

Timeline of the Lives of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and Marie-Anne Gaboury

Undoubtedly, Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and his wife Marie-Anne Gaboury hold a special place in the hearts of Francophones in Manitoba. Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière was one of many French-Canadians working in the Red River region during the early 19th century. His peers, fellow fur company employees and independent traders, were establishing themselves more permanently in the area with their Indigenous wives and founding large multi-lingual Métis families. Undeniably going down in history for their life of adventure and intrepid spirit, much is made of the fact that Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and Marie-Anne Gaboury were the first white couple to settle permanently in the West, prior even to the Red River Settlement established in the area by Lord Selkirk in 1812. Their more important legacy however is their innumerable descendants, many of whom helped shape the province we live in today. Among them, Manitoba's founder Louis Riel, whose mother Julie Lagimodière, was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Anne. This couple also witnessed events that would mark the end of the Fur-Trade era and the beginning of European colonisation of the Red River region. Their descendants, who today number in the thousands, are spread throughout North America and even Europe.

The next few pages present a timeline of the events in Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and Marie-Anne Gaboury's lives.

1778-12-25

Birth of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière in Saint-Ours (Québec).

1780-08-15

Birth of Marie-Anne Gaboury in Maskinongé (Québec).

1800

“Before his trip to Maskinongé [fall/winter 1805], Mr. Lagimodière had already lived there [Pembina] for four years, even leaving behind an Indian woman with whom he had lived during his time at that post.” (1, translated from the French)

1801-01

Birth of Antoinette Lagimodière, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière and Josette Amérindienne in the region of Saint-François-Xavier (Manitoba). (2)

1804-1805

Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière spends the winter at Fort Edmonton. (3)

1805 (Fall)

Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière returns to Lower Canada and spends the winter in Maskinongé.

1806-04-16

Jean-Baptiste Lajimonière, Joseph Paquin, Michel "Dauphinois" Genthon and Charles Bellegarde sign an "Accord et Convention", notarized by F.-X. Dézéry in Berthier:

"Pardevant Les notaires publics De la province Du Bas Canada Résidants a Berthier Comté de Warwick soussignés Furent présents jean Bte. Lagimonière De la paroisse De st. joseph de maskinonge joseph Pakin De la paroisse de ste. Geneviève De Berthier, Michel jenton dit Dauphiné de la paroisse st. joseph de lanoraie et charles Bellegarde de la paroisse st. Antoine de la riviere du loup Les (quels) ont volontairement Reconnus et Confessé Avoir fait Entre Eux conjointement Les conventions qui Ensuivent savoir que Le cinq de mai prochain il se tiendront chacun près a partir De Berthier pour Monter et faire Le voyage Aux pays D'Enhauts Au lieu appelé la Rivière Rouge sans pouvoir Aucun se laisser ni S'engager a Aucun Bourgeois voyageur et se rendre Au lieu D'hivernement Aux quels lieu chacun pourra s'il Le veut prendre son parti ou Demeurer Ensemble pour faire la chasse et commencer a leur profit. Sera tenu chacun tenu de payer sa côte part de L'achat d'un (canot) de cinq Brasses appelé canots du nort Ainsi que pour ces agrès tel que voile prelat chaudière Ligne Eponges a L'Exception que Ledit charles Bellegarde payera trois quart sur L'achat du canot sans compter sa part des agrès - ledit j. Bte Lagimaunière mettra pour sa part cinq pièces sans comter

Ledit jh Pakin sept pièces, michel jenton dit Dauphiné trois pièces et ledit charles Bellegarde trois pièces sans comter Leurs vivres que chacun sera tenus D'emporter pour le voyage D'ici Au Sault st marie savoir chacun cinquante Livres de lard, quatre vingt Livres de Biscuit, un Demi minot de pois, a Eux quatre quarantes Livres de sucre du pays et Rendu Au sault chacun d'Eux fournira Aussi sa cotte part pour Les vivres qui leur sera nécessaire pour ce rendre Audit Lieu de L'hivernement. Bien entendu que dit ci la chacun sera obligé De faire tout Les partage qui sont a faire tant que du canot que les pièces et vires qu'ils Auront.

a été Convenus Entre Les dites parties que ledit jean Bte. Lagimaudiere pourra Emmener sa femme et que sa place sera prise sur le canot. comme Aussi Aucun des dites parties ne pourra abandonner ni laisser sa place pour s'engager ailleurs D'ici Audit poste fixé a moins De payer Aux Autres La somme de deux milles livres de vingt coppres et de laisser les pieces et vivres qui seront à lui dans le canot et En tout lieu ou justice sera établi Les Autres conjointement pourront Le poursuivre En lois pour le paiement de ladite somme Car Ainsi & sont convenu Les dites parties sans Lesquelles Les présentes n'eussent été Consentie ni Accordés et pour L'Exécution des presentes Lesdites parties ont Elus leur domicile En leur demeure susdites Aux quels lieux & ----- promett & obligeant &. Renancant &. fait et passé Audit Berthier maison et demeure de francois piet L'an mil huit cent six le seize avril apres midi et ont Les dites

*parties déclarés ne savoir signer de ce Enquis ont faits Leur marques ordinaires
Lecture faite.*

*sa
jean Bte Lagimaudière
marque
sa
joseph Pakin
marque
sa
Michel Jenton dt. Dauphiné
marque
sa
charles Bellegarde
marque
F.X. Dézéry
n.p(4)*

See the Contract

1806-04-21

Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière and Marie-Anne Gaboury marry in Maskinongé.

1806-05-05

Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière and his wife Marie-Anne Gaboury, Joseph Paquin, Michel “Dauphinois” Genthon and Charles Bellegarde leave Berthier for the Red River.

1806 (August)

“The N[orth]-W[est] Company used the near shore of Lake Winnipeg as a sort of entrepôt where the voyageurs from trading posts to the west and near the source of the Red River would come every spring to await the arrival of the canoes. [...] Mr. and Mrs. Lagimonière found places on the canoes going to Pembina, since they intended to spend the winter at that trading post. On their journey upriver, the canoes stopped at Fort Gibraltar, which stood at the mouth of the Assiniboine River, in order to drop off trade goods. This trading post, along with the Hudson’s Bay Company’s built a mile downriver, were the only settlements on the Red River from Lake Winnipeg all the way to Pembina.” (5, translated from the French)

1806 (August)

“Mr. Lajimonière made camp in the environs of the fort [Pembina] to await the fall hunting season” (6, translated from the French)

1806 (Fall)

Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière, to avoid his first wife’s anger against Marie-Anne, breaks camp and goes to spend the winter near the source of Pembina River.

“In autumn, nearly all hunters went to that spot, which was the most favourable for buffalo hunting. The place was called Grand-Camp.” (7, translated from the French)

1807 (Early January)

Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Anne return to the Pembina trading post.

1807-01-06

Birth of Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Anne Lagimonière's firstborn in a house at Fort Pembina. She was named Reine (Queen) because she was born on Epiphany (called the "Feast of the Kings" in French).

1807 (May)

The Lagimonières depart for the North Saskatchewan River region, accompanied by Michel Chalifoux, Louis Paquin and Charles Bellegarde.

"All three of whom were married to women of the Cree tribe." (8, translated from the French)

1807 (Summer)

A voyageur named Bouvier joins the group. One night, as they were encamped on a riverbank, a bear attacks Bouvier near the fire. Jean-Baptiste is able to kill the bear, but not before Bouvier is gravely injured. He is brought to Fort Edmonton where he recovers but loses his sight.

1807 (Late August)

The Lagimonières arrive at Fort Edmonton (called *fort des Prairies* by the French-Canadians). "He [Jean-Baptiste] knew the fort's bourgeois, Mr. Bird, and obtained for himself and his wife a place in the fort for the autumn and winter. [...] Mrs. Lajimonière spent four consecutive winters at Fort Edmonton. Arriving at that trading post in 1808 [sic], she would not return to the Red River until the spring of 1811. Her husband was absent most of the time in winter, checking his traps and procuring furs. He was not employed by any company, hunting independently and selling his pelts at the fort like the Indians did. In spring, when the furs were not as good, Mr. Lajimonière left the fort for the prairie and the buffalo hunt, accompanied by his wife. She traveled by horseback, and rode across woods and prairie all day long. When her husband found a good spot for hunting, he set up camp and stayed for a while." (9, translated from the French)

1808-08-15

While the Lagimonières were in the Battle River region, they suddenly found themselves in the middle of a herd of bison. Marie-Anne's horse threw her into the herd but Jean-Baptiste was able to rescue her.

"Mr. Lagimonière, his companion [Charles Bellegarde], and the two women [Marie-Anne and Bellegarde's Cree wife] stopped at a wooded mound where Mrs. Lajimonière, a few hours after her adventure, gave birth to her second child [Jean-Baptiste], whom she named Laprairie, as he was born in the middle of the prairie." (10, translated from the French)

1808-1809

The Lagimonières spend the fall and winter at Fort Edmonton.

1809 (Spring)

One morning, a Blackfoot woman came to the fort while Marie-Anne was getting water. Taking advantage of her absence, the woman made off with "Laprairie". Marie-Anne noticed and pursued, succeeding in recovering her child. (11)

1809 (June)

Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Anne return to the prairie and are almost killed by members of the

Tsuut'ina tribe.

“They had already massacred the wives of the Canadians, companions of Mr. Lajimonière. [Bellegarde], Chalifou, Caplette and [Batoche] Letendre were married to Cree women. During the summer of 1809, they sought out trade with the Sarcee tribe. Their wives were killed out of hate for their tribe, and the Canadians only survived by fleeing to the fort”

The Lagimonières successfully escaped the Tsuut'ina tribe and reached Fort Edmonton after five days of walking.

“Mrs. Lajimonière did not return to the prairie that summer.” (12, translated from the French)

1810 (Spring)

The Lagimonières return to the prairie. During this journey, in July, Marie-Anne gives birth to her third child, a girl. Born in the Cypress Hills region, she is called “La Cyprès”. When she is baptized by Father Provencher in 1818, she is christened Marie Josette. (13).

1810 (Summer)

“One day when Mrs. Lajimonière was with her husband in their tent, some Assiniboines came to them with horses, and the chief dismounted to talk with Mrs. Lajimonière. She did not understand the [Indian]. The chief, in order to make her understand he wanted her two-year-old child [Laprairie], took the best horse's lead and, putting it in Mrs. Lajimonière's hand, signaled that he would give it to her in exchange for her second child. As was to be expected, Mrs. Lajimonière rejected him and signaled that she would never accept such a trade. The [Indian], thinking she was not satisfied with a single horse, brought her a second, putting its lead in her hand like before. She said to her husband

“You tell him that I won't sell my child and he'd have to tear my heart out before I agree to part with him”

“Very well!” said the [Indian], “take the horse and one of my children.”

“No,” she said, “you could never make me agree to this trade.” Taking her child in her arms, she began to cry. The [Indian], seemed to be moved by her tears, as he ceased his efforts. He went on his way with his people and his horses.” (14, translated from the French)

1810-09-28

On the banks of the Vermillion River around 30 miles north-east of Edmonton, Alexander Henry the younger meets two independent hunters, or “freemen”, with their families. They are Lagimodière and Chalifoux, who were hunting beaver. (15)

1811 (Spring)

“In the spring of 1811, Mr. Lajimonière did not return to the prairie. He had learned of Lord Selkirk's intentions to found a colony on the Red River, and that the first colonists were departing Europe that spring to come form the core of the colony. [...] Mr. Lajimonière's plan was to settle permanently in the colony as soon as it was self-sufficient.” (16, translated from the French)

1811 (Summer)

“Very late in the summer, he [Lagimonière] arrived to the place were Winnipeg stands today. [...]

The colonists coming from Scotland did not make it to the Red River that year.” (17, translated from the French)

1812-1815

“The arrival of the first colonists in 1812 set off the rivalry between these two companies [North West and Hudson's Bay] in earnest. [...]

The Métis and French Canadians were usually on the side of the North West Company, while those of Scottish or English heritage, as well as some [Indians], dedicated themselves to the HBC. Mr. Lajimonière had never worked for either company, remaining a free agent, hunting independently, and selling his furs sometimes to the Hudson's Bay Company, sometimes to the North West Company. However, after his time in Saskatchewan, where he had lived in Hudson's Bay Company forts, he remained partial to that company.” (18, translated from the French)

1811-1812 (Winter)

The Lagimonière family spends the winter at the Pembina trading post. There, circa December 11th, 1811, Marie-Anne gives birth to a son, Benjamin.

1812 (Spring)

“As soon as the river was navigable, in the spring of 1812, he [Lagimonière] went all the way down to Fort Gibraltar at the mouth of the Assiniboine with his wife. From there he went about a dozen miles back upstream and stopped at a place called Saint-Charles Parish today. [...]

Mr. Lajimonière built himself a little house of rough wood without floors or windows, and settled into this palace with his family.” (19, translated from the French)

1812 (June)

The Selkirk colonists, having spent the winter on the shores of the Hudson Bay, set off for the Red River, where the first contingent arrives on August 30th, 1812.

1812-09-04

Miles Macdonell, governor of the colony, officially takes possession of the territory in Selkirk's name.

1812-09-18 (Friday)

“Engage Lagimonière to hunt for a twelve month at 30 £ wages and an equipment of clothes.” (20)

1812 (October)

The second contingent of Selkirk colonists comes to the Red River. They go directly to Pembina.

1813

Birth of Apolline (Pauline) Lagimonière.

1813-02-13

“Not a morsel to give our people; borrowed 59 lbs meat from NWCo. which was immediately issued. In the evening 4 sleds of meat arrived from Lagimoniere.” (21)

1814 (January)

Proclamation from Governor Miles Macdonell of a law decreeing the total embargo on exporting pemmican outside of the territory under his jurisdiction.

1814(February)

Peter Fidler made a list of all Canadians who hunted independently in Red River. Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière featured on it with his Canadian wife as well as two sons and four daughters. The

two boys are Jean-Baptiste (Laprairie) and Benjamin. Three of the girls are Reine, Josette and Pauline. Father Pierre Picton (Fonds Picton, SHSB) believed that the fourth girl could be a daughter of Jean-Baptiste with Josette Amérindienne.

1814 (June)

The third contingent of Selkirk colonists comes to the Red River

1814-07-21

Miles Macdonell issues a proclamation forbidding freemen and Métis from hunting bison on horseback.

1814 (August/September)

Arrival of new Scottish colonists to the Red River.

1814-10-21

Miles Macdonell orders the agents of the North West Company to surrender Fort Gibraltar to him.

1815-02-15

“Sunday Sent Chas. Fidler with a Horse for the 2 criols to Lagimoniere's but the Horse was not able to proceed with the deep snow & returned.” (22)

1815-01-26

Thursday. [.....]

“Lagimoniere arrived with my cariole which is valued at 15 Dollars. He brought me letters from the Portage & Brandon House.” (23)

1815 (Spring)

At least 140 of Selkirk's colonists agree to be taken to Upper Canada in North West Company canoes.

1815-06-27

The Selkirk colonists leave the Forks, taking all their belongings with them. Cuthbert Grant orders the trampling of their fields and the burning of Fort Douglas and their houses.

1815-07-14

Colin Robertson comes to the Red River. He finds seven bags of pemmican in Hudson's Bay Company storage and entrusts Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière and several other hunters with taking it down Winnipeg River. (24)

1815-09-13

“Arranged with Lagemonier who has a few excellent horses to cart home the grain and hay.” (25)

1815-10-11

“Lagemonier arrived this evening with his family. I have completed my arrangements with this person to take the Express to Montreal.” (26)

1815-10-15

Colin Robertson takes over Fort Gibraltar. However, he turns it over to the North West Company

after receiving their assurances that they would give up spreading propaganda and resorting to violence.

1815-10-17

“Monsr St Germain informed me that my letters would not reach York in time for the ships. [...] This consideration induced me to send off Jean Baptiste Lagimonière and one of the Company's Canadian servants [Bénoni Marier] with the Montreal Packet. They left this place about 4 o'clock p.m. for Fort Daer [Pembina]. They have an Indian guide.” (27)

1815-11-04

Arrival of Selkirk's colony's new governor, Robert Semple, with 84 colonists.

1815/1816 (Winter)

Around twenty Scottish colonists spend the winter on the Red River and undertake the rebuilding of Fort Douglas at the direction of Colin Robertson.

1816-03-01

Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière arrives in York (Ontario).

1816-03-10

Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière delivers the letters in his care to Lord Selkirk in Montréal.

1816-03-17

Colin Robertson and men from Fort Douglas take Fort Gibraltar once again, this time by surprise. The fort was “built by the North West Company at the mouth of the Assiniboine. The fort was plundered and torn down; the bourgeois and clerks were taken to Fort Douglas. [Everything in the fort was taken]: supplies, trade goods, and furs. It was all taken to Fort Douglas. A few days later, the same employees of the Hudson's Bay Company surprised another North West Company Fort in Pembina, and subjected it to the same fate as Fort Gibraltar.” (28, translated from the French).

1816-06-11

Governor Semple's blindness to the possibility of the Colony's destruction infuriates Colin Robertson, who leaves the Red River after participating in the destruction of Fort Gibraltar and recommending the fortification of Fort Douglas.

1816 (June)

“The employees in Fort Douglas kept on the alert day and night, as they anticipated the arrival of an armed troop of Métis from Fort Qu'Appelle. Two [Indians] came and told Governor Semple that the North West Company has assembled as many as they could, to come take back their forts. Mrs. Lajimonière, who was at Fort Douglas with her children, had reason to worry. She knew how dangerous it would be if the fort was attacked by the North West Company.” (29, translated from the French)

1816-06-15

Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière and Hyacinthe “Parisien” Léger are captured in the Fond-du-Lac region, about six kilometers from a North West Company fort, by Pierre Bonga (James Grant's Black interpreter) and a group of Indigenous men. Bonga and his associates confiscate letters to Selkirk which were in Lagimonière's care, as well as Lagimonière and Parisien Léger's personal

effects. The captives were taken to the fort and sent on to Fort William the next day, where they were set free.

1816-06-19

“Toward four o’clock in the afternoon, a Fort Douglas sentry came to warn Governor Semple that a troop of riders were passing by, in view of the fort but at a respectful distance. The group of horsemen did not seem to have any hostile intentions, as they had already passed Fort Douglas and were heading for the river. Thus, the governor understood that their goal was to meet up with the canoes downriver to bring them supplies, which Semple did not intend to allow”

He therefore ordered all his armed men to leave the fort and cut off the Métis and make them withdraw. When the Métis saw the men from the fort approaching, one of them was sent to ask what they intended in pursuing them this way. Then, either out of foolishness or malice, a shot was fired and missed the Métis envoy. This was the spark that started the fight. The Métis, accustomed to shooting from horseback when hunting buffalo, descended on their enemies and, in a few minutes, killed twenty-one.

“The news of this disaster reached the fort without delay. The Métis were believed to be on their way to attack the fort immediately and massacre all those within. An [Indian] named Pigouis, a friend of Mrs. Lajimonière, came to find her that same night and told her:

“‘Come, Frenchwoman, the Métis will take this fort before two days go by; you and your children need to come away with me. Leave here tonight and come stay in my lodge on the other side of the river’

“Mrs. Lajimonière, now thoroughly alarmed, quickly dressed and gathered her children. Aided by the [Indian] and his wife, she went down to the river to meet the canoe. She was so overcome with fright, that when she went to embark, she fainted, tipped the canoe, and fell into the river with her children. Fortunately, three or four Indians that were present were able to help her out of the water and into the canoe. She crossed the river and went to stay with Pigouis’s family.

The next day, agents of the North West Company took the fort [Douglas] without any loss of life. The prisoners and some of the colonists were put in canoes and sent to York.” (30, translated from the French)

1816 (Summer)

“Mrs. Lajimonière spent the summer in the lodge with the [Indians], living off of fishing like them. As she was used to living in tents, she did not suffer much in the lodge in the summer, however when the autumn began to turn cold, she considered leaving Pigouis’s lodge for something warmer.” (31, translated from the French)

1816-07-02

Pierre-Paul Lacroix, tells Lord Selkirk in a letter that he met Lagimonière and his companions where the Little Fork meets Rainy River (around 24 kilometers west of Fort Frances, ON). So, he was not set free by Selkirk’s soldiers on the 3rd of August, 1816. However, it still remains in question what Jean-Baptiste was doing in the five months between this meeting with Lacroix and the date of his arrival to the Red River given by Marie-Anne (a short time before Christmas of 1816).

1816 (October)

“On the east bank of the Red River, across from Fort Gibraltar [where the Grey Nuns would later build their convent], stood a wooden hut built by an old Canadian named Bellehumeur [Michel

“Bellehumeur” Monet, ancestor of Marguerite Monet, wife of Louis Riel]. It was not a palace, but it was warmer than a tent. The house was empty, as boarders were rare at the time. Mrs. Lajimonière seized the opportunity to spend the winter there with her family. She took possession of the residence in October. A year had already gone by since she had seen her husband or had any news of him. She thought that he must have died on the road, or been killed by some [Indian], or had perished of hunger or fatigue.” (32, translated from the French)

1816 (December)

“Toward Christmastime, three months after she had moved into Bellehumeur’s hut, imagine her surprise at the arrival of a voyageur she recognized as her husband.” (33, translated from the French)

“So Lajimonière found his wife in this little hut. He had heard of her passing, and that of her children, in the capture of Fort Douglas. For her part, Mrs. Lajimonière had thought her husband had died on his return voyage from Canada.” (34, translated from the French)

1817-01-10

Selkirk’s Des Meurons soldiers, under the command of Captain d’Orsonnens, reach the Red River. Taking advantage of a severe snowstorm, they approach Fort Douglas, which was under the control of North West Company men. In a few moments, the soldiers enter the fort and take everyone inside prisoner.

1817 (January)

“A week later, Mrs. Lajimonière was able to move back into the house [in Fort Douglas] she had been forced to abandon on the 19th of June after the battle against the Métis.” (35, translated from the French)

1817 (Spring)

In the spring, Mr. Lajimonière needed to leave for the hunt, and a fort filled with soldiers did not seem to Mrs. Lajimonière like a good place for a lone woman. So, she asked the bourgeois to give her a large tent, which she could pitch at some distance to live in with her family. Her request was readily granted and she left to spend the summer in the area under the tent. (36)

1817 (Summer)

“Lord Selkirk spent the summer putting the affairs between the two companies in order. Fort Gibraltar was restored to and rebuilt by the North West Company. Land was given to the soldiers he had brought to the Red River. He signed a treaty with the Indians.” (37, translated from the French) Before his departure, Selkirk had the Catholic population of the Red River sign a request for missionaries to be sent to them, addressed to Archbishop Plessis. Also, to reward his dedication, Selkirk gave Lagimonère land at the mouth of the Seine River, across from Point Douglas.

1817 (October)

Lord Selkirk departs for England. Jean-Baptiste Lagimonière is among those who escort him to American territory.

1817/1818 (Winter)

“As soon as Mr. Lajimonière had returned from escorting Lord Selkirk, he turned his mind to building his family a home on his land. The season was too advanced to consider building a

house of wood. To get through the winter, Mr. Lajimonière dug a hole in the ground over which he made a sort of thatched roof. During the winter Mr. Lajimonière also tried to raise his wife's hopes of being more comfortably lodged one day. He chopped wood for a house and prepared everything he could procure for its construction. It needed to be built as soon as possible in order to properly host the missionaries who never failed to visit. When the warm spring weather came again, Mrs. Lajimonière came out of the hole and moved into the tent, in anticipation of the house being ready." (38, translation from the French)

1818-07-16

Arrival of Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin as well as seminarian Guillaume Edge to the Red river. Their canoes beached at Fort Douglas.

1818-07-18

The missionaries baptise all children in the colony under six years old.

"Anyone over that age who was not among the faithful could only receive the sacrament after being instructed in Christian values." (39, translated from the French). Of the Lagimonière children, only Benjamin and Apolline (Pauline) were baptised that day. Marie-Anne, as the only woman who was baptised, served as godmother to everyone who was baptised.

"For a long time, all the children of the colony called her 'Ma Marraine' (my godmother)." (40, translated from the French)

1818-08-03

An infestation of locusts descends on the colony, destroying the harvest.

1818 (Late August)

Arrival of the first French-Canadians colonists recruited to the Red River. They spend the winter in Pembina

1818-11-01

Father Provencher celebrates the first mass in St Boniface's new chapel.

1819-01-11

Birth of Romain Lagimodière.

1819 (July)

Locusts destroy the harvest once again.

1819 (August)

Arrival of a second group of colonists recruited from Lower Canada. Among them is Simon Provencher, brother of Father Norbert Provencher, and his family.

1820-07-26

Third infestation of locusts in three years.

1821 (Spring)

The harvest is once again destroyed by locusts.

1822-07-23

Birth of Julie Lagimodière, mother of Louis Riel.

1825-12-20

Birth of Joseph Lagimodière, the youngest of the family.

1826 (Spring)

A flood devastates Red River. Many families leave the Colony either for the United States or for Canada, including the family of Reine Lagimodière, who had married Michel Lamère.

1827-01-30

Fort Garry: "Captain Franklin's express was sent off early this morning for Rainy Lake, by Lejemonier and his Son, who were hired for the purpose." (41)

1855-09-07

Death of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodière. After the death of her husband, Marie-Anne lived with her son Benjamin "a mile from the Saint-Boniface Mission church." (42, translated from the French)

1875-12-14

Death of Marie-Anne Gaboury. She was buried on the 16th of the same month in Saint-Boniface Cemetery.

1. Dugas, Georges. *La Première Canadienne au Nord-Ouest, ou Biographie de Marie-Anne Gaboury, arrivée au Nord-Ouest en 1806, et décédée à Saint-Boniface à l'âge de 96 ans.* Montréal, Cadieux, 1883. [First Edition].

New Edition, revised and corrected by the author, entitled: *La Première Canadienne au Nord-Ouest ou Biographie de Marie-Anne Gaboury qui monta au Nord-Ouest en 1807, [sic] et décédée à Saint-Boniface, à l'âge de 96 ans.* Saint-Dizier (France); Thévenot, 1907.

Third Edition, revised by the Société historique de Saint-Boniface, entitled : *La Première canadienne au Nord-Ouest, ou biographie de Marie-Anne Gaboury qui monta au Nord-Ouest en 1806, décédée en 1875, à Saint-Boniface, à l'âge de 95 ans.* Winnipeg, Canadian Publishers, 1945.

2. Déclaration pour le scrip des Métis, RG15. ASHSB.

3. Dugas. Op. cit. First Edition.

4. Bulletin de la Société historique de Saint-Boniface, issue 4, summer 1999.

5. Dugas, op. cit. First Edition.

6. Dugas, op. cit. First Edition.

7. Dugas, op. cit. First Edition.

8. Dugas, op. cit. First Edition.

9. Dugas, op. cit. First Edition.

10. Dugas, op. cit. First Edition.

11. Dugas, op. cit. First Edition.

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