Pierre Belleque and Genevieve St. Martin

By Connie Lenzen

Pierre Belleque, son of Louis Belec and Margarite Beaudoin, was born on 5 January 1797 in Assumption, Canada, and died on 13 October 1849 at sea.[1]

On 21 January 1839, he married 25-year-old Genevieve St. Martin, (born ca. 1814) daughter of the late Joseph St. Martin and a Tchinouk woman, also deceased.[2] Genevieve had a sister Marie St. Martin (1821 – 1904), who figures in the Belleque story,

When Genevieve was born, Joseph St. Martin was working for the Northwest Company at Fort George (Astoria) as a bowsman.[3] He then joined a Brigade headed to Fort William in Ontario.



Fort William on Lake Superior,[4]

St. Martin returned to the Northwest. In 1816, he guided Alexander Ross, who was charged with capturing Jacob, the Russian blacksmith.[5] In 1824, he worked for the Hudson's Bay Company and was 38 years old (born ca.1786 in Sorel).[6] He drowned in 1825.

Nothing more is known about Genevieve's Tchinouk mother except that she was dead by 1839. However, she may have been related to Lucier and Jeaudoin's wives. That will be discussed later.

AftercPierre Belleque died. Genevieve married Casimer Gardipie on 25 November 1850, at St. Paul. The marriage witnesses were "Etienne Lussier, Jean Baptiste Jodoin, relatives of the bride."[7]

Belleque, a "mild and honest" man,[8] was one of the first French Prairie settlers to break the prairie's sod and helped establish the Oregon Territory. As a signer of petitions to bring priests to French Prairie, he can be considered one of the founders of the St. Paul Roman Catholic Church.

Belleque moved his family into the old North West Company post on the Willamette River.[9]

Willamette Post, as it was called, was also known as Fort Kalapuya and Henry House. It was a one and a half story dwelling with clapboard walls and glass windows.[10]

The twelve by twelve feet building was constructed of locally hewn logs and boards which had come around the Cape Horn by steamship.[11]

The Belleque Cabin Site / Willamette Post site (OR-MA-68) is listed as an archeological site on the National Register of Historic Places.



A historical marker on River Road NW (Oregon 219) is all that remains.



Because of Belleque's contributions to Oregon's history, he is one of the 158 names of prominent Oregonians memorialized in the frieze in the Oregon State Capitol.[12]

A note: The names in this article are given as spelled in the various sourced documents.

Fur trapping

In Quebec in 1819, Pierre Belleque joined the Northwest Company. It was established in 1779 as a competitor of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1821, when the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) merged, Belleque worked for HBC as a "Middleman," a canoe man who sat in a canoe's middle seat. By 1828, he was a "Steersman," the person in charge of the canoe. In 1829, he was stationed in the Columbia District.[13]

By 1832, Belleque and his young family were farming on French Prairie,[14] where he had 640 acres adjoining the Willamette River and Church Creek.

As shown by this from Hussey's *Champoeg, Place of Transition,* Etienne Lucier was a neighbor.[15]



In the fall of 1834, Jason Lee and his fellow Methodist missionaries, including Dr. Elijah White, arrived on the prairie. Dr. White reported an incident in which he became lost on his way to the Methodist Mission from Fort Vancouver in 1835. After a cold night in the forest with no food, he wondered if he would ever find his way home.

> "The pony was completely fatigued, utterly unable to bear him farther, and himself in little better condition, even had he known what direction to take. His cogitations were most painful, but had indulged them but a brief space when far down the river he heard the faint stroke of a paddle. It was repeated, and now the only anxiety was whether it was going from or coming towards him. A few moments, and a canoe rounded a point, and came directly towards him, and to his joy, he discovered its

occupant to be one of his neighbors. Mrs. Bilake, a youth named Lucia, and an Indian crew. As they approached to within a very short distance, Mrs. B. still then scarcely recognizing the stranger, elevated both hands and in broken English – for she was a half-breed - exclaimed "Cah masica charco." "Is it you, my friend? -where did you come from?-is it you, toctor?" He replied to the good woman that if she would but give him a bite of something to eat she should know the whole. She raised both hands as before, and with a look of consternation, informed him that they had been absent from home a week, and expecting to reach home that evening, had eaten their last remnant of food about half a mile below. Observing the petitioner's look of blank disappointment, which was very pitiable, she remarked that her nephew had shot a duck just before, and enquired if he could eat it without any kind of seasoning. The doctor was a little surprised, not to say chagrined, at such a question at a moment that he could eagerly devour any thing that was eatable, and replied instanter, without considering the sex of his listener, "Why, yes, feathers and all!" She laughed merrily at the oddity of the expression, and said in her own language, "O that is too bad, but I guess we can fix you something." Accordingly, the fowl was stripped, quartered, and prepared for the kettle; and although the fire burned briskly, it was then that the hungry man realised the truth of the trite saying, "A watched pot never boils." When it was done, he seized upon it, and never was a duck despatched in less time by one person; and it was a most delicious morsel, for it seemed but a morsel. While thus engaged, his kind friend prepared for him a bed in the canoe, and she afterwards used to laugh as she told his head had hardly touched the blanket pillow, ere he was snoring lustily. They arrived at her residence about midnight, and had hardly stepped inside the door when she called a slave boy, and commanded him to catch up the race-horse immediately. Meanwhile she set before her visitor, milk, pork, potatoes and bread, and he had just finished a hasty repast, when the horse galloped into the yard. Mrs. Bilake then led him to the door, and with a tearful eye, and quivering lip, said, "Mrs. White is not far from frightened to death about you. I have ordered a good horse for you, do not spare him, return to your family as fast as he can carry you."[16]

In 1835, the French Canadians on French Prairie sent a letter to the Bishop of Juliopolis [at Red River, now Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada,] and asked for a priest. In the spring of 1836, they sent another letter as a reminder. "Peare Belleck," the father of three children, signed with a mark.[17]

In November 1835, President Andrew Jackson authorized Lt. William A. Slacum of the US Navy "to obtain some specific and authentic information regarding the inhabitants of the country in the neighborhood of the Oregon, or Columbia river."

Slacum arrived on the Columbia on 22 December 1836. His reports describe the area's living conditions. Slacum described the land that he saw.

> "For a distance of 250 miles in extent by 40 in breadth, including both sides the river, (6,500,000 acres) the land is of the most superior quality, rich alluvial deposite, yielding in several instances the first year 50 bushels of fine wheat to the acre. The general aspect of the plains is prairie, but well interspersed with woodlands, presenting the most beautiful scenery imaginable."

Slacum concluded that the "Willhamette" was the finest grazing country in the world. His report encouraged settlers from the United States to migrate to Oregon.

In December 1837, Slacum created the census shown below. He reported that Pierre Billique owned two houses, 9 horses, and 28 hogs. He had enclosed 50 acres, cultivated 45 acres, and harvested 700 bushels of wheat.[18]

Settler's name.	When begun	Acres enclosed	Acres cultivated	Crop of wheat, bushels	Horses	Hogs	Houses	Remarks
Jean Baptiste McRoy	1831	69	35	556	33	22	3	Good.
Andre Longtre	1835	45	24	400	3	33	2	Good.
Charles Plante	1835	60	60	800	12	14	2	Good.
Charles Rondeu	1836	24	24	200	9	10	1	Good.
Louis Fourier	1835	34	34	540	9	10	1	Good.
Joseph Gervais	1832	125	65	1,000	19	55	3 & 1 grist-mill	Good.
Xavier Delarout	1834	36	36	350	11	35	2	Good.
Joseph Delor	1832	28	28	280	11	28	2	Good.
E. Arquette	1833	80	50	600	5	31	2	Good.
Jean B. Perault.	1832	80	60	500	4	20	3	Good.
Etteine Lucia	1832	70	45	740	21	45	4 & 1 grist-mill	Good.
Pierre Billique	1833	50	45	700	9	28	2	Good.
*Frederick Depau	1833	40	35	500	8	39	2	Good.
Ewing Young	1835	29	29	240	79 & 2 mules	30	2 & 1 distillery	Good.
†Lawrence Carmichael								
William Johnson	1834	45	25	300	2	14	2	Good.
‡Jas. A. O'Neil and Thos. J. Hubbard	1836	200	15	70	9	13	1 & blacksmith's shop.	
‖Wm. Canning, miller and millwright								
Solomon H. Smith								
Winslow Anderson								
Charles Roe, carpenter								
Elisha Ezekiel, wheelwright								
John Hord, carpenter								
Webley Hawkshurst, carpenter								
John Turner								
William Bailey								
Calvin Ebbets, stone mason								
John Rowling								
George Gay								

*The above thirteen are all Canadians, and have been in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company.
†Works on shares with Young. ‡Besides the crop of wheat, each of the above five have a large quantity of barley, oats, peas, and potatoes, sufficient for their support. ‖ £300 sterling in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company.

Notice that he wrote Etienne Lucier's name as "Lucia." In 1835, Mrs. Belleque was traveling with "a youth named Lucia."

Another person on Slacum's census was Thomas J. Hubbard who was married to Genevieve's sister.

Thomas Jefferson Hubbard and Mary St. Martin

In 1834, Thomas Jefferson Hubbard (1806 -1877), a blacksmith, arrived at Fort Vancouver as part of Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth's expedition. Wyeth established an outpost at Wappato Island (present-day Sauvie Island) called Fort William, and Hubbard worked as a gunsmith. In 1835, Hubbard killed Thornburgh, the fort's tailor, when Thornburgh broke into his quarters. Thornburgh had been attracted to a young Indian girl who was attracted to Hubbard. The incident was considered justifiable homicide.[19]

The first missionary in the Willamette area was Jason Lee, a Methodist, who had arrived in Oregon in 1834 with the Nathaniel Wyeth overland party. On 3 April 1837, Jason Lee presided at the marriage of Thomas Jefferson Hubbard and Mary Sommata [St. Martin] at the House of Mr. Billeck, Willamette settlement.[20] Mary was likely the same girl who Thornburgh wanted.

In March 1838, Pierre Billique and T. J. Hubbard signed a petition that Jason Lee took to Washington D.C., requesting an American government for the Willamette Valley.[21] Etienne Lucia [Lucier], and Wm. Canning, men who figure into the Belleque family history, also signed.

The petition began with this statement,

> "That our settlement begun in the year 1832, and has hitherto prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its first projectors. The products of our fields have amply justified the most flattering descriptions of the fertility of the soil, while the facilities which it affords for rearing cattle are, perhaps, exceeded by those of no country in North America." [22]

The arrival of the Catholic priests

On 24 November 1838, Rev. F. N. Blanchet and Rev. Modeste Demers arrived at Fort Vancouver where James Douglas, acting Chief Factor, welcomed them. On 3 January 1839, Etienne Lucier and Pierre Belleque escorted Blanchet by canoe from Fort Vancouver to Champoeg.



From there, they rode horses to the log church that would be named St. Paul.[23] After visiting the local French-Canadian settlements, the first St. Paul mass was held on 6 January 1839. Subsequent masses were held until 3 February 1839 and then from 13 May to 10 June 1839. Sacraments granted at those masses were entered in the Vancouver register.

On 6 January 1839, Rev. F. N. Blanchet baptized Pierre and Genevieve's children. Sophie was aged seven. Pierre was aged three. Genevieve was aged eight months. Joseph Gervais was the godfather for all three.[24]

On 21 January 1839, Rev. F. N. Blanchet officiated at the marriage of Pierre Bellique and Genevieve Martin. Jean Baptiste Dupati and Pierre Stanislas Jacquet were the witnesses.[25] These two men witnessed most of the marriages on that day.

Ewing Young

Ewing Young, an experienced American mountain man, arrived in Oregon in 1834. Due to a misunderstanding, Dr. McLoughlin believed Young was a thief and made it difficult for him to do business. In 1836, Young and Lawrence Carmichael set out to build a distillery to make liquor. Dr. McLoughlin and the settlers tried to talk Young out of this plan because alcohol had a bad effect on the local Indians. Jason Lee's Oregon Temperance Society appealed to Young to stop. On 2 January 1837, the Oregon Temperance Society drafted a "cease" letter to Young. Belleque was not a member of the Temperance Society, but he signed the letter. [26]

Bellique patronized Ewing Young's store, and in early 1839, he was credited with 300 bundles of oats.[27]

On 8 May 1839, he purchased construction items from Young's store.[28]

Item	Cost
1300 feet of Inch & ½ plank, 1.50	$19.50
110 feet of 4 Inch [plank] 580 feet of Inch [plank]	$19.80
210 feet of Joist	$7.25

At $1.50. $3.15c	$3.15
366 feet of weather Boards at $12 pr Thousand	$4.38 ½
Halling Lumber	$4.00
160 feet Edg	$2.25
In June 1840; Planks	$2.14

The family was living in the Willamette Post house. They may have been used the boards to make improvements to the house.

Helen Austin donated this photo of the house to the St. Paul Mission Historical Society. Helen's husband's ancestor, George W. Eberhard, purchased the property and house in 1860.

The back of the photo reads, "This house was saved from the flood of 1861 by George W. Eberhard (Grandfather of Geo. Austin). It was the Pierre Belleque house.

"The building was abandoned as a house in 1870 and used as a storage place until burned down about 1910."



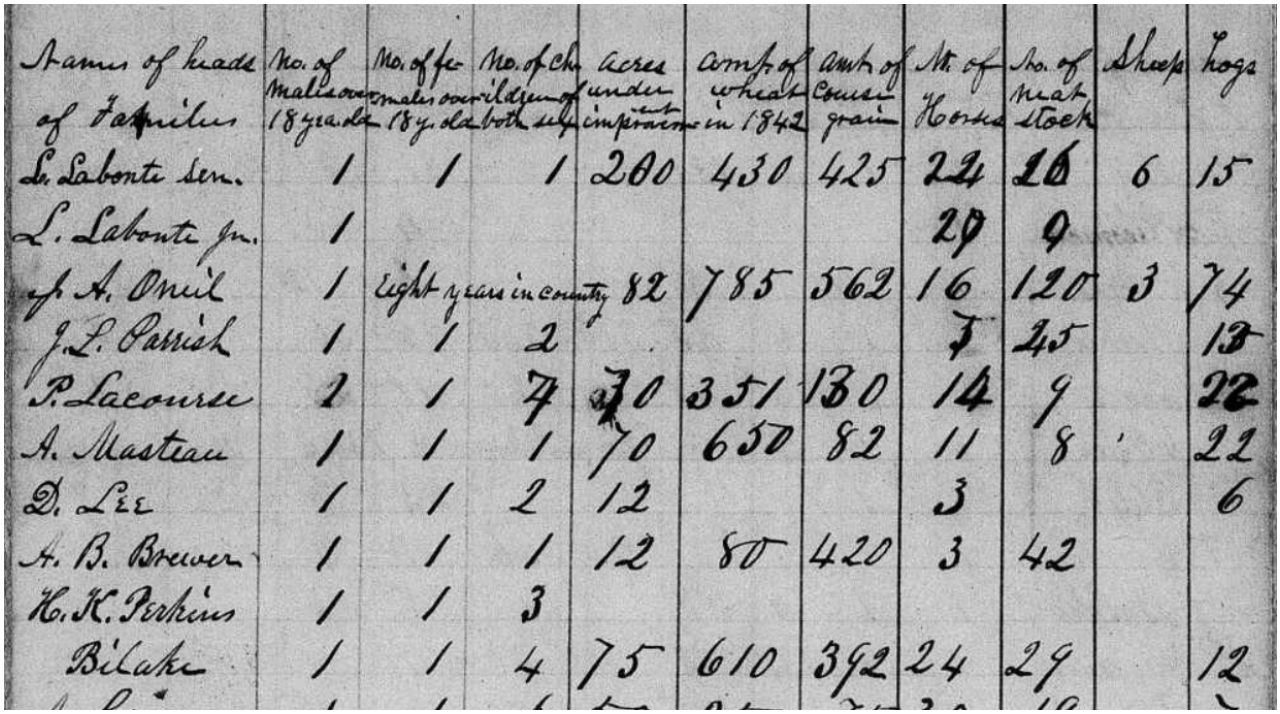
The Prairie develops

In 1841, Eugene Duflot De Mofras, a French naturalist and explorer, visited the Prairie and made a list of the "Principal French-Canadian Settlers on the Willamette."[29]

Name	When Settled	Hectares Enclose	Hectares Cultiva	Crop of Wheat Hectoli	Horses	Houses	Mills
Mich. Laframboise	1831	40	20	170	200	2	1
*J. B. Desportes	1831	35	20	170	100	3	1
*Joseph Gervais	1832	60	30	225	50	3	1
*J. B. Perrault	1832	40	30	225	10	3	
*Jh. Delor	1832	15	15	100	15	2	
*Etienne Luciat	1832	35	30	230	35	4	1
Xavier Lacoste	1832	20	12	95	14	1	
*P. Billique	1833	30	25	195	20	2	
*Jh. Deloze	1833	30	20	175	14	2	
J. Arguette	1833	40	25	185	15	2	
*Xavier Dudevant	1834	17	17	160	18	2	
Andre Longpre	1835	22	12	90	10	2	
Louis Fourrier	1835	17	16	115	20	1	
Charles Plants	1835	30	30	225	40	2	
Charles Rondeau	1836	12	12	90	15	1	
*Andre Picord	1837	14	12	90	10	1	
George Gay	1838	15	12	90	12	1	
Louis Fortia	1838	12	10	80	12	1	1
Charles Roy	1838	12	10	85	10	1	
Stanislas Jacquet	1838	20	20	180	14	1	
Abbe Blanchet	1839	1000†			1	1	

In 1843, Dr. Elijah White took a census of settlers in the Oregon Territory. He included the numbers of men, women, and children, the number of farm animals, and a summary of their crops for the preceding year. White intended to show it was possible to farm the Territory and that the British had a foothold. The Territory was under a "joint occupancy" agreement. An overwhelming number of Canadians could tip the balance of power, and Oregon might become an English possession.

Belleque was listed as "Bilake" in White's census, shown below. His household consisted of one male over 18, one female over 18, and four children. He had 100 acres under improvement and had harvested 610 bushels of wheat and 392 bushels of grain in 1842. He owned 24 horses, 29 neat stock (dairy cattle), and 12 hogs.[30] He sold the grain to Fort Vancouver.[31]

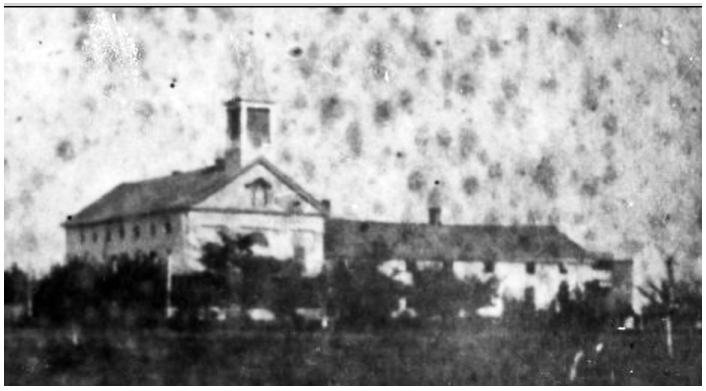


Names of heads of Families	No. of Males over 18 years old	No. of females over 18 y. old	No. of Children of both sexes	Acres under improvement	amt. of wheat in 1842	amt. of Coarse grain	No. of Horses	No. of neat Stock	Sheep	Hogs
L. Labonte Sen.	1	1	1	200	430	425	22	26	6	15
L. Labonte Jn.	1						20	9		
J. A. Oneil	1	Eight years in country		82	785	562	16	120	3	74
J. L. Parish	1	1	2				7	45		13
P. Lacourse	1	1	7	30	351	130	14	9		22
A. Masteau	1	1	1	70	650	82	11	8		22
D. Lee	1	1	2	12			3			6
A. B. Brewer	1	1	1	12	80	420	3	42		
H. K. Perkins	1	1	3							
Bilake	1	1	4	75	610	392	24	29		12

Pierre's son, Joseph, was born on 15 April 1843. Ten days later, they took him to Vancouver for baptism. Joseph McLoughlin and Victoire McLoughlin were his godparents.[32] Joseph McLoughlin was John McLoughlin's eldest son, and Victoire was Joseph's wife.[33]

In 1844, the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur established a female seminary in St. Paul where the daughters of the French Canadians and their Métis wives received religious instruction. Even more important for their families, the girls received domestic training that made them more eligible for marriage into a higher social class. Both Esther and Sophia Belleque attended the seminary.

Photo from St. Paul Mission Historical Society.[34]



Oregon Provisional Government

When the Oregon Provisional Government was established in the spring 1843, taxation was an issue. The assembly adopted a resolution that there would be no taxes. Instead, they adopted a voluntary subscription. Unfortunately, that subscription did not bring in enough money to pay the government bills. In 1844, the legislature passed a voluntary tax act. There was a "catch" to the voluntary part. If a person did not pay the tax, he would not be allowed to vote or to defend his rights in court. The rights included land ownership and debts.[33]

In 1844, the first taxes were assessed on personal property. Belleque was taxed on horses valued at $400, cattle valued at $1,000, and hogs valued at $36.[35] In addition, he was taxed $12 on a clock and $20 on watches.

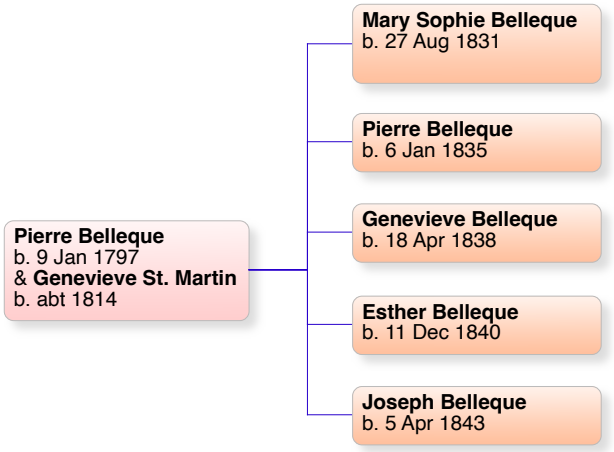
The provisional government authorized a census to be taken after the first Monday in March 1845. The census enumerated men and their immediate family members. The Piere Belleck household consisted of the following people.[36]

- Males under 12, 2
- Females under 12, 1
- Males 12 and under 18, 2
- Females 18 and under 45, 1
- Males 45+ and over, 2

In March 1845, the Belleque's had five children, but they don't quite match the age range of the five children in the census.

Genevieve would be the female "18 and under 45."

A question, "Who was the other male aged 45 and over?"



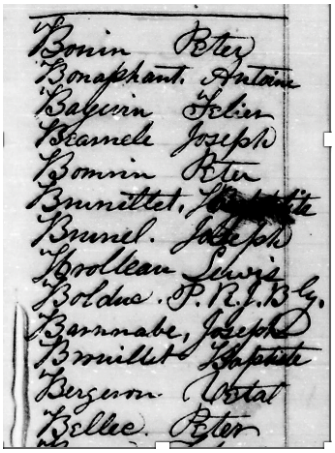
After the census was made, Genevieve's sister was baptized at St. Paul. Marie and Thomas J. Hubbard had been married in 1837 by Jason Lee, Methodist Minister.

> The 15 November, 1845, we the undersigned priest have baptized Marie, aged about 24 years, natural daughter of Joseph St. Martin and of an infidel Tchinouk woman. Godfather Andre St. Martin, godmother Genevieve St. Martin, who could not sign.[37]

Oregon's provisional government permitted inhabitants to stake out claims and survey them by the metes and bounds method. A legislative committee created a constitution that included rules for the land claims. Any adult male could claim 640 acres, and he had to build a home within six months of recording his claim.[38]

- In 1846, Belleque claimed 640 acres in Champoie County. It was bounded by the Willamette River, Church Creek, Despard, I. Martin, and Lucier.[39]
- In 1846, T. J. Hubbard claimed 640 acres in Hubbard's Valley in Yamhill County.[40]

An apportionment census was taken in 1849, likely in March. Peter Belleque was listed in Champoeg County.[41]



Pierre's death

Pierre Belleque and his son Pierre joined other St. Paul settlers who travelled to the California gold fields in early 1849. In October 1849, they were returning home when he died at sea and was given a sea burial. The gold dust was lost overboard, and Pierre's son returned home with nothing.

Pierre may have had a premonition of his early death. On 25 January 1848, he went to St. Paul Mission and dictated his will to Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc, who wrote it in French.[42]

Pierre's will provided $800 to his daughters Sophy, Genevieve, and Esther, and the same to his sons Jean Baptiste and Cyprien. The children were to have the livestock. His wife, whom he named Genevieve (Jany) St. Martin, was to receive a third of his "moveable and immovable goods."

Belleque's will was proved in November 1849 with Thomas J. Hubbard, Genevieve's brother-in-law, as administrator. In March 1850, an inventory of his property was made.[43]

1 claim & improvements	$1500
14 cows	$350
9 head of 1 year old calves	$72
1 bull	$25
2 oxen	$100
Wheat	$40
½ of one fanning mill	$25
1 shovel	$1.50
1 iron fork	.75

½ bush. Measure	1.25
1 horse 3 years old	$50
2 horses (vear old)	$50
3 mares	$56
2 horse colts (1. Two years old 1. One year old)	$40
17 head of hogs	$136
1 cart and harness	$40

1 set of harnesses for plough	$12
1 clock	$5
Trunk & chests	$70
Cooking utensils	$15
Crockery	$18
2 beds	$70
5 augers	$5
1 grinding stone	$3
2 axes	$4

Small tools	$6
Cross cut saw	$8
Hand saw & drawing knife	$3
1 brace and bits	$4
1 saddle	$10
5 chairs	$5
2 tables	$5
Crops	$400
Total value	$3154.50

The cabin contents included a clock, trunk and chest, cooking utensils, beds, chairs, and tables. The family had crockery. When plates, cups, saucers, and other crockery broke, they tossed the fragments out. Over the years,

the fragments emerged when the ground was tilled. Helen Austin collected these artifacts. She was joined in the search by Joe McKay and Harriet Munnick.

Examples of two of the patterns found around the Belleque cabin.



Italian, ca 1816 to the present



Lily ca 1837 to 20th century

Harriet Munnick, not only identify the fragments, but she purchased intact versions of the patterns. She ended up with the largest French Prairie ceramic collection.

Judith Sanders Chapman compiled the ceramics and pottery findings in French Prairie Ceramics: The Harriet D. Munnick Archaeological Collection Circa 1820 – 1860.

This Ginger Jar, from Chapman's book, is attributed to the Belleque site. It is unusual because most of the pieces were found.[44]



Casimir Gardepy

On 25 November 1850, Genevieve married Casimir Gardepy at the St. Paul church. The witnesses included Etienne Lucier and Jean Baptiste Jodoin, "relatives of the bride."[45]

"Relatives of the bride?"

Etienne Lussier and Jean Baptiste Jodoin were named as Genevieve's relatives.[46] Since they were French Canadians, they likely weren't her relatives. Their wives would be her relatives.

Etienne Lucier's first wife was Josephte Nouite. She was from the "Kwakwakawakw village of Nahwitti at Cape Sutil," Vancouver Island.[47] She died on 12 January 1840 and was buried from the St. Paul Church. Pierre Beleque attended her funeral.[48]

Lucier's second wife was Marie Marguerite Chinook.[49] Marie Marguerite, age 40, was baptized on 10 August 1840 at St. Paul. Pierre and Genevieve Belleque were the godparents.[50] Etienne and Marguerite were married on 10 August 1840 at St Paul.[51] They were parents of two children, Pierre and Etienne.

- On 30 October 1842, their five-day-old son Pierre was baptized at the St. Paul Church, The godparents were Francois Bernier and Pelagie Lucier.[52]
- On 8 December 1844, their son, three-days-old Etienne, was baptized at the St. Paul Church. Augustin Rochon was the godfather. Celeste Jeaudoin was the godmother.[53]

In 1905, Charles McChesney was charged by the Secretary of the Interior to identify descendants of the Lower Chinook Tribe who signed the August 1851 treaties with the United States. In 1906, Pierre made this statement regarding his mother.[54]

STATE OF OREGON, *Marion County, ss:*

Pierre Lucier, of St. Paul, Oreg. (Woodburn P. O.), being duly sworn, deposes and says he is nearly 64 years of age.

My father was Ekine Lucier, and he was a white man, who died in 1853.

My mother's name was Margarette Chinook, who was a Lower Chinook Indian woman, who died in 1864, aged about 70 years, and she was alive in 1851 when the treaty of that year was made in August with the Lower Chinook Indians. I have one full brother now alive, named Stephen Lucier, who lives near Woodburn, Oreg., and he is 61 years of age. I have no sisters alive. My parents lived at St. Paul in 1851. My father came to this country in 1826 and settled near St. Paul. My mother, I think, lived in Astoria, and was married there to my father.

PIERRE LUCIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at St. Paul, Oreg., this 14th day of April, 1906.

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
Supervisor of Indian Schools.

It is possible that Genevieve's mother was also a Lower Chinook Indian.

Jean Baptiste Jeaudoin, age 20, was baptized on 4 October 1840, at St. Paul. Pierre Belleque and Genevive St. Martin were his godparents.[55]

Jean Baptiste Jeaudoin was the son of Charles Jeaudoin who "formed an alliance with an Indian woman from the Tschinook Tribe, located directly across the Columbia River from Astoria, near the present site of Chinook, Washington."[56] When Jean Baptiste's sister, Celeste, married Augustin Rochon on 4 April 1842, her parents were named "Charles Jeaudoin, farmer of this place, and of the late Wallalikas Tchinouk."[57]

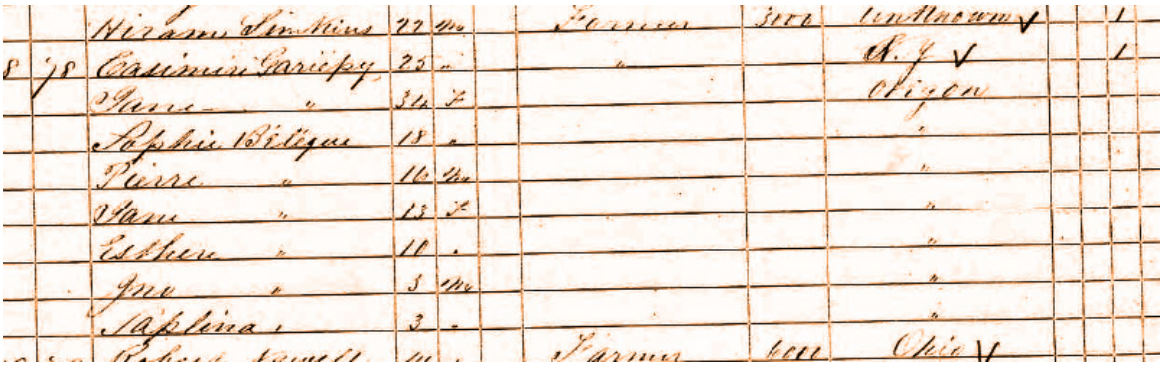
Jean Baptiste's mother died when he was young, and he and his sister Celeste "lived back and forth among the many families."[58]

The Indians of Chinook, Washington, were members of the Lower Chinook Tribes.

1850 census and Oregon Donation Land

W. H. Reed, the Assistant Marshal charged with enumerating the 1850 census, stopped at the Gardipie's Champoeg County household on 28 December 1850.[59]

Casimer Gariepy, a farmer, was aged 25, and Jane (Genevieve) was aged 34. No real estate was noted for either Casimer or his wife. As will be seen later, probate moved slow. It wasn't until 1852 that Genevieve and the children received their inheritances.



The Oregon Donation Land Act went into effect on 27 September 1850. That law gave 320 acres to any white or half-breed male who was a United States citizen or was naturalized. If he was married, his wife was granted 320 acres.

On 27 August 1852, Genevive filed a donation claim for the Belleque land in Section 4, Twp 4S, R 2W and Section 33, T 3S, R 2W.

Her claim was denied because she was no longer Belleque's widow and had no legal claim to the land. .[60]

Also on 27 August 1852, Cassimer Gardipie filed for a donation claim near the St. Paul Church in Section 18, Twp 4S, R 2W. [61]

He claimed to have lived on the land from 12 May 1852 to 27 August 1852.

Thomas Hubbard, Genevieve's brother in law and Narcisse Cornoyer, Genevieve's son-in-law, both provided affidavits regarding this.

The claim was denied, but the claim file gives no reason.



This 30 January 1852 GLO survey shows the location of the Gardipie house. It's the black rectangle under the "r" in Cassamire.

In April 1852, Thomas Hubbard applied for an order to temporarily distribute the Belleque heirs' inheritance.[62]

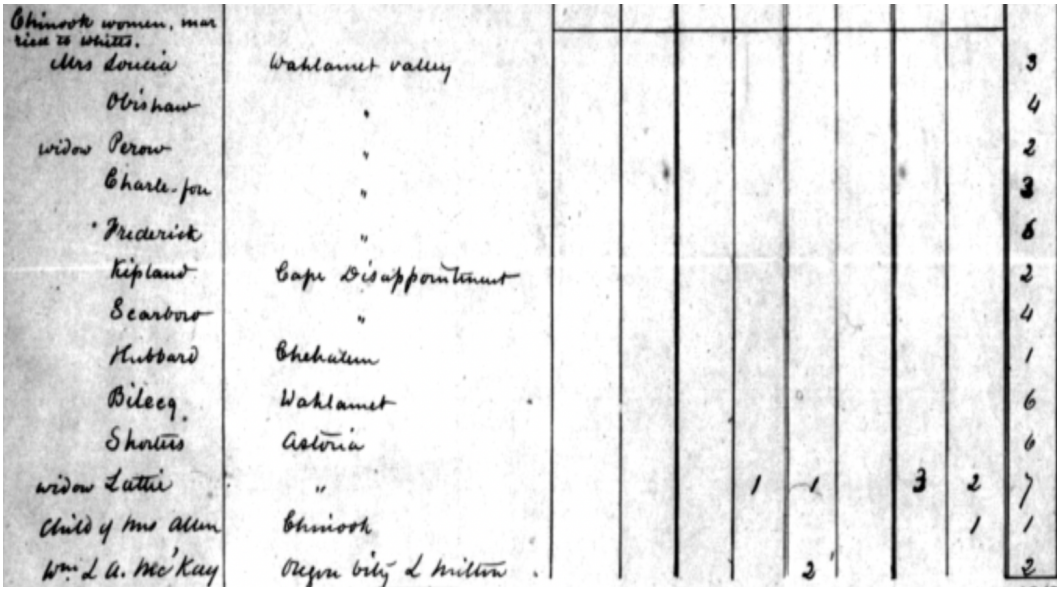
Genevieve and Casimer sold the Belleque land in 1857 to Sylvain Bourjeau. In 1860, George W. Eberhard purchased the land and tried to clear the title. The Commissioner of Public Lands ruled, "Pierre Belleque having died in 1849 had acquired no rights under the Act of 1850 which could descend to the benefit of his widow and heirs." Eberhard had to purchase his land again.[63]

The map on the left shows the location of Belleque's houses and fields.[64] The black rectangles show houses. The rectangles with dashes show fields. The road leads to Champoeg. A current Google Earth map with the Willamette Post marked is to the right.





In January 1851, Robert Shortess, Indian sub-agent in Astoria, made a census of the Chinook tribe of Indians. Part of his census listed Chinook women married to non-Indians. "Bilecq" was living in the Willamette Valley. There were six Indians in her household



"Hubbard" was living at Chehalem and had one Indian in the household.[65]

After the April 1852 estate sale of beaver traps, oxen, a cow, hogs, an Indian mare, the family clock, and some miscellaneous items to Gardipy, the family was left with seven cows, one bull, six hogs, a plough and an old plough harness, the use of half of a fanning mill (an instrument that separated the wheat from the chaff), and three saws. [66] Cassimer Gardipie appears in the Marion County tax rolls until 1858.

Genevieve (St Martin) Belleque Gardipy was godmother to numerous French Prairie children. Is it possible that she served as a midwife? The following list of her godchildren shows that some were neighbors, but most were not.[67]

Lucie, daughter of Andree Chalifou and Catherine Russie; Genevieve Lonetain, daughter of Andre Lonetain and Nancy Okanogan; Marie Marguerite, daughter of "infidel parents, Tchinouks by nation; Adrienne, daughter of Etienne Lussier and Josephte Nouette; Jean Baptise, son of Jean Baptiste Charles and a native woman; Ursue, daughter of Antoine Azur and Lisette Kilimaux; Victoire, daughter of Frederic Despart and Lisette Tchinouk; Antoine, a child of "unknown parents, the mother Indian;" Lucie, daughter of Jean Baptiste Perrault and Angele Tchinouk; Marie Genevieve Dompierre, daughter of David Dompiere and Marguerite Souliere, Métis Cree; Oliver, son of Michel Laferte and Josephte Pend d'Oreille; Jacques, son of infidel parents; Esther and Catherine, daughters of Alkwatkwolki and of Holokitsal, Tchinook infidels; Marie, daughter of Adolphe Chamberland and Julienne Watience; Therese, daughter of Jean Baptiste Dubreuil and Marguerite Yougolta; Pierre Paul Pierriche, Indian; Agathe, wife of Pierriche; Julie, daughter of Pierre Pepin and Suzanne Gaudrich; Josette, daughter of Paul Piree, Calapouias and Agate; Andre, son of Pierre Menard and Josephte Youtta.

Genevieve and Casimer Gardipie

Between 1851 and 1862, Genevieve and Casimer had six children who were baptized in the St. Paul and the St. Louis churches. During this time, some of Genevieve's children married, and William Cannon died at the Gardipie house.

> The 8 August, 1851, by us priest undersigned has been **baptized Edouard** born the same day of the legitimate marriage of Casimir Gardely and of Genevieve. Godfather [Thomas] Hubbard & godmother Marie, his wife, who have not undersigned.[68] Note: Marie was Genevieve's sister.

The 29 September, 1851, after the publication of one bann of **marriage** between Narcisse Cornoyer, of-age son and legitimate of the late Narcisse Cornoyer and Marie Anne Bercier, on the one part; and **Sophie Bellique**, minor daughter and legitimate of the late Pierre Bellique and of Genevieve Martin, on the other part, nor any impediment having been discovered, and the oath of two trustworthy men having been given, the one before the mayor of Oregon City, the other before us priest undersigned, to attest that the Sieur Narcisse Cornoyer, coming from the county of St. Clair, State of Illinois, has not there contracted any matrimonial engagement, we undersigned priest, with the approbation of the relatives of the betrothed, have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of the undersigned. The parties have obtained the dispensation of two banns.[69] The witnesses were Pierre Lacourse, Etienne Gregoire, Thomas J. Hubbard, Robert Deer, and Francois Bernier.

The 31 May, 1853, we Archbishop of Oregon City have **baptized Luce** born yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Casimire Gariessi, farmer of this place and of Genevieve St. Martin. Godfather Louis Bergevin, godmother Madeleine Servant who as well as the father could not sign.[70]

William Cannon

Obituary: "Died on the French Prairie, in this county, near mission of St. Paul, at the residence of Casimir Guardipie, on the 29th ultimo [Wm. Canning, a native of Virginia, age 99. He came to the Willamette Valley in 1811; previous to that time he was in the rocky mountains, and on his return to the States he met Hunt's party, on their way to the Columbia. He has resided in the territory since 1811, much esteemed by all who knew him."[71]

St Paul: "The 30 August, 1854, by us Archbishop undersigned has been buried in the cemetery of this mission the body of William Canon, widower of a Chinouk woman, deceased supplied with the Sacraments of the Church yesterday aged 97 years. Present Cuthbert Lambert and Casimire Gardipy who could not sign."[72]

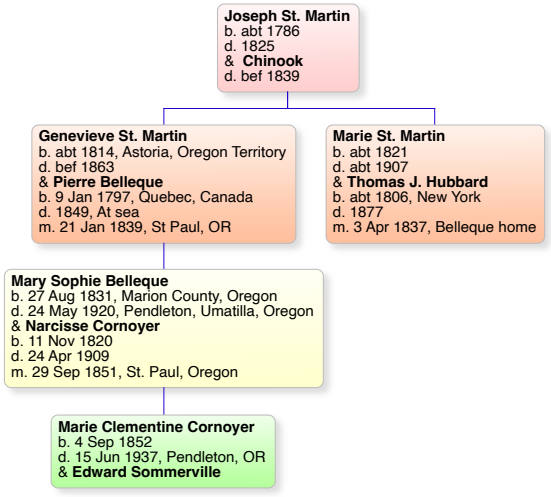
Note: a copy of the St. Paul Church register shows Cannon's age was 99 rather than 97.

Why was an aged and dying man in the Gardipie house? In 1854, Genevieve would have had her hands full. Sophie, her eldest daughter, married Narcisse Cornoyer in 1851 and was out of the house. Her Belleque children, Pierre, Genevieve, Esther, Jean Baptiste, and Cyprien would have been at home. Plus, Genevieve had three infants under three years of age – Edouard, Caroline, and Luce.

The 3 October 1929 issue of Fred Lockley's "Impressions and Observations of the Journal Man" in the Oregon Journal provides a clue. [73]

Fred Lockley interviewed Marie (Cornoyer) Sommerville for his "Impressions and Observations of the Journal Man" in the Oregon Journal newspaper. [74]

The chart to the right shows her lineage.



Marie said,

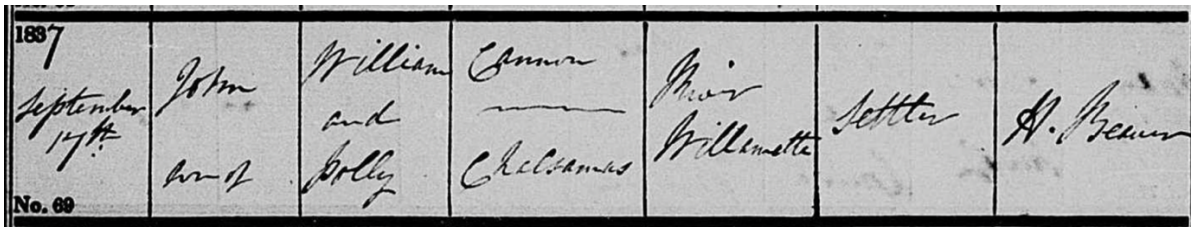
- In 1851 my father [Narcisse Cornoyer] married my mother, whose maiden name was Mary S. Belique…
- My grandfather Belique [That would be Pierre Belleque.] died at sea while returning from California, when mother [Mary Sophie Belleque] was about 17 and was at school in Oregon City…
- Joseph St. Martin, my paternal grandfather, and his son were both drowned while making a portage while they were on their way to Canada.

The above statements can be shown to be true. The next one may explain a Cannon and Carson connection.

- His wife, Mrs. St. Martin [That would be the Chinook woman], afterwards married John Canning.

No John Canning appears in the St. Paul Church registers, but William Cannon was well known. He had a son, John Baptist Cannon, who was baptized on 17 September 1837 by Rev. Herbert Beaver of Fort Vancouver.[75]

Beaver's register shows the baptism of John Cannon, son of William Cannon and Polly Chelasmus. Cannon was a settler living on the River Willamette. John was baptized on 17 September 1837.

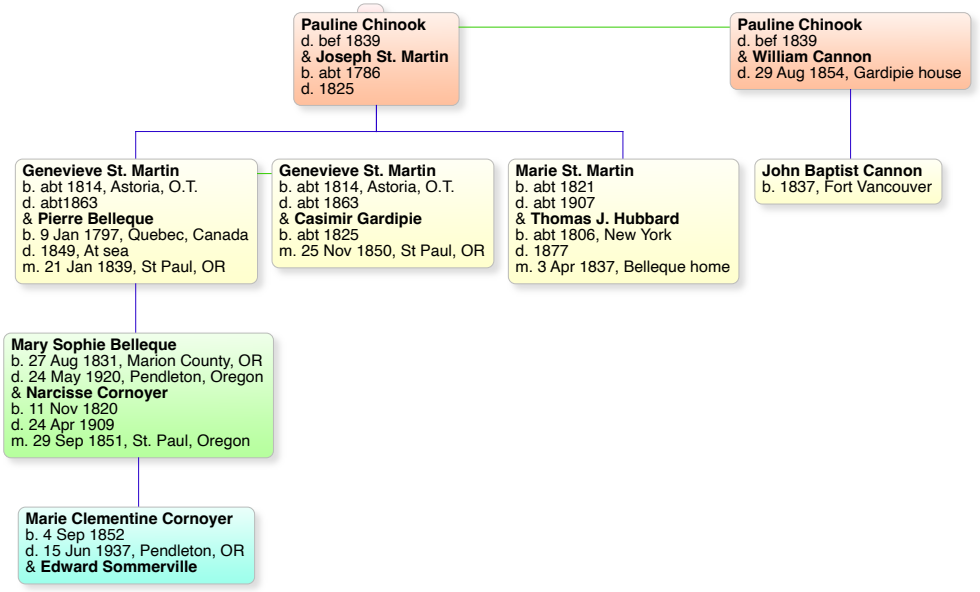


John Baptist Canning, age 35, married Catherine Frise on 25 October 1872 in Kamloops, British Columbia. [This gives him a birth year of about 1837.] He was born at Fort Vancouver His parents were "father Canning; his mother Pauline, Indian woman."[76]

In 1837, William Cannon served as a millwright at Fort Vancouver and on the Willamette.[77]

Marie Sommerville said that Mrs. Joseph St. Martin married Canning.

That would mean Genevieve St. Martin was William Cannon's step daughter.



Back to the church records

St. Paul: The 25 May, 1855, we undersigned have **baptized Caroline**, born this morning of the legitimate marriage of Casimir Gardepie and Genevieve St. Martin. Godfather Narcisse Cornoyer, godmother Marie Sophie Cornoyer.[78]
St. Paul: The 20 February, 1856, we undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this parish the **body of Luce**, daughter of Casimir Gardepie and Genevieve St. Martin, deceased yesterday in the morning, aged 2 years 8 months and a half, present Casimir Gardepie, Narcisse Cornoyer and others.[79]
St. Paul: The 2 February, 1857, we undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this parish the **body of Caroline,** aged near 2 years legitimate daughter of **Casimir Gardepie and Genevieve St. Martin**, deceased yesterday. Witnesses Casimir Gardepie, Baptiste Goyet and others.[80]
St. Paul: The 20 April, 1857, after the publication of one bann of marriage between Felix Gregoire, of-age son of Etienne Gregoire and Marguerite Chouchonave *[Souchonabe, Shuswap]* of the parish of St. Louis of the Willamette, on the one part, and **Genevieve Belleque,** of-age daughter of Pierre Belleque, deceased, and Genevieve St. Martin, of this parish on the other part, nor having discovered any impediment, we undersigned have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of Louis Bergevin and Pierre Lacourse, the parents of the married and others.[81]
St. Louis: The 16 August, 1857, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have **baptized Narcisse** born the day before of the legitimate marriage of Casimir Gardepi and of Genevieve St. Martin inhabitants of this parish. Godfather Felix Gregoire who could not sign. Godmother Marie Anne Dellart who has signed with us.[82]
St. Louis: The 5 December, 1859. we the undersigned parish priest of St. Louis, in view of the dispensation of three banns of marriage and the prohibiting impediment, granted by Mgr. F .N. Blanchet, have received the mutual consent to **marriage** of Joseph Hubert of the parish of St. Louis, of-age son and legitimate of Charles Hebert deceased in Canada, and of Ursule Paradis residing in Canada, on the one part; and of **Esther Belleque** of the same parish, of-age daughter and legitimate of the late Pierre Belleque and the living Genevieve St. Martin wife in second marriage of Casimir Gariepy; and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of Charles Mathieu and of Julien Bouteiller.[83]

Between 1857 and 1859, Casimer and Genevieve bought and sold French Prairie properties.

- On 22 June 1857, Casimer Gardipie and Genevie his wife, sold property to Sylvain Bourgeau for $2600. The land was on the Willamette River in Section 33 of Twp 3 S, R 2 W.[84] This would be the Belleque land.
- On 30 June 1857, Casimer Gardipie purchased 250 acres from Joseph and Mary Delore for $1,600. The land was part of the Delore donation claim. Narcisse Cornonyor was a witness to the deed.[85]
- On 25 June 1858, Cassimer and Genevieve sold 250 acres to M. Doughtery for $1,600. The land in sections 5 and 6 of Twp 6S, R 2W was part of the Joseph Delore land claim.[86]
- On 16 August 1858, Casimer and Genevieve sold 320 acres to Samuel Brown for $2,450. The property was part of Peter Raymond's donation claim in T5S, R 2W.[87]
- On 18 September 1858, Michael and May Myers sold 120 acres in Sections 8 and 17 in Twp 5S, R 2 W to Cassimer Gaurepee for $800.[88]

The map to the right shows the location of Sections 8 and 17.

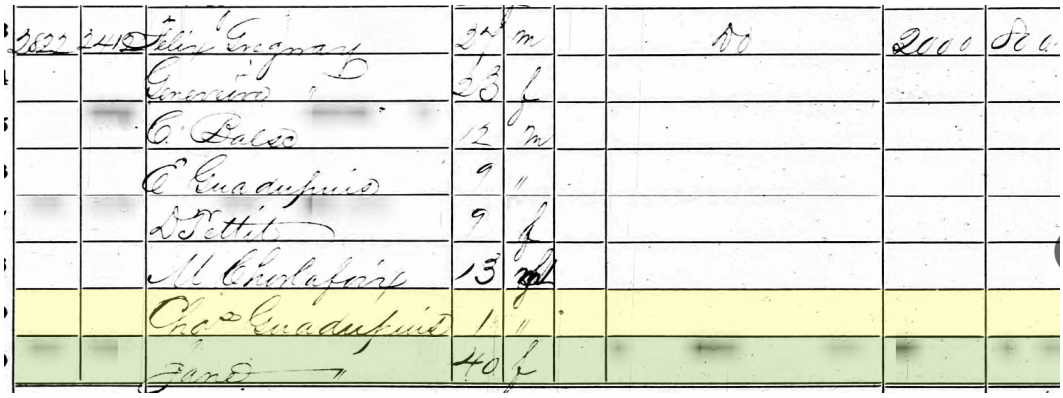
The property was in the St. Louis Church parish, and the family's marriages and baptisms were recorded in the St. Louis Register.



1860 census

In 1860, the Gardipie family was living in the Felix Gregoire household in Fairfield Precinct, Marion County, Oregon.[89]

Casimer was credited with real estate valued at $500 and personal estate valued at $25.



As noted previously, Felix Gregoire of St. Louis, married Genevieve Belleque, Pierre and Genevieve's daughter, in 1857.

St. Louis: The 2 March, 1860, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized **Charles Hilaire** born the day before of the legitimate marriage of Casimir Gardelie and of Genevieve St. Martin of this parish. Godfather Firmin Lebrun who has signed with us, godmother Sophie Gregoire his wife who could not sign. [90]
St. Paul; The 19 March, 1861, we parish priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this place the **body of Hilaire,** deceased 2 days ago, aged about 1 year, legitimate son of Casimir Gariessy and of Genevieve Gariessy of this parish. Witnesses the father and the mother and a great number of relatives; Pierre Belique, and etc., who could not sign.[91] J. F. Malo, priest
St. Louis: The 27 April, 1862, we undersigned priest have **baptized Lucien Olivier** born yesterday of Casimir Gardepie and Genevieve St. Martin his wife, legitimate. The godfather Joseph Hebert and Esther Belleque *[godmother]* both of this parish who have signed with us.[92]

This entry is the last time Genevieve was named in the St. Louis or the St. Paul church registers.

Casimir marries

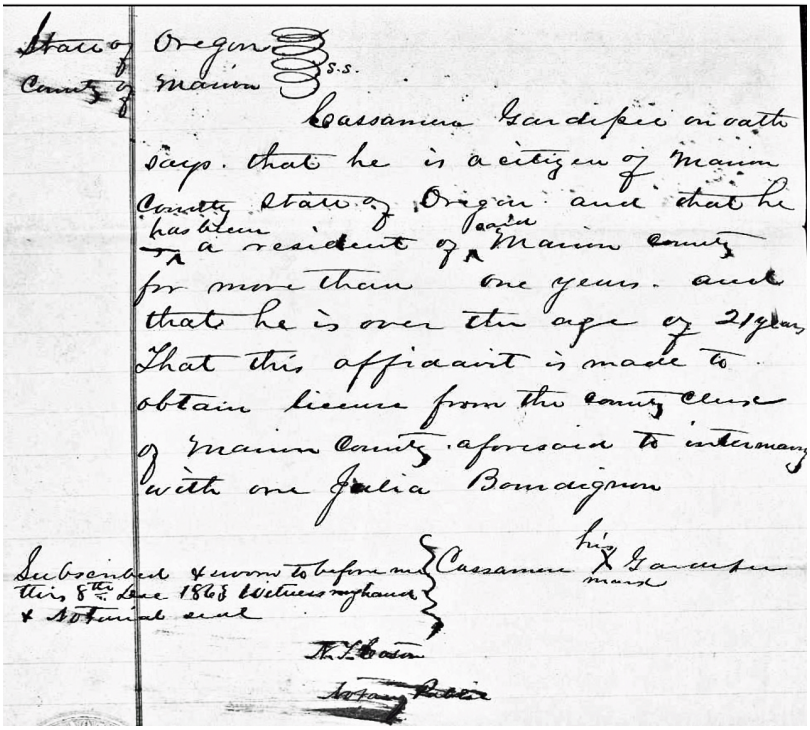
On 7 December 1863, Casimir Garespay married Julia Bourdignon in Salem.

The marriage was recorded in Marion County.[93]

GARESPAY BOURDIGNON — Casimir GARESPAY & Julia BOURDIGNON, m 07 Dec 1863 at house of Revd Father Dieleman; J.F. Malo, C.P. Consent of Cassimere Gardipe & J. B. P. Piette, Guardian #672 pg 217 & Bk 1 pg 16

Rev. J. F. Malo from the St. Paul Church performed the marriage that took place "at the house of Revd Father Dieleman."[94]

Rev. Leopold Dieleman was in the process of forming a Catholic congregation in Salem. In 1863, the church wasn't built. It was dedicated on 10 April 1864, and the first entry in the church register was made on 7 May 1864.[95]



State of Oregon } S.S.
County of Marion }

Cassamire Gardipee on oath says that he is a citizen of Marion County State of Oregon and that he has been a resident of said Marion county for more than one years and that he is over the age of 21 years That this affidavit is made to obtain license from the county clerk of Marion County aforesaid to intermarry with one Julia Bourdignon

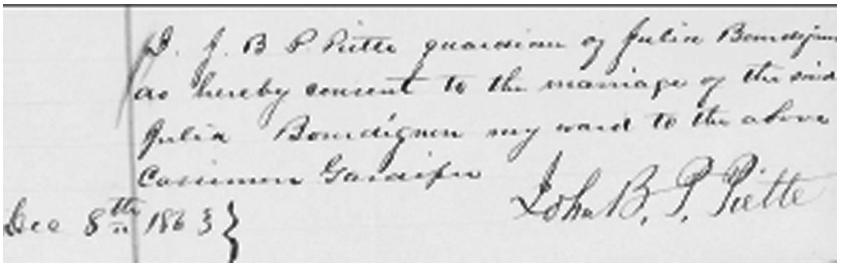
his
Cassamire X Gardipee
mark

Subscribed & sworn to before me this 8th Dec 1863 Witness my hand & Notarial seal

N. H. Boise
Notary Public

Cassimer signed the couple's "marriage consent" form with his mark.

John B. P. Piette was Julia's guardian, and he consented to the marriage.[96]



I J. B. P. Piette guardian of Julia Bourdignon do hereby consent to the marriage of the said Julia Bourdignon my ward to the above Cassimere Gardipee

John B. P. Piette

Dec 8th 1863

On 10 October 1866, Cassimer Gardipie filed for divorce in the Clackamas County Circuit Court. The grounds were adultery.[97]

Genevieve's death

Rev. Malo knew Casimer and Genevieve as husband and wife since he buried Hilaire, their son, in the St. Paul Cemetery on 19 March 1861. As a Catholic priest, he would not have performed Casimer's 7 December 1863 marriage if Genevieve were alive – even if the couple were divorced. According to Catholic Canon Law, " A person bound by the valid bond of a prior marriage cannot contract a new one, even if the first marriage was not consummated (divine law)."

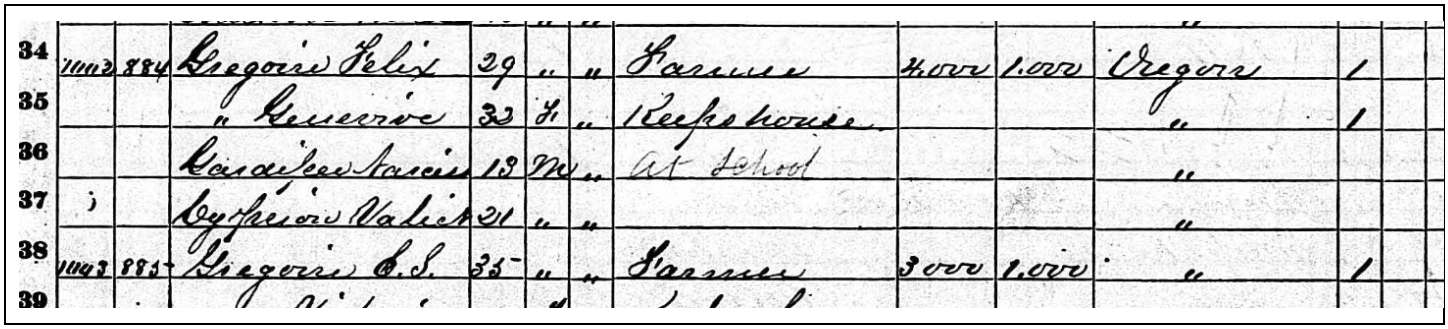
This means Genevieve was dead. Her death occurred sometime between 27 April 1862, when Lucien Oliver was baptized at the St. Louis Church and 8 December 1863, when Casimer married Julia.

No record of her death appears in the St. Paul or St. Louis church registers. A St. Louis Church marriage entry from 5 March 1869 verifies she died.

> St. Louis: After delegation given to us by Rev. Father Malo, who had obtained the necessary dispensations, we the undersigned, parish-priest of St. Louis, on the 5th of March, 1869, without any publication of bans and during Lent, have received the mutual consent and bestowed the nuptial benediction to Peter Beleque living in Yamhill County, son of Peter [Beleque] and Geneva St. Martin (both deceased) on the one part, and Anne Gagnon daughter of age of Luc [Gagnon] and Julie Gregoire of the parish of St. Paul other part. Witnesses: Mr. Felix Gregoire and Mrs. Felix Gregoire.[98]

1870 census

In 1870, Narcisse, Genevieve's son, was living with his half-sister, Genevieve (Belleque) Gregoire in Fairfield Township.[99]



On 23 October 1875, Cassimer Guardapie sold 150 acres from the Joseph Delore donation claim to Michael Dougherty for $10.00.[100]

In 1880, he was enumerated in the Lewis County, Washington, census as a 60-year-old divorced trapper.[101]



Child list

Pierre Belleque and Genevieve St. Martin had the following children:

1. Mary Sophie, born about 1832. She married Narcisse Cornoyer on 29 September 1851 at St. Paul.[102]
2. Pierre, born 1835. He married Anne Gagnon on 5 March 1869 at St. Louis.[103]
3. Genevieve, born 1838. She married Felix Gregoire on 20 April 1857 at St. Paul.[104]
4. Esther, born 11 December 1840.[105] She married Joseph Hebert on 5 December 1859 at St. Louis.[106] In 1869, he committed suicide in Walla Walla. In 1871, Esther married Moise Tessier. She is buried in Walla Walla's Mountain View Cemetery.[107]
5. Joseph, born 5 April 1843.[108]
6. Jean Baptiste, born 19 October 1845.[109] He married Victoire Vassal. He died in 1925 and was buried at Woods, Oregon.[110]
7. Cyprian, born about 1848. He married Julienne Bergevin on 13 May 1873 in St. Paul.[111] He died on 4 October 1914 in Portland.

Genevieve and Casimer Gardipy had the following children:

1. Edoaurd, born 8 August 1851; baptized 8 August 1851 at St. Paul.[112] He died at the Gregoire home on 16 April 1880 and was buried on 19 April 1880, at St. Louis.[113]
2. Luce, born 30 May 1853, baptized 31 May 1853, St. Paul.[114] She died on 18 February 1856 and was buried on 20 February 1856 at St. Paul.[115]
3. Caroline, born 25 May 1855, baptized 25 May 1855, St. Paul.[116] She died on 1 February 1857 and was buried on 2 February 1857 at St. Paul.[117]
4. Narcisse, born 15 August 1857, baptized on 16 August 1857 at St. Louis.[118]
5. Charles Hillaire, born 1 March 1860, baptized on 2 March 1860 at St. Louis.[119] He died on 17 March 1861 and was buried on 19 March 1861 at St. Louis.[120]
6. Lucien Oliver, born 26 April 1862, baptized on 25 April 1862 at St. Louis.[121] He married Louise McKay. He died on 13 February 1923 in Umatilla County, Oregon.

Photos from the St. Paul Mission Historical Society collection, http://spmhs.pastperfect-online.com.



Marie Clementia (Bellique) Demacon, 1873-1953; Pierre Bellique II, 1836-1913; Gilbert Bellique, 1871-1926.



Cyprien Bellique and Madeleine Bergevin, children Malvina and Josephine, 1876.



Narcisse Gardipe and granddaughter, about 1913, Athena, Oregon.

End notes

[1] "Early Oregonian Search," *Oregon State Archives* (https://secure.sos.state.or.us/prs/personprofile.do?recordNumber=114556 : accessed 1 February 2014). George Brown, *Friend and Family on French Prairie [and elsewhere]* (St. Paul, OR: St. Paul Mission Historical Society, 2001), unpaginated.

[2] Harriet Duncan Munnick and Mikell De Lores Wormell Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest Vancouver* Vol 1 (St. Paul, Oregon: French Prairie Press, 1972), p. 26, B-28.M-6

[3] Hudson's Bay Company Biographical Sheet for Joseph St. Martin; https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_assets/docs/hbca/biographical/s/st-martin_joseph.pdf. Bruce McIntyre Watson, *Lives Lived West of the Divide A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies 1793 – 1858* (Kelowna, B.C.; Centre for Social, Spatial and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia Okanagan, 2010), p. 888.

[4] Fort William, an establishment of the North West Company, on Lake Superior, [ca. 1811] Watercolour by Robert Irvine; https://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/online/thompson/fur_trade.aspx

[5] Bruce McIntyre Watson, *Lives Lived West of the Divide A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies 1793 – 1858* (Kelowna, B.C.; Centre for Social, Spatial and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia Okanagan, 2010), 888.

[6] Hudson's Bay Company Biographical Sheet for Joseph St. Martin.

[7] Harriet Duncan Munnick and Mikell De Lores Wormell Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver* (St. Paul, Oregon: French Prairie Press, 1972), Vol. I, p. 31, M-9.

[8] "Pierre Bellique," BC Métis Mapping Research Project, *Métis Nation British Columbia*; http://ubc.bcmetis.ca/hbc_bio_profile.php?id=MjE3.

[9] Oswald West, "Oregon's First White Settlers on French Prairie," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, vol. 43, No. 3 (Sep., 1942), 203; digital image, *JStor* (http://0-www.jstor.org.catalog.multcolib.org/stable/20611437.

[10] George Edmonston, Jr., "Tales from the Grubby End: Looking at the rich history of the Willamette Post," *The Newberg Graphic* (Newberg, Oregon), 26 November 2013; http://www.pamplinmedia.com.

[11] Christine Belleque, granddaughter of Albert and Edith Belleque, "Pierre Belleque and Genevieve (St Martin) Belleque," BELLEQUESTORIES.PDF; spmhs.com, https://ppolinks.com/spmhs/2020-1-2_Belleque_Stories.pdf, p. 1.

[12] *Report of the State Capitol Reconstruction Commission* (Salem, 1939), 27.

[13] Pierre Belleque Biographical Sheet; digital image Hudson's Bay Company Archives; http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/b/belleque_pierre.pdf.

[14] *Memorial of William A. Slacum Praying Compensation for his services in obtaining information in relation to the settlements on the Oregon river December 18, 1837* (Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1972), 22.

[15] John A. Hussey, *Champoeg: Place of Transition* (Portland, Oregon; Oregon Historical Society, 1967), Facing page 43.

[16] A.J. Allen, comp., *Incidents of Two Sea Voyages Via. Sandwich Islands Around Cape Horn* (Ithaca, N.Y: Mack, Andrus, & Co., Printers, 1848), 85-6.

[17] Letters to the Bishop of Juliopolis, Red River from the Willamette Settlement, March 22, 1836 and March 8, 1837, Mss 83, Catholic Church in Oregon; located at Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

[18] *Memorial of William A. Slacum*, page 22.

[19] Fr. Martin Cawley, "Thomas Jefferson Hubbard, 1806 – 1877, First Owner f the Trappist Abbey Property, Lafayette, Oregon;" https://spmhs.pastperfectonline.com/archive/128E3BD9-8D08-4098-BF8F-773659005097.

[20] Mission Record Book, Methodist Episcopal Church, Willamette Station, Oregon Territory, North America, commenced 1834;" Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon (Mss 1224, Methodist Missions).

[21] Cornelius James Brosnan, "The Signers of the Oregon Memorial of 1838," *The Washington Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (Jul., 1993), 188; digital image, *JStor;* http://0-www.jstor.org.catalog.multcolib.org/stable/40475517.

[22] Oswald West, "Oregon's First White Settlers on French Prairie," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, vol. 43, No. 3 (Sep., 1942), 206; digital image, *JStor*; http://0-www.jstor.org.catalog.multcolib.org/stable/20611437 2014. *Public Documents Printed by Order of The Senate of the United States Third Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress Begun and Held at the City of Washington, December 3, 1838* Vol. III (Washington: Blair and Rives, 1839), 154-6; digital images, *GoogleBooks*.

[23] Wilfred P. Schoenberg, *A History of the Catholic Church in the Pacific Northwest 1743-1983* (Washington, DC: The Pastoral Press, 1987), 42.

[24] Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver,* p. 25, B-17, B-18, and B-19.

[25] Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver,* p. 27, M-6.

[26] Hubert H. Bancroft, *The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft,* Vol. XXIX History of Oregon, Vol. I, 1834 – 1848 (San Francisco: The History Company, Publishers, 1886), 98-99.

[27] F. G. Young and Joaquin Young, Ewing Young and His Estate, 217; pdf, *JStor.*

[28] F. G. Young and Joaquin Young, Ewing Young and His Estate, 219; pdf, *JStor.*

[29] Nellie Bowden Pipes. "Extract from Exploration of the Oregon Territory, the Californias, and the Gulf of California, Undertaken during the Years 1840, 1841 and 1842 by Eugene Duflot de Mofras." *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 26, no. 2 (1925), *JStor*; http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610311.

[30] Lists of settlers west of Rockies, 1842 by Elijah White, Indian Agent," FamilySearch DGS 8276177, image 122; citing List of Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1842 – 1880, Oregon Superintendency, NARA M234, reel 607, image 117.

[31] "Pierre Bellique," BC Métis Mapping Research Project, *Métis Nation British Columbia*; http://ubc.bcmetis.ca/hbc_bio_profile.php?id=MjE3.

[32] Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 70, B-2.

[33] "Guide to the McLoughlin-Fraser family papers, 1796-1964," NWDA; http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv07198.

[34] First Convent School of Sisters of The Holy Name, c. 1844;https://spmhs.pastperfectonline.com/photo/672DE44F-170A-4A6A-95A0-391987762490.

[35] Leslie M. Scott, "First Taxpayers in Oregon, 1844." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 31, no. 1 (1930): 13; http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610516.

[36] Julie Kidd, *1845 Census of the Territory South of the Columbia and West of the Cascade Mountains* (Portland: Oregon Territorial Press, 1997), 11.

[37] Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 126, b 117.

[38] Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, Abstracted; Volumes I-III, 1845-1849 (Portland: The Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1982), Foreword.

[39] Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land*, p. 41.

[40] Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land*, p. 37.

[41] 1849 Champoeg County Apportionment Census; originals at Oregon State Archives, Salem.

[42] Peter Belleque probate, Marion County, Oregon, no. 2; originals located at Oregon State Archives, Salem, Oregon.

[43] Peter Belleque probate, Marion County, Oregon, no. 2; located at Oregon State Archives, Salem, Oregon; citing 6 May 1850 Inventory

[44] Judith Sanders Chapman, *French Prairie Ceramics: The Harriet D. Munnick Archaeological Collection Circa 1820 – 1860.* (Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology,1993), 291.

[45] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. 1, p. 31, M-9.

[46] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St Paul,* Vol. 1, p. 31, M-9.

[47] David G. Lewis, "Etienne Lucier First Settler in the Willamette Valley; *The Quartux* ; https://ndnhistoryresearch.com/2020/02/08/etienne-lucier-first-settler-in-the-willamette-valley/

[48] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St, Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 4, S-1.

[49] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St, Paul*, Vol. 1, A-60.

[50] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St, Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 15, B-269.

[51] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St, Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 15, m-7.

[52] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St, Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 63, B-84.

[53] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St, Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 104, B-42.

[54] Rolls of Certain Indian Tribes in Oregon and Washington; Letter from the Secretary of the Interior; House Document No. 133, 59th Congress, 2nd Session, downloaded from *Wikimedia Commons;* https://dn720209.ca.archive.org/0/items/rollsofcertainin00unit/rollsofcertainin00unit.pdf.

[55] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St, Paul*, p.18, B-284.

[56] Betty J. Jeaudoin, "Jeaudoin Family History," p. 1; https://spmhs.pastperfectonline.com/archive/0EB0F02D-6026-4AA7-B257-763067498336.

[57] Munnick, *St Paul,* Vol. I, p. 45, M-1.

[58] Betty J. Jeaudoin, "Jeaudoin Family History," p. 5.

[59] 1850 Marion County, Oregon Territory, federal census, p 156, dwelling 78, family 78, Casimire Gariepy; *Ancestry.*

[60] Oregon Donation Land Claim, 767, Genevieve Gardipie, Oregon City Land Office; citing National Archives microfilm publication M815, digital images, Genealogical Forum of Oregon; https://gfo.org.

[61] Oregon Donation Land Claim, 768, Genevieve Gardipie, Oregon City Land Office; citing National Archives microfilm publication M815, digital images, Genealogical Forum of Oregon.

[62] "Testament of Pierre (Peter) Belleque," BELLEQUESTORIES.PDF; spmhs.com, https://ppolinks.com/spmhs/2020-1-2_Belleque_Stories.pdf, p. 12.

[63] *Oregon Donation Land Claims* Vol II (Portland: Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, 1959), Foreword.

[64] Township 3 South Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian, Survey, Subdivision of Sections, 12/17/1852; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; http;//www.glorecrods.blm.gov.

[65] David G. Lewis, "1851 Census of the Chinook tribe of Indians," in "Early Counts of Western Oregon Tribal Peoples," NDNhistoryresearch; https://ndnhistoryresearch.com/2017/09/24/early-counts-of-western-oregon-tribal-peoples/1851-1-chinook-census/.

[66] Peter Belleque probate, Marion County, Oregon, no. 2; located at Oregon State Archives, Salem, Oregon; citing 9 April 1852 Inventory.

[67] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol I, 6, 7, 15, 18, 20, 66, 90, 101, 110, 118, 119, 127, 128, 132, 136; Vol II, 7, 14, 18, 26.

[68] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 40, B-20.

[69]Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 41, M-2.

[70] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 56, B-14.

[71] T*he Oregon Statesman*, 5 Sep 1854, p. 3, col. 3.

[72] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St, Paul*, Vol. 12, p. 66, S-10.

[73] Fred Lockley, "Impressions and Observations of the Journal Man," *Oregon Journal*, 3 October 1929.

[74] Fred Lockley, "Impressions and Observations of the Journal Man," *Oregon Journal*, 3 October 1929.

[75] Rev. Herbert Beaver, Baptisms at Fort Vancouver; Church of England in Canada. Christ Church Cathedral (Victoria, British Columbia); DGS # 008274348, image 10 of 216.

[76] "Canada, British Columbia Marriage Registrations, 1859-1932; 1937-1938," database with images, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JD8V-3Y5 : 22 February 2021), Ygnous Frise in household of John Baptist Canning and Catherine Frise, 20 Oct 1892; citing , British Columbia, Canada, British Columbia Archives film number B11383, Vital Statistics Agency, Victoria; FHL microfilm 1,983,976.

[77] William Canning Biographical Sheet, *Hudson's Bay Company*; https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/c/canning_william.pdf.

[78] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 71, B-13

[79] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 77, S-2.

[80] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 84, S-2.

[81] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 85, M-1.

[82] Harriet Duncan Munnick, comp. *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: St. Louis,* (Portland, Binford & Mort, 1983), Vol. I, p.104, B-29.

[83] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St Louis*, p. 140, M-12

[84] Marion County Deeds Vol. 2:76.

[85] Marion County Deeds, Vol. 2: 71.

[86] Marion County Deeds Vol 2: 312.

[87] Marion County Deeds, Vol. 23, p. 420.

[88] Marion County Deeds, Vol. 3: 139.

[89] 1860 Marion County, Oregon, census, Fairfield Pct, Fairfield Post Office, page 280, dwelling 2822, household 2412, Felix Greway; *Ancestry*

[90] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St Louis*, p. 142, B-4.

[91] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St Louis*, p 117 S-3.

[92] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St Louis*, p. 162, B-11.

[93] Jean Custer and Daraleen Wade*, Marion County Marriage Records, 1849 – 1871* (Salem, Oregon: Willamette Valley Genealogical Society, 1979), 41.

[94] Jeanne Custer and Daraleen Wade, *The Marriage Records of Marion County, Oregon* Volume 1 1849-1871 (Salem, OR: Willamette Valley Genealogical Society, 1979), 41.

[95] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church of the Pacific Northwest, Salem Register* (Portland, Oregon: Binford & Mort, 1984), 1.

[96] Marion. Marriage Records March 1863–January 1864, Marriage Consent Records, *FamilySearch*; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9Y3T-3S34?view=index&lang=en, image 58.

[97] Clackamas County, Oregon, County Court, Case 2481, "Guardipe, Cassimere and Julia," case file at Oregon State Archives, Salem, Oregon.

[98] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol. II, p. 2.

[99] 1870 Marion County, Oregon, federal census, Fairfield Pct, p. 114, dwelling 1042, family 884, Felix Gregoire; *Ancestry*.

[100] Marion County Deeds, Vol. 19: 44.

[101] 1880 Lewis County, Washington Territory, federal census, ED 18, page 16, dwelling 169, family 168, Cassimer Gardape; *Ancestry.*

[102] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, page 41, M-5.

[103] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. II, page 40, B-20.

[104] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. II, page 85, M-1.

[105] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. I, page 20, B-300.

[106] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. II ,page 140, M-12.

[107] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul*, Appendix, A-6.

[108] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. I. page 70, B-2.

[109] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. I, page 123, B-111.

[110] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul*, Appendix, A-6.

[111] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. III, page 62, M-4.

[112] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 39, B-2.

[113] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Louis*, Vol. 1I, p. 88, S-6.

[114] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 56, B-14,

[115] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 77, S-3.

[116] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 71, B-13

[117] Harriet Duncan Munnick,*: St. Paul,* Vol. II, p. 84, S-2.

[118] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Louis*, Vol. I, p. 104, B-29.

[119] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Louis*, Vol. 1, p. 142, B-4.

[120] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Louis*, Vol. 1, p. 119, S-3

[121] Harriet Duncan Munnick, *St. Louis*, Vol. 1, p. 163, B-11.