

Jean Baptiste Ouvre, and his sons-in-law, Francois Xavier Seguin dit Laderoute, Louis Hercule Lebrun, Adolphe Lozeau (L'Oiseau) and Antoine Gregoire

To the Pacific Northwest in 1810

By Chalk Courchane

Jean Baptiste Ouvre was born in 1792 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, the son of Francois Ouvre and Agnes Francoise Picot.

Jean Baptiste Ouvre was a middleman from Montreal who enlisted in the Wilson Price Hunt's overland party of John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company at Mackinac in 1810. Hunt used the maps of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark to lead them to the Oregon country. "When the party encountered the Snake River, they abandoned their horses and attempted to travel downstream. After nine days of successful travel they lost a man and two canoes in the rapids, and reconsidered their plan. They divided into four parties, and took different routes to approach the mouth of the Columbia." "They found hard times on the Snake River in southern Idaho, where they lost some goods and most of their food, and were forced to cache the rest of their trade goods and divided into fractions to make their way to the Columbia. Most members of the party reached Fort Astoria in January and February 1812." When they reached the mouth of the Columbia River in February 1812 they joined the portion of the expedition that had traveled by sea at Fort Astoria (near Astoria, Oregon). The trip from Missouri to Astoria took 340 days. "According to his own account, Hunt traveled 2,073 miles from a village of the Aricaras, in South Dakota to the end of the journey. From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I & II, Warner & Munnick, French Prairie Press, 1972; Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

(John Jacob Astor, who owned the American Fur Company started the Pacific Fur Company in New York City. Astor planned to settle at the mouth of the Columbia River and start a trade route between New York, Oregon, Russian Alaska, Hawaii and China (Canton). "Indian trade goods would be loaded at New York; produce, provisions (and some Hawaiians) would be taken on at the Hawaiian Islands for the Northwest Coast; furs and pelts would be acquired from the Columbia and Russian Alaska; Canton, China was the best market for furs in those years, and they would be exchanged for porcelain, silk and other cloth, spices, etc., which would then be transported, via Hawaii, back to New York. Two initial expeditions were sent to the Columbia River, one by sea and the other by land." By sea came the ship Tonquin commanded by the hard taskmaster Jonathan Thorn. The Oregon coast was reached on September 8, 1811 and Fort Astoria was built not far from Lewis and Clark's old Fort Clatsop of the winter of 1805-1806. The Tonquin had stopped at the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) and recruited islanders as laborers later to be known in fur trade history as the Kanakas. One of the Kanakas was Naukane (Old Cox.) who later was associated for a brief time with Jocko Finlay. The Tonquin was boarded by Clayoquot (Tla-o-qui-aht) Indians who killed 61 of the crew and forced the survivors to blow it up to save themselves.) [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific\\_Fur\\_Company](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Fur_Company)

Jean Baptiste Ouvre had a long career in the fur trade. On October 20, 1813, when the Pacific Fur Company was taken over by the North West Company he entered the service of the latter, staying with it in the Columbia Department until it was in turn taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. From that point on, he worked as a middleman and interpreter until the 1840s, with the exception of 1828-1829, when he took on a cook's duties. He was rarely mentioned in early journals of the time but, on October 6, 1829, J. W. Dease mentioned in his diary that Ouvre had "brought from his division 133 beaver, 44 others." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I & II, Warner & Munnick, French Prairie Press, 1972. Ouvre's River [Duwamish River] was named after J. B. Ouvre

J. B. Ouvre's Hudson's Bay Company Work Sheet:

Jean Baptiste Ouvre

Parish: Montreal Entered Service: NWC: ca. 1811 & HBC: 1821 Dates: b.ca. 1790 d. ca. 1849

Appointments & Service

Outfit Year	Position	Post	District	HBCA Reference
1810	enlisted in Hunt overland party at Mackinac			CCRPNW, Van.I &II A-60

1813, Oct. Listed under 'Flathead' in "List of clerks & Men from Pacific Fur Co." F.4/61, fo.3

North West Company: 1821-1824		Columbia	B.239/g/1-3
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1824-1837	Middleman	Columbia	B.239/g/4-6
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1837-1842	Interpreter	Fort Nisqually	Columbia	B.239/g/17-21
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1842-1843	General Charges (no specific duties)	Fort Vancouver	Columbia	B.239/g/22
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1843-1847	name appears on book, no information recorded		B.239/g/23-26
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1849	referred to as the "late"		op.cit., - 60
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Wife (1): not identified, dead by 1843 op.cit., St. Paul Register, Vol.I, 40th page

Children: Marie Anne (b.ca. 1827, bapt. 27 July 1843) op.cit., Vancouver Register, 51st page;  
St. Paul 40th page

Wife (2) Jany Sempson. a Teoutit of Nisqually, (bapt. & m. 10 Sept. 1839 op.cit., Vancouver, 51st page

Children: Louise (b.ca. 1834, bapt. 24 April 1839)	op.cit., Vancouver, 41st page
Therese (b.ca. 1836, bapt. 24 April 1839)	op.cit., Vancouver, 41st page
Jean Baptiste (b. 1839, bapt. 8 Sept. 1839)	op.cit., St. Paul, 52nd page

The Columbia Department Servants Ledger, 1824-1834, lists payments made at Montreal to his mother and once to a Josette Ouvre. B/223/d/105.fo. 183

On October 13, 1813 he was at Flathead Post in western Montana.

(Flathead Post was also known as Saleesh House, it was built by David Thompson and James McMillan of the North West Company, in 1809 and was located near present-day Thompson Falls, Montana. It was operated until about 1855. "The location of Saleesh House proved ideal, as it was on a route connecting the higher mountain country with bison hunting grounds near Flathead Lake. Several tribes used this route and traditionally encamped for winter near the Saleesh House site. The post quickly attracted a diverse community around itself. In addition, the

region around the post was rich with beavers. The indigenous peoples had access to pemmican supplies and were willing to trap and trade beaver skins. The Saleesh House rapidly became the focal point of an impressively rich fur trading region. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saleesh\\_House](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saleesh_House))

J. B. Ouvre was at Fort George [Astoria] in the winter of 1813-1814.

"The inhabitants of the fort differed greatly in background and position, and were structured into a corporate hierarchy. The partners of the company were at the top, with clerks, craftsmen, hunters, and laborers in descending order. Nationalities included Scots, French Canadian, American, Kanaka (Hawaiian), and people from various indigenous North American peoples, including Iroquois and others from Eastern Canada. They found life quite monotonous, with the fish and vegetable diet boring. Venereal diseases were problematic. Types of fur taken at the fort included beaver, sea otter, squirrel, and red fox.) [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Astoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Astoria)

He was a NWC Employee in the Pacific slopes from 1814 to 1821.

He was a voyageur, a middleman (or milieu), voyageurs were usually French-Canadians who engaged in the transportation of furs by canoe during the fur trade era. Voyageur is a French word, which literally means "traveler". The voyageurs are legendary, especially in French Canada. They are folk heroes celebrated in folklore and music. As an unnamed voyageur in his 70's said to James H. Baker: "I could carry, paddle, walk and sing with any man I ever saw. I have been twenty-four years a canoe man, and forty-one years in service; no portage was ever too long for me, fifty songs could I sing. I have saved the lives of ten voyageurs, have had twelve wives and six running dogs. I spent all of my money in pleasure. Were I young again, I would spend my life the same way over. There is no life so happy as a voyageur's life! The reality is that their life was one of toil. For example, they had to be able to carry two 90-pound bundles of fur over portages; some carried four or five, there is a report of a Voyageur carrying seven for half of a mile, and legends of voyageurs carrying eight. Hernias were common and frequently caused death." Voyageurs who only paddled between Montreal and Grand Portage were known as *mangeurs de lard* (pork eaters) because of their diet, much of which consisted of salt pork. This was considered to be a derogatory term. Those who overwintered were called *hommes du nord* (northern men) or *hivernants* (winterers). Those who were neither primarily traveled the interior (beyond Grand Portage) without wintering in it. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voyageurs> Most of the canoes were made of birch bark but in the Oregon country they were of cedar planks.

"Voyageurs often rose as early as 2 am or 3 am. Provided that there were no rapids (requiring daylight for navigation) early in the day, they set off very early without breakfast. Sometime around 8:00 am they would stop for breakfast. Lunch, when it existed, was often just a chance to get a piece of pemmican to eat along the way. But they did stop for a few minutes each hour to smoke a pipe. Distance was often measured by "pipes", the interval between these stops. Between eight and ten in the evening, travel stopped and camp was made. Voyageurs were expected to work 14 hours per day and paddle at a rate of 55 strokes per minute. Few could swim. Many drowned in rapids or in storms while crossing lakes. Portages and routes were often indicated by lob trees, or trees that had their branches cut off just below the top of the tree.

Canoe travel included paddling on the water with all personnel and cargo, carrying the canoes and contents over land (this is called portaging). In shallow water where limited water depth prevented paddling with the cargo in the canoe, but allowed either canoes or loaded canoes to be floated, methods that combined these were used. These moved the canoes via pulling by hand, poling, or lining with ropes. Circumstances where (only) an empty canoe can be floated through are called a *decharge*. Those where the cargo could be floated in the canoe if split into two trips were called a *demi-charge*. Furs were put into standard weight bundles of 90 pounds each. The standard load for a Voyageur on a portage was two bundles, or 180 lb. Some carried more; there are reports of some Voyageurs carrying five or more bundles and legends of them carrying eight. There is a report of a voyageur named *La Bonga*, a 6'5" tall freed slave carrying 7 bales for a 1/2 mile when applying to become a Voyageur, a feat which trumped the usual requirement that voyageurs be short persons. It was dangerous work, despite their expertise. David Thompson's narrative describes an attempt to run the *Dalles* rapids: They preferred running the Dalles they had not gone far, when to avoid the ridge of waves, which they ought to have kept, they took the apparent smooth water, were drawn into a whirlpool, which wheeled them around into its Vortex, the Canoe with the Men clinging to it, went down end foremost, and [they] all were drowned; at the foot of the Dalles search was made for their bodies, but only one Man was found, his body much mangled by the Rocks.

When traveling, the Voyageurs did not have time to "live off the land" by hunting or gathering. They carried their food with them, often with re-supply along the route. A north canoe with 6 men and 25 standard 90-pound packs required about 4 packs of food per 500 miles. A Voyageur's day was long, rising before dawn and traveling before their first meal. Voyageurs typically ate two meals per day. Most of their diet consisted of a few items from a short list of food used for provisioning Voyageurs. One was pemmican, consisting primarily of dried meat (pounded into small pieces) mixed with fat. Another was *Rubaboo* or other dishes made from dried peas. It was more prevalent to include salt pork in the eastern routes.

Montreal-based canoemen could be supplied by sea or with locally grown food. Their main food was dried peas or beans, sea biscuit and salt pork. (Western canoemen called their Montreal-based fellows *mangeurs de lard* or 'pork-eaters'.) In the Great Lakes some maize and wild rice could be obtained locally. By the time trade reached the Winnipeg area, the pemmican trade developed. Metis would go southwest onto the prairie in Red River carts, slaughter buffalo, convert it into pemmican, and carry it north to trade at the North West Company posts. For these people on the edge of the prairie, the pemmican trade was as important a source of trade goods as was the beaver trade for the Indians further north. This trade was a major factor in the emergence of a distinct Metis society. Packs of pemmican would be shipped north and stored at the major fur posts. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voyageurs>

He was a HBC middleman in the Columbia Department from 1821 to 1824.

(The Columbia Department (or District) was in Old Oregon. It was explored by the North West Company between 1793 and 1811, and established as an operating fur district around 1810 by the Pacific Fur Company. When the North West Company was absorbed into the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, under which the Columbia District became known as the Columbia Department. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 marked the effective end of the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department." By 1843 the Hudson's Bay Company operated numerous posts in the Columbia Department, including Fort Vancouver, Fort George (Astoria), Fort Nisqually, Fort Umpqua, Fort Langley, Fort Colville, Fort Okanogan, Fort Kamloops, Fort Alexandria, Flathead Post, Kootenae House, Fort Boise, Fort Hall, Fort Simpson, Fort Taku, Fort McLoughlin (in Milbanke Sound), Fort Stikine, as well as a number of others. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia\\_District](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_District))

He was a middleman at Fort George [Astoria] from 1824 to 1825.

He was a middleman in the Columbia Department from 1825 to 1826.

He was with Edward Ermatinger who mentions him in:

York Factory Express Journal (1827- 1828) by Edward Ermatinger (HBC)(Royal Society of Canada). This describes his trip across the North American continent west to east.

"March 1827

Tuesday 20th. Fair weather. The Express Boat leaves Fort Vancouver at 1/4 before 6 o'clock p.m. A second Boat accompanies us as far as the Chutes to assist in carrying our Boat over them and to strengthen the party. Passengers Messrs. McLoughlin [Dr. John McLoughlin], McLeod [Alex R. McLeod], Douglas [David Douglas], Pambrun [Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun], Annance [Francois Annance], and E. Ermatinger. Proceed 3 miles and encamp.

21st. Embark at 4 a.m. Breakfast at the upper end of Prairie du the. Head wind strong all day. Encamp at the end of Portage Neuf. Trade 1 sturgeon and 1 salmon trout. Patches of snow along the banks of the River.

22nd. Rain most of the day. Clear the Cascades Portage by 1/2 past 11 o'clock. Sail and paddle the rest of the day. Encamp a little below Cape Horn at 6 p.m.

23rd. Rainy weather. Start at 5 a.m. Breakfast below the Dalles. Encamp above the little Dalles (discharged part of our baggage) at 6 p.m. Saw the corpse of a woman on this Portage, lying in a hole, close to the track, which had been made for some other purpose, entirely naked, left a prey to the crows so little are these savages actuated by decency.

24th. Fine weather. Start at 5 a.m. Pass our Baggage and Boat and clear the Chutes portage by 11 a.m. The other Boat and crew return to the Fort. Hoist sail with a stiff breeze. Doctor McLoughlin and Mr. McLeod remain behind to hire horses to carry them to Walla Walla. Encamp three miles above J. Day's River at 5 p.m. having waited for the Doctor and Mr. McLeod who were unable to procure horses. They left Ouvre (Jean Bte. Ouvre) with Indians who had sent for horses which he was to bring up. He arrives after dark with 5 accompanied by 2 Indians. Being ahead of the Indians, escorted only by Baptiste, a slave, he was attacked by 4 others who wish to pillage him. They, however, cut them off and took their arrows away from them which Ouvre brought with him as spoils of war. The Slave's having a gun conducted most to their safety.

Sunday 25th Fine weather. We are unable to agree with the Indians for the loan of their horses, therefore the gentlemen walk by turns to lighten the boat which is insufficient to carry all the baggage and 6 passengers besides an extra man and the Indian slave. Proceed at 1/2 past 5. Hoist sail with a light breeze which continues all day. Assist with the Poles and Paddles. Encamp about 6 miles below the Gros isle at 6 p.m.

Monday 26th. Some light rain at noon rest of the day fine. Embark at 5 a.m. Breakfast at 10 at the tail of the larger island. Proceed to the end of it. Find Indians with horses hire 3. Ouvre returns to our breakfast place in search of a gun left there by mistake. Encamp at 3 o'clock to wait his return.

27th. Fine weather. Two men who went with Ouvre return early this morning and inform us that he has gone in pursuit of an Indian who had watched our departure and made off with the gun. At 8 o'clock Messrs. McLoughlin, McLeod and Ermatinger take horse and arrive at Walla Walla at 5 p.m. The boat starts at the same time sail wind. Encamp above the Grand Rapid.

28th. The Boat arrives at Walla Walla by 11 o'clock a.m. Ouvre also arrives on foot having recovered the gun with the aid of Tomas Tippuri's (the Walla Walla chief) wife. The Boat having been pitched and our business at this place settled, we resume our journey at 1/2 past 3 p.m. Encamp at 6 o'clock 4 or 5 miles below Lewis and Clark's river (Snake River). 1 bag of lead embarked for Spokane from Walla Walla.

29th. Heavy shower of rain in the evening day fine. Start at 5 a.m. Pole all day. Encamp 8 or 9 miles up what is now termed the Marle Banks at the head of an island.

30th. Rain nearly all day. Embark at 1/2 past 4 a.m. Encamp at 6 p.m. about 2 miles above the Marle Banks 2 geese and 1 rabbit killed to day by the walking party.

31st. Fine weather. Proceed at 1/2 past 4 a.m. at 11 o'clock Mr. A. McDonald meets us with letters from N. Caledonia informing that their people go out by the new route. He returns with us. Proceed 1/2 way up the Priest's Rapid and encamp at 1/4 past 6 p.m.

#### April

Sunday 1st. Fine weather. The Boat continues her progress up the Rapids (which are very bad this year, the water being remarkably low) at 1/2 past 5 a.m. Clear the Rapids by 11 o'clock. Proceed up the River and encamp at 1/2 past 6 p.m. about 12 or 15 miles above. Hire an Indian canoe to carry some of the passengers.

2nd. Light rain in course of the day. Start 1/4 past 5 a.m. Proceed as usual and encamp above Rapids a Potein [Paquin Rapid] at 1/2 past 6 o'clock.

3rd. Fine weather. Start at 1/2 past 5 a.m. Clear Isle des Portage (note: Rock Island, Washington called "Rocky Island Rapid" by Ross Cox and later called "Isles des Pierres" by Edward Ermatinger) and take breakfast by 11 o'clock. (Hauled our boat

up without discharging; gummed). Encamp 5 miles above the Piscohouse River [Wenatchee River] at 1/2 past 6 p.m. Trade a little meat and a few roots (our canoe proceeds no farther).

4th. Fine weather. Embark at 1/4 past 4 o'clock. Encamp a league above Clear water Creek [probably Chelan River] at 8 p.m. The gentlemen afoot found a good deal of snow on the hills to day.

5th. Fine weather. Resume our journey at 5 o'clock. Arrive at Okanagan [near Brewster, Washington] at 5 p.m.

Friday 6th. Send off the Boat Manned by 12 men (4 being additional to return with the Doctor, etc.) and Mr. Douglas, Passenger, in order that they may pass the Dalles while the gentlemen remain behind to settle the accts. of this place.

7th. Fine weather. At 10 o'clock Messrs. McLoughlin, McLeod, and E. Ermatinger leave Okanagan on horseback in order to join the Boat at the Grosse Roche whither they arrive at 3 p.m. having met with a great deal of snow the first half of the distance on the hills. The Boat only arrives at 7 p.m. Encamp." They were heading down river to Fort Vancouver.

He was a middleman at Fort Vancouver from 1826 to 1829. "He was rarely mentioned in early journals of the time but, on October 6, 1829, J. W. Dease mentioned in his diary that Ouvre had "brought from his division 133 beaver, 44 others." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I & II, Warner & Munnick, French Prairie Press, 1972.

He was a cook at Fort Vancouver from 1826 to 1829.

"Many activities vital to the good order of the fort's daily routine would have taken place in the Kitchen. Not just cooking, but also dish washing, heating shaving water for the residents of the Big House and Bachelors Hall, candle making, pickling meats and vegetables, and polishing the clerks' shoes, to name a few. There is no record of how many people actually worked in the Kitchen other than the two stewards and the gardener, but a half-dozen or more doesn't seem unrealistic in view of the staggering amount of work that had to be accomplished every day. <http://www.nps.gov/fova/planyourvisit/kitchen.htm>

An important part of the fort was the kitchen. From "The Women of Fort Vancouver", John A. Hussey, page 286, Oregon Historical Quarterly, Fall 1991. Hussey wrote about the food preparation at Fort Vancouver and this was probably similar at the other larger posts when food was available. "Food preparation was done largely in native fashion. Each male employee received a weekly ration that varied with season and year. Governor Simpson noted that in 1841 the usual Saturday issue was twenty-one pounds of salted salmon and one bushel of potatoes, with occasionally a bit of venison or wildfowl. Two years later McLoughlin wrote that three pounds of salted salmon and one and a half pounds of biscuit formed the "usual ration p. day" of the latter. If preferred, each man could have instead one quart of "corn" and two ounces of "tallow" (lard) or three pounds of peas and two ounces of "tallow" per day." These rations were for the men only and did not include their women or children. The women would gather roots and pick berries to supplement their diet, and work for the Company to get "credits" to use at the company stores. They also became members of the trapping parties, dressing beaver skins for their husbands, and "make and break camp each day, gather firewood, cook, dry meat and fish, take care of the children, patch clothing, dry furs and equipment after rains, and, occasionally fight Indians beside their men."

"Most visitors to Fort Vancouver spoke in glowing terms of the plentiful and varied food served from the post kitchen. Narcissa Whitman, Thomas Jefferson Farnham, and Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, among others, described the "abundance of good fare" they enjoyed at the fort. The roast duck, boiled pork, fresh salmon, numerous vegetables, melons, puddings, pies, and many other dishes served in "course after course" made a distinct and favorable impression." "Sept. 25, (1843)

"Miss Anna Maria Pittman, in 1837, was quite overwhelmed in fact. She wrote in her diary: "Our first course was soup, next boiled salmon, then roasted ducks, then such a roast turkey as I never saw or ate. It was a monster, it was like cutting slices of pork, then wheat pancakes, after that

bread and butter and cheese all of their own make, and excellent too." Evidently Clerk George B. Roberts was correct when he remembered years later that "We often had a bountiful table in those days." Cut Rev. Herbert Beaver wrote he wrote on March 19, 1838: "We have seldom anything good to eat, and when we have, it is generally so badly cooked, as to be uneatable." "Mrs. Roberts has consented to open a School for the children of the Fort, and has got 10 pupils, which we can muster here at present. The fee will be about L5 p head annum, and until the children increasem the school is to be kept in her own house." Sept. 10, 1844 Private Journal kept at Fort Vancouver Columbia River by Thomas Lowe Hudson Bay Coy., page 4. "...during the early years [at Fort Vancouver], the cook was also supposed to be the manservant to the "gentlemen" of the establishment. In 1829, for instance, he was required to bring them water for washing and shaving, to brush their shoes, to make the beds and sweep the rooms of the bachelors, and to perform other assorted tasks." Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, vol. 1, Chapter X, Kitchen, [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/fova/hsr/hsr1-10.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/fova/hsr/hsr1-10.htm); MEN OF COURAGE - Forefathers of the Finlay, Ermatinger, Ashley and Newman Families of Montana and the West, From our túpye? to our ya'ya? and sile?, Francis Ermatinger - Book 2 – A Scrapbook of Sorts. David C. "Chalk" Courchane (Revised 2012).

He was a middleman in the Columbia Department from 1829 from 1830.

Chief Factor John McLoughlin writes on October 7, 1829 from Fort Vancouver to Donald Manson the clerk at Fort George:

"Dear Sir,  
I send you pr. Beaver the old mans Cloathing which I forgot to forward pr your men.

I have today sent an Outfit to Mr. [James] Birnie at the Dalles. Where the Americans have a party. [Jean Baptiste] Ouvre is just arrived from his Quarters, his Returns amount to 143 Beaver large & small and 44 large & small otters. But a very High price.

I am Dear Sir Tours truly John McLoughlin"

and on page 70:

McLoughlin writes on December 16, 1829 from Fort Vancouver to Archibald McDonald, the chief trader at Fort Langley:

Dear Sir,

Ouvre is just starting and Informs me you told him to tell me that you wished your letters to be forwarded to Francois and that he would take them to you which is now done. ..." "Letters of Dr. John McLoughlin - Written at Fort Vancouver 1829-1832", edited by Dr. Burt Brown Barker, Binfords & Mort (for the Oregon Historical Society) Portland, Oregon, 1848, page 62.

He was an HBC middleman at Fort Vancouver from 1830 to 1833.

He was at Fort Langley from 1833 to 1834.

He was at Fort Nisqually in 1833. "He was invaluable to Tolmie on the northward tour in 1833 as messenger, nurse, advisor and arbiter of Indian quarrels." "However, he frequently appeared in the Fort Nisqually journals doing general laboring tasks, cooking and setting out on trading excursions around the Puget Sound area, no doubt because of his lengthy experience in the fur trade. For example, on December 13, 1833, he was sent by William F. Tolmie with goods to "break ground at Whidbey's island" (Dickey) in the hopes of establishing a post there but he was not successful. In one February 1836 entry, Ouvre, almost out of character, went off on a tour of pleasure to deliver a letter but returned, three days later, having lost the letters, given away his

capote and wrapped in a blanket.” By 1837, he appeared to be living with his family in a house, possibly outside the palisades and, by November 1838, was cooking for Tolmie’s wife. From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I & II, Warner & Munnick, French Prairie Press, 1972. “There was a William Ouvre at Fort Nisqually in 1833 who was a carpenter.” Cindy Stalcup

(“Fort Langley dates from a time when the boundary between British and American possession of the transmontane west had not yet been decided. Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson’s Bay Company, realized that Fort Vancouver might be lost to the Americans if the border did not follow the Columbia River. Fearing the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel north would become the demarcation line, Simpson ordered the Hudson’s Bay Company to construct the original Fort Langley in 1827 at a location 3 km downstream from its present site. Fort Langley was intentionally constructed on the south bank of the Fraser River in the event that, if Fort Vancouver was lost to the Americans, that Fort Langley could secure British claims to both sides of the Fraser. By 1830, Fort Langley had become a major export port for salted salmon in cedar barrels, as well as cedar lumber and shingles to the Hawaiian Islands. In the days before the Colony of Vancouver Island and the Colony of British Columbia united, Governor Sir James Douglas chose Fort Langley to be the provisional colonial capital.)  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Langley,\\_British\\_Columbia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Langley,_British_Columbia)

"The HBC built its Fraser River post 1827 [Fort Langley] and hired a Snohomish named Waskelatchee (sporting cravat and top hat) to carry letters to the Columbia River. HBC Indian mail carriers added a south Puget Sound stop when Fort Nisqually was built in 1833. Its French Canadian trader Jean Ouvre had worked Puget Sound since 1830 and was probably the first white man to go up the Duwamish River. He called its Indians Tuamish, while HBC named the river after him. From Pacific Fur Co." (Ken Robinson)

He was an engage at Fort Nisqually in 1834 to 1842. “He seems to have been stationed at Nisqually later, as in 1840 Dr. Tolmie wrote to Kittson at that place as to medication for his own inflamed arm and "for Ouvre a purgative weekly -- a course of blistering to the nape of the neck- interscapular region and sacral region -- sponging every morning with sea water and thereafter frictions with a rough towel -- " Whether the treatment cured Ouvre or caused him to become "the late J.B. Ouvre" in 1849 is not known." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I & II, Warner & Munnick, French Prairie Press, 1972

He cooked at Fort Nisqually from 1834 to 1842. “The Native Americans visiting Fort Nisqually referred to Christmas by the Chinook Jargon trade language term Hyas Sunday, meaning Big Sunday or Great Sunday. In the Fall of 1991, long before the living history program at Fort Nisqually ventured into the realm of recreating an 1855 Christmas, Occurrences published an article entitled Hyas Sunday: The Question of Christmas at Fort Nisqually. It was rich in information on the general customs of the times, but sparse on the specifics of what happened within Nisqually’s palisades. A dozen years later, we have volumes on the ways English, French–Canadians, Scots and others might have observed Christmas, but the question of what really happened here remains as elusive as ever. The existing record still largely begins and ends with the Journal of Occurrences. These are the surviving entries: “Wednesday, Dec. 25 1833 – This being Christmas day I (Chief Trader Francis Heron) gave the men a liberal Regale of eatables and drinkables to make up some measure for the bad living they have had all year here, and they enjoyed the feast as might be expected men would do who have lived solely on soup since they came here.”

Christmas of 1834, “Thursday, Dec. 25, 1834 – Christmas. All hands were allowed the best I had in the fort. Say ducks, venison and each half pint of Rum. All quiet and no Indians.”

Thursday, Dec. 24, 1835 – Got the men to put the place in order for Christmas.

Friday, Dec. 25, 1835 – Gave the men a couple drams in my (William Kittson’s) sitting room with a couple of cakes after which they got each a half pint to finish away the day.

Sunday, Dec. 25, 1836 – Christmas. I gave the men the best of rations, say pork, flour and venison exclusive of their allowance of potatoes. The got a couple of drams in my room along with cakes, and after having Rum they received each half a pint of rum. The Frenchman and Babillard each got a couple of glasses of rum.

Saturday, Dec. 23, 1837 – Firewood brought in and the fort cleaned.”) Occurrences – The Journal of Northwest History During the Fur Trade, Vol. XXII, Number 1, Winter 2003-2004)

He was an interpreter at Fort Nisqually from 1834 to 1842.

The Hudson’s Bay Company expanded to the west coast by forming the Columbia District to oversee its operations in what was known by American interests as the Oregon Country. Forts would be built in the District at central fur gathering locations, accessible to a large number of tribes. In 1824, Fort Vancouver was built a few miles from the Columbia River to the south and Fort Langley was built in 1827 on the Fraser River to the North. The Cowlitz Portage, an overland and shortcut route was soon created establishing a vital link between the two forts. After the



attack and murder of Alexander Mackenzie and four men in his party on this route, it was determined a fort located at a halfway point was needed for safety and security reasons.

The new midway location was at Nisqually, chosen for its excellent ship anchorage, its convenience for overland travel, the friendliness of local tribes and its prairies for grazing animals and growing crops. The first building was a storehouse of fifteen by twenty feet built on the beach next to the Sequelitchew Indian Village. Nisqually House as it was known was built in April 1832, and had three men with a few supplies left behind to manage it. One year later in May 1833, Chief Trader Archibald MacDonald returned with Dr. William Fraser Tolmie and seven men to begin the construction of a permanent fort. Fort Nisqually was the first European trading post on the Puget Sound. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie spent the year there, writing about the region extensively in his journal. Fort Nisqually was originally located near the mouth of Sequelitchew Creek on the plains north of the Nisqually River Delta, in the present town of DuPont, Washington.

The original 1833 fort site soon proved to be too small for its operations, and the fort was relocated in 1843 about a mile from the original fort, closer to Edmonds Marsh and Sequelitchew Creek. This new site was chosen because it was close to a water source and timber.

("Fort Nisqually was operated and served by Scottish gentlemen, Native Americans, Kanakas (Hawaiians), French-Canadians, Metis, West Indians, Englishmen and, in the last final years before the British cession of their claims to Puget Sound with the Oregon Treaty, a handful of American settlers. Fort Nisqually grew from an obscure trading post to major international trading establishment. The fort's main export was beaver pelts that could be used for making a beaver-pelt-top hat. Along with the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of HBC, Fort Nisqually also started to export livestock and crops for local consumption and export to Russian Alaska, Hawaii, Mexican California, Europe and Asia. In 1841, a large number of the Sinclair Expedition settlers chose Fort Nisqually on their final destination.

Dr. William Fraser Tolmie was Chief Factor of Fort Nisqually as well as the manager of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company from 1843 to 1857. His tenure covered the transition from British to American control beginning in 1846 as result of the Oregon Treaty, and the Puget Sound War. He was well respected due to his experience with the region and maintained friendly relations with the British, Indian peoples and American settlers arriving to claim land under the Donation Land Claim Act.

Fort Nisqually was never a military outpost and only one small military engagement was recorded in the fort's history. Nevertheless, American and British military forces occasionally visited the fort. The 1846 treaty between the United States and Great Britain established the border between British North America and the United States at the 40<sup>th</sup> parallel which left Fort Nisqually on American soil. With the fur trade in decline and increasing harassment from American settlers, tax collectors, and revenue agents, Fort Nisqually closed in 1869 and the United States paid the HBC \$460,000 for its land." [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Nisqually](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Nisqually))

"Fort Nisqually Journal recreated for March 14, 1840: William Kittson is laid up, stricken by some unknown malady (that will eventually kill him on December 25, 1841). For now, he's operating Fort Nisqually from his bed, while wife Helene nurses him as best she can. Jean Baptiste Ouvre runs the trade shop, while John and Suzannah Aucock begin operating Pierce County's first milk dairy. Ploughing and harrowing, followed by the planting of seed potatoes and turnips is the daily routine, as is burning white oak to create ash for improving the soil. Cloudy, cold and raining most of the time." Steve Anderson posted in Descendents of Fort Nisqually Employees Association

He was at Fort Vancouver in general charges from 1842 to 1843. "He appears to have retired around 1842 and, between 1843-1847 he appears on the books with movement on his account indicating he was still alive or that his family was working his account." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I & II, Warner & Munnick, French Prairie Press, 1972

Jean Baptiste Ouvre appears to have had two wives and four children. On July 15, 1838, around the Fort Vancouver area, the Anglican minister, Herbert Beaver, baptized Marianne (?-1838-?) whose mother was Angeline, who may have been a Pend d'Oreille. "Jean Baptiste Ouvre, Pioneer of 1811, compiled by Stephenie Flora [oregonpioneers.com](http://oregonpioneers.com)"

Somewhere between August 30 and September 12, 1839, at Fort Nisqually, the Catholic priests married Ouvre to Jany Simpson, Teoutit, Nisqually. "Jany Tioult born about 1821 (sometimes Catchina Genevieve Sempson) who was of Tioult Nation." Cindy Stalcup. "Jany Ouvre - "Jany"

(Genevieve) was a native or possibly metisse, whose name appears variously as Simpson, Tioult, Cowlitz, or Nesquallie. She, as well as her husband, Jean Baptiste Ouvre, was a steady influence amongst the restless natives at Fort Nesquallie throughout the decade of the eighteen-forties. Catholic Church records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Paul, Oregon, Annotations, Vol. I, II, and III, A74.

Their children were Louise (c.1834-?), Thérèse (c.1836-?) and Jean Baptiste (1839-?). Ouvré's River [Duwamish River] was named after J. B. Ouvre.

"This 10 September, 1839, in view of the dispensation of 2 bans of marriage granted by us priest Missionary, and the publication of the third between Jean Baptiste Ouvre, engage, formerly of Montreal, in Canada, on the one part, and Jany Indian woman of the portage of Nesqually, on the other part, nor any impediment having been discovered, we priest undersigned Vicar General, have received their mutual consent of marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction, in prescence of William Kittson, Commandant at Fort Nesqually....and of Jean Baptiste Jeaudoin, undersigned, before whom the said groom has recognized as his legitimate children Marie Anne aged 12 years, issue of another woman; and Louise aged 5 years, Therese aged 3 years, and Baptiste aged 2 months, issue of the present wife. The spouses have not known how to sign." (signed) F. N. Blanchet, priest, V. g. (signed) Jean Baptiste Jeaudoin." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver volumes I & II, Mikell De Lores Wormell Warner & Harriet Duncan Munnick, French Prairie Press, St. Paul, Oregon, 1972, page A-60

Genevieve "Jany" Simpson (Sempson) aka Jany "Tioult", "Cowlitz", or Nesquallie" and Nesualla). Called "Catchina" by Malouf's book. (abt 1822- abt 1843) She was Cowlitz and Nesualla. Jany was 17 years old at her marriage to Jean Bte. Ouvre. After killing Katchina's husband, Ouvre married her and moved to Montana in 1858. Grenier Family folklore.

"Jany Sempson, Téoutit--This 10 September, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized Jany, aged 18 years, born of infidel parents of Nisqually; Godmother Hélène McDonald, Dame Kittson, who has not known how to sign. F.N. Blanchet, priest, V.G." [CCR: Vancouver Vol 1 p. B204]

1. Marie Anne Ouvre, was born about 1827 and baptized on July 27, 1843 at St. Paul Mission, Marion County, Oregon Territory.

"B-26 Marie Anne Ouvre

This 27 July, 1843, we priest undersigned have baptized Marie Anne aged 13 years, legitimate son of [sic] Jean Bapts Ouvre and of the late ..... Godfather Louis Vivet, godmother Marie Anne Toupin. F.N. Blanchet, priest." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Paul, Oregon, 1835-1898, vol. I, II & III, compiled by Harriet Duncan Munnick with Mikell Delores Warner, Binford & Mort, Portland, Ore., 1979, p77.

She married Francois Xavier Seguin dit Laderoute, usually known as Francois Xavier Laderoute in Marion County, Oregon in 1847. They had eleven children:

1. Marie Laderoute

"The 27 December 1863, we parish priest undersigned have baptized Marie, born this day of the legitimate marriage of F. X. Laderoute and of Marie his legitimate wife. Godparents JBte Bretano and his wife, J.F. Malo, priest." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St.Louis, Oregon, Vol II p. 140 B-28.

## 2. Hyacinthe Jeremie Laderoute

“The 19 December 1864, we parish priest undersigned have baptized Hyacinthe Jeremie, born the 14 of the same month of the legitimate marriage of Xavier Laderoute and of Marianne Auvry of this parish.. Godfather Joseph Laderoute, godmother Julie Lachance. A. J. Croquet, priest.”

From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St. Louis, Vol II p. 147 B-17.

## 3. Julien Laderoute

“The 4 July 1846, we the undersigned priest have baptized Julien, born the 28 June last, of the legitimate marriage of Francois Xavier Laderoute and of Marie Anne Ouvre; godfather Augustin Rochon, godmother Celeste Jeaudoin who could not sign. 7 words between the lines good, three effaced nul, by subsequent legitimation made by undersigned. Cenas, priest Mod. Demers, priest.” [CCR: St. Paul Vol I p.138 B-176] Although I have all of Munnick's volumes I used the research of Stephanie Flora to add this.

(Chalk)

## 4. Julie Laderoute

“The Monday 01 Nov 1847, we undersigned missionary of Oregon have baptized Julie born the 27 October preceeding of the legitimate marriage of Xavier Laderoute and of Marianne Ouvre. Godfather Joseph Dellart; godmother Marie Poirier.” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p. 5 B-28]

“The 11 February, 1848, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have buried Julie, daughter of Xavier Laderoute and of Marianne Ouvre, deceased the day before, aged three months and a half. Witness: William Goulder. [priest, ]B. Delorme” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p. 8 S-11]Stephanie Flora

## 5. Louis Laderoute

“The 11 May 1849, we undersigned parish priest have baptized Louis born the day before [born the day before crossed out] of the marriage of Xavier Laderoute and of Marianne Ouvre.

Godfather Hercule Lebrun; godmother Marie Louise Ouvre. [priest-]B. Delorme.” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p. 15 B-13] Stephanie Flora

## 6. Gedeon Laderoute

“The 21 July 1851 we undersigned priest, have baptiezed Gedeon, born the same day of the legitimate marriage of Xavier Laderoute and of Marianne Ouvray. The godfather Joseph Delard; the godmother Marie Poirier. [priest] L.A. LeBas” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p. 29 B-13] Stephanie Flora

## 7. Christine Laderoute

“The 19 Mar 1853, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized Christine, born this morning of the legitimate marriage of Xavier Laderoute and of Marianne Ouvre of this parish. Godfather: Gabien Maloin. Godmother: Victoire Laderoute who has signed with us. B. Delorme, pr.” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p. 46 B-7]

“Victor Lachapelle and Christine Laderoute-July 4, 1870, we the undersigned priest residing in St. Louis, after the publication of three bans of marriage, have received the mutual consent of and bestowed the nuptial benediction on Victor Lachapelle, on the one part; and Christine Sequin (commonly called Laderoute), daughter of Xavier Sequin (called Laderoute) and Marianne Ouvre, on the other part, both of this parish. Witnesses: Joseph Lachapelle and Telesphore Degneau. G.C. Thibau, pr.” [CCR: St. Louis Vol II p.11 M-3] From Stephanie Flora

## 8. Francois Laderoute

“The 26 November 1854, we undersigned have baptized Francois, born the 18 of this month of the legitimate marriage of Xavier Laderoute, farmer and of Marianne Ouvre of this mission. Godfather Louis Labonte, godmother Genevieve Lonetain who no more than the father could not sign. F.N. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon City.” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol II p. 68 B-26] Stephanie Flora

#### 9. Charles Noel Laderoute

“The 27 December 1856, we undersigned have baptized Charles Noel, born the 25 of this month of the legitimate marriage of Xavier Laderoute and Marianne Ouvre of this place. Godfather Charles Prevost, godmother Marie Picard. M. O'Reilly, priest.” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol II p. 83 B-22] Stephanie Flora

What this about, same person? (Their son Charles Augustus, our great grandfather, moved to Grant County, Oregon when he was about 16 years old and changed his name to LADROW. Charles married Sara Jane KIMBALL in about 1890. Their daughter Ida Mae LADROW married Charles William DERR: our grandparents. " --13Aug2002, from Charles and Teresa DERR <mailto:ctderr@mtida.net> <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mransom/frcan1842.html>)

#### 10. William Laderoute

“The 20 May 1859, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized William, born the 5 of this month of the legitimate marriage of Xavier Laderoute and of Marie Anne Ouvre inhabitants of the parish of St. Paul.. Godfather: Joseph Barnabe, godmother Marie Anne Frederic who could not sign.. B. Delorme V.G.” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p. 129 B-18] Stephanie Flora

#### 11. David Laderoute

“The 20 Oct 1861, we parish priest undersigned have baptized David, born the 9 of the current month of the legitimate marriage of Frs. X. Laderoute and of Suzanne Indian of this parish.. Godfather Adolphe Jette, godmother Marie Weston who could not sign. J.F. Malo, priest.” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol II p. 122 B-25]

“David Laderoute and Mary Odilla Lachapelle-July 19, 1880, the bans having been published three consecutive Sundays during solemn parochial Mass, and no legitimate impediment having been found, I, the undersigned, united in marriage David, son of Sequin Laderoute and Marianne Ouvre, and Mary Odille, daughter of Andre Lachapelle and Adienene Lucier, having received their mutual consent in the presence of witnesses Andre and Victor Lachapelle.” [CCR: St. Louis, Vol II p90 M-1] Stephanie Flora

Francois and Marie Anne were in the 1850 Marion County, Oregon census.

Francois Xavier Seguin dit Laderoute, a French-Canadian, was born in 1800 in Vaudreuil, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of Jean Noel Seguin and Marie Josephte Louise Larocquebrune. (This surname is spelled both Laderoute and Ladderoute...for the sake of clarity we use Laderoute.)

“He worked for the Hudson Bay Company as a trapper for several years, and later established a farm in the Willamette Valley. A researcher who is affiliated with the Seguin Association states, "Francois...was known as the best Log Lever on the French Prairie, which was in the Willameth [sic] Valley, Oregon. Many of Francois' children moved to Montana and lived on the Flathead Reservation." (13 Aug. 2002, from Charles and Teresa DERR <mailto:ctderr@mtida.net> <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mransom/frcan1842.html>)

"Xavier Ladouroute: A discharged servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, who settled in the "French Prairie." In 1834 he had 36 acres of land under cultivation, 350 bushels of wheat, 11 horses, 35 hogs and 2 houses." From "Letters of Dr. John McLoughlin" Burt Brown Barker, page 312.

"Francois Xavier Laderoute was an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Although land records show him settling on a claim near Fairfield in 1847, he was on the land much earlier, being one of those married by Jason Lee, the Methodist missionary, in 1838 and frequently mentioned by him. The marriage was later redone by the Catholic priest. Laderoute's wife was Julie Gervais, daughter of his neighbor, Joseph Gervais. After Julie's death he married Marie Anne Ouvre in 1847 in Gervais, Oregon. He had four recorded children by Julie and eleven by Marie Anne. Through various marriages the Laderoute name became intertwined with many original Prairie names -- Gervais, Malouin, GrosLouis, Perrault and Lachapelle." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver volumes I & II, Mikell De Lores Wormell Warner & Harriet Duncan Munnick, French Prairie Press, St. Paul, Oregon, 1972, page A-44.

From the "Mission Record Book, Methodist Episcopal Church, Willamette Station, Oregon Territory, North America, commenced 1834" this is located at Oregon Historical Society in Portland, Oregon (Mss 1224, Methodist Missions):  
Marriages, page 105:

Date	Day	Groom	Bride	Place	By Whom
22 Jan 1838	Monday	Xavier LaDeRoot	Julia Gervais	House of	Jason Lee
				Mr. Gervais,	Willamette settlement

"We have 4 children for Francois X. and Julie Gervais:, a. Joseph, b. Victoire, c. Isidore and d. François-Xavier, all baptized at Walla Walla.

a. Joseph Laderoute (abt 1833/1845-1911) was married to Rosalie Gervais (1841-1864), the daughter of Jean Baptiste Gervais and Marie Lucier, and Marie Morais (1854-1881), the daughter of Francois (Murray) Morais and Sophie Finley, granddaughter of Jocko Finlay.

From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I & II, Warner & Munnick, French Prairie Press, 1972, page 15:

"Acts made at the Catholic Mission of the Walamette

"B 45 Joseph Laderoute

This 22 January, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized Joseph, aged 4 years, natural child of Francois Xavier Laderoute, farmer of this place, and Julie Gervais. Godfather Etienne Lussier who as well as the father has not known how to sign. Mod. Demers, priest, Miss.

May be related to this family?

Found in the Evening Republican (Missoula, Mt.), July 2, 1895, p4:

"Local Briefs

Paul Ladorute, age 14 years, died at the Sisters hospital last evening. Undertaker Lucy took charge of the remains and prepared them for shipment to St. Ignatius Mission, where interment will follow. The deceased was the victim of a complication of diseases which baffled medical skill." (from Bob Bigart)

From The Ronan Pioneer, Aug. 18, 1911, page 2:

"Mission Messages --

The death of Joseph Laderoute, father of Mrs. R. W. Drowatzky northeast of Ronan, occurred last Friday, August 11th. The deceased has been suffering with a cancer for over a year. The interment was at Polson last Sunday." (from Bob Bigart)

b. Victoire (1838- was married with Fabien Malouin and André Cloutier.”

(The Association des Séguin d'Amérique, Raymond Séguin RSeguin@total.net <mailto://RSeguin@total.net>

"Acts made at the Catholic Mission of the Walamette

"B 46 Victoire Laderoute

This 22 January, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized Victoire, aged 1 year, natural child of Francois Xavier Laderoute, farmer of this place, and Julie Gervais. Godfather Etienne Lussier who as well as the father has not known how to sign. Mod. Demers, priest, Miss." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I & II, Warner & Munnick, French Prairie Press, 1972, page 15.

c. Isidore Laderoute

d. Francois Xavier Laderoute (1848-1871) He died February 23, 1871 in St. Ignatius, Montana. From St. Ignatius Mission, Montana, Book of Deaths, 1852-1873: "Xaverius Laderoute Die 28 Febr sepultum fuit corpus Xaverii Laderoute, nati in Tampoy(Oregon) ex Xaverio Laderoute et Julia Xerve, qui hesterna die .....aetate 23 annorum." Is Tampoy actually Champoege?

“Along with other French-Canadians, he voted against the establishment of the provisional government, but he eventually became an American citizen. His citizenship made him eligible to acquire federal land. Laderoute applied for a provisional land claim, and he is mentioned as a neighbor in several other claims.

Claimant Description

Ladaroute, H Champoig Co, about 488 acres. Personal occupancy, 2 October 1846.

Laderoute, Xavier Champoeg County, 640 acres. In Grand Prairie.

The published abstract of Francis Xavier Laderoute’s donation land claim provides the following information:

11 [Claim] 2233.

Ladtroote, Francis Xavier, Marion Co; born 1800, Canada; SC 15 Oct 1846; m Mary Ann, Jan 1847, Marion Co, Ore. Territory. Filed for citizenship Sept. 1851, Cert. #890, awarded 10 Oct 1864, Marion Co, Ore. Territory. Affidavits by Andrew Dubois, Francis Revet.

“The 19 December 1864, we priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this place the body of Xavier Laderoute, husband of Marianne Auvrey (Ouvre), deceased 2 days ago, at the age of about 50 years. Witnesses Firmin Lebrun, Jean Brentano and others. A. J. Croquet, priest.”

[CCR: St. Paul Vol II p. 146 S-9] Jean Baptiste Ouvre, Pioneer of 1811, compiled by Stephenie Flora, [oregonpioneers.com](http://oregonpioneers.com)

(The microfilm copy of Ladroute's donation claim file does not include his naturalization certificate. When the files were microfilmed, federal law prohibited copying those records. The law has now changed, and the entire file, along with the naturalization certificate, can be ordered from the National Archives. The required form is NATF 84, and it can be filled out online on the National Archives and Records Administration website, < <http://www.archives.gov/contact/inquire-form.html#part-a> >. The current fee is \$40.00, and credit cards are accepted.<http://www.lenzenresearch.com/freeland.pdf>)

Jean Baptiste Ouvre and Genevieve "Jany" Simpson (Sempson) children:

2. Marie Louise Ouvre, was born December 25, 1834 and baptized April 24, 1839 at Fort Nisqually, Oregon (now Washington) and died May 1, 1917 in Dixon, Sanders County, Montana.

"This 24 Apr 1839 we priest undersigned have baptized Louise, age 5 years, natural d/o Jean Baptiste Ouvré, engagé and of Jany, Téoutit by nation. Godfather Louis Latour who has not known how to sign. Mod. Demers, priest, Miss." [CCRPNW, Vancouver Vol I p.42 B-134] Stephanie Flora

M.A. Ouvrie m'd Hercule Lebrun 18 Sep 1848; minor d/o Jean Baptiste Ouvrie and a woman of the Cowlitz, deceased] [CCR : St. Paul p.11 M-7.]

"The 10 May 1858, after the publication of one bann of marriage (dispensation having been granted for others) between Adolphe l'Oiseau, of age son of Adolph l'Oiseau and of Catherine Given [Gwen?], of Canada, on the one part, and Louise LeBrun, widow of Hercule Lebrun 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 Baptiste Goyet and Amable Petit, witnesses. M. O'Reilly, priest." [CCR : St. Paul, Vol. II p.94 M-4] Stephanie Flora (Note from Chalk this is the main source for the surname Lozeau being spelled l'Oiseau. In the Quebec records it is spelled Lozeau.)

P12-"Alex Lane

B2-March 8, 1863, we the undersigned priest have baptized Alex Lane, son of Thomas Lane and Ann Lane, who both left the child back as an orphan, and is further under the protection of Adolphe Louseau and Marie Louise Louseau, who both reside in Walla Walla. Godfather was John Tannang and Godmother Magdalen Lapierre. The boy was about 2 years old. Aegidus Junger, priest." From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest-Walla Walla Register II-Munnick & Munnick.

The book, "Undelivered Letters to Hudson's Bay Company Men on the Northwest Coast of America," page 454, 2003, edited by Judith Hudson Beattie and Helen M. Buss mistakenly refers to Marie Louise Ouvre as Marie Anne Louise Ouvre.

She married first Louis Hercule Lebrun (1810-1857/58) a farmer.

"Hercule Lebrun, a cousin of Felix, joined the HBC around 1830 as an apprentice (milieu). He returned east of the Rockies to Canada at the end of his contract in 1833 but returned in 1845 to farm in the Willamette (in French Prairie) and died there." "Lives Lived West of the Divide" - vol. 2

"A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies, 1793-1858" Bruce McIntyre Watson, Centre for Social, Spatial, and Economic Justice, The University of British Columbia, Okanagan, 3333 University Way, Kelowna, British Columbia. publ. 2010 Page: p. 582

"M7 - Hercules LeBrun and Marie Anne Ouvre, September 28, 1848. Hercule, eldest son of Charles LeBrun and Marie Anne Lenive [should be Lemire], of St. Joseph, Maskinonge, Canada, and Louise, under age daughter of J. B. Ouvre and a native Cowlitz woman. Witnesses, Joseph

Gervais, Andre Chalifoux. F.N.B. [Francois N. Blanchet] Note: Marie Anne is a mistake it is actually Louise [Marie Louise Ouvre] The Mantle of Elias

I add the following as it Bruce M. Watson's version:

"Lebrun, Hercule (c. 1810 - c. 1857) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1810 (born to Charles Lebrun and Marie Anne Lemire)

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - c. 1857

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833). Hercule Lebrun, a cousin of Felix, joined the HBC around 1830 as an apprentice. He returned east of the Rockies to Canada at the end of his contract in 1833 but returned in 1845 to farm in the Willamette and died there. Hercule Lebrun had one wife and five daughters. On September 18, 1848, he married Marie-Anne/Louise Ouvre (c.1833-?), daughter of Jean Baptiste Ouvre and a Nisqually woman. Their daughters were Flavie (1850-1851), Marie Louise Philomene (1851-1858), Marie Melanie (1854-?), Esther (1855-1858) and Virginie (1857-1858). After Hercule's death, Louise married Adolphe L'Oiseau on May 10, 1858. In 1850 he was living with Louise (c.1833-?) which may have been his wife or daughter. Two undelivered 1831 Maskinongé letters from relatives rest in the HBCA. One is delightfully whimsical, the other conveying family and other pressing financial matters. They weren't delivered as they were labelled "deceased" in 1831 as he was confused with his cousin. PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4b; MiscI 5; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 2b; Beattie & Buss, p. 306-09" [Lives Lived West of the Divide by Bruce McIntyre Watson] Note: Bruce M. Watson is in error here as Marie Anne Ouvre and Louise Ouvre are two completely different daughters of Jean Baptiste Ouvre in fact they are 1/2 sisters.

"Louis Lebrun was killed by Adolph (L'oiseau) Lozeau. This was told to Florence Hamel by her grandmother, Melanie Lebrun Grenier. Melanie was known as Melanie Lozeau after the move from Oregon Territory to the Frenchtown Valley." Received 3/1/2013 from Duzzie Glover, Polson, Montana.

But this is disputed by Charles Grenier in a newspaper story in 1960:



the system delivers power at the lowest rates known, delivery same way out to the householder on the end of the line at the same Kilowatt Hour rate as is paid by the town customer.

A few of us had to stop numerous "brick-bats" getting all of this done, but the results are extremely satisfying.

## Chas. Grenier Oldtimer On Reservation

By Charles Grenier

My father, Joseph Grenier, came to Frenchtown in 1864 from La Bay du Feve, in Canada. He and many Canadians had flocked to this locality because of the hopes of making fortunes in gold mining near Superior.

My mother was born Melanie LaBrun. Her parents and a sister decided to leave Oregon Territory and come to the upper Bitterroot Valley. On the way, perhaps because of the gold he was thought to be carrying, the father was killed. Shortly after this tragedy, one daughter was drowned while the family was fording the Snake River. The girl that was saved was my mother.

I was born in Frenchtown in 1879. After my early schooling, when I was about 15 years old, I left home to make my own way. My first job was working as a flunky in a logging camp owned by Hanratty and Tillman. My salary was \$15.00 a month. This I sent home to my parents for some time. For several years I worked here and there at various logging jobs.

In 1901 I came to the Flathead and worked for Joe Alford. For about three years I also worked for Billy Irvine, Art Larabee and Joe Marion. Early in 1904 I helped drive about 600 head of cattle to Kalispell where they were put on a train and taken to Shelby. From there we again drove the herd to Canada. There were about six other riders, among them Levi Ayot, an old friend who now resides in California. This first drive was much easier than the one we made the same year in the fall. The last drive consisted of about 1200 head of cattle and 12 riders. These cattle belonged to several different men and their unruliness and the colder weather made the trip a hard job.

In 1905 I quit working on ranches and started clerking in F. L. Gray's store. I had varied duties and kept busy most of the time.

Caroline Tomfohr and I were married in Butte on February 14, 1906, returned to Polson and continued our jobs at the Gray store until July.

With the assurance that I would be allotted there, we moved to a site one mile south of Polson, which is still our home.

Our first daughter, Katherine, was born in 1907 at the home, followed by Elizabeth 1909, Mike, 1912, Jeanette, 1914, the twins, Dorothy and Doris 1917 and Marie, 1920. A daughter Margery and a son Jack died in their infancy.

The births of these children often caused a deal of anxiety. Doctors were not always available and on several occasions they didn't arrive in time. However, we always managed to get a midwife or practical nurse to come and help. All of the children were born at home.

Each child attended the Polson schools from the first grade until graduation from High School.

Before retiring in 1955, we farmed and raised cattle. We have known many hardships but all in all we have had a good life and always managed to pay the taxes.

We have a good view of the mountains and the lake. Our beautiful view hasn't changed, even though the town of Polson has grown considerably.

**CONGRATULATIONS**  
**ON THIS GOLD**  
**Brinkman**  
**Architects and**  
**Kalispell, M**

Flathead Courier, 1960 from Duzzie Glover

He became a citizen in 1852.

"No.1776 LeBrun, Hercule, Marion Co., b.1812, Canada; SC 20 Oct. 1849; m Louise 8 Sept. 1848, Marion Co., Ore., T. Aff: Jacques Servant, Peter Sachanse, John Moll, Louis Bergavin. Cit. Intention filed Oct. 1851 Dist, Court Yamhill Co., awarded 16 Aug. 1852. Cit. aff. by Baptiste DeGiver, John Larison. Edward R. Geary, Clk. of Dist. Ct." The Mantle of Elias

They are in 1850 Marion Co census. (They had several daughters die and are listed in church records.) I do know her continued family history, but not when/where Louis Hercule Lebrun died. Family story has it he died in wagon accident in either 1857 or 1858. (His only surviving child with Louise was Melanie who married a Grenier.) Louise, as widow, remarried Adolphe l'Oiseau (Lozeau) in church ceremony 1858 at Fort Nisqually." Cindy Stalcup, 2001.

I have read family notes that he died in wagon accident in either 1857 or 1858.

## The children of Louis Hercule LeBrun and Marie Louise Ouvre:

### 1. Flavie Lebrun

"B22 - Flavie Le Brun, September 30, 1850. Flavie, born today, legitimate child of Hercule LeBrun and Louise Ouvre. Godfather J.B.Z. Bolduc, godmother Catherine Russie." *The Mantle of Elias*

"The 30 September 1850, we priest undersigned have baptized Flavie born today of the legitimate marriage of Hercule LeBrun and of Louise Ouvre. The godfather has been Jean Baptiste Zacharie Bolduc and the godmother Catherine Russie. J.B.Z. Bolduc, priest." [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.29 B-22] Stephanie Flora

"The 19 January 1851, we priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this parish the body of Flavie LeBrun, deceased yesterday at the age of 3 months and a half, present Joseph Champagne and Amable Petit, who could not sign." [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.33 S-3 Stephanie Flora

### 2. Marie Louise LeBrun

"The 04 November 1851, we priest undersigned have baptized Marie Louise Philomene born yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Hercule LeBrun and of Louise Ouvre. Godfather Fimin LeBrun; godmother Sophie widow Portus, who have not undersigned. Cenas, priest." [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.43 B-26]

"The 28 February 1858, we undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this parish the body of Philomene, aged 10 years, daughter of Hercule Lebrun and of Louise Ouvre of this place. Witnesses Firmin Lebrun and Amable Petiti. M. O'Reilly," [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.92 S-5] Stephanie Flora

### 3. Marie Melanie Lebrun

"B4 - Marie Melanie Lebrun, February 4, 1854. Marie Melanie born yesterday, daughter of Hercule LeBrun, farmer, and Louise Ouvre. Godfather: Antoine Gregoire, godmother: Therese Ouvre. F.N.B." *The Mantle of Elias*.

"The 04 February 1854, we priest undersigned have baptized Marie Melanie born yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Hercule LeBrun farmer of this place and of Louise Ouvre. Godfather Antoine Gregoire; godmother Therese Ouvre, who has signed, also the father, the godfather could not sign. F.N. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon City." [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.60 B-4] Stephanie Flora

Melanie LeBrun Grenier was confirmed at Frenchtown on February 21, 1875 (Ams.:120)

She married Joseph Grenier, son of Joseph Grenier and Henriette Carriere, on June 25, 1872, either at Frenchtown or Forest City, Mineral Co., Montana.

"Joseph Grenier was born September 11, 1849, at La Baie, Quebec, Canada (Lacasse 1937:19) and came to the United States in 1870 (1900 U.S. Census, Missoula County, Frenchtown Township, Sheet s1, 31/31). "Crossroads of Cultures, Sacramental Records at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, Frenchtown, Montana, 1866-1899." (received from Jim Funke, 2013) pages 204-205.

From The New North-West (Deer Lodge,Mt.) July 13, 1872, p3:

"From Forest City..... An Elopement.

Joseph Grenier eloped with Melanie Le Brun -- well known to the readers of the New North West two years ago as the beauty of the Cedar Creek country, but known only during those days as "Lozeau's girl" -- and were married by Judge Chauncey Barbour, on the 25th. Lozeau is on the warpath." (from Bob Bigart).

"In the spring of 1873 Joseph and Melanie Grenier bought a 260 acre ranch where, by 1937, the Donlan ranch was situated (Lacasse 1937:20). Joseph Grenier is listed as a farmer in the 1880 and 1900 censuses."

They seemed to have by married again by the church.

"p. 29 A-92

On February 20, 1875, I, J.[oseph] Giorda, S.J., in the church at Frenchtown examined Joseph Grenier and Melanie Lebrun, 22 years, from the presnt Louise Loiseau [Lozeau], living near Cedar. And with their consent mutually held and presently expressed, I joined together these same two in marriage with a greater precaution, although they had contacted a civil marriage. Witnesses were Moys Rive [Moise Reeves] and Jack Demers, who together with thier spouses have sworn that he did not have another wife." "Crossroads of Cultures, Sacramental Records at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, Frenchtown, Montana, 1866-1899." (received fom Jim Funke, 2013)

From The Ronan Pioneer, March 8, 1912, page 1:

"Jos. Grenier, Sr., has let a contract for the digging of four wells on his allotments east of town."  
(from Bob Bigart)

From The Daily Missoulian, March 3, 1918, page 8:

"Joseph Grenier has received a letter from Oscar Dohl at the front in Lorraine, France. He gives very little news more than the weather is fine.

Joseph Grenier and two sons, Mose and George, went to Polson Friday to attend the funeral of the little daughter of Charles Grenier, who died Wednesday." (from Bob Bigart) At the Front means on the trenches in France in World War I.

From Progessive Men of the State of Montana - p676:

"Joseph Grenier

Joseph Grenier is numbered among the prosperous and reliable farmers and stockgrowers of Frenchtown valley, Missoula county, a locality given over almost entirely to people of French extraction, who have there formed a progressive and harmonious community, reflecting credit upon those concerned and upon the state. Mr. Grenier is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, born in 1849, the son of Joseph and Henriette (Carrier) Grenier, natives of the same province, and of staunch French lineage. The father is still living in Quebec at the venerable age of eighty years, he having devoted the greater portion of his active life to the carpenter's trade and to agricultural pursuits. The mother passed away from earth several years ago.

After receiving the educational advantages of the public and parochial schools of his native province, Joseph Grenier engaged in work on the old homestead for the greater portion of his minority, when he came to Montana and joined the French colony in Missoula county. He devoted his attention to mining for two or three years, and in 1870 filed claim to his present ranch, which is most eligibly located one mile west of the village of Frenchtown. Here he now has 260 acres of rich and productive land, which yields large crops of grain and hay, while the owner devotes especial attention to the raising of cattle and sheep, having the best of facilities for conducting this industry and meeting with that success which is the just reward for his timely and effective efforts. He has made excellent improvements on his place, and is recognized as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the community. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and in religion he and his family are devout members of the Catholic church. In 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grenier and Miss Melanie Lebrun, who was born in Oregon of French parentage. They are the parents of six children, Joseph, George, Edward, Charles, Moise and Louise."

From The Ronan Pioneer, Jan. 4, 1924, page 5:

"Mr. Joe Grenier and two small children left during the week for Portland, Oregon for a visit with relatives and friends." (Bob Bigart)

From his obituaries in The Daily Missoulian - Lake County (1926):

"Another Pioneer Passes

Joseph Grenier Sr., who died at his home two and a half miles east of St. Ignatius, Mont., on Thursday May 27th 1926, was born Sept. 11, 1849 at La Baie, P.Q. and was a son of Joseph and Henriette (Carrier) Grenier. He contracted the flu about two months ago and did not fully recover when other complications set in, causing his death.

Funeral services were held from the Catholic church with Requiem High Mass at 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning. Friends from afar and near came to pay their last respects to the deceased. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, Edward of La Baie, P.Q. and Philip of Manchester, New Hampshire, four sons and one daughter, George and Edward of St. Ignatius, Charles of Polson, Mose and Mrs. Ed Hamel also of St. Ignatius, and twenty-five grandchildren and one great grandchild.

He left Canada in 1870 for the west, arriving at Ogden, Utah, which was the nearest railroad station to Montana; from there he hired a prairie schooner and came to the Lozeau ranch at Iron Mountain now known as the Milwaukee ranch which he farmed for two years.

In 1872 he was united in marriage to Melanie Le Brun to which union his children were born. In 1872 he engaged in mining at Cedar Creek and remained there until the Nine Mile excitement in 1877. In 1880 he filed claim on a ranch at Frenchtown where he acquired a tract of productive land of 260 acres, which he farmed until he moved to St. Ignatius in 1911. In Frenchtown Mr. Grenier was active in the political and social life, and was one of the sponsors of the Catholic church of which he was a devoted member.

In 1911 Mr. Grenier moved to St. Ignatius and procured the place which has since been the family home, where he again engaged in farming.

Mr. Grenier was always friendly and one to whom people would go with their petty troubles, as he was ready with a kindly word or service. He was particularly fond of children and was 'Grandpa' to them all.

The pall bearers were Harry Shepard, Dougal McCormick and Joseph Deschamps of Missoula, Paul Beaulieu, Ernest Prezeau and Albert Lemery of St. Ignatius. Messrs. W.F. Nichols and Joe Owens acted as ushers. M.M. Twichel was in charge of the funeral."

From The St. Ignatius Post, May 28, 1926, page 5

"Local News

Joe Grenier, Sr. Passes Away

The residents were shocked and grieved to learn yesterday morning that Joe Grenier, Sr., had passed over the divide. Mr. Grenier was a victim of the flu last winter and never fully recovered, as other complications set in that gradually wore him out.

Funeral services are appointed for Monday morning at 10:00. An obituary will be printed next week."

The Daily Missoulian, June 3, 1926, page 4:

"J. Grenier Funeral is Held at St. Ignatius.....

St. Ignatius, June 2. - Special- Funeral services were conducted Saturday for Joseph Grenier, Sr., who died at his home east of town Thursday morning.

Requiem high mass was conducted by Rev. Father Taelman of the St. Ignatius church. Hosts of people attended the funeral services and the numerous beautiful floral offerings testified to the high esteem in which he was held...

....Mr. Grenier was at Nine Mile when Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce were out on the war path. The few families then living at Nine Mile were called to Frenchtown, where they took refuge in an old grist mill. The men were provided with guns and were drilled for action by Revais, who with 25 Flathead Indians, had arrived to protect the settlers. However Chief Joseph and his band went the way of Lolo and the people at Frenchtown were not molested.

Mr. Grenier carried mail over a 30 mile route twice a week from Frenchtown and Martina. It was often necessary during the winter to come half the distance on snowshoes. Coming to St. Ignatius before the reservation was thrown open to settlement..."

St. Ignatius, Montana Mission Census (abt.1918-1923), Jesuit Archives, Spokane:

names	age	creed	race	location
Joseph Grenier	72	cath.	white	3 miles from Mission towards mountains
Melanie	68	"	"	
Edward (single)	42	"	"	

From The Daily Missoulian, Aug. 20, 1932, p5:

"Mrs. J. Grenier Dies At Mission - Resident of Western Montana for 68 years, Passes From Heart Attack. St. Ignatius, Aug.19. - (Special) –

Mrs. Joseph Grenier, aged 79 years, pioneer resident of Western Montana, died here Thursday night following a heart attack. She had been a resident of the district for 68 years.

Mrs. Grenier was born at Salem, Ore., in 1853 and came to Frenchtown in 1864 with her family. The Greniers came to the Flathead 21 years ago to make their home near St. Ignatius. She was the wife of Joe Grenier, Sr., who died in 1926.

Mrs. Grenier is survived by two sons, Ed Grenier of St. Ignatius and Charles Grenier of Polson and a daughter, Mrs. Ed Hamel, of St. Ignatius; also by two half-sisters and four half-brothers and by 26 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

The body is at the Ed Grenier home here. Funeral services will be held at the Catholic church here at 10 o'clock Monday morning." Also see The Ronan Pioneer, August 25, 1932, page 4. Also see The Ronan Pioneer, August 25, 1932, page 4; Pedigree chart; Audry Foreman; 19 Nov 1991.

They had six children: Joseph, George, Edward Ethier, Charles, Moise, and Louise.



From Jimmy Funke

#### 4. Esther Lebrun

"B23 - Esther Lebrun, October 7, 1855, Esther was born yesterday. Legitimate daughter of Hercule LeBrun and Louise Ouvre. Godfather, Dominique Pichet, godmother, Angelique Dupre. O'Reilly" The Mantle of Elias

"The 7 October 1855, we undersigned have baptized Esther born yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Hercule LeBrun and Louise Ouvre of this parish. Godfather Dominique Pichet; godmother Angelique Dupre, who could not sign. M. O'Reilly, priest." [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.74 B-23] Stephanie Flora

"The 08 Mar 1858, we undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this parish the body of Esther, died yesterday, aged 2 years, daughter of Hercule Lebrun and of Louise Ouvre of this place. Witnesses Charles Prevost and Amable Petiti. M. O'Reilly, priest" [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.92 S-7] Stephanie Flora

#### 5. Virgine Lebrun

"B23 - Esther Lebrun, October 7, 1855, Esther was born yesterday. Legitimate daughter of Hercule LeBrun and Louise Ouvre. Godfather, Dominique Pichet, godmother, Angelique Dupre. O'Reilly" The Mantle of Elias

"The 7 October 1855, we undersigned have baptized Esther born yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Hercule LeBrun and Louise Ouvre of this parish. Godfather Dominique Pichet; godmother Angelique Dupre, who could not sign. M. O'Reilly, priest." [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.74 B-23] Stephanie Flora

"The 08 Mar 1858, we undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this parish the body of Esther, died yesterday, aged 2 years, daughter of Hercule Lebrun and of Louise Ouvre of this place. Witnesses Charles Prevost and Amable Petiti. M. O'Reilly, priest" [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p.92 S-7] Stephanie Flora

Marie Louise Ouvre remarried in Fort Nisqually summer of 1858 to Adolph Lozeau (l'Oiseau), they would have 12 children.

Adolphe Lozeau was baptized as Joseph Adolphe Lozeau in the La Baie du Febvre, Quebec, Canada. Catholic Church Records, (Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1967) (from Jim Funke, 2013). He had a brother named Alex Lozeau.

The fall of 1868 found French-Canadian Louis Barrette disgusted with his luck in the Northern Idaho gold fields and looking around for better prospect enroute to the largely French-Canadian settlement of Frenchtown, located along the Mullan Road, Barrette rode parallel of the St. Joe River to its headwaters in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains.

As he followed along the summit trail, he spotted a basin on the Montana side that looked promising, to his gold prospector's eye. Barrette resolved that he would return to the area after wintering in Frenchtown. It was possibly on this trip that he met Adolph Lozeau, another French-Canadian. Lozeau operated a ranch about five miles east of the mouth of Cedar. His Forty Mile House had been a wayfarer's stop along the Mullan Road for two years.

It was not until the next fall that Barrette finally returned to the basin that had caught his eye. He and his partner, Basil Lanthier, climbed into the steep, cedar-crowded gulch with several pack and saddle horses loaded with enough supplies to last them several weeks. Their departure from Frenchtown was not a secret, thus many eyes would be watchful for any indications that their trip was a success.

And indeed, they did find gold, on October 9, 1869 at the mouth of Cayuse Creek. Not content with their first prospects, Barrette and Lanthier kept searching the gulch for richer ground. They knew there would be an inevitable stampede once word of their discovery got back to civilization. They tried to find the richest site in the area and stake it out before the swarming masses had the gulch parceled out. Finally, happy with the nearly \$350 in gold dust he gleaned out of two prospect holes, Barrette laid out his discovery claim on the "Louiseville Bar," now on the grounds of Cinker's Mine.



In late November, the two prospectors returned to Lozeau's ranch with their news. Lozeau was sent to Frenchtown for more supplies since their appearance would bring a flood into the place. Somehow (there are various versions) the news slipped from Lozeau's lips and the rush was on.

The first week in December, a miners' meeting was held. J.E. Marion was selected recorder for the Barrette mining district (<http://www.deq.state.mt.us/rem/mwc/linkdocs/techdocs/135tech.asp>), the headquarters being the town of Louiseville that had been laid out on Barrette's discovery claim. The town, according to the Deer Lodge "New North-West," was named after Lozeau's wife, Louise, not after Louis Barrette. The lower part of the gulch was called the O'Keefe district after David O'Keefe. He was a member of John Mullan's road-building crew and brother to Missoula's Cornelius "Baron" O'Keefe. <http://thebigsky.net/MineralChamber/CedarCreekRush.htm>

#### 1870 Cedar Creek, Missoula County, Montana Territory Census:

A. Lozeau	male	38 years old	Born in Canada
Louise Lozeau	female	30 years old	Born in Oregon
Adolph Lozeau	male	9 years old	Born in British Columbia
Mary Lozeau	female	3 years old	Born in Montana
John Lozeau	male	1 year old	Born in Montana
Maline Brown	female	16 years old	Born in Oregon
B Qvriar	male	27 years old	Born in Oregon

Cedar Creek Census 1870 total showed 1486 on sheet

488 Dwellings

1400 White Males

42 White females

3 Colored Mulatoes

852 Foreign Males

11 Foreign Females

30 Chinese Males

2 Chinese Females

5 Indian Males

4 Indian Females

(Received from Duzzie Glover, 3/28/2013)

"Superior's Wild and Woolly Days - Mabel Olson's interview with J. W. King, Lozeau, MT.

Adolphe Lozeau and his breed wife came from Walla Walla, Washington. They stayed in Superior over-night when they came here. And in the morning bought supplies for all of their money but for one dollar. When they were ready to go, Old man Lozeau said, "Well we got one dollar left, you can't buy anything with that."

His wife chuckeled and said, "Yes we can, one drink of whiskey apiece." So they had their drink and started East. They got to the place called The Milwaukee Ranch now, about seven miles east of Superior, and Lozeau said, "We stop here." They settled there, with just squatters rights, of course. Lozeau killed two or three deer for his wife, then set afoot to make a living packing, at first on his back, from Virginia City to camps on Cedar Creek. He swam the flour over across the Missoula River, using horses for that. Next year he bought horses for packing.

Dolph Lozeau used to play for the dances in the Thomas (Ordeal) Hotel and Pete Harmon would clog. Harmon was pretty handy with his feet." "Lozeau and Glover Families" by Jim Funke, 2012.

### "Interview with Lizzie Miles

The first days we came here, Old Man (Adolphe) Lozeau got Miles and me to work for him at his ranch (now known as the Milwaukee Ranch). He was a Frenchman, but his wife was a quarter breed Indian, though she looked black enough to be a fullblooded. She was fat and jolly and I liked to watch her talk and shake when she laughed. She used to smoke a corn cob pipe, the ones they made themselves. I would often hear her call, "Lozeau." He would answer, "Huh." Come build a fire Lozeau, that's all you're good for." She liked to drink pretty well and used to make raspberry wine. She'd say, "Um, good. Just pour down the throat from the bottle."

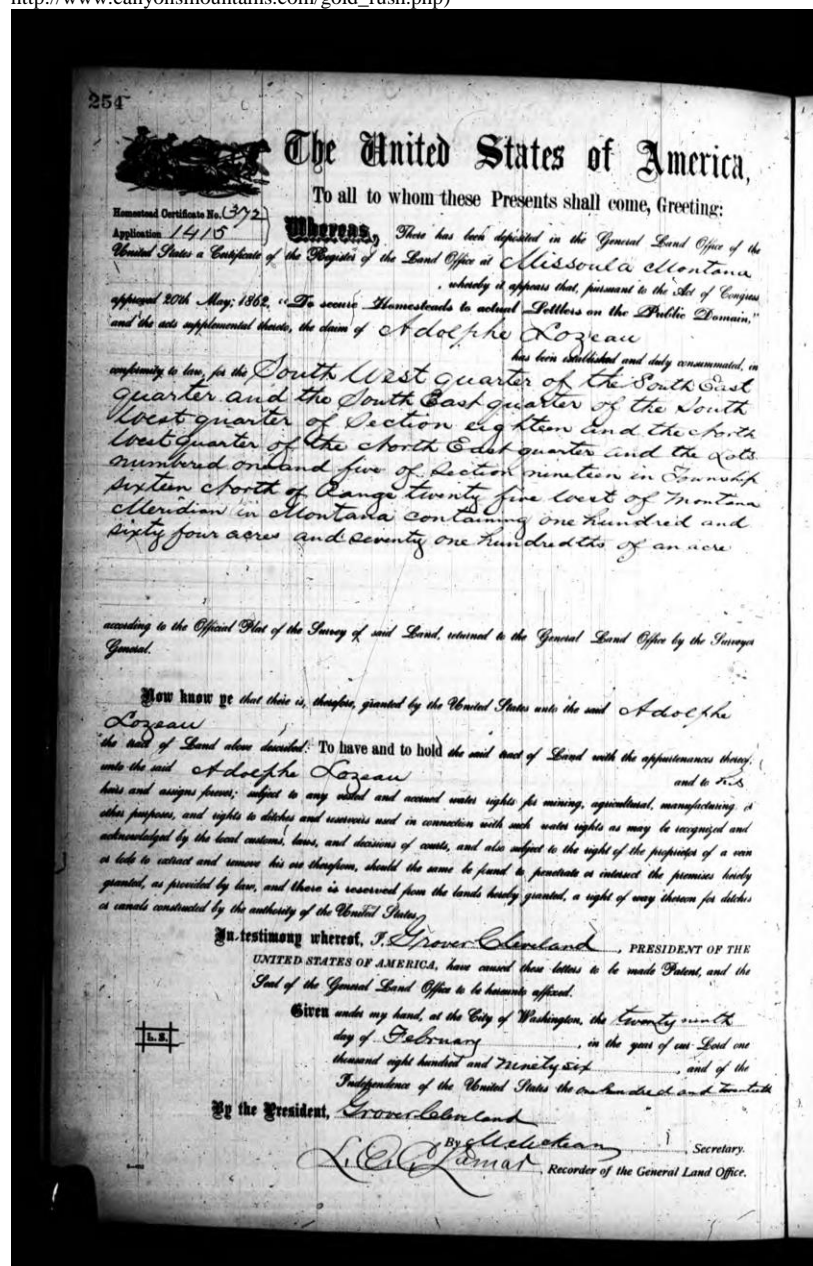
They had a whole breed of young ones, Louie, Joe, Dolphe, Puss, [added in pen Alma] and Mary. Mary married Charlie Ures, one of the quartette that used to sing at the Thomas Hotel. Adolphe used to fiddle for all the dances. He would get liquored up and play with his eyes shut, all night the same tune. Most of the miners at the dance would drink pretty freely, and before the night was over, they would be singing and having a gay old time. "There will be a hot time in the old town tonight," was the most popular tune, and usually was a hot time." "Lozeau and Glover Families" by Jim Funke, 2012.

"Many interesting anecdotes center around the old Thomas Hotel. At one time a person committed suicide in room 13, and everybody was superstitious about that room, refusing to sleep there. Louie Lozeau got drunk and some of the bunch lounging around the hotel carried him to room 13. Frank Hayes, who was working there then, fixed up a dummy, filling it with straw and topping it with a felt hat. He strung it on a wire and suspended it over a transom. They had quite a time waking Lozeau, and finally threw some water on him from the transom. Lozeau was superstitious. When he looked up and saw the dummy swinging there, he sprang out of bed, cleared the door, and took the stairs almost in a leap. He didn't stop till he got to Fort camp. That was the logging camp run by the Anaconda Mining Company about 1901. John Peterson's ranch is there now. Lozeau never again got drunk in the Thomas Hotel.

Adolphe Lozeau was the official fiddler at Superior. He played fairly well for the first part of the dance, sitting there with a cigarette hanging out of one corner of his mouth. But as the night wore on, he got a few drinks too many and kept to one tune.

Adolphe Lozeau's ranch east of Superior used to be a hilarious place. They had a saloon there and a place to dance." "Lozeau and Glover Families" by Jim Funke, 2012.

("The Cedar Creek Mining District, located in Mineral County, Montana is on the east slope of the Bitterroot Mountains, southwest of what is now the town of Superior. The district encompasses Cedar, Quartz and Trout Creeks and their tributaries, which originate near the crest of the northwestward extension of the Bitterroot Range. The creeks flow northeastward to the Clark Fork River. Mineral County is bound by Missoula and Sanders counties and shares a border with the State of Idaho." The Cedar Creek Gold Rush by Marlene Affeld, [http://www.canyonsmountains.com/gold\\_rush.php](http://www.canyonsmountains.com/gold_rush.php))



Land Patent From Duzzie Glover, 3/28/2013

From the Daily Missoulian, Aug. 18, 1894, p4:

"Local Mention

Adolph Lozseau, a native of Canada, renounced his allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria and was made a full citizen of the United States, Mr. Lozseau has been a resident of Missoula county for twenty five years and is well known to all old timers. Uncle Bill Berry and John Anderson were both willing to vouch for his good qualities as a former resident." (from Bob Bigart)

From The St. Ignatius Post, Jan. 22, 1926, page 5:

"Passing of a Pioneer

Montana lost one of its real pioneers when Adolph Lozeau, aged 95, succumbed to heart trouble at his home in the Moiese valley on January 3, 1926. He was born in La Baie Febvre P.I. Canada on April 3, 1830. (Actually Baie du Febvre, Quebec, Canada, the birthplace of many French-Canadian voyageurs of the fur trade era.)

Mr. Lozeau came from Ontario, Canada to St. Louis in 1849. At Cincinnati, he saw for the first time a train operated by steam. In 1851, he helped pull a boat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton.

Remaining in Fort Benton one winter he made the acquaintance of Long Joe Peacot. In 1852 he and some companions built rafts and taking a large load of buffalo hides floated down the Missouri river to Missouri. In the spring of 1854 he went to Grand Rapids and back to St. Louis then to St. Joe. There he and Joe Paradie bought a pair of mules and a spring wagon and arming themselves with muzzle loading rifles and six shooters, started for the gold fields in California. Traveling 750 miles, they arrived at Salt Lake City, where they met Brigham Young and John D. Lee. From Salt Lake he journeyed to Los Angeles, and after a month there, he continued until he reached Jackson Creek, California, in 1854. Here he worked in the gold mines until 1857, making his way to Portland, Oregon.

At French Prairie he married Louise La Bra in 1858. Two years later he changed his location to Frazer River, B.C. At this time he spent one year at the Caribou mines where eggs retailed at one dollar each. Following the gold excitement he entered the Boise Valley, Idaho, in 1863.

In 1865 he again came to Montana, locating about 40 miles from Frenchtown on a homestead. While living here, Mr. Lozeau grubstaked a couple of men, Louis Baret and a man by the name of Lionky. At Cedar Creek, these two men struck it rich. In the rush that followed whiskey sold for 75c a glass and there was plenty of money to buy it. Within seven weeks after gold was struck there was over 4,000 men working. They had no boats or means of crossing the river and they just swam it like ducks.

Their homestead was on the old Mullan trail and is now known as the Milwaukee ranch. Eighteen years ago they came to the Flathead reservation, where Mrs. Lozeau was allotted and built a home in the Moiese valley. Here she died in 1917 at the age of 86.

In the memoirs which Mr. Lozeau leaves are many interesting items which show that he was indeed a pioneer who experienced all the thrills of the good old days. He was never sick a day in his life until a few days before his death. Although he almost reached the century mark and endured many hardships, he was active until the last.

Eight children survive: Four boys, Dolph, Louis, John and Edward, and four daughters, Lozeau, Mrs. Charles Holmes, Mrs. Wm. Murray, Mrs. Chas. Ures and a step-daughter, Mrs. Grenier, Sr. Also 105 grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren." (from Bob Bigart)

From The Daily Missoulian, Jan. 19, 1926, page 2:

"Adolph Lozeau Is Dead; Was Pioneer Of Region Ranchman of Frenchtown Is Called at 96 Years.

With the passing of Adolph Lozeau, who died January 3 at his home on the Flathead reservation, another Montana pioneer has gone to join the ranks of those who went over the last trail before him. Born April 3, 1830, he had been a resident of Montana since 1851, spending most of the years on his ranch six miles east of Superior, now known as the Milwaukee ranch. He was known to many of the old-timers of the state who had enjoyed his hospitality when the west was young.

Mr. Lozeau, a native of Canada, came to Montana from St. Louis in 1851, and after a year at Fort Benton, returned to the Missouri city. He came west again in 1853, when he went to California, and in the fall of 1865 he returned over the Mullan trail and settled at Frenchtown. The following spring he moved to the ranch which was to be his home until 1906, when he moved to Iron Mountain. Later he removed to the reservation.

He was married in 1866 to a French and Indian woman, who died at Dixon in 1920 at the age of 90 years. Four boys and four girls were born to this union. The children survive. They are Mrs. Joseph Grenier, Sr., of St. Ignatius; Mrs. Alma Homes of Moiese; Mrs. William Murray of Perma, and Adolph, Jr., John and Eddie Lozeau, all of Dixon." (from Bob Bigart) Obituary also in The Ronan Pioneer, Jan. 22, 1926, p1.



**Back Row L to R-Louie and Big Mary McCrea holding Steve-Little Mary  
next to Fred LeBrun(Brown)  
Front Row L to R Kids-Ted, Bill and Charlie, Louise and Adolphe Lozeau,  
Charlie Ures Holding Stick**

**1.**

From Jim Funke



Louie Lozeau Adolph Lozeau and probably John Lozeau about 1925 (from Jim Funke)



Adolph Lozeau (from Jim Funke)



Taken by Jim Funke

Jim Funke gave me permission to use his photos: "Hi, You can use the photos, in Fact I will send some more. It is very important that these photo are out in the family." 3/7/2013 12:08:00 P.M. Pacific Standard Time



# SEVENTY-SIX YEARS WITH ADVENTURERS B

## He Tells of Duel With Gunman

### RECOUNTED IN WRITINGS OF PIONEER

Writings Contain Story of How He Fought and Killed Badman.

ST. IGNATIUS, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Montana lost one of her real pioneers when Adolph Lozeau, 75, succumbed to heart trouble at his home in the Moiese valley January 5, 1935. He was born in Canada April 2, 1859.

Mr. Lozeau came from Ontario, Canada, to St. Louis in 1848. At Cincinnati he saw for the first time a train operated by steam. In 1857 he helped build a boat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton. All he and his companions had to eat on this trip was buffalo meat. Remaining in Fort Benton one winter, he made the acquaintance of Long Joe Peacet.

In 1852 he and some companions built raft and set out for a land of buffalo hides they floated down the river to Missouri. In the spring of 1854 he went to Grand Rapids and back to St. Louis and then to St. Joe. There he and a man by the name of Joe Paradis bought a pair of mules and a spring wagon, and arming themselves with muzzle-loading rifles and six-shooters, started for the gold fields of California.

#### Views Battle Ground.

After traveling through a wild country for a distance of 150 miles they arrived at Salt Lake City, where they made the acquaintance of Brigham Young and John D. Lee. During this journey they crossed a battle ground at Ash hollow, where General Harney had fought and conquered a number of Sioux Indians. "I walked over that plot of ground," Mr. Lozeau wrote in his memoirs, "and counted 214 Indians that were dead and wounded. It was an awful sight." The soldiers, he wrote, got the best of it because they had a better position. Only seven soldiers were killed.

From Salt Lake City he went to Los Angeles. After a month there he continued his journey until he reached Jackson creek, California, in 1854. He worked in the gold mines from 1854 to 1857, later making his way to Portland, Ore. At French Prairie in 1858 he married a widow by the name of Louise La Bra. In 1859 he went to Fraser River, B. C.

He then spent one year at the Car-

### JANUARY LAMBS IN BANANA BELT

ROUNDUP, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—An indication of the openness of the winter comes from the Wheaton district, about 15 miles west of here, where, on the C. G. Alexander ranch, four lambs were born last week.

Lambing in January is an unusual experience even in Montana, but Mr. Alexander reports good success and that all of his sheep are in fine condition.

bon mines, where they remained at 11 each. Following the gold excitement he entered Boise valley, Idaho, in 1852. That same year he again came to Montana, locating about 40 miles west of Frenchtown on a homestead. While living here Mr. Lozeau wrote that he "grab-staked" two men, Louis Borel and a man by the name of Lionky. At Cedar creek these two men struck it rich. In the rush that followed, whisky sold at 25 cents a drink and there was plenty of money to buy it with. There were pounds and pounds of gold. Within seven weeks after gold was struck there were more than 1,000 men working there. They had no boats and no way of crossing the river and they just swam it like ducks.

The homestead which Mr. Lozeau took up was on the old Mullins trail. There were no neighbors. Here he operated a road house, now known as the Milwaukee ranch. During the first winter there they lived on venison meat and he wrote, "we got along the finest in the world."

Eighteen years ago the Lozeaus came to the Flathead reservation, where Mrs. Lozeau was allotted land and built a home in the Moiese valley. Here Mrs. Lozeau died in 1917 at the age of 56.

"There is another little item," wrote Flights Gunman.

Mr. Lozeau in his memoirs. "I hadn't forgotten it but it does not worry me

Veteran of Early Days in West Passes at Home in Moiese Valley.

In 1856 in the goldfields of California one day I got a little note from a gunman who had gotten away with seven men with his gun. He was counted a bad man. He and I had a little fist fight the night before and I put it all over him. When we finished he said he would see me tomorrow and then I got his letter of invitation to meet him. My partner said to me to look out; that he was a pretty bad man and he was a good shot. But I was young and it wasn't the fashion to back water in those days. My partner went with me. We met in a gambling house where they loaded two six shooters. He told me to take one and he took the other and we fought a duel. A mark had been drawn across the road. We shook hands at the mark. We each walked five steps and turned. The shots were close together. I heard the bullets whiz and saw him fall. It was the law in those days. I hope that I haven't raised a coward. It I had been a coward I shouldn't have lived to this good old age. I have seen lots of good times and lots of wild times in my days."

#### Many Descendants.

Mr. Lozeau wrote that he had seen buffalo by the thousand and deer by the hundreds and had killed many. There were times, he wrote, when to avoid danger he wore nothing but moccasins day and night for a year at a time.

Mr. Lozeau, it is stated, was never sick a day in his life until a few days before his death. Although he almost reached the century mark and endured many hardships, he was active until the last. He smoked all his life.

Eight children, four boys and four girls, survive him: Adolph, Louis, John and Edward Lozeau; Mrs. Charles Holmes; Mrs. William Murray; Mrs. Charles Lires and a stepdaughter, Mrs. Joseph Granter, Sr., and 106 grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren.

PUSH WORK ON

Captain Given

OLD FIDDLERS

The children of Marie Louise Ouvre and Adolph Lozeau:

a. Marguerite Lozeau

“The 24 December 1858 23 undersigned have baptized Marguetire, born the 18 of this month of the legitimate marriage of Adolphe Lozeau [l’Oiseau] and of Louise Ouvre, of this place. Godfather Magloire Allard. Godmother Esthere Pichet. M. O’Reilly, priest.” [CCR: St. Paul Vol II p. 100 B-24] Stephanie Flora

b. Adolphe Lozeau, Jr. born about 1860 or 1861 and died in Montana January, 5, 1936. He married Maude Adaline Dent born in 1867 in Cameron, Pennsylvania. They had two sons: George and James.

Census of the Flathead Indians 1930 by Charles E. Coe:  
1464 Adolphe Lozeau, Jr. M 70 Flathead 1/4 Al#743 AN#1203

Census of the Flathead Indians March 31, 1932 by Charles E. Coe:  
1493 Adolphe Lozeau, Jr. M 72 Flathead 1/4 Widower AL.#743 AN#1203

Census of the Flathead Indians April 1, 1933 by Charles E. Coe:  
1518 Adolph Lozeau, Jr. M 73 Born: 1860 Flathead 1/4 Widower Head 1493 Al#743 An.#1203

c. Marie Catherine Lozeau born about 1862 Walla Walla, Walla Walla Co., Washington Territory and was baptized there on March 8, 1863.

d. Mary Alma Lozeau born May 3, 1862 in Superior, Mineral Co., Montana. She married four times: Frederick William Glover, Charles Mattison, John Gill and Sylvester Moore. She died on May 25, 1956 in St. Ignatius, Montana.

Husband number one:

Frederick William Glover born March 12, 1859 in Seal, Kent, England and died on September 3, 1923 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. "1896 Immigrated to Canada from Montana."

Jimmy Funke.

From Census of the Flathead Indians September 1, 1907:

1784	Alma L. Glover	F	Mother	age 39
1785	Fred H.	M	Son	" 17
1786	Henry W.	M	Son	" 16
1787	Emily	F	Dau.	" 14
1788	Lilly B.	F	Dau.	" 12
1789	Peter A.	M	Son	" 10
1790	Laura C.	M	Son	" 9
1791	John	M	Son	" 7
1792	Louie M.	M	Son	" 5
1793	Wilhelmina	F	Dau.	" 3

He and Mary Alma Lozeau had at least nine children:



1. Frederick Harrison Glover, Sr. he was born November 7, 1888 in Quartz, Montana and died May 2, 1951 in St. Ignatius, Lake Co., Montana.

From "World War I Draft Registrations, Lake County (Former Missoula County) <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mtlake/draft-a.txt>

"Glover, Fred H.

Age: 28 (?) years

Home address: OK (?) Polson

Date of Birth: 8 Nov. 1888 (?)

US Citizenship: natural born citizen, Superior, MT, citizen

Occupation: farmer

Employer & Place of Employment: self, Polson

Dependants: wife & 4 children

Marital Status & Race: married, American Indian

Prior Military Service: none

Height & Build: medium, medium

Color of Eyes & Hair: blue, brown, no

Physical Disqualifications: nothing

Date of Registration: June 5, 1917

Frederick H. Glover was married twice: Bernice Howsley (1892-1972) and Lucy Angeline Ashley (1911-1975). He had five children with Bernice Howsley: Frederick Marshall, Lillian Muriel, Vernon W., Leonard Harold and Marie. No children with Lucy Ashley. Bernice Howsley was born in Kansas.

From his obituary in a local newspaper: "Second Glover Brother Dies - St. Ignatius - Fred Glover, 62, retired rancher, died at the St. Ignatius hospital Thursday morning, eight hours after the death of a brother, Henry, who collapsed while enroute here from Kalispell.

Fred Glover, a resident here for 50 years, was born November 8, 1888, at Quartz. He was taken to the hospital Sunday night and the brother was summoned from Kalispell when his condition became critical Wednesday. Henry Glover, born at Frenchtown in 1881, had been residing with a son at Kalispell.

Fred Glover is survived by his widow, Lucy; two daughters, Lillian Seavers of St. Ignatius and Marie Cook in Wyoming; two sons, Vernon of St. Ignatius and Fred M. of Perma, and his mother, Alma Glover of Dixon.

The Fearon mortuary is in charge of arrangements.

Double services will be conducted for the brothers. Rosary will be said at 7:30 Sunday at the St. Ignatius Catholic church, and mass will be at 8 a.m. Monday at the church. Burial will be in the family plot in the St. Ignatius Catholic cemetery."

From The Ronan Pioneer, Thursday, May 10, 1951, p1:  
"Double Rites For Brothers

Double funeral services for Fred Glover of St. Ignatius, 62, and Henry Glover, 70, of Kalispell, were conducted Monday morning in the Catholic church in St. Ignatius. Rosary services were held Sunday evening.

Father Arthur Greene, S. J. was the celebrant. The Ursuline choir sang during the mass.

Burial was made in the St. Ignatius Catholic cemetery under the auspices of the Fearon Funeral home.

Pallbearers for Fred Glover were: Chas. V. Cordier, John LaRose, Waldo Phillips, Joe and Zephyr Gardipe and Louis Matt. For Henry Glover they were George and Basil Matt, Bud Orr, Wm. Owen, Jr., George Davis and Dale Byrne.

Henry Glover collapsed Thursday morning while en route from Kalispell to St. Ignatius, where he was called by the critical condition of his brother. He was pronounced dead by a physician at Ronan.

Eight hours after his passing his brother, Fred Glover, passed away at a St. Ignatius hospital, where he had been a patient since Sunday.

He was born at Quartz November 8, 1888. He had lived in the vicinity of St. Ignatius for 50 years. He is survived by his widow; two daughters, Lilian Beavers of St. Ignatius and Marie Cook of Wyoming; two sons, Vernon of St. Ignatius and Fred M. of Perma.

Henry Glover is survived by five sons, Roy of Kalispell, Henry of Polson, Archie and Cecil of Spokane, and Eugene of Chicago.

The mother of the deceased brothers, Mrs. Alma Glover of Dixon, also survives as does a brother, Pete of Polson and four sisters, Emilie Owen and Mrs. William Knoll of Polson, Mrs. Roy McNinch of Proctor and Mrs. Dan Maynard of Missoula." (from Eugene Felsman's obituary collection)

Second husband Charles Mattison, nothing is known about him. But there was a Charles Anton Mattison who died in Polson, Montana.

Third husband John Gill

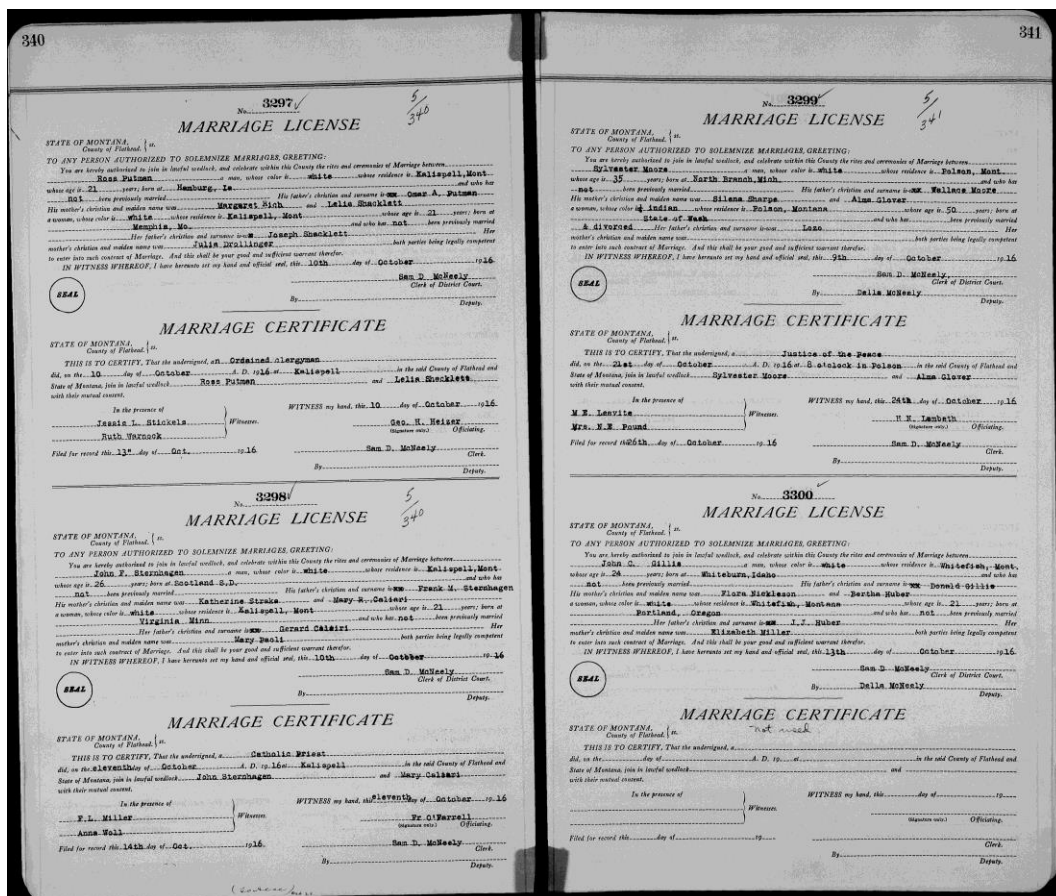
In the Weekly Missoulian, Oct. 23, 1885, p 3-5:

We find... "Married

Gill - Lozeau - In Missoula, Montana Territory, on Monday, October 19, 1885 by John L.

Sloane, J.P., Mr. John Gill and Miss Alma Lozeau, both of Frenchtown, M.T." (from Bob Bigart; also <http://www.montana2u.com/html/marriages2.html>)

Fourth husband was Sylvester Moore was born on September 30, 1881 in North Branch, Michigan and died June 7, 1956 in Polson, Lake Co., Montana. His parents were Wallace Moore and Silena Sharpe. He married Marie Alma Lozeau on October 21, 1916 at Polson, Montana.



e. Louis Lozeau was born June 14, 1865 in Mineral County, Montana and died August 1, 1942 on the Flathead Reservation, Montana. Many interesting anecdotes center around the old Thomas Hotel. At one time a person committed suicide in room 13, and everybody was superstitious about that room, refusing to sleep there. Louie Lozeau got drunk and some of the bunch lounging around the hotel carried him to room 13. Frank Hayes, who was working there then, fixed up a dummy, filling it with straw and topping it with a felt hat. He strung it on a wire and suspended it over a transom. They had quite a time waking Lozeau, and finally threw some water on him from the transom. Lozeau was superstitious. When he looked up and saw the dummy swinging there, he sprang out of bed, cleared the door, and took the stairs almost in a leap. He didn't stop till he got to Fort camp. That was the logging camp run by the Anaconda Mining Company about 1901. John Peterson's ranch is there now. Lozeau never again got drunk in the Thomas Hotel." Lozeau and Glover Families, Jim Funke, 2012.

Louis Lozeau married in 1890 Mary Louise McCrea (1872-1956) the daughter of a McCrea and Millie. They had five children: Daniel, Theodore, William, Charles and Stephen.

Census of the Flathead Indians September 1, 1907:

1777	Louie Lozeau	M	Husband	age	41
1778	Mary McC	F	Wife	"	34
1779	Daniel Lozeau	M	Son	"	16
1780	Theodore "	M	Son	"	14

1781	Theodore	"	M	Son	"	14
1782	William	"	M	Son	"	12
1783	Charles	"	M	Son	"	6

Theodore for some reason was entered twice!

Census of the Flathead Indians 1930:  
Same family as below except for the ages.

Census of the Flathead Indians March 31, 1932 by Charles E. Coe:  
Family is the same below except for ages.

Census of the Flathead Indians April 1, 1933 by Charles E. Coe:  
 1532 Louie Lozeau M 68 Born: 6-14-65 Flathead 1/4 married Head 1508 Res. Plains,Mt. Al.#750 AN#1308  
 1533 Mary McCrea Lozeau 61 Born: 1-21-72 Flathead 1/4 Wife 1509 " Al.#751 AN#1309  
 1534 Stephen McCrea " 22 Born: 6-22-11 Flathead 3/8 Son 1510 " Al.#2895 AN# 2310

f. Marie Alicia Lozeau was born July 2, 1867

g. John Lozeau was born June 22, 1869 in Superior, Mineral Co., Montana and March 10, 1946 in St. Ignatius, Lake Co., Montana.

Census of the Flathead Indians 1930:

1482 John Lozeau M 61 Flathead 1/4 Al.#744 AN#1307

Census of the Flathead Indians March 31, 1932 by Charles E. Coe:

1507 John Lozeau M 63 Flathead 1/4 Widower Head 1501 Al.#744 AN#1307

Census of the Flathead Indians April 1, 1933 by Charles E. Coe:

1531 John Lozeau M 64 Born: 6-22-69 Flathead 1/4 Widower Head 1507 Al.#744 An#1307

h. Melanie Lozeau she married a Grenier.

i. Edward Alexander Lozeau was born April 12, 1871 at St. Mary's Mission, Bitterroot Valley, Ravalli Co., Montana and died February 25, 1945 in St. Ignatius, Lake Co., Montana. He married on October 31, 1905 to Therese Lalacelle (Lillacelle)(1888-1929) the daughter of Lalacelle (Lillacelle) and Isabel Pierre. They had 12 children.

"Probably the "Mr. Edward Lozeau, a Pend d'Oreille placer miner" mentioned by Turney-High (1937:18)." Malouf

From The Daily Missoulian, Apr. 23, 1913, page 3: "Moiese Notes

Death took the baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lozeau last week." (from Bob Bigart)

From The Daily Missoulian, Mar. 22, 1928, page 3:

"Lozeau Child Dead After Short Illness Special to The Missoulian.

Dixon, March 21. -- Funeral services for Annie Lozeau, 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lozeau, were held Tuesday afternoon at St. Ignatius and burial was made in the Lozeau cemetery at Moiese. The little girl died Sunday at the St. Ignatius hospital after an illness of three weeks. Besides her parents she leaves to mourn her several brothers and sisters." (from Bob Bigart)

From the Ronan Pioneer, Feb. 11, 1932, p5:

## "St. Ignatius

Ed Lozeau turned over his car just north of the Mission creek bridge, Sunday night at about six o'clock. Mr. Lozeau escaped injury and the car was not badly damaged."

### Census of the Flathead Indians 1930:

1470	Edward Lozeau	M	59	Flathead	1/4	Widower	Head	AI.#746	AN#1299
1471	Alice	"	F	19	"	1/4	Dau.	AI#2890	AN#1305
1472	Alexander	"	M	18	"	1/4	Son	AI#2891	AN#1301
1473	Agnes	"	F	15	"	1/4	Dau.	AI#2892	AN#1302
1474	Mary Louise	"	F	12	"	1/4	Dau.	AI#2893	AN# 1304
1475	Thomas Alfred	"	M	11	"	1/4	Son	AI#2894	AN#1304
1476	Thees May	"	F	1	"	1/4	Dau.		

### Census of the Flathead Indians March 31, 1932 by Charles E. Coe:

Family is same as below except for ages.

### Census of the Flathead Indians April 1, 1933 by Charles E. Coe:

1519	Edward Lozeau	M	62	Born: 4-13-71	Flathead	1/4	Widower	Head	1494	AI# 746	AN.#1299
1520	Alice	"	F	21	Born: 7-21-10	"	5/8	Dau.		AI#2890	AN#1305
1521	Mary Louise	"	F	15	Born: 10-23-17	"	5/8	Dau.		AI#2893	AN#1303
1522	Thomas Alfred	"	M	14	Born: 6-26-19	"	5/8	Son		AI#2894	AN#1304
1523	Therese May	"	F	4	Born: 1-15-29	"	5/8	Dau.			
1524	Henry Mitchell, Jr.	M	2	Born: 5-23-31	"	5/8	Gr. Son				
1525	Alexander Lozeau	M	21	Born: 3-17-12	"	5/8	Head	1501	AI#1891	AN#1301	

## "Man is Held After Shooting Affray in Saunders Cabin

Missoula, April 6 - Ed Lozeau, 68-year-old French-Indian, was placed in the county jail Sunday night, charged with the murder, as an aftermath of a shooting affray early Saturday morning in an isolated cabin on Revais creek, in Sanders county, six miles southwest of Dixon. His son-in-law, Clifford Courville, 36, also a French-Indian, is dead as a result of the shooting which Lozeau said was a case of self-defense.

Word of the death duel reached the outside world many hours after the shooting, the events were reconstructed by officers as follows:

Courville, whose wife lay ill in the Mission hospital at St. Ignatius, had been away from home, and returned shortly after midnight Saturday morning to find LOzeau waiting for him. Lozeau, the officers said told them that he arose from as chair as Courville entered the cabin, and heard the younger man say: "I'm going to kill you and all of them." Lozeau said that Courville then grabbed a a 45-70 buffalo gun from a wall of the cabin and advanced threateningly. He said he feared for his life and seized a 30-30 rifle which was leaning against a wall, and shot hurriedly as Courville thrust the buffalo gun toward him. Courville fell, unconscious from a wound through his right breast, just below the shoulder.

Lozeau's account then became rambling, the officers said, and they could not fix the exact time on his subsequent actions. He went from the Courville cabin to his own home, less than a mile distant, and told his daughter of what had occurred. Later, he notified Frank McLure, chief of the Indian police at the agency, three miles away, who in turn informed County Attorney Harold Dean of Sanders county. Dean told Mclure that, since the affray had occurred on Indian tribal land, it was a matter for federal action, and notified J. S. Guinan, deputy special officer of the United States Indian Service, who was in Missoula. In the meantime, Coroner Twitchell of Lake

county had been notified of the shooting, and removed Courville's body to St. Ignatius undertaking parlor." (Lozeau and Glover Families by Jim Funke, 2012) No date or newspaper name

From The Ronan Pioneer, Thurs., April 9, 1936, p 1:

"Lozeau Says Killing Was in Self-Defense

John [note from Chalk: actually Ed] Lozeau, 65 year-old French-Indian, charged with the murder of Clifford Courville, 28, in an altercation which ended in a shooting affray near Dixon last Saturday, pleaded guilty to the charge when he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Ward H. Jones in Missoula Tuesday.

Officials stated that his plea of guilty, together with his remarks designating he shot in self-defense do not bind him from changing his plea at his appearance in Federal court.

The case will be heard in the government courts, as the killing took place on an Indian reservation, part of Federal lands.

Lozeau was ordered held without bond.

In proceedings of this kind wherein a Federal hearing is necessary Lozeau will be held in jail until his case is handled by a grand jury. Then, if indicated, in Federal court he may make any plea he wishes.

The shooting in which the 26-year-old Courville, also a French Indian, was killed, took place at Courville's tiny cabin six miles southwest of Dixon on Revais creek. Courville's widow, a niece of Lozeau, is a patient at the Mission hospital.

The funeral services for the victim were held at St. Ignatius at 10 o'clock at the Catholic church with Rev. Father Taelman officiating. The Twichel Funeral Home had charge of the body and interment was made in the family plot in the Catholic cemetery." (from Eugene Felsman)

From The Daily Missoulian, Feb. 10, 1937, page 5: [Although the news article says John Lozeau it was in fact Ed Lozeau].

"Acquittal for Lozeau Marks End Of Third Case in Which Members Of Courville Family Were Shot

When John (actually Ed) Lozeau, 68-year-old French-Indian prospector and woodsman, charged with the murder of Clifford Courville, also French-Indian, was acquitted by a federal court here Tuesday, it ended the third court trial on murder charges when a member of the Courville family was shot and the defendant acquitted of murder.

Lozeau maintained self defense, saying he shot Courville at his cabin near Dixon April 4, 1936, when the latter came to his cabin and quarreled about a stove wood. Lozeau maintained Courville made threatening gestures towards a rifle and that he, Lozeau, reached for his own gun and shot Courville, who was about 26 years old.

Young Courville was the third of his family to die from bullets in a 12-year period.

The Courvilles to die are as follows:

O'Vela Courville, shot and killed at St. Ignatius, September 7, 1924.

Bennie Courville, nephew of O'Vela, shot at St. Ignatius, September 7, 1924, who died the following day.

Clifford Courville, son of O'Vela Courville, shot and killed near Dixon April 4, 1936.

Sam Humphries (white) arrested in 1924, following the shooting scrape at Dixon for the shooting of O'Vela and Bennie Courville, pleaded selfdefense. He testified at his trial that the two Indian breeds attempted to rob him at an early hour in the morning at a dance at St. Ignatius. At Humphries' trial the following November he was acquitted of the shootings.

Military funeral rites were conducted for Bennie Courville at St. Ignatius. He was a veteran of the World war. Hardwick post of the American Legion of Polson participated in the funeral ceremonial.

Clifford Courville's death, third tragic end in the family over a 12-year period, resulted in the murder charge against Lozeau in the case which occupied the attention of federal court before Judge James H. Baldwin throughout Monday and Tuesday.

In the period between the shooting of O'Vela and Bennie Courville, and his own death last year, Clifford Courville was arrested on a charge of shooting an uncle, C. Murray. The latter recovered from his wounds and Clifford was never prosecuted." (Bob Bigart)

j. Alphosine Philomene (Louise) Lozeau was born July 16, 1873 at St. Mary's Mission, Bitterroot Valley, Ravalli Co., Montana and died July 15, 1976 at Dayton, Montana. She married William J. Murray (1865-1942). They had nine children.

From her obituary in the Char-Koosta News:

"St. Ignatius - The Tribes oldest member died July 15, in the Holy Family Hospital. Alphonsine Lozeau Murray was 103 years old on her last birthday.

She was born June 17, 1873, in Superior, Montana. She was raised in the Hot Springs-Plains area, and lived in Dixon for many years. She was married to William Murray, who preceded her in death several years ago. She had been a resident of the Ingraham Rest Home the last nine years of her life.

Survivors include two sons, Clarence of Boulder and Ted, Sumatra; four daughters, Maisie Nunan, Seattle, Wa., Bessie Nesbit, Livingston; Mary Moody, Tempe, Ariz., and Mabel Webber, Camas Prairie; 30 grandchildren, and 53 great-grandchildren, and four great grandchildren.

Rosary was recited in Plains, July 16. Mass was celebrated at St. James Catholic Church in Plains at 10:00 a.m. Saturday. Burial was at the Family plot in the Plains Cemetery."

k. Mary Lozeau was born about 1876 or 1878 and February 5, 1927 in Dixon, Sanders Co., Montana. She married twice: Fred Brown (LeBrun) and Charley Ures (1860-1924).

From The Daily Missoulian, Feb. 9, 1927, page 7:

"Dixon Matron Dies Burial at Moiese

Dixon, Feb. 8. -- Special. -- Funeral services were held today at the Edward Lozeau residence for Mrs. Mary Ures, who died February 4. Mrs. Ures was 50 years old and was well known, having lived here 20 years. She recently made her home with her son, Fred Brown. Rev. T. H. Barker of Ronan officiated. Besides her son she leaves several sisters and brothers, Mrs. Murray of Plains, Mrs. C.D. Homles, Mrs. Grenier of St. Ignatius; Edward Lozeau of Dixon and John, Louie and Adolph of St. Ignatius.

Burial was made in the Lozeau cemetery at Moiese." (from Bob Bigart)

1. Inez Lozeau in 1880 at Superior, Montana.

Continuing the children of Jean Baptiste Ouvre and Genevieve "Jany" Simpson (Sempson):

3. Jane Therese Ouvre, was born 1836 and married Antoine Gregoire in 1849. They are in Marion Co. census 1850.

"This 24 April, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized Thérèse, aged 2 years and a half, natural d/o Jean Baptiste Ouvre, engagé and of Jany, Téoutit by nation. Godfather Louis Latour who has not known how to sign. Mod. Demers, priest, Miss." [CCR : Vancouver Vol I p.42 B-135; 24 Apr 1839] Louis Hercule was married to Louise at this time.

The 17 September, 1849. In view of the dispensation of one bann of marriage and the publication of the two others made at the sermon of our parish Masses between, Antoine Gregoire, of-age and legitimate son of Etienne Gregoire and of Marguerite Porter (Porteuse) on the one part; and Therese Ouvre, minor daughter of the late J Baptiste Ouvre and Genevieve, Indian, on the other part; nor having discovered any impediment, we priest undersigned have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of Joseph Dellart. Hercule Lebrun.

(signed) F. Veyret, priest (From CCRPNW, H. Munnick)

"Jane Therese born 1836 married Antoine Gregoire in 1849 at Fort Nisqually, Oregon Territory. (He was son of Etienne Gregoire.) They are in 1850 Marion Co. census. He is later mentioned in Idaho & Montana in 1860's. Don't know their fates." Cindy Stalcup, Montana

"Gregoire (Gegoir), Antoine res place of Champoeg co mtg, 13 m[ay] 1847,

3:1 res place to org Champoeg co of Cayuse War vols, 20 Ja 48,



4:3 [Oregon Spectator Index] I don't quite know what this is about?

"Adams Lake article mentions Antoine Gregoire (same one??) <http://www.salmonsociety.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Adams-Lake-Indian-History-1989-article.pdf>" Stephanie Flora

Children of Jane Theresa Lozeau and Antoine Gregoire:

a. Etienne Gregoire was born October 1, 1850

"The 3 October 1850, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized Etienne Gregoire born two days ago of the legitimate marriage of Antoine Gregoire and of Therese Ouvre. Godfather Etienne Gregoire, Godmother Mary Mollilis. [priest] B. Delorme." [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p.25 B-15] Stephanie Flora

b. Maxime Gregoire was born February 7, 1853

"The 10 February 1853, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized Maxime born the 7 of this month of the legitimate marriage of Antoine Gregoire and of Therese Ouvre of this parish. Godfather Luc Gagnon, Godmother Louise Ouvre. B. Delorme, pr." [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p.46 B-4] Stephanie Flora

c. Medard Gregoire was born January 16, 1855

"The 23 January 1855, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized Etienne Medard born the 16 of this month of the legitimate marriage of Antoine Gregoire and of Therese Ouvre inhabitants of this parish. Godfather Etienne Gregoire Jr., Godmother Marguerite Gagnon who have signed with us. B. Delorme, V. gen." [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p.70 B-2] Stephanie Flora

d. Mary Louise Gregoire was born January 6, 1857 and died April 18, 1857.

"The 12 January 1857, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized Marie Louise Selenia born the 6 of this month of the legitimate marriage of Antoine Gregoire and of Therese Ouvre, inhabitants of this parish. Godfather Firmin Lebrun who has signed with us, godmother Sophie Gregoire who could not sign. B. Delorme, V.G." [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p.95 B-2] Stephanie Flora

"The 19 April 1857, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have buried Marie Selenia legitimate daughter of Antoine Gregoire and Therese Ouvre inhabitants of this parish. Deceased the day before aged 4 months. Present George Corner, Luc Gagnon. B. Delorme, V.g" "The 3 October 1850, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized Etienne Gregoire born two days ago of the legitimate marriage of Antoine Gregoire and of Therese Ouvre. Godfather Etienne Gregoire, Godmother Mary Mollilis. [priest] B. Delorme." [CCR: St. Louis, Vol I p.100 S-7] Stephanie Flora

4. Jean Baptiste Ouvre, Jr. was born and baptized in 1839.

"The 08 Sept 1839 baptized Jean Baptiste, age 2 mos, son of the legitimate marriage of Jean Baptiste Ouvre, engage and of Jany Sempson." [CCR : Vancouver Vol I p.52 B-209] Stephanie Flora. He seems to have been enumerated on the 1870 US Census for Missoula County, Cedar Creek, Montana Territory Census, as 27 years old... which would be about 4 years off in age?

