

GUERIN

1800 - 1900

John Clarke
Josephthe Kanhopitsa des Chaudieres
John McKay
Josephthe Clarke
Jean Alexander Pierre Sanders
Lizette des Dalles

Francois Julien Guerin
Marie Joanne Salmon
Jean Francois Guerin
Isabelle McKay
Jean Baptiste Guerin
Esther Sanders

PREFACE

Most people eventually become interested in their family origins. For many this interest becomes stifled because it is difficult to trace ancestors. Beyond three generations the roots of the family tree become highly complex and interwoven, records are hard to retrieve and may be non-existent, living relatives and memories fade. To add to the difficulties for a family from this region, there were essentially no written records in the Northwest Territories prior to the early 1800's.

Settlement of the Northwest brought new people into the country and with them some written records, such as those kept by the Hudsons Bay Fur Trading Company. For the Guerin family the most important key to the past has been the original records kept by the Jesuit missionaries as they traveled the Northwest on the Hudsons Bay fur trading routes, stopping at the trading posts along the way. Ultimately, their goal was to establish parishes at St. Paul and St. Louis in French Prairie and throughout present day Oregon.

English translations of the original French church records are now contained in three volumes, making geneology studies of early Oregon pioneers somewhat easier than in the past. Without these church records it would not have been possible to trace Guerin ancestors prior to about 1900, and native American ancestry would certainly have been lost to our family. Also, Frances Bowers and Patricia Kern shared their family knowledge with me, sending my efforts in a direction I might never have found on my own and making my inquiry much easier.

The main purpose of this quest was to trace the descendents of Francois Julien Guerin and to leave some record of the Guerin past for our family. The search has lead to directly tracing seven generations of Guerins from Brittany, France to French Prairie, and beyond, in Oregon. Equally important are the ties of names like Salmon, Kanhopitsa, Clarke, McKay, des Dalles and Sanders who helped form today's Guerin family.

John H. Garren - 1984

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Tracing descendants in the 1800's

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Marie Joanne Salmon	about 1790 - 1860
John Clarke	1781 - after 1830
Josephte Kanhopitsa des Chaudieres	1802 - 1848
John McKay	1813 - 1888
Josephte Clarke (Bouche')	1817 - 1878
Jean Francois Guerin	1809 - 1869
Isabelle McKay	1837 - 1896
Jean Pierre Alexander Sanders (Sande')	1801 - 1874
Lizette des Dalles	1827 - 1863
John Baptiste Guerin	1860 - 1925
Esther Sanders	1861 - 1921

Qu'il soit connu par qui de droit que, le premier Norimber, mil huit
 cent-huit-huit, en présence des témoins soussignés, le Sieur John
 McKay, Post Master au Fort des Lacs, sur la Rivière Columbia,
 dans le service de l'Honorable Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson,
 membre de la Religion Protestante, Et Demoiselle Josephine Desrosiers,
 membre de l'Eglise Catholique St-Romaine, ont renouvelé et ratifié,
 comme par les présentes, ils renouvelent et ratifient devant
 Nous, Joseph Souffignie, Vicair Général de la Colombie, leur
 mutuel consentement de mariage, que nous avons reçu en
 vertu des pouvoirs extraordinaires à nous conférés par Sa Grandeur
 Monseigneur Joseph Norbert Provencher Evêque de Québec.
 Le dit époux ont ainsi reconnu et reconnuient pour leurs épouses
 légitimes Josephine et le trois février mil huit cent-huit sept.
 et William, âgé d'environ sept mois, issus de leur mariage
 naturel contracté, en attendant la présence d'une personne autorisée
 à recevoir légitimement leur dit consentement, de mariage.

Fait et passé au Fort des Lacs, sur (Vingtième) sixième
 la Rivière Columbia, le jour et an) M.D. CCLXXXVIII
 Susditte, devant nous, Joseph Souffignie, en présence de
 André Chabou, Grand guide de la Rivière Columbia, qui ne

Marriage

John McKay

Josephine Clarke

by Father Blanchet 1838

AT Fort of the Lakes (Kettle Falls)

Witnesses

Frederic Minie

Etienne Fortier

André Chabou (Grande Guide)

ne croient, ou de l'Église.
 Les époux, ainsi
 savoir légitime, ont fait

In
 presence of
 McKay
 Josephine
 Blanchet

Blanchet

F.N. Blanchet, priest

M 13 That it might be known to those whom it may
John concern, the 1st of November, 1838, in the
McKay presence of the witnesses undersigned, the
and Sieur John McKay, Post Master at Fort of the
Josephte Lakes, on the River Columbia, in the service of
Boucher the Honorable Company of Hudson's Bay, member
 of the Protestant Religion, and Demoiselle
 Josephte Boucher, member of the Roman Catholic
 Church, have renewed and ratified, as before
 these witnesses they renew and ratify before us
 priest undersigned, Vicar General of the
 Columbia, the mutual consent of marriage, which
 we have received by virtue of extraordinary
 powers conferred to us by His Grandeur, Monsig-
 neur Joseph Norbert Provencher Bishop of Julio-
 polis. The said spouses have also recognized
 and made known as their legitimate children
Isabelle born the 3 January, 1837, and William,
 aged about 7 months, issue of their natural
 marriage contracted while waiting the presence
 of a person authorized to receive legitimately
 their said consent, of marriage, done and
 recorded at Fort of the Lakes, on the River
 Columbia, the day and year abovesaid, before us
 priest undersigned, in presence of Andree
 Chalifou, distinguished guide ["Grande Guide"]
 on the river Columbia, who not knowing how to
 sign, has made his mark by a cross, and of
 Frederic Minie and of Etienne Fortier,
 undersigned. The spouses, as well as Andree
 Chalifou, having declared not knowing how to
 sign, have made the mark of a cross.

Frederic Minie

John (X) McKay

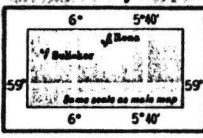
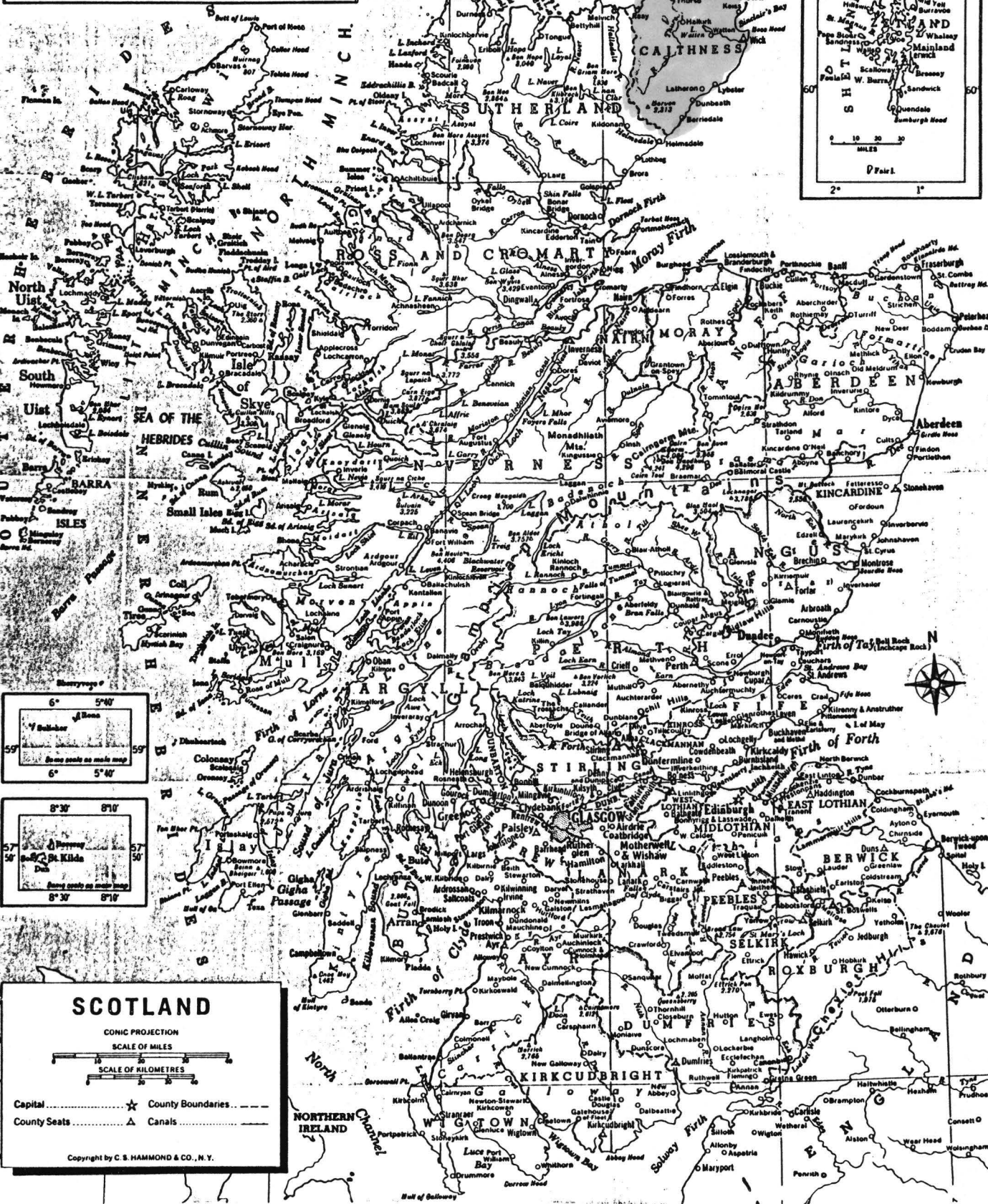
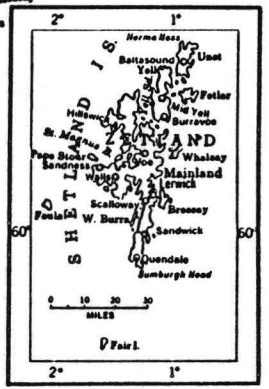
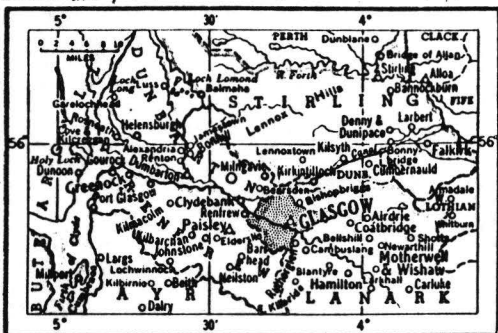
Etienne Fortier

Joseph (X) Boucher

Andree (X) Chalifou

F.N. Blanchet, Priest, V.G.





SCOTLAND

CONIC PROJECTION

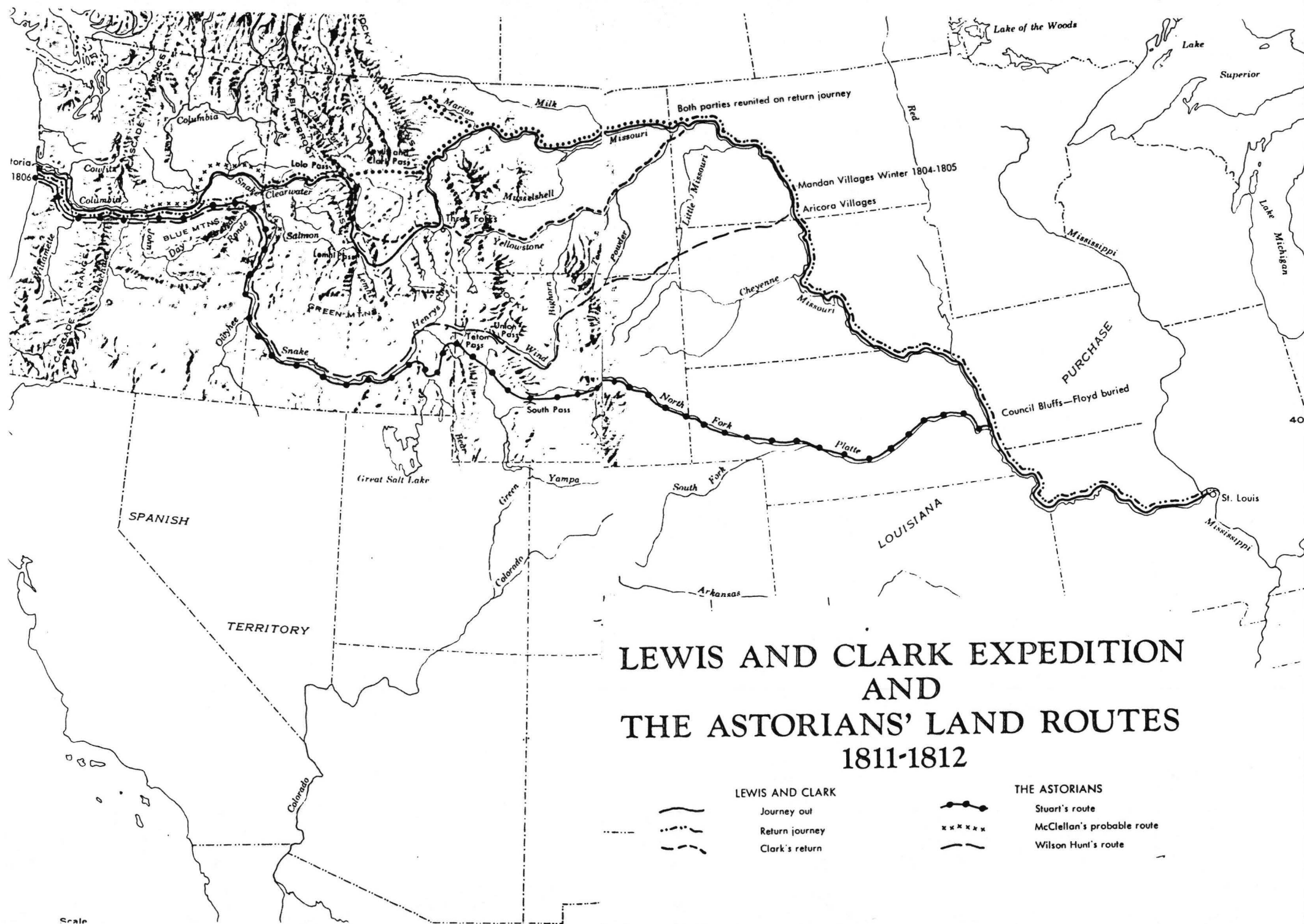
SCALE OF MILES

SCALE OF KILOMETRES

Capital ☆ County Boundaries - - - - -

County Seats △ Canals - - - - -

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- 1805-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition
- 1811 John Jacob Astor, Pacific fur trading venture
- 1812-1834 Mountain men, fur trading and fur brigade era
- 1821-1846 Hudson Bay Company, major influence in Oregon Territory
- 1828 or 1830 Etienne Lucier, first settler at French Prairie
- 1833 Eight families living on French Prairie
- 1834-1839 Missionaries and the Jesuits arrive in Oregon
- 1839 St. Paul Catholic Mission dedicated
- 1843 (May 2) Champoege vote to establish U.S. Oregon Territorial Government
- 1843 Beginning of major Oregon Trail immigrations
Oregon population - 63 Americans, 400 British or French Canadians, 15,000 natives
- 1845 Oregon City incorporated by legislature (seat of Provisional Government)
- 1849 United States established Oregon Territory
- 1850-1855 Original donation land claims era
- 1850 Jean Francois Guerin applies for citizenship
- 1850 Resettlement of natives to reservations
- 1851 Jean Francois Guerin and Isabelle McKay marry and settle a land claim.
- 1853 State of Washington separates from Oregon Territory
- 1859 Oregon becomes 33rd state of the United States
- 1861 Jean Francois Guerin receives citizenship papers
- 1866 Homestead Act

THE OREGON TERRITORY IN THE EARLY 1800's

At the turn of the eighteenth century the Oregon Territory was a large, uncharted wilderness inhabited only by native Americans. Although there were recorded explorations some years previously by Spanish, French, English or American explorers, they were primarily seafaring expeditions that did not result in inland incursions or permanent settlement.

The Northwest Territory includes present day British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and small westerly parts of Montana and Wyoming. This large area had political and geographical boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase Territory and the Rocky Mountains on the East, the Alaska Territory, governed by the Russians, on the North, the California or Spanish Territory to the south and the Pacific Ocean on the West. Each of the sovereign powers of Russia, Spain, Britain and America had the potential for the exploitation and claiming of this huge territory. As a practical matter, only Britain and America would vie for territorial rights to the Oregon country.

The Lewis and Clarke expedition in 1805-1806 gave the United States a claim to the Oregon Territory. This small expedition over a brief period could not counter the fact that the British, mainly through the Hudson Bay Trading Company, had territorial claims of their own. From 1811 to 1824 the Hudson Bay Company expanded into the Oregon Territory from Canada by building a series of forts which served as trading posts for the fur trade. The British maintained control of the Oregon Territory until 1834 and continued to dominate commerce until 1846. They also expanded trade into California and the Hawaiian Islands.

As early as 1834, after a little over ten years of strenuous trapping, it was evident to some that the furbearing animals of the Northwest were bordering on extinction. The new thrust for control of commerce and territory would be based on settlement and agriculture. At first the Americans attempted to compete with the Hudson Bay Company by forming fur trading companies of their own, such as the Pacific Fur Trading Company, but they were largely unsuccessful. The success of the Hudson Bay Company depended on keeping the territory unsettled and on not disturbing the natives who not only harvested the furs, but guaranteed the safety of the traders. The more exploitive attitude of the Americans probably hastened the inevitable change that was bound to occur as both the Hudson Bay Company and the Americans recognized settlement as essential for control of the territory. What better way to claim a territory than to inhabit and then exploit it? The Americans would ultimately win this contest.

The first missionaries into the Oregon Territory, the Spauldings, the Whitmans and the Jesuits, arrived between 1834 and 1838. The protestant missionaries would eventually champion the settling of this untamed country, and would be instrumental in the Oregon Trail wagon train immigrations of the 1840's. The coming of the missionaries was also the first introduction of white women to the area. Previously, women living in the territory were natives or mixed blood metisse'. Also, prior to the arrival of the missionaries, the formality of marriage or church sacraments was non-existent. It is the recording of these sacraments, beginning with the Jesuits in 1838, that enables a person to trace ancestors who lived in the territory in those times. The natives had no formal written language, and early trading companies usually kept records only of their own employees.

During the early 1800's and prior to the large overland wagon train immigrations, the majority of newcomers came into the Oregon Territory as Hudson Bay Company employees. The managers of the fort or trading post systems were usually well educated British, Scotch or Irish. The fur brigades that travelled between the outposts and cities, such as Red River in Winnipeg, were composed of wilderness-wise French Canadians. The French often married natives which they brought to Oregon, accounting for the number of mixed blood women, called metisse'. The French who stayed in Oregon usually chose local natives as wives rather than natives from the Iriquois or Assiniboine nations near Red River. French Canadians with Oregon families often preferred to stay in Oregon upon retirement, thus beginning the custom of Hudson Bay Company voyageurs or engages retiring to French Prairie in the Willamette Valley.

DIAGRAM

PUBLIC SURVEY

OREGON

Surveyor General's Office

Eugene City, August 24th 1860



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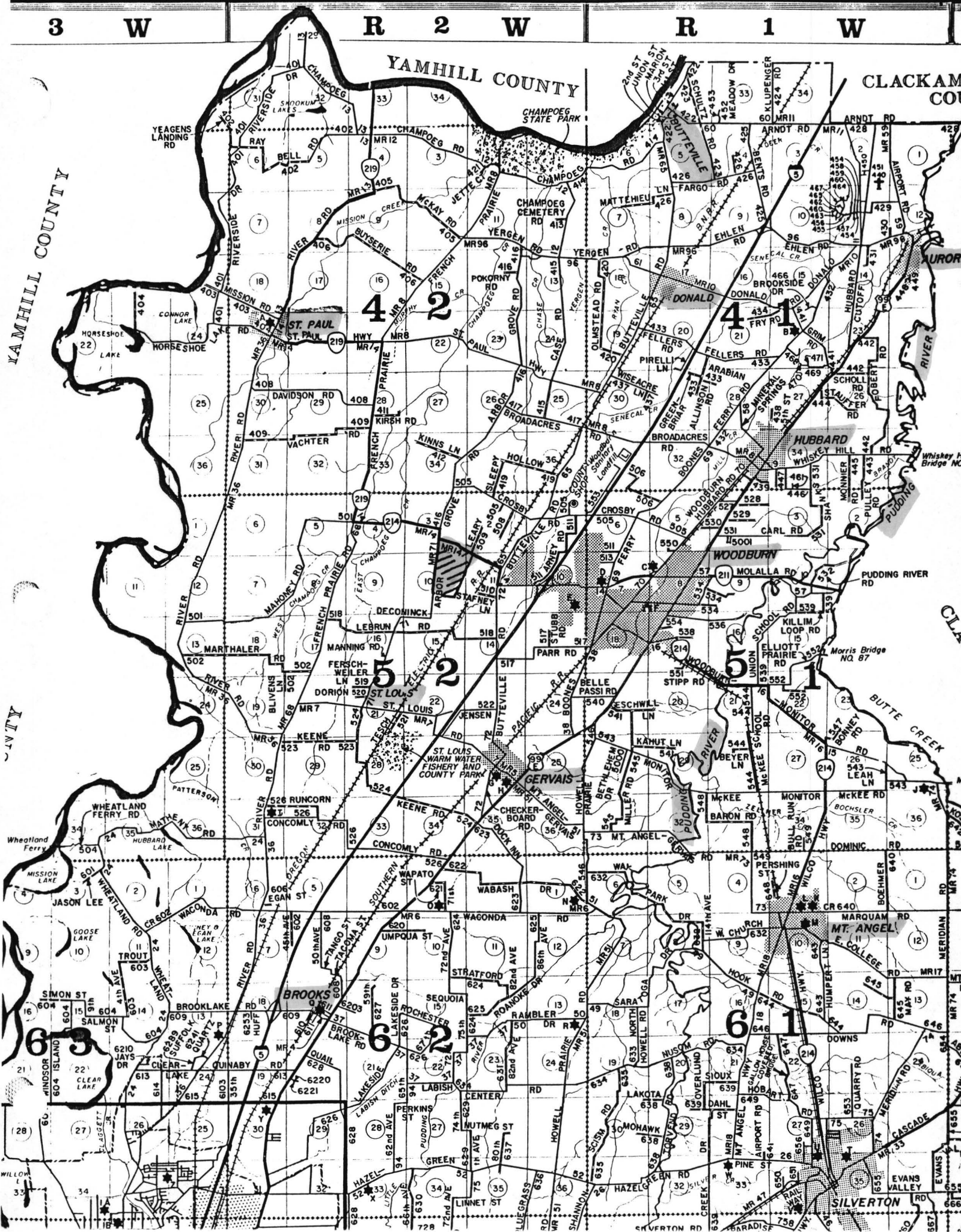
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CLACKAMA
COU

YAMHILL COUNTY

YAMHILL COUNTY

CLACKAMA

CLACKAMA

FRENCH PRAIRIE - OREGON'S BIRTHPLACE

French Prairie is an irregularly shaped rectangular area, roughly 20 miles in the North-South direction and 12 miles in the East-West direction. It is bounded on the North and West by the Willamette River, by the Pudding River on the East and by the communities north of Salem, Oregon, called St. Louis, Brooks, Gervais and Lac Labiche. The area is relatively level and much of it was clear prairie when Etienne Lucier became the first farmer of the area, in either 1828 or 1830, near the old town of Champoege.

French Prairie area was the destination of the first Jesuits coming into the Oregon country to set up a series of Catholic churches. St. Paul, St. Louis, Brooks and Gervais were early parishes in French Prairie, established between 1828 and 1850, for the French Canadians, their native wives and their metisse children. They were the true founders of Oregon. This French Prairie era was short-lived, only some twenty years, until the 1840's brought the large overland immigration trains that changed the character of the area. The new settlers were Scotch, Irish, German, Italian, coming here by way of New York and Ellis Island, rather than from the Red River area in Canada. By 1850 French Prairie had been transformed, from one original farmer in 1830, to six families in 1833, to 26 families in 1836, to 300 persons in 1845. By standards of that time it was an urban area.

Soon the residents were pleading for a government and law and order. After several so called "wolf meetings" it was decided to call for a vote on government. On May 2, 1843, at Champoege, Oregon, a vote was held to determine whether the Provisional Territorial government would be American or British. The French inherently distrusted the Americans, and maintained they were exempt from voting

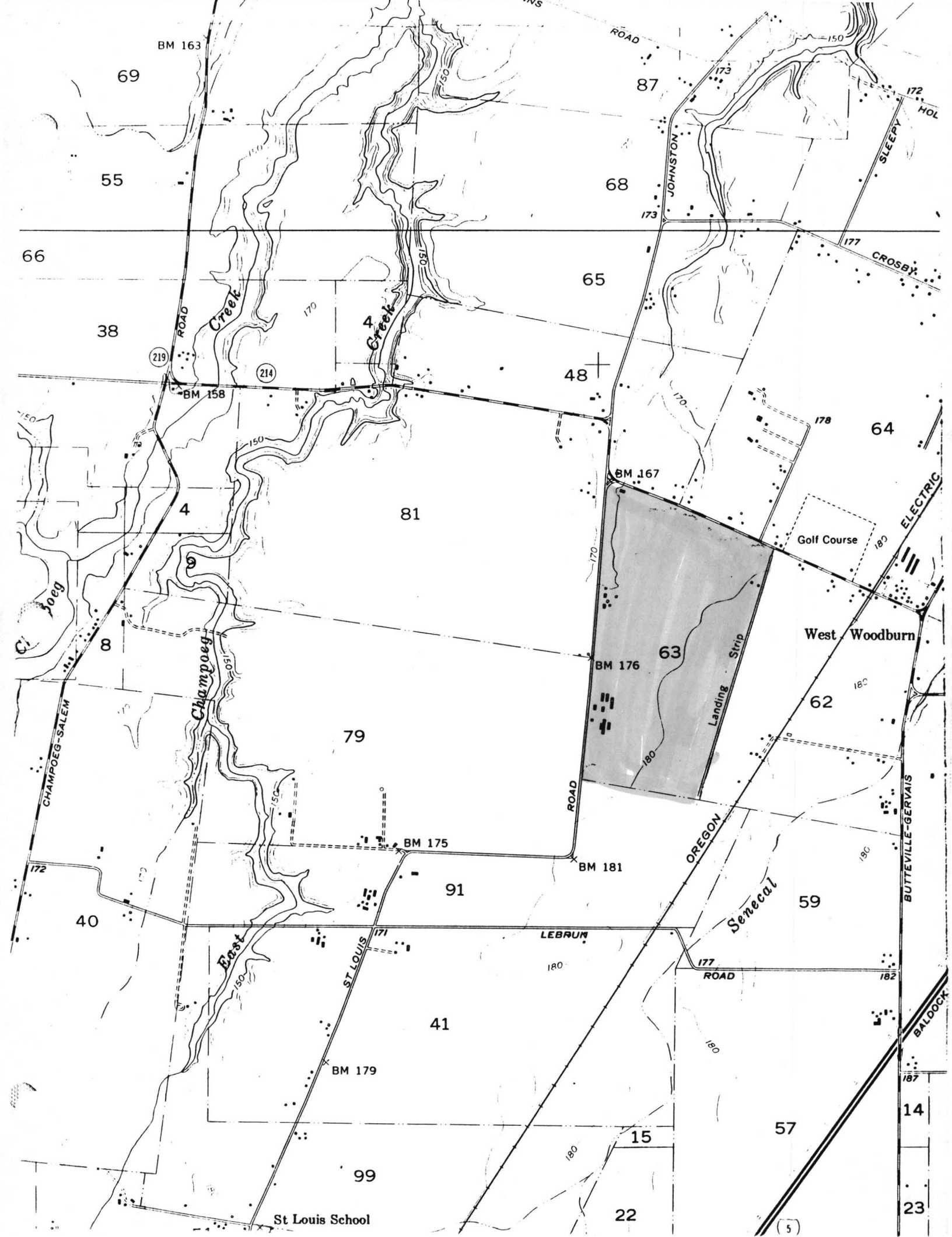
because they were under British protection. To a man, the French who did vote, voted "naye" while 50 Americans voted "aye", for American rule. The first vote ended in a controversial tie. Then French Canadians Lucier and Matthieu switched their votes to the American side, and the rest is history. Ironically, the French outnumbered the Americans over six to one, and if everyone had voted, the outcome would surely have been different. The population of Oregon in 1843 was 63 Americans, 400 British subjects (mostly French Canadians) and 15,000 natives. With the help of the nonvoting French Canadians, those 63 Americans changed the destiny of Oregon.

Many of the British subjects, even including Dr. John McLoughlin, the recognized father of Oregon, believed they were cheated out of land by the Americans. He died in Oregon City embittered at his treatment by the people he had befriended. Many Americans readily admitted that Dr. McLoughlin's and the Hudson Bay Company's generosity saved some pioneers from death when they first arrived in Oregon. The native Americans fared far worse than the British or the French Canadians. From 1780 to 1830 disease reduced the native population to a small fraction - some say less than 20 percent - of their original numbers. Over 30,000 natives perished from fever between 1829 and 1832 alone. Except for the native women who married white men, they were driven from their lands, and in 1850 all who remained were rounded up for placement on the Grande Ronde, Warm Springs, Klamath Falls, Burns or Umatilla reservations in Oregon or on other Northwest reservations.

Most of the land in French Prairie was taken up between 1850 and 1855 by the original donation land claims. Marginal lands were settled later, after the 1866 Homestead Act. By 1890 over two thirds of all original donation land claims had passed out of the hands of the original owners or

their heirs. By 1850 the French Catholic community at French Prairie had begun to disperse. Native customs and language died out within one generation, and the French language lasted only slightly longer. French Prairie, like most places in Oregon, has changed. Fortunately, the change that has taken place there has been at a more human pace than in some other Oregon areas. Some of the remaining farms, Champoeg Park and the old parish churches and graveyards with headstone names like McKay, Sanders, Lucier, Matthieu, Garren make this a very special place for many people.

In less than sixty years Oregon went from an untamed wilderness to become, in 1859, the 33rd state in the United States. Members of the Guerin family lived here from the very beginning of that time, during an important historical period for the state of Oregon and for the family.



TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH RANGE 2 WEST

Willamette Meridian
Marion County, Oregon



NORTH

Chalifou
claim

④

Aussant
claim 81

Ducharme
claim 48

③

②

Vandale
claim 64

①

⑨

Gregoire
claim 79

⑩

Guerin
claim 63

⑪

Aubichon
claim 62

⑫

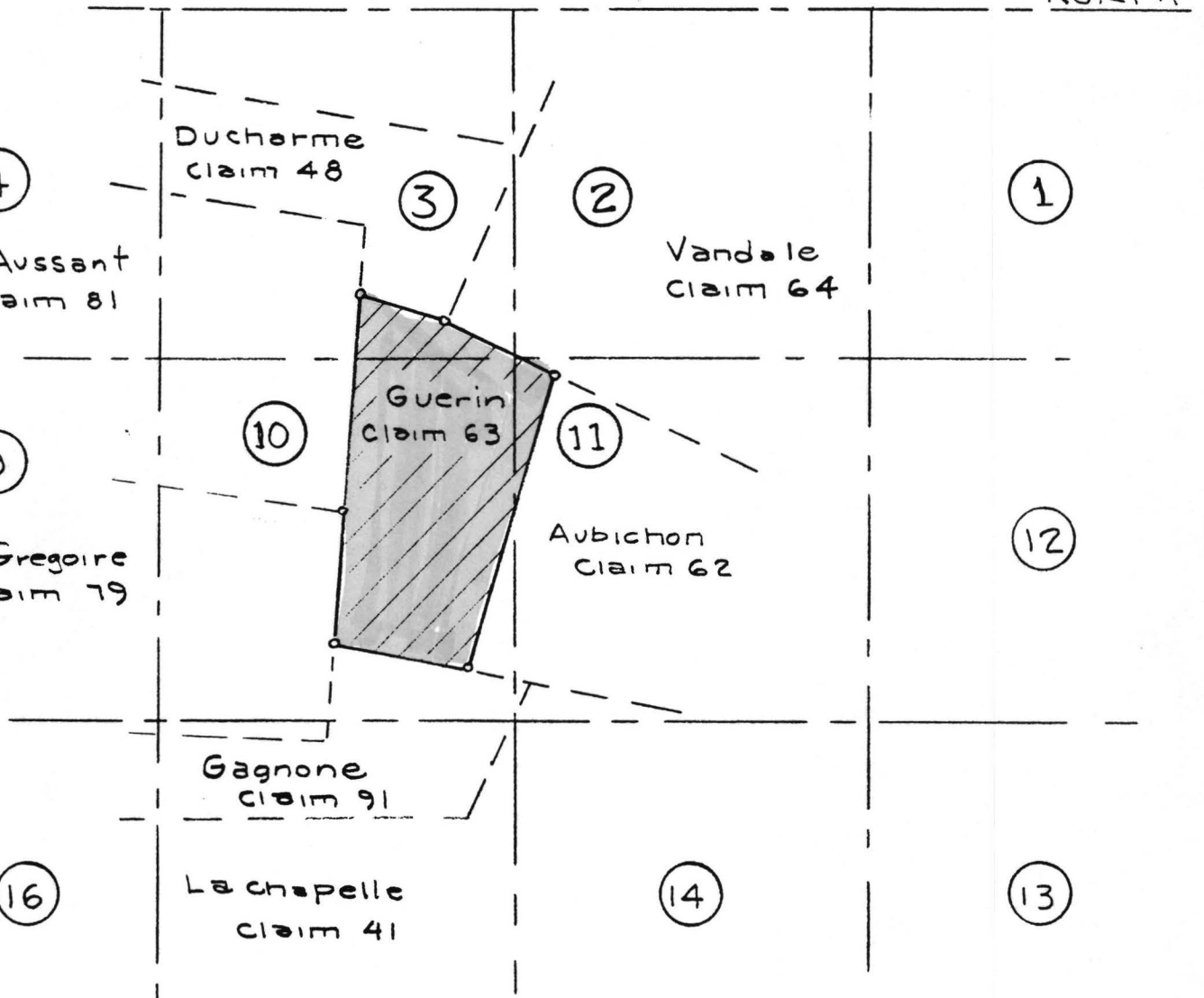
Gagnone
claim 91

⑬

La chapelle
claim 41

⑭

⑮



TRACING DESCENDENTS IN THE 1800's

The earliest point reached in tracing the Guerin (Garren) family is Pleherel, France in the late 1700's. Pleherel is a small coastal village with a present day population of 759. It lies between Cape Frehel and Val Andre, about 70 kilometers westerly of Dinard, or 130 kilometers westerly from historic Mont St. Michel. Pleherel is in the Cote Du Nord district of Brittany (Britagne) Province, France. Brittany is a jagged, windswept peninsula, jutting into the Atlantic Ocean from the northwest corner of France. For over five centuries Brittany was a separate nation with its own language, culture, parliament and court. Then in 1491 Anne of Brittany married Charles VII of France, and Brittany became a French province. Bretons consider themselves Celts, an ancient Indo-European tribe that settled on what is now called Europe's Celtic fringe. The language of Brittany is much closer to Welsh than to either English or French. Bretons have a strong national pride and are considered a nation of seafarers.

Francois Julien Guerin and his wife, Marie Joanne Salmon, had a son, Jean Francois Guerin, also born in Pleherel, in 1809. Although there is strong logic to indicate that Jean Francois Guerin migrated to Oregon via England, Quebec, Montreal, Red River and the Hudsons Bay Fur Trading routes to Oregon, his marriage in 1851 is the first known record of him in the Northwest Territories. After 1851, St. Louis Parish records, donation land claim records, census records and citizenship records make the tracing of the Guerin family easier.

At approximately the same time that Jean Francois Guerin was migrating to the Northwest Territories other Scottish

and English migrants were making the same journey. John McKay, born in Halkirk City of Caithness County, in Northern Scotland and John Clarke of England, would both become joined with the Guerin family through marriage. Another Frenchman, Jean Pierre Alexander Sande' (Sanders), would also become a relative by marriage. All three of these men were Hudsons Bay Company employees.

John Clarke was Chief Factor for the Hudsons Bay Fur Trading Company. Much has been written about him by such persons as George Simpson in his Athabaska Journals. Clarke was at the forefront of the Hudsons Bay Company incursion into the Northwest Territories to establish the system of trading posts or forts that would essentially give control (though temporary) to that Company.

Both the Chief Factors and the voyageurs of the early fur trading companies were encouraged to form unions with native women. The women, in addition to being helpmates in this harsh land, insured the men's safety and promoted the trading monopolies. Native chieftains were also eager for their daughters to form unions with the traders. This increased the natives' prestige, benefitted their trading and cemented social relations.

After completion of their employment contract with the trading companies, many engage employees would return to Red River, Montreal, Quebec or to their original homeland. Canadian law did not recognize native marriages, so fur trading employees often abandoned their western families and returned to safer ports and traditional marriage partners. But some of the employees had no real place to return. They had native wives and metisse children, and their roots were firmly in the West.

John Clarke reportedly met Josephte Kanhopitsa at Fort of the Lakes (Kettle Falles) in about 1817, and they had a child, also named Josephte. The child Josephte later took the name of her stepfather Jean Pierre Bouche' (Boucher) who married her mother after she was abandoned by John Clarke. The daughter's legal name was Josephte Clarke although she is most frequently recorded as Josephte Boucher.

Josephte Clarke (Boucher) married John McKay, postmaster for Hudsons Bay Company at Fort of the Lakes (Kettle Falls) trading post, in 1838 when the first Jesuit missionaries passed through on their way to St. Paul, Oregon (French Prairie). The Jesuit priest at the marriage was Father Blanchet who later became the first Archbishop of Oregon. The two natural children of Josephte Clarke and John McKay were baptized at the same time by Father Blanchet. The children's names were Isabelle and William McKay. Isabelle married Jean Francois Guerin at St. Louise Parish in French Prairie in 1851. It is of interest to note that when Father Blanchet married Josephte Clarke and John McKay, the witnesses were Frederic Minie, Etienne Fortier and Grande Guide Andre Chalifou. The spouses and Chalifou signed with the mark of the cross.

The marriages and baptisms in 1838 at Fort of the Lakes (Kettle Falls) have significance for the Guerin family as this is the time and place where Clarke, Kanhopitsa and McKay started unions that would ultimately introduce native American ancestry into the Guerin family.

According to archeologists the Kettle Falls area has had continuous habitation for over 9,000 years. Here the Columbia River is divided by the lakes and flows over the Falls which formed natural fishing grounds similar to Celilo Falls near The Dalles, Oregon.

The Lakes Indian nations are Cinq Poils, Spokanes, Piscoons, Okanogans and Chaudieres, all belonging to the Salishan linguistic group, and speaking a common language with the Flathead Nation in Montana. In a broad sense all five of the Lakes nations are referred to as "Lakes Indians." Des Chaudieres is the French name given to the smaller of the lakes tribes. Literally, Josephte Kanhopitsa des Chaudieres means Josephte (the given French name), daughter of the family Kanhopitsa from the nation Chaudieres.

Fort of the Lakes is now inundated by Lake Roosevelt, the backwaters of Grand Coulee Dam. At low water archeologists still study digs near the Fort, and the old mission nearby is being preserved. Fort Colville, east of Kettle Falls, also offers some historical insight to the area.

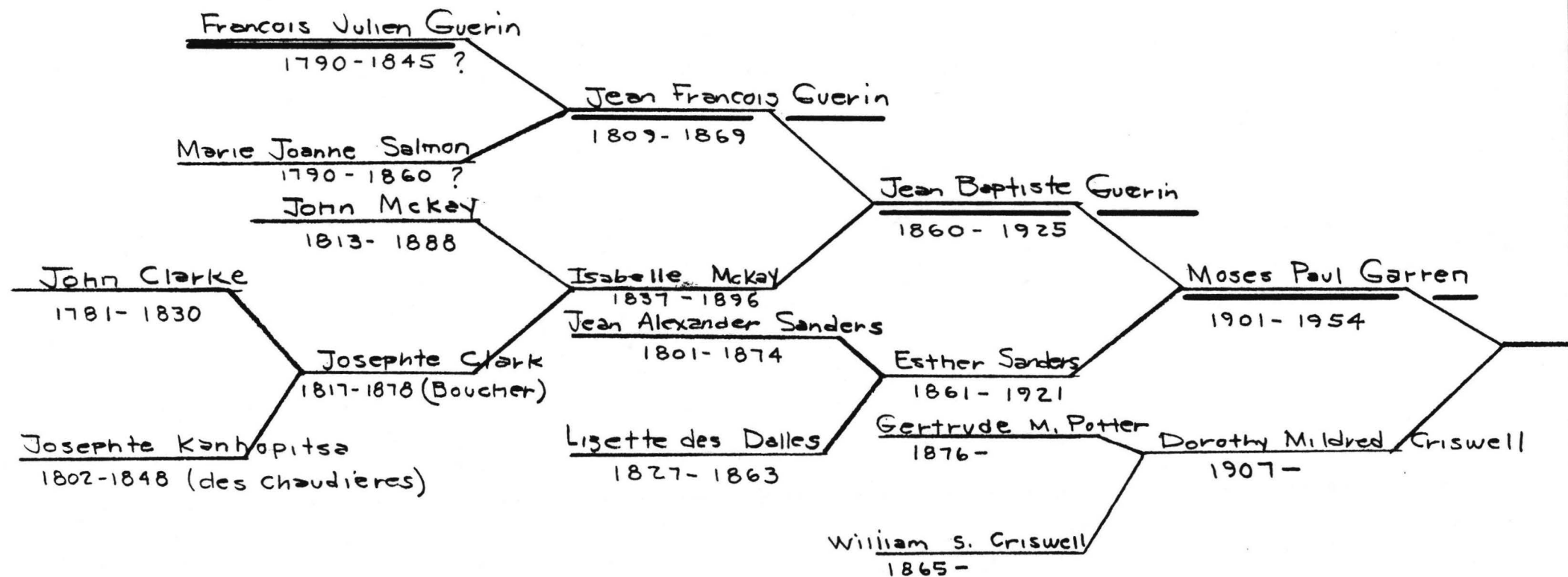
During approximately the same period that Josephte Clarke and John McKay were forming their families another Hudsons Bay Company employee, Jean Alexander Pierre Sande' (Sanders) was beginning his third family with Lizette des Dalles. Lizette was from The Dalles Nation near the former Celilo Falls and present day The Dalles, Oregon. The Dalles Dam inundated Celilo destroying a culture that, like Kettle Falls, was over 9,000 years old. Lizette des Dalles and Jean Pierre Sanders were the parents of Esther, who married Jean Baptiste Guerin.

We have traced the direct descendants of the Guerin family from France, before 1800, to French Prairie in Oregon in 1851. Actually, four generations of Guerins lived most of their lives in French Prairie at St. Louis and at Hubbard. Tracing the family to current times would involve seven generations. Hopefully, someone will pick up the

record beginning with the children of Jean Baptiste and Esther Guerin and continue it forward.

The Breton spelling of the Guerin name changed to the English spelling, Garren, as each of the children of Jean Baptiste and Esther Guerin entered school at Hubbard, Oregon, beginning with Adam John Garren about 1888. For the 100 years from Brittany to Oregon the name survived reasonably intact in both pronunciation and spelling.

The name Gearin appears in St. Paul Parish records. However, that family has Irish origins and is no apparent relation to the St. Louis Parish Guerins. There are two other Guerin families with original donation land claims listed in the 1860 census records. These two Guerins, although they spell their surnames the same as Jean Francois Guerin, are listed as being from the Eastern United States (Virginia and Kentucky). Our family oral history has always suggested that Jean Francois Guerin came to Oregon from Canada. Since there is no known record of him in this area before his application for citizenship in 1850 and his marriage in 1851 it is possible that he came to French Prairie during early Oregon Trail immigrations or during one of the California gold rush periods. The other Guerin families at French Prairie could, conceivably, be related. Further inquiry, hopefully, might provide factual information leading to filling the forty year void in the history of Jean Francois Guerin, from his birth in 1809 at Pleherel, France, to French Prairie in 1850.



Clarke, John

John Clarke was born in Montreal in 1781 and entered the service of the N.W.C. as a clerk in 1804. In 1804-05 he was stationed at Fort Vermilion on the Peace River. In 1810 Clarke left the N.W.C. service and joined the Pacific Fur Co. During his term with the Pacific Fur Co. he led the second expedition to Fort Astoria in 1811, and in 1812 established Spokane House on Spokane River in opposition to James McMillan of the N.W.C. At the amalgamation of the N.W.C. with the Pacific Fur Co. Clarke declined to re-enter the N.W.C., and at Colin Robertson's insistance he joined the service of the H.B.C. in 1814 at a salary of L400. The H.B.C.'s settlement of Athabaska was mainly due to Clarke, who led the expedition there in 1815 and established Fort Wedderburn during that season. The N.W.C. cut down Clarke's activities in Athabaska by arresting him on 7th October, 1816, on a warrant issued by Archibald Norman McLeod, a N.W.C. partner then in charge of Fort Chipewyan who was a Justice of the Peace for the Indian Territories. Clarke had been arrested as a disturber of the public peace, but after a few days' imprisonment in Fort Chipewyan he was released. He had, however, been compelled to obtain recognizances for future good behaviour, his surety being Robert Henry, a N.W.C. partner, who had only consented to stand surety for Clarke after receiving from him as a guarantee thirty pieces of goods valued at L3000. Clarke's conduct following his release was unchanged, and on 15th April, 1817, the old charge against him was renewed and he was again arrested on McLeod's warrant. This time his imprisonment was to last longer. After being detained in Fort Chipewyan until June he was removed to Great Slave Lake, where he remained until August. He was then brought back to Athabaska and from there to Ile-a'-la-Crosse, where he was released on 12th December, 1817. In 1818-19 Clarke was in charge of St. Mary's, Peace River, from which he was transferred to

Ile-a'-la-Crosse during the following season. Clarke had been censured by the Committee for not keeping a Journal in 1815: his disasters in 1816-17 made them think that "Mr. Clarke did not act with that caution and circumspection which we should have expected his knowledge of the N.W. Co. would have induced him to adopt", and by 1820 Selkirk, Bird, Robertson and Williams were all agreed that Clarke was vain, extravagant and lacking foresight. But he was also courageous, knew Athabaska, hated the N.W.C., and 'seems to command every string that can touch the heart of a Canadian'. They thought that 'He may be very well calculated to force an Establishment in a country where Opposition is violent, and when the Expense at which it is accomplished is not an object of consideration'. Clarke was therefore continued at Ile-a'-la-Crosse until 1821. During this period he came into contact with Simpson, who after a short time was able to perceive Clarke's many bad points and did not hesitate to complain about him. In spite of the N.W.C.'s attempt to exclude him from the amalgamated concern, and in spite of Simpson's strong disapproval of him, he became a Chief Factor under the Deed Poll of 1821 and was subsequently granted a year's leave of absence. Along with other Chief Factors he was appointed a Councillor in 1822 and he was once more in active service during 1822-23, when he was given charge of Lower Red River district. His conduct there proved unsatisfactory and was the reason for his removal to Lesser Slave Lake, of which he was in charge from 1824-26. From 1826-30 he was at the head of the Swan River district with headquarters at Fort Pelly, and in 1830 he was again granted one year's leave. He was at the head of Mingan in the Montreal department from 1831-33, though his conduct there was severely censured in 1832. From Mingan he was ordered to proceed into the interior, but by then the H.B.C. Committee was tired of his conduct and his dismissal had been decided on. To prepare the way to his retirement he was granted another year's

leave, which was extended to the season ending on 31st May, 1835, when he retired from the H.B.C. His conditions appear to have been far from prosperous, so that in 1848 the H.B.C. allowed him an annuity of L50 in consideration of his past services, to rescue him from utter destitution; the date of Clarke's death is still to be found. Clarke married twice. His first wife was Sapphira, a half-breed daughter of Joseph Spence, on whom he settled L200 in 1816. After her death Clarke married a Swiss lady, Mary Ann Trutter, in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on 26th October, 1830.

332 SIMPSON'S ATHABASKA JOURNAL

May
1821

FORT WEDDERBURN, 3rd May, 1821.

JOHN CLARKE, ESQRE., }
Isle ala Crosse. }

DEAR SIR,

[fo. 118]

If the six bags pemican you undertook to send to Lac La Loche on the ice have not been forwarded, I request you will deliver to Mr. Manson Thirty bags for the use of this Department with which he is to return immediately. Part of this quantity is required for Mr. Brown who leaves this place for New Caladonia about the 10th Proxo. The remainder of the one hundred bags you will reserve specially for the use of the Athabasca Brigades. If Mr. Pruden has complied with my request of a supply of Powder & Spirits you will be pleased to deliver those articles also into the charge of Mr. Manson, together with 11 lbs Powder lent by Mr. Finlayson to Mr. Spence last fall. Mr. Manson is to proceed with Mr. Brown to the Mountain, and as you have determined on retaining Messrs. McDonald & Perring altho' engaged for Athabasca you will have less occasion for this Gentleman's services and he must on no consideration be detained. I propose leaving this place about the 25th Inst. and hope to get to Isle ala Crosse previous to your departure. Your letter of 3rd Ult came duly to hand.

I remain, Dear Sir, Your mo. Obedt. Servt.

(signed) GEO. SIMPSON.

JOSEPHTE KANHOPITSA des CHAUDIERES 1802-1848

Josephte Kanhopitsa was born about 1802 within the native family of Kanhopitsa of the nation or tribe of Chaudieres. This is one of five nations of the Lakes area in the vicinity of Kettle Falls, Washington, where the lakes originally divided the Columbia River, near the Hudsons Bay Trading Post, Fort of the Lakes and near present day Colville, Washington. The five lakes nations are Chaudieres, Cing Poils, Spokanes, Piscoons and Okanogans, all from the Salishan linguistic group and all speaking a common tongue. Chaudieres is the French name given to the smaller of these Lakes Tribes, and it is also the name used to refer to the Lakes Tribes in general. Indeed it is common to give the name Lakes Indians to members of any of these Tribes.

Josephte was the French given name added to her family surname of Kanhopitsa. A family surname is a more intimate or unique name than that used in the common French practice of adding a given name to a nation's surname, such as Josephte des Chaudieres or, literally, Josephte from the Chaudieres nation. Apparently her association with important Hudsons Bay personnel is the reason for the more personal name of Josephte Kanhopitsa des Chaudieres. She is listed both ways in records.

Josephte Kanhopitsa formed families with three men, John Clarke, Jean Baptiste Boucher and Joachim Hubert, without the formality of church sacraments and before the arrival of Jesuit missionaries, who came to the Northwest Territory in about 1838. In 1817, by John Clarke she had a daughter, Josephte, who later went by her stepfather's name and is listed in the records as Josephte Boucher. The older Josephte had two children by Jean Baptiste Boucher between

1819 and 1821, Jean Baptiste Boucher and Isabelle Boucher. Their father died in 1824, and, between 1826 and 1844, Josephte had eight children fathered by Joachim Hubert. They were Lizette, Andre, Joseph, Isabelle, Marie Archange, Adele, Joseph and Louise.

Joachim Hubert was a Hudsons Bay Company's employee who spent most of his 40 year tenure with the company at Fort of the Lakes. Presumably all of Josephte's children fathered by Hubert were born at Fort of the Lakes. Josephte is listed as having died in 1848 at age 46 and being buried at Fort of the Lakes. There are indications, however, that her age as listed in records is incorrect.

NAME Josephthe Kanhopitsa des Chaudieres 1802-1848

Birthplace Kettle Falls near Colville, Washington

Burial Place Fort of Lakes (Kettle Falls, Washington)

PARENTS

Father

Birthplace

Burial Place

Mother

Birthplace

Burial Place

SPOUSE

1. John Clarke 1781 - after 1830
2. Jean Baptiste Boucher - 1824
3. Joachim Hubert 1788 - 1873

CHILDREN

YEARS

MARRIED TO

YEAR

1. Josephthe Clarke	1817-1878	John McKay	1838
2. Jean Baptiste Boucher	1819-		
3. Isabelle Boucher	1821-1860	Joseph Barnabe	1839
4. Lizette Hubert	1826-		
5. Andre' Hubert	1828		
6. Joseph Hubert	1831		
7. Isabelle (Elizabeth) Hubert	1833-	John Baptiste Jeaudoin	1846
8. Marie Archange Hubert	1835	Antoine Felix Palaquin	
9. Adele Hubert	1841		
10. Joseph Hubert	1842		
11. Louise Hubert	1844		

Kanhopitsa, Josephte (Kettle Falls, desChaudiere, Colville)
1802 c.-

As a young girl, Josephte bore a daughter, also Josephte, to John Clarke of the Astor venture, according to the son of the latter. Although Josephte went by the name of her step-father, Boucher, she was really Clarke, said George Heron, her son. After Clarke deserted the young Josephte Kanhopitsa, she took up with Jean Baptiste Boucher, the "honest man" who was much older than she. After his death in 1824, she married Joachim Hubert at St. Paul.

Since there is some confusion in the scattered records of the various sets of Josephte Kanhopitsa's children, they are here listed to the best of my research. Josephte, whose father was John Clarke but who went by the name of her step-father, Boucher; Jean Baptiste (1819) and Isabelle (1821), children of "Old Jean Boucher"; and by Joachim Hubert; Lizette (1826), Andre' (1828), Joseph I (1831), Isabelle or Elizabeth (1833), Archange (1835), Adele (1841), Joseph II (1842), and Louis (1844).

Mod. Demers, priest, Miss.

B 149
Joseph
Hubert

This 7 November, 1838, we priest undersigned
have baptized Joseph aged 7 years, born of the
natural marriage of Joachim Hubert, engage', and
of **Josephte Kanhopitsa** [Kettle Falls; Colville].
Godfather Charles Belanger who has not known how
to sign.

Hubert, Isabelle

1833c.-1856

"On February 2, 1846, he (Jean Baptiste Jeaudoin) married Isabelle Hubert at the Mission of the Willamette. She was the eldest daughter of Joachim Hubert and **Josephte**, an Indian woman. She was born about 1833....They settled down to join the group of young married people including many of their long-time associates and friends....The Marion County Census for 1850 records show Jean Baptiste and Isabelle Jeaudoin, which is another of the many variations found for the name Jeaudoin. Married four years, having given birth to three children, they are alone. This four year period no doubt brought a life-time of heartache for this young couple with the death of "Grampa" Charles Jeaudoin and the three young daughters.

(Betty J. Jeaudoin, "Jeaudoin Family History, MS, 1962) Isabelle Hubert married Jean Baptiste Jeaudoin at St. Paul. Of their seven children born in quick succession, only two survived -- Charles Jean Baptiste and Joseph.

Hubert, Joachim

This is the "Zuwasha Ubair" that Meek entered on the tax rolls in 1844; the name probably sounded like that to the non-French Meek. Hubert was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Colville during the 1830's, three of his children being baptized there when the priests passed on their way to the Columbia in 1838. A few years earlier Hubert had married, native fashion, **Josephte Kanhopitsa (desChaudieres)**, a girl who borne a daughter **Josephte** to **John Clark and Jean Baptiste** and Isabelle to "old **Jean Boucher**, an honest man". To **Hubert** she bore seven more children between 1828 and 1841, including another Isabelle

(Elizabeth), who married Jean Baptiste Jeaudoine. **Hubert** spent forty years at Fort Colville before retiring to the Prairie at last.

From Catholic church records of the Pacific Northwest.

NAME John McKay (The Rouge McKie) 1813 - 1888

Birthplace Halkirk City, Caithness County, Scotland

Burial Place Belle Passi Cemetery near Woodburn, Oregon

PARENTS

Father

Birthplace

Burial Place

Mother

Birthplace

Burial Place

SPOUSE

1. Josephte Clarke [Boucher]

2.

3.

CHILDREN

YEARS

MARRIED TO

YEAR

1. John McKay	1840-	Sophie Caille (Biscornet)	1857
2. William McKay	1838-	Rose Caille (Biscornet)	
3. Isabelle McKay	1837-	Jean Francois Guerin	1851
4. Catherine Mary McKay	1854-		
5. Charles McKay	1850	Elizabeth Sanders	1875
6. Alexander McKay	1845		
7. Felicite Magdeline McKay	1855		
8. Josephine McKay	1858	Charles Jeaudoin	1882
9. Samuel McKay	1860		
10. Bertha McKay	1866		

McKay, Isabelle (sometimes Elizabeth)

Isabelle McKay married **John Francis Guerin** "from France" in 1851 at St. Louis; after his death she married Andre' Sanders, also at St. Louis.

McKay, John (I) ("The Rouge McKie") 1813-1888

John McKay (I) was Post Master at Fort of the Lakes when the priests passed through on their way to the Willamette in 1838. Although a Protestant, he formally married his natural wife, Josephte Boucher, q.v.

Several of McKay's children were baptized also at the Post; in 1849 he himself joined the Catholic Church. His last years were spent near Woodburn, where he is buried. He was called "The McKie Rouge" (The Red McKay) because of his flaming red hair and beard.

Mod. Demers, priest, Miss.

B 144 This 30 October, 1838, we priest undersigned
Josephte have baptized Josephte aged 21 years, daughter
Boucher born of the natural marriage of Josephte [sic]
Boucher, free man, and of Josephte woman of the
country. Godmother Catherine Russie. Godfather
Andree Chalifou who have not known how to sign.

JOSEPHTE CLARKE (BOUCHE', BOUCHER)

1817 - 1879

Josephthe Clarke was born in 1817 to Josephthe Kanhopitsa des Chaudieres and John Clarke. Her mother later married Jean Baptiste Boucher, and Josephthe Clarke adopted the name of her stepfather, Boucher. She is given as Josephthe Bouche' or Josephthe Boucher in most records. Her birth place is given as Fort George, Montana. More probably she was born at the Hudson Bay Trading Post of Fort George (present day Astoria, Oregon), originally called Fort Alexander while it was under control of the Astor trading venture there. Hudson Bay Company renamed Fort Alexander to Fort George after purchasing the Northwest Fur Company.

Josephthe Clarke (Boucher) had one child, George Heron, in 1834, by Francis Heron who became chief factor with the Hudson Bay Company in 1836. There was no formality of marriage, and due, perhaps, to the transitory nature of life as a Hudson Bay employee with the fur brigades, Heron abandoned Josephthe Clarke and her child George. Heron finally retired to Red River, Canada, and married Isabelle Chalifou.

In 1838, when the first Jesuit priests passed through Fort of the Lakes, they paused long enough to baptize two of Josephthe Clarke's children Isabelle and William, fathered by John McKay, then the postmaster at Fort of the Lakes. The priests also baptized the parents the following day, and Father Blanchet sanctified the natural union of Josephthe Clarke and John McKay with marriage.

Josephthe Clarke and John McKay ultimately settled at French Prairie, and are recorded as having ten McKay children. Josephthe died in 1879 and is buried in the Catholic Church Cemetery at Gervais, Oregon.

NAME Josephthe Clarke (Bouche', Boucher) 1817 - 1879

Birthplace Fort George, Astoria, Oregon

Burial Place Gervais, Oregon

PARENTS

Father John Clarke 1781 - after 1830

Birthplace

Burial Place

Mother Josephthe Kanhopitsa (des Chaudieres) 1802 - 1848

Birthplace Kettle Falls near Colville, Washington

Burial Place Fort Vancouver, Washington

SPOUSE

1. Francis Herron [Heron] Chief Factor
2. John McKay 1813 - 1888
- 3.

CHILDREN	BIRTH/DEATH YEARS	MARRIED TO	YEAR
1. George Herron (born at Fort Nisqually)	1834-		
2. Isabelle McKay	1837-	Jean Francois Guerin	1851
3. William McKay	1838-	Rose Caille Biscornet	
4. John McKay	1840-	Sophie Caille Biscornet	1857
5. Alexander McKay	1845-		
6. Charles McKay	1850-	Elizabeth Sanders	1875
7. Catherine Mary McKay	1854-		
8. Felicite Magdeline McKay	1855-		
9. Josephine McKay	1858-	Charles Jeaudoin	1882
10. Samuel McKay	1860-		
11. Bertha McKay	1866-		

Heron, Francis 1794 - 1840

Francis Heron was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1794 and entered the H.B.C. in 1812. He was stationed at York Factory and was Steward at York in 1813, and was Master at Cumberland, 1815-16. From 1817-21 he was a District Master at Edmonton. During 1821-22 he was in Cumberland House district, and in 1823 he was employed on the Bow River or South Branch Expedition. In 1823-24 he was Master at St. John's in the Mackenzie River district. From 1824-28 he was clerk at Fort Garry, in the Red River district, becoming a Chief Trader in 1828. He took charge of Brandon House, on its re-establishment in 1828-29, whence he was transferred to the Columbia department. Here he remained until 1835, being at Fort Colville during most of this period. On 16th July, 1835, he married Isabella Chalifou at Red River, the Rev. David Jones, Chaplain to H.B.C., officiating. During the same year he returned to Europe on furlough for a year, which was subsequently extended owing to ill health until his retirement in 1839. He died in April, 1840.

Heron (Herren), Francis 1794 - 1840c.

Heron was an Irish employee of the Hudson's Bay Company who rose to the rank of Chief Trader in 1836, after serving various Canadian posts. In 1829 he was transferred to the Columbia Department. A son George was born to him and **Josephte Boucher (actually Josephte Clarke, who usually went by the name of her stepfather, J.B. Boucher)**. Heron retired to Red River, where he married Isabella Chalifou. Dr. McLoughlin considered Heron to be troublesome and intemperate. Heron's deserted wife married John McKay I.

Heron, George 1834 - 1915c.

George Heron himself said he had been born at Fort Nisqually in 1834, son of Francis Heron. **"My mother's name was Clarke"**. His mother, **Josephte, was called Boucher** from the name of her stepfather, George claimed to have been employed by the United States Government as interpreter for many years and spokesman for the tribes in Washington. He had also farmed in the Willamette Valley and had run a pack train between Fort Colville and The Dalles. Dr. McLoughlin called him bluntly, in his youth, "a Blackguard...who does not know his prayers." During his French Prairie years he had a daughter Felicite by Adelaide Barnabe'. Later he married an un-named Indian woman, by whom he had a number of children. After his wife's death in 1876, he married "Martine, Indian". George was still living in 1915, keen of memory, although blind, and able to dictate the story of his life, perhaps somewhat embellished. (See Washington, Historical Quarterly, 1920).

From Catholic Church records of the Pacific Northwest.
Vancouver.

JEAN FRANCOIS GUERIN 1809 - 1869

Jean Francois Guerin was born in 1809 at Pleherel, France, in the Cote Du Nord district of Brittany province in western France, adjacent to the English Channel. Conceivably, family records could be traced further for church and public records were common in France in the 1800's. Jean's father was Francois Julian Guerin, and his mother was Marie Joanne Salmon. No dates of their births or other records are known, although church marriage records indicate that in 1851 Jean Francois' father was dead and his mother living.

Most French Canadians entered the Northwest Territory as voyager or engage employees of the Hudson Bay Company. The route usually involved ship passage from England to Montreal or Quebec, Canada, then through Red River (Winnipeg) and the Canadian Brigade route to Hudson Bay Company posts in the Northwest Territory. Other routes existed to the Northwest through the American fur brigade routes in the Rocky Mountains and along the sea routes for Hudson Bay Company traded heavily with the Spanish and the Hawaiians. The California gold rush also brought people eventually, to the Oregon country.

The means used by Jean Francois Guerin to arrive in Oregon Country can only be speculated upon for it isn't until 1851, when he was 42 years of age, that his name first appears on church marriage records and, later, on 1860 census records, donation land claim or donation land claim geneological records and on citizenship papers.

Jean Francois Guerin married Isabelle McKay, daughter of John McKay and Josephte Clarke (Boucher), in 1851 coincident with his donation land claim in 1851. His application for

citizenship was made in 1850 and granted in 1861. His land claim of 286 acres, two and one half miles northwest of St. Louis, Oregon and three and one half miles west of Woodburn, placed him in St. Louis Catholic Parish where records are kept of his and Isabelle McKay's nine children.

It is not known whether Jean Francois Guerin was at French Prairie during the history-making period at Champoege, Oregon, that established the Oregon Territory and ultimately the State of Oregon. If he voted on the issue of a Provisional Territorial Government at Champoege on May 2, 1843, it must have been on the negative side, favoring British rule. The French, far outnumbering the Americans, owed allegiance to Britain, since they came from Canada in British employ. They further believed themselves exempt from voting on such matters, declaring they were under British protection. This attitude undoubtedly cost the British the Oregon Territory. In any event, the only two French Canadians to vote yes and break the 50-50 tie vote at Champoege were Matthieu and Lucier. The nay votes are unrecorded.

Jean Francois Guerin died in 1869, apparently on his original donation land claim, and is buried in the St. Louis Catholic Cemetery. His widow Isabelle McKay, later married Andre Sanders.

There are other persons with names similar to Guerin listed in church records. The Gearin listed in St. Paul records was of Irish origin, and George Guerin and James Guerin, listed in donation land claims as coming from the eastern United States, are apparently no relation. Garron, Garrett, Garrow, Guerette all appear to be misspellings of the name. The original family name of Guerin was changed about 1900 to the present spelling of Garren.

Le Douze Novembre dix huit cent cinquante un, après la
publication de trois bans de mariage faits au prône de nos ~~églises~~
paroissiales entre Jean Francois Guerin de la paroisse de St Louis
du Willamette fils majeur de Francois Julien Guerin Decedé a
présent département des côtes du Nord France et de vivante
Marie Jeanne Salmon d'une part; et Isabelle McKay fille
mineure de John McKay et de Josette Bonche substitués
de cette paroisse et du consentement desquels il procède, d'autre
part; n'ayant d'ailleurs rencontré aucun empêchement; nous
l'abbé curé de St Louis avons reçu leur mutuel consentement
de mariage et leur avons donné la benediction nuptiale en
présence de John McKay père de l'époux Baptiste Dubouché
Louis Mones Henri Duchesnoy qui ont signé avec nous
après lecture.

Guerin Es. J. Mones M. Malherbe P. Delorme

Marriage

Jean Francois Guerin
to
Isabelle McKay

M-5
F. Julien
Guerin[sic]
and
Isabelle
McKai
[McKay]

The 12 November, 1851, after the publication of three bans of marriage made at the sermon of our parish masses between **Jean Francois Guerin** of the parish of St. Louis of the Willamette, of-age son of **Francois Julien Guerin**, deceased, of Pleherel Department of Cotes du Nord, France, and of the living Marie Jeanne Salmon on the one paet; and **Isabelle McKay**, minor daughter of John McKay and of Josette Bouche, farmers of this parish, and by the consent of whom we proceed, on the other part; nor having moreover found any impediment, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of John [sic] McKay, the father of the bride, Baptiste Aubichon, Louis Menes, Henri Ducheney who have signed with us as well as the groom.

J. Guerin
Ls Frs Menes
H Ducheney
B. Delorme

NAME Jean Francois Guerin 1809 - 1869

Birthplace Ple'he'rel town, Cote Du Nord district,
Brittany Province - France

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon

PARENTS

Father Francois Julien Guerin
(before 1800 - before 1851)

Birthplace France

Burial Place France

Mother Marie Joanne Salmon
(before 1800 - after 1851)

Birthplace France

Burial Place France

SPOUSE

1. Isabelle McKay 1837-1896 Married 1851 St. Louis, Oregon
(Isabelle - widow Guerin, married Andre' Sanders 1870)

2.

3.

CHILDREN	BIRTH/DEATH YEARS	MARRIED TO	YEAR
1. male Guerin	1852-1852		
2. Frances Marie	1853-		
3. Clarisse (Clarifse)	1855-		
4. Marie Felicie	1856-		
5. Auguste	1858-		
6. Jean Baptiste	1860-1925		
7. Mathias	1862-1863		
8. Felix Pierre	1864-		
9. Bertha	1866-		

ISABELLE (ELIZABETH) MCKAY 1837 - 1896

Isabelle McKay was born in 1837 at the Hudson Bay Trading Post Fort of the Lakes (Kettle Falls) to Scottish born John McKay, then the postmaster at the Fort, and Josephthe Clarke (Boucher). Isabelle and her brother William were baptized in 1838 by the first Jesuit priests coming into the Northwest Territory. Their mother and father were married at the same time.

Isabelle married Jean Francois Guerin in 1851 at St. Louis, and they settled on an original 286 acre donation land claim just north of St. Louis, Oregon. She and Guerin produced nine children. After Guerin's death Isabelle apparently had one child as a widow and later married Andre' Sanders in 1870. She and Sanders had three children, Priscilla, Mathilda-Elizabeth, and Casemia.

Isabelle died in 1870 and is buried at the old St. Louis Oregon Cemetery in an unmarked grave near the present church graveyard.

In 1851, when she married Jean Francois Guerin, Isabelle was 14 years old, and Guerin was 42. He died at the age of 60, leaving her a widow at 32. About 1872 Isabelle married Andre' Sanders. He was 33 to her 35.

One must look closely at the geneological graph to dispel family concerns. Isabelle McKay Guerin married Andre' Sanders, who was Esther Sanders' stepbrother. This must have been confusing to children of Jean Baptiste Guerin and Esther Sanders for Andre would have been their "uncle" on the Sanders side of the family, and Isabelle their "grandmother" on the Guerin side of the family. Although relationships in French Prairie produced many co-sanguine

marriages, that was not the case with the marriage of Isabelle to Andre'. (Andre's mother was Susan Gameville [Tkope].)

The family record holder for progeny appears to be Jean Alexander Pierre Sanders, who by record fathered fifteen children with three wives. Isabelle McKay comes a close second with 13 children from her two marriages, to Jean Francois Guerin and to Andre Sanders.

NAME Isabelle (Elizabeth) McKay 1837 - 1896

Birthplace Fort of Lakes near Colville, Washington

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon

PARENTS

Father John McKay 1813 - 1888

Birthplace Halkirk town, Caithness County - Scotland

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon

Mother Josephte Clarke (Boucher) 1817 - 1878

Birthplace Fort George, Montana (?) Astoria (?)

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon

SPOUSE

1. Jean Francois Guerin 1809 - 1869 married 1851

2. Andre' Sanders 1839- married 1870 (?)

3.

CHILDREN	BIRTH/DEATH YEARS	MARRIED TO	YEAR
1. male Guerin	1852-1852		
2. Frances Marie Guerin	1853-		
3. Clarisse (Clarifse) Guerin	1855-		
4. Marie Felicie Guerin	1856-		
5. Auguste Guerin	1858-	Blondine La Chapelle	
6. Jean Baptiste Guerin	1860-1925		
7. Mathias Guerin	1862-1863		
8. Felix Pierre Guerin	1864-		
9. Bertha Guerin	1866-		
10. Andre' (widow Guerin)	1872-(?)		
11. Priscilla Sanders	1870-(?)		
12. Mathilda Elizabeth Sanders	1872-		
13. Casemia Sanders	1874-		

NAME Jean Alexander Pierre Sanders [Sandays, Sandis, Sande'] 1801-1874

Birthplace Montreal city, Quebec Province - Canada

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon (old St. Louis Catholic cemetery)

PARENTS

Father

Birthplace

Burial Place

Mother

Birthplace

Burial Place

SPOUSE

1. Catherine Chinook (Tchinouk)
2. Susanne Gameville Tkope (Susanne of the Klou)
(Susanne Yamhill) married 1838, died age 21
3. Lizette des Dalles 1827-1863

CHILDREN	BIRTH/DEATH YEARS	MARRIED TO	YEAR
1. Marie Anne (chinook)	1830-	Moses Lord (Moise Delard)	
2. Sophie Marie (chinook)	1834-	Andre' Plourde	
3. Margarite (Tkope)			
4. Andre' (Tkope)	1839-	Maggie McKay	1860
5. Veronique (Tkope)	1840	Felix Lambert	
6. Moses (des Dalles)	1843-1890		
7. Jean Baptiste (des Dalles)	1845-	Clarifse Guerin	1871
8. Marie Christine (des Dalles)	1847-	Jean Arcouet	1862
9. Marie Modeste (des Dalles)	1851-		
10. Joseph (des Dalles)	1853-1858		
11. Elizabeth (des Dalles)	1849-1850		
12. Esther (des Dalles)	1861-1921	Jean Baptiste Guerin	
13. Du Boise (des Dalles)	1852-		
14. Francis (des Dalles)		Margarite Anne Lucier	
15. Elizabeth (des Dalles)	1858-1875	Charles McKay	1875

Suzanne Geneville

John Pierre Alexandre Sandys
and

Mrs. Anne Kelly

Marriage of

Married at St. Andrew's,
New Brunswick, N.S.,
Nov. 11, 1881.

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

and his wife, Anne Kelly

M 21
John
Alexandre
Sandays
[Sanders]
and
Susanne
Gameville
[Tkope']

This 29 December, 1838, in view of the dispensation of Forbidden Times and that of the publication of 3 bans of marriage, granted, under this date, by Messire Francois Norbert Blanchet Vicar General, between John Alexandre Sandays, in the service of the Honorable Company of Hudson's Bay, and domiciled at Fort Vancouver, on the one part, and Susanne Gameville on the other part, nor any impediment having been discovered, and with the consent of James Douglas, Esquire, commanding at Fort Vancouver, we priest undersigned, Missionary, of the Columbia, have received their mutual consent of marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of James Douglas, Esquire, of John Todd, Esquire, of William Tolmay, Esquire, witnesses, undersigned, before whom the said spouses have recognized as their legitimate children Marguerite aged 18 months; and Marie Anne aged 8 years, and Sophie aged 4 years, the two last belonging to the said groom with another woman; and not having known how to sign, the said spouses have made their marks of a cross.

William Fraser Tolmie	James Douglas
Susanne Gameville (X)	Jno. Tod
John Alexandre Sanday (X)	
Mod. Demers, priest, Miss.	

B 6
Andre'
Sandays
[Sanders]

This 12 January, 1839, we priest undersigned
have baptized Andre', born the day before of
the legitimate marriage of John Alexandre
Sandays, engage', in the service of the
Honorable Company of Hudson's Bay, and of
Susanne Tkope'. Godfather Andre' Lachapelle
who has not known how to sign.

Mod. Demers, priest, Miss.

Sanders, John Alexandre 1801-1874

Little except the marriages of Sanders and those of his children is found in the Church records. His Donation Land Claim statement gives his birth date as 1800 at Montreal, and his arrival in Oregon as 1828. He seems to have married successively **Catherine Chinook, Susanne Tkope'** and **Lisette of The Dalles**, having children by each. His daughters married: Sophie, Andre' Plourde; Marie Anne, Moise Lord; Marguerite, Basile Dubois; and Veronica, Felix Lambert. Sanders died at St. Louis on April 22, 1874.

Lizette des Dalles 1827 - 1863

Lizette des Dalles was according to record born in 1827 and was a member of The Dalles nation near present day The Dalles, Oregon, and former Celilo Falls. Her date of birth before white women came into the Oregon Territory and before many metisse natives came to Oregon confirm her membership in The Dalles nation. These people are now part of the Warm Springs Tribal Federation.

Lizette was the third native wife of Jean Pierre Alexander Sanders and was 26 years his junior. Lizette had ten children with Sanders and one of their daughters, Esther, married Jean Baptiste Guerin. Other than her record of marriage to Sanders, very little is known about Lizette. It was through Lizette on the maternal side of the family and Josephte Kanhopitsa on the paternal side that native American ancestry was introduced to the Guerin family.

NAME Lizette des Dalles 1827 - 1863

Birthplace The Dalles, Oregon

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon (?)

PARENTS

Father

Birthplace

Burial Place

Mother

Birthplace

Burial Place

SPOUSE

1. Jean Alexandre' Pierre Sanders

2.

3.

CHILDREN	BIRTH/DEATH YEARS	MARRIED TO	YEAR
1. Moses Sanders	1843-1890		
2. Jean Baptiste Sanders	1845-	Clarifse Guerin	1871
3. Marie Christine Sanders	1847-	Jean Arcouet	1862
4. Elizabeth Sanders	1849-1850		
5. Marie Modeste Sanders	1851-		
6. Dubois (?)	1852-		
7. Joseph Sanders	1853-1858		
8. Elizabeth Sanders	1858-1875		
9. Esther Sanders	1861-1921	Jean Baptiste Guerin	
10. Francis Sanders		Margarite Ann Lucier	

JEAN BAPTISTE GUERIN 1860-1925

Jean Baptiste Guerin was born in 1860 to Isabelle McKay and Jean Francois Guerin. He was one of nine children and was, most probably, born on the original family donation land claim between Woodburn and St. Louis, Oregon. In the St. Louis Catholic Church Parish many family records are available. Jean Baptiste married Esther Sanders, daughter of Jean Alexander Pierre Sanders and Lizette des Dalles. The marriage produced nine children, Mary Ellen, Augustus, Frederic, Lydia Alice, Adam John, Phoebe Agness, Rose Alma, Francis Aldean and Moses Paul Garren.

The spelling of the Guerin family name reportedly changed to Garren as each child was entered in school at Hubbard, Oregon. The family farm was about one mile east of Hubbard. In addition to having a small farm, Jean Baptiste Guerin was foreman on the railroad track maintenance crew at Hubbard. It is believed that the entire family of children were born and raised at Hubbard.

Jean Baptiste Guerin died in 1925 at Vancouver, Washington, after his wife Esther's death in 1921. Both are buried in the cemetery at Hubbard.

NAME Jean Baptiste Guerin 1860-1925

Birthplace St. Louis, Oregon

Burial Place Hubbard, Oregon

PARENTS

Father Jean Francois Guerin 1809-1869

Birthplace Ple'he'rel Town, Cote Du Nord Dist. Brittany Prov.
France

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon

Mother Isabelle McKay 1837-1896

Birthplace Fort of Lakes near Colville, Washington

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon

POUSE

1. Esther Sanders 1861-1921

2.

3.

CHILDREN	BIRTH/DEATH YEARS	MARRIED TO	YEAR
1. Mary Ellen	1880-(?)	Walter B. Hockett	
2. Augustus	1883-1917	Unmarried	
3. Frederic	1886-1919	Anna Corbett	
4. Lydia Alice	1888-1891	Unmarried	
5. Adam John	1882-1945	Unmarried	
6. Phoebe Agness	-1920		
7. Rose Alma			
8. Francis Aldean	1899-	Harvey Bowers	
9. Moses Paul	1901-1954	Dorothy Mildred Criswell	

NAME Esther Sanders 1861-1921

Birthplace St. Louis, Oregon

Burial Place Hubbard, Oregon

PARENTS

Father Jean Pierre Alexander Sanders 1801-1874

Birthplace Montreal, Canada

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon

Mother Lizette des Dalles 1827-1863

Birthplace The Dalles, Oregon

Burial Place St. Louis, Oregon

SPOUSE

1. Jean Baptiste Guerin 1860-1925

2.

3.

CHILDREN	BIRTH/DEATH YEARS	MARRIED TO	YEAR
1. Jean Adam (father unknown)	1879		
2. Mary Ellen Garren	1880-(?)	Walter B. Hockett	
3. Adam John Garren	1882-1945	Unmarried	
4. Augustus Garren	1883-1917	Unmarried	
5. Lydia Alice Garren	1888-1891	Unmarried	
6. Fredrick Garren	1886-1919		
7. Phoebe Agness Garren	-1920	8. Rose Alma Garren	
9. Francis Aldean Garren	1899-	Harvey Bowers	
10. Moses Paul Garren	1901-1954	Dorothy Mildred Criswell	

1 November 1991

Joe McKay

St. Paul Historical Society

St. Paul, Oregon 97137

Dear Joe:

Thank you very much for the personal tour you gave us recently in St. Paul. I hope to come back again and spend some time in the area.

You mentioned that maybe I could send you a copy of the genealogy work I have done on the St. Louis Guerin family. I'm sending you a copy for your information. Perhaps you could share this with others and if there is any way of letting people know that this information exists, it might prove useful to others.

Thanks again for your interest and kind help.

Sincerely,

John H. Garren (Guerin)

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