

Jean-Baptiste Lad route, (1837- 1915)

Jean-Baptiste Lad route was born on October 1, 1837 at St. Vital, the M tis son of Jean-Baptiste Lad route and Jos phte Larocque (Josephine Roquebrunne). Jean-Baptiste was the grandson of Jean-Philbert Lad route (b. 1778) and Marguerite Pontbriand dite Sansregret. He married Marguerite St. Arnaud¹ (1845-1922) on February 4, 1862, at St. Norbert, Manitoba. She was born on April 6, 1845 on the Mackenzie River. She was the M tis daughter of Bonaventure St. Arnaud and Genevi ve Contr . They had twelve children together. Jean-Baptiste died in 1915 and Marguerite died in 1922, both are buried at Olga, North Dakota.

Children:²

- Josephine, born May 23, 1863. She married Arthur Chaput and was a widow when she moved with her parents in 1885 to Olga, North Dakota. She taught school in Olga and later remarried to Joseph Perron and moved back to Manitoba.
- Marguerite, born April 17, 1865. She married Ephiplane Ruest (Rouais) at St. Norbert. He was a carpenter. They moved to Olga at the same time as her parents.
- Joseph, born February 17, 1867. He was single, lived with his parents at Olga then moved back to Manitoba in 1915.
- Rosalie, born January 17, 1869. She married Samuel Cross an Olga school teacher businessman in 1892.
- Marie (Minnie), born February 25, 1871. She married Antoine Didier in 1899 at Olga. She was widowed in 1903 and later married Emile Florentin. She died in 1915.
- Celina, born May 16, 1873. She married Pierre Perron in 1894 at Olga. They moved to Saskatchewan in 1914.
- Xerine, born in 1878. She married Herman Grothe after moving back to Manitoba in 1914.
- Alexina, born circa 1879. She married Jean Marion of St. Joseph's in 1901 at Olga.
- Marie Louise Angeline, born October 3, 1880 and died on July 22, 1889 at Olga.
- Marie Anne "Anna", born December 31, 1882 married Albert Keefe in Manitoba.
- Jean Benjamin Ludger, born March 26, 1885. He was a carpenter living in California.
- Louis Stanislas, born July 9, 1887 at Olga. He died on February 16, 1891.

¹ The folk tales collected by Marguerite and her husband's journal of events at Red River during the Resistance were passed down to Celina Lad route Perron (1873-1963), Marie Anne Josephine Perron (1915-2001) and finally to Marie-Louise Perron who had the memoirs published (see below); and reprinted one of the folk tales, "L'origine des canards gris" in *M tis Legacy Vol. II: Michif Culture, Heritage, and Folkways* (L. Barkwell, L. Dorion and A. Hourie (Eds.) Saskatoon: Gabriel Dumont Institute and Pemmican Publications, 2006: 46-54).

² Our Lady of Sacred Heart Centennial Committee. Olga North Dakota: Olga Centennial, 1882-1982. Grafton: author, 1981:154-155.

In 1862, Ladéroute was working as a freighter for the HBC travelling between the Red River Settlement and Rivière au Beuf (now Moorhead, Minnesota). He then freighted to Graham's Fort (Devil's Lake) in North Dakota. He also made several trips from Red River to St. Paul and St. Cloud and various other trading posts. On a trip in 1868 he met Father Genin who was going to build the first mission in North Dakota at Wild Rice. In 1864, Jean-Baptiste participated in the buffalo hunt going as far south as Ile aux Morte (now Leeds, North Dakota). Ladéroute learned the trades of cooper, joiner and carpenter. He built the Catholic Church in Winnipeg at the present site of St. Mary's Church and also built Our Lady of Bonsecours Chapel at St. Norbert.³

Jean-Baptiste Ladéroute was a witness and participant in many historic events in Métis history. As shown in the memoir's of Jean-Baptiste Ladéroute, *Des Troubles du Manitoba*. After work one day in late April 1869, Ladéroute went to Monchamp's saloon for a drink and met Narcisse Marion, Dr. Walter Brown and Charles Mair. Joseph Genthon and Riel arrived shortly after, and upon being introduced to each other, the men sat down for a friendly chat. Brown had recently taken over ownership of the *Nor'Wester*, the settlement's only newspaper, from Dr. Schultz, and he solicited the group's opinions regarding his editorship. Marion was diplomatic and said there was nothing better in Red River, but Riel was quick to remind Brown that he was "not always correct in [his] newspaper," pointing out the rude remarks that had appeared about Red River women. Brown rightly denied that he had committed such an offence, but Riel dared Brown to accompany him on a visit to Mrs. Bannatyne and have her prove the veracity of his remarks.⁴ The conversation quickly turned to the impending transfer of sovereignty of the Red River Settlement to Canada. Riel declared that the political change was not going to happen as had been foreseen. Dr. Brown and Mair asked, "Who is going to stop it?" Riel answered, "It is I who is going to stop it."⁵

His brother Chrysostôme⁶ was involved in Riel's efforts to keep William McDougall, Lieutenant Governor designate, from entering the Red River Settlement.

In 1885 the Ladéroute family with their eleven children moved to Olga, North Dakota.

³ Op. cit. p. 154.

⁴ Written some 43 years after the event, Ladéroute's recollections of the Resistance be somewhat lacking in accuracy. For example, Mair's letters were printed in the *Toronto Globe* not the *Nor'Wester*. Riel, therefore, should not have accused Brown of having printed them. However, Riel would not have passed up a chance to needle Mair on his breach of etiquette. Oblats de Marie Immaculée, Province du Manitoba, dossier Louis Riel, Jean-Baptiste Ladéroute, *Mémoires des Troubles du Manitoba*, 1869-70, p. 3.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁶Chrysostôme Ladéroute. (b. 1847)

Chrysostôme was the son of Jean Baptiste Ladéroute and Josephine Larocque. He married Christine Larocque, the daughter of Charles Larocque and Cécile Liberge on April 26, 1870 at St. Boniface. He was one of the men who manned the barricades on the La Salle River to prevent the entry of Canadian government officials in October of 1869.



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