858. However, by the time of her husband's death on April 4, 1868, he was recorded as a widower, indicating that she had predeceased him. Therefore, her death occurred between these two dates. As there is no record of her death in Quebec or at St. Francois-Xavier, Manitoba, it is possible that her death was recorded at St. Boniface and the records were lost in the fire of December 14, 1860, which destroyed all parish records dating back to its establishment in 1818.
6. **Jean-Baptiste Lecompte dit Lagimoniere**, b. 25 Dec 1778 in Quebec, Canada,<sup>4,10,11,12,13,14</sup> baptized 26 Dec 1778 in St. Ours (Immaculee-Conception) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 7 Sep 1855, buried in St. Boniface (Cathedral) Manitoba. Notes: Jean-Baptiste Lagimoniere lived in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, and then at Maskinongé where his father had settled in 1790. Around 1800 he went into the fur trade in the northwest as a voyageur. He spent several years in the territory to the west of Grand Portage (near Grand Portage, Minn.), probably in the employ of the North West Company. It is believed that he married an Indian woman à la façon du pays, and that they had three daughters. Lagimoniere was back with his family in Maskinongé in 1805. There he met Marie-Anne Gaboury, and they were

married on 21 April 1806. Shortly after, he was again seized by the urge to travel, and set off with his new wife for the northwest. They reached Fort Daer (Pembina, N.Dak.) towards the end of August and spent the winter there; on 6 Jan. 1807 Marie-Anne gave birth to their first child, a girl they named Reine. In the spring the Lagimonières moved from Fort Daer to Fort Augustus (Edmonton) along with three French Canadians and their families. They lived in this area, where the Hudson's Bay Company and the NWC each maintained a trading-post, for four years. With his family, Lagimonière took part in numerous expeditions hunting buffalo and beaver, leading the life of a true "free man." He and others kept the French Canadian and British fur traders supplied with meat, in addition to providing furs that were properly prepared, thanks to a knowledge of trading standards not possessed by the Indians. In 1811 the Lagimonière family set off for the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, after learning that Lord Selkirk, a Scot and a shareholder of the HBC, planned to establish a farming settlement there. They spent the winter at Fort Daer, and in the spring of 1812 went to make a permanent home in the Red River colony (Man.). Lagimonière, however, continued to live a hunter's life, and between 1812 and 1815 was hired several times by Miles Macdonell, the colony's governor, to supply the settlers with food. He spent the winters with his family on the Assiniboine, near Portage la Prairie. During these years, the intense rivalry between the HBC and the NWC, which were both seeking to control the fur trade, led to violent clashes at Red River and to the eviction of the settlers on the impetus of the NWC in June 1815. After the settlers returned in August 1815, Colin Robertson, the HBC agent in the colony, hired Lagimonière to carry dispatches to Lord Selkirk, who was in Montreal. On 17 Oct. 1815, accompanied by Bénoni Marier, an employee of the company, and by an Indian guide, he left the colony on foot. Venturing on a route mainly through NWC territory to the south of Lake Superior, he then proceeded by way of Sault Ste Marie (Ont.) and York (Toronto). On 10 March 1816, at the end of his 1,800-mile journey, he handed the dispatches over to Lord Selkirk. Armed with Selkirk's replies, he set out on the same route at the end of March. But this time the NWC principals were determined not to let him get through, and during the night of 16 June 1816 Lagimonière and his companions were seized near Fond du Lac (Superior, Wis.) by Indians acting on the orders of one of the partners, Archibald Norman McLeod. They were stripped of their personal belongings and Selkirk's dispatches, escorted to Fort William (Thunder Bay, Ont.), and then released. Without provisions or the means to subsist, Lagimonière and his companions pushed on towards Red River. At the beginning of July they received help from Pierre-Paul Lacroix, who found them on a bank of the Rainy River to the west of Fort Frances (Ont.). Lagimonière then went to Red River, which he probably reached during the summer of 1816. After this exploit, Lagimonière served as messenger for the HBC on many occasions, as did his sons. He also began to farm some land that Selkirk is said to have granted him for his services. It was on this land, which was at the mouth of the Seine River, that he built a home where he brought up his family of four girls and four boys. In 1844 his daughter Julie married a neighbour, Louis Riel, and later that year gave birth to a son, Louis, who was to become the principal leader of the Métis during the events surrounding the entry of Manitoba into confederation. In the 1830s and 1840s Lagimonière, with the help of his four sons, was one of the most prosperous farmers in the Red River settlement. He continued to engage in the fur trade, and with other settlers such as Cuthbert Grant and Louis Guiboche was also active in the carrying trade. Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière's journey to Montreal in 1815-16 made him a celebrity, but he also deserves note as one of the first French Canadians to settle permanently in the northwest. Source: Lynne Champagne, "LAGIMONIERE (Lagimonière, Lajimonière, Lavimaudier, Lavimodière), JEAN-BAPTISTE," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 8, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003-, accessed August 20, 2024. He married (1) Marie Anne Gaboury, 21 Apr 1806 in Maskinonge (St. Joseph) Quebec.<sup>4</sup> He married (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. **Marie Anne Gaboury**, b. 15 Aug 1780,<sup>4</sup> baptized 16 Aug 1780 in Louiseville (St. Antoine Riviere-du-Loup) Que,<sup>4</sup> d. 14 Dec 1875,<sup>4</sup> buried 16 Dec 1875 in St. Boniface (Cathedral) Manitoba.<sup>4</sup> Notes: Following the death of her father on 7 Dec. 1792, Marie-Anne Gaboury went into domestic service as the assistant housekeeper to the parish priest of Maskinongé. She remained there until her marriage, on 21 April 1806, to Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière (sometimes written Lajimonière or Lagimodière), who traded furs in the northwest and likely came from Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu. Immediately following her marriage she travelled with her husband by canoe from Montreal to Fort Gibraltar, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers in present-day Winnipeg. It was a long, arduous journey that ended when they arrived at a Métis encampment on the Pembina River in late August. Her first child was born on 6 Jan. 1807 at Fort Daer (Pembina, N.D.). The date being the church festival of the Epiphany, the baby girl was named Reine in honour of the Magi. The following spring the Lagimonières left Fort Daer for the Saskatchewan valley. At Cumberland House, Marie-Anne and her daughter were welcomed as the first white females to have ventured thus far into the interior of the Hudson's Bay Company territories. Finally, at the end of August, they found themselves in the region around the North Saskatchewan River, where they remained from 1807 until 1811. In 1810 Alexander Henry met Lagimonière and his family at Paint Creek (Vermilion River). During these years Marie-Anne accompanied her husband on the many hunting expeditions that were essential to the western free-trader's way of life, experiencing to the full the hardships and privations that were the lot of the pioneer woman. Several more children were born to them. When news arrived that a permanent colony was to be started under the initiative of Lord Selkirk (Douglas) along the Red and Assiniboine rivers, Lagimonière and his family returned to Red River. They reached the community towards the end of August. The colony was still being developed, and they continued their journey to Fort Daer. In the spring they returned to the newly established Red River Settlement. The North West Company, regarding the project as an HBC scheme to cripple its trade, undertook its destruction. Marie-Anne and her husband witnessed but took no part in the struggle between the Nor'Westers and the Selkirk settlers. However, in October 1815 Colin Robertson, the HBC representative in the region, anxious to communicate with Lord Selkirk, employed Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière to carry dispatches to the earl in Montreal. He made the journey during the winter of 1815-16, travelling over 1,800 miles on foot with another employee, Bénoni Marier, and an Indigenous guide. The mission succeeded, but on the return journey he was taken prisoner by Indigenous allies of the North West Company. He was imprisoned in Fort William and remained there until August 1816, when he was released following Lord Selkirk's capture of the fort. Meanwhile, Marie-Anne had been compelled to take refuge with local Indigenous communities. On Selkirk's arrival in September 1816, she was once more reunited with her husband. For his services to the earl, Lagimonière was rewarded with a grant of land lying between the east bank of the Red River and the Seine in the vicinity of what is now Winnipeg. Here he built a frame house in which he, Marie-Anne, and their growing family lived for many years. To the children already mentioned, the Lagimonières added five others, one of whom, Julie (b. 1822), became the mother of Louis Riel. On 7 Sept. 1855 Marie-Anne's husband died. She, however, lived to the advanced age of 95. Deprived though she so often was of comforts and necessities, her life had been one of selflessness and devotion. She survived long enough to see the settlement of the west thrive and flourish, and her grandson become the father of the province of Manitoba. Source: George F. G. Stanley, "GABOURY, MARIE-ANNE (Lagimonière)," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 10, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003-, accessed August 20, 2024.

#### Great-Grandparents

8. **Jean-Baptiste Riel dit L'Irlande**, b. 3 Sep 1757,<sup>4</sup> baptized 3 Sep 1757 in Lavaltrie (St. Antoine) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 18 Mar 1792,<sup>4</sup> buried 21 Mar 1792 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Antoine Henault Canada dit Delorme, 20 Jan 1783 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup>
9. **Marie Antoine Henault Canada dit Delorme**, b. 20 Feb 1761,<sup>4</sup> baptized 20 Feb 1761 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que,<sup>4</sup> d. 10 Dec 1805,<sup>4</sup> buried 12 Dec 1805 in Ste. Elisabeth (Seigneurie Dautray) Quebec.<sup>4</sup> She married (1) Jean-Baptiste Riel dit L'Irlande, 20 Jan 1783 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup> She married (2) Jean-Baptiste Branconnier, 23 Sep 1793 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que,<sup>4</sup> baptized 3 Sep 1766 in St. Pierre-les-Becquets (St. Pierre-Apotre) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 12 Feb 1841,<sup>4</sup> buried 14 Feb 1841 in Ste. Elisabeth (Seigneurie Dautray) Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
10. **Louis Boucher**, b. 10 Dec 1765,<sup>4</sup> baptized 10 Dec 1765 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que,<sup>4</sup> d. 10 Apr 1852,<sup>4</sup> buried 20 Apr 1852 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup> Partner \_\_\_\_\_. He married Marie Josephe Leblanc, 4 Nov 1811 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que, b. Abt 1793, d. 29 Apr 1813, buried 30 Apr 1813 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que. He married Adelaide Eloide Blanchard dit Turenne, 17 Jan 1814 in Repentigny (La Purification) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> b. 21 May 1795,<sup>4</sup> baptized 22 May 1795 in Sorel (St. Pierre) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 23 Jul 1849,<sup>4</sup> buried 25 Jul 1849 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup>
11. \_\_\_\_\_.
12. **Jean-Baptiste Lecompte dit lavimodièrre**, b. 16 Aug 1750,<sup>4</sup> baptized 17 Aug 1750 in Boucherville (Ste. Famille) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 16 Aug 1821,<sup>4</sup> buried 17 Aug 1821 in Maskinonge (St. Joseph) Quebec.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Josephe Jarret dit Beauregard, 5 Feb 1776 in St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Quebec.<sup>4</sup>

13. **Marie Josephe Jarret dit Beauregard**, b. 23 Feb 1757,<sup>4</sup> baptized 23 Feb 1757 in St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 12 Nov 1786,<sup>4</sup> buried 13 Nov 1786 in St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
14. **Charles Gaboury**, baptized 1 Jul 1742 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que,<sup>4</sup> buried 7 Dec 1792 in Maskinonge (St. Joseph) Quebec.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Anne Tessier, 16 Jan 1769 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que.<sup>4</sup>
15. **Marie Anne Tessier**, b. 22 Apr 1750,<sup>4</sup> baptized 23 Apr 1750 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que,<sup>4</sup> d. 27 Oct 1832,<sup>4</sup> buried 29 Oct 1832 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que.<sup>4</sup>

#### Great-Great-Grandparents

16. **Jean-Baptiste Riel dit L'Irlande**, b. 19 Oct 1731,<sup>4</sup> baptized 21 Oct 1731 in St. Sulpice (L'Assomption) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 6 Mar 1788,<sup>4</sup> buried 7 Mar 1788 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Charles Charlotte Sylvestre,<sup>4</sup> 27 Jan 1755 in Lavaltrie (St. Antoine) Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
17. **Marie Charles Charlotte Sylvestre**,<sup>4</sup> b. 14 Sep 1736,<sup>4</sup> baptized 14 Sep 1736 in Sorel (St. Pierre) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> buried 8 May 1763 in Lavaltrie (St. Antoine) Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
18. **Pierre Henault Canada dit Delorme**, b. 9 Aug 1730,<sup>4</sup> baptized 10 Aug 1730 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que,<sup>4</sup> buried 18 Oct 1762 in Lavaltrie (St. Antoine) Quebec.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Genevieve Charon dit Ducharme, 19 Feb 1759 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup>
19. **Marie Genevieve Charon dit Ducharme**, b. Abt 1741,<sup>4</sup> d. 17 May 1810,<sup>4</sup> buried 19 May 1810 in Lanoraie (St. Joseph) Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
20. **Joseph Boucher**, b. Abt 1732,<sup>15</sup> d. 2 Sep 1804,<sup>4</sup> buried 3 Sep 1804 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Judith Charron dit Ducharme, 8 Feb 1762 in Berthierville (Ste. Genevieve-de-Berthier) Que.<sup>4</sup>
21. **Marie Judith Charron dit Ducharme**, b. Abt 1744 in Quebec, Canada,<sup>15</sup> baptized 26 Jul 1798,<sup>4</sup> buried 28 Jul 1798 in Contrecoeur (Ste. Trinite) Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
24. **Joseph Lecompte dit Lavimodiere**, b. 21 May 1707,<sup>4</sup> baptized 21 May 1707 in Chateau-Richer (Visitation-de-Notre-D.) Que,<sup>4</sup> d. 23 Aug 1756,<sup>4</sup> buried 24 Aug 1756 in St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Quebec.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Madeleine Jacques, 20 Feb 1730 in Charlesbourg (St. Charles-Borromee) Que.<sup>4</sup>
25. **Marie Madeleine Jacques**, b. 9 Nov 1708,<sup>4</sup> baptized 10 Nov 1708 in Charlesbourg (St. Charles-Borromee) Que,<sup>4</sup> d. 18 May 1775,<sup>4</sup> buried 20 May 1775 in St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
26. **Michel Jarret dit Beauregard**, b. 19 Jul 1724,<sup>4</sup> baptized 22 Jul 1724 in Vercheres (St. Francois-Xavier) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 13 Apr 1724,<sup>4</sup> buried 14 Apr 1724 in Boucherville (Ste. Famille) Quebec.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Anne Loiseau, 16 Nov 1750 in Boucherville (Ste. Famille) Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
27. **Marie Anne Loiseau**, b. 19 Nov 1728,<sup>4</sup> baptized 19 Nov 1728 in Boucherville (Ste. Famille) Quebec,<sup>4</sup> d. 23 Jan 1775,<sup>4</sup> buried 24 Jan 1775 in St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Quebec.<sup>4</sup>
28. **Jean-Baptiste Gaboury**, b. 1 Feb 1710,<sup>4</sup> baptized 2 Feb 1710 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que,<sup>4</sup> buried 30 Jun 1785 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Elisabeth Isabelle Cottin dit Dugal, 16 Feb 1733 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que.<sup>4</sup>
29. **Marie Elisabeth Isabelle Cottin dit Dugal**, b. 17 Oct 1714,<sup>4</sup> baptized 18 Oct 1714 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que,<sup>4</sup> buried 27 Dec 1796 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que.<sup>4</sup>
30. **Pierre Tessier**, baptized 19 Feb 1696 in La Rochelle (St. Jean-du-Perot) France,<sup>16</sup> buried 26 Jan 1775 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que.<sup>4</sup> He married Marie Catherine Vermet dit Laforme, 5 Aug 1726 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que.<sup>4</sup>
31. **Marie Catherine Vermet dit Laforme**, b. 2 Aug 1707,<sup>4</sup> baptized 7 Aug 1707 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que,<sup>4</sup> buried 25 Aug 1772 in St. Augustin-de-Desmaures (St. Augustin) Que.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Manitoba (Red River) Census of 1870* (Provincial Archives of Manitoba). Manitoba joined Confederation on July 15, 1870 and a census officially began on October 27, 1870. Louis Riel, 2095, p. 68.

<sup>2</sup> Library and Archives Canada, *1861 Census of Canada*, The 1861 Census marked the third collection of statistics for the Province of Canada. The census officially began on: January 14, 1861 for Canada East and for Canada West; March 30, 1861 for Nova Scotia; August 15, 1861 for New Brunswick. The precise date of collection of data is unknown for Prince Edward Island. Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1249.

<sup>3</sup> *Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church*, Parish Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church include documentation of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Baptismal records typically contain information such as the date of baptism, date of birth, the individual's name, parents' names, and godparents' names. Marriage records include the names of the bride and groom, their parents' names, the date and place of the marriage, and witnesses' names. Burial records document deaths and burials, providing the name of the deceased, date of death, and date of burial. These records are preserved in the archives of the parish church. St. Francois-Xavier, 1861, B-38.

<sup>4</sup> *Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church*, Parish Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church include documentation of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Baptismal records typically contain information such as the date of baptism, date of birth, the individual's name, parents' names, and godparents' names. Marriage records include the names of the bride and groom, their parents' names, the date and place of the marriage, and witnesses' names. Burial records document deaths and burials, providing the name of the deceased, date of death, and date of burial. These records are preserved in the archives of the parish church.

<sup>5</sup> *1849 Red River Settlement Census; Card Index Nominal Census Returns* (Provincial Archives of Manitoba), L'Irlande dit Riel, Louis, 651.

<sup>6</sup> Library and Archives Canada, *1901 Census of Canada*, The 1901 Census marked the fourth regularly scheduled collection of national statistics. It officially began March 31, 1901. St Boniface, Provencher, Manitoba; Page: 1; Family No: 7.

<sup>7</sup> Library and Archives Canada, *1891 Census of Canada*, The 1891 Census marked the third regularly scheduled collection of national statistics. It officially began April 6, 1891. Salaberry, Provencher, Manitoba, Canada; Roll: T-6294; Family No: 28.

<sup>8</sup> The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, *1881 Census of Canada* (Library and Archives Canada). The 1881 Census marked the second regularly scheduled collection of national statistics. It officially began April 4, 1881. La Verendrye, Provencher, Manitoba; Roll: C\_13283; Page: 60; Family No: 283.

<sup>9</sup> *Manitoba (Red River) Census of 1870* (Provincial Archives of Manitoba). Manitoba joined Confederation on July 15, 1870 and a census officially began on October 27, 1870. Riel, Julie (Lagimoniere) 2094, p. 68.

<sup>10</sup> *1849 Red River Settlement Census; Card Index Nominal Census Returns* (Provincial Archives of Manitoba), 570.

<sup>11</sup> *1846-47 Red River Settlement Census; Card Index Nominal Census Returns* (Provincial Archives of Manitoba), Lagimodiere, Jean-Baptiste 527.

<sup>12</sup> *1843 Red River Settlement Census; Card Index Nominal Census Returns* (Provincial Archives of Manitoba), Lagimodiere, Jean-Baptiste 334.

<sup>13</sup> *1838 Red River Settlement Census; Card Index Nominal Census Returns* (Provincial Archives of Manitoba), Lagimodiere, Jean-Baptiste, 303.

<sup>14</sup> *1832-33 Red River Settlement Census; Card Index Nominal Census Returns* (Provincial Archives of Manitoba), Lagimodiere, Jean-Baptiste Sr., 220, 743.

<sup>15</sup> Le Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique.

<sup>16</sup> *Fichier Origine*, Directory of acts of French emigrants and foreigners who settled in Quebec to 1865. Tessier/Texier, Pierre 300107.