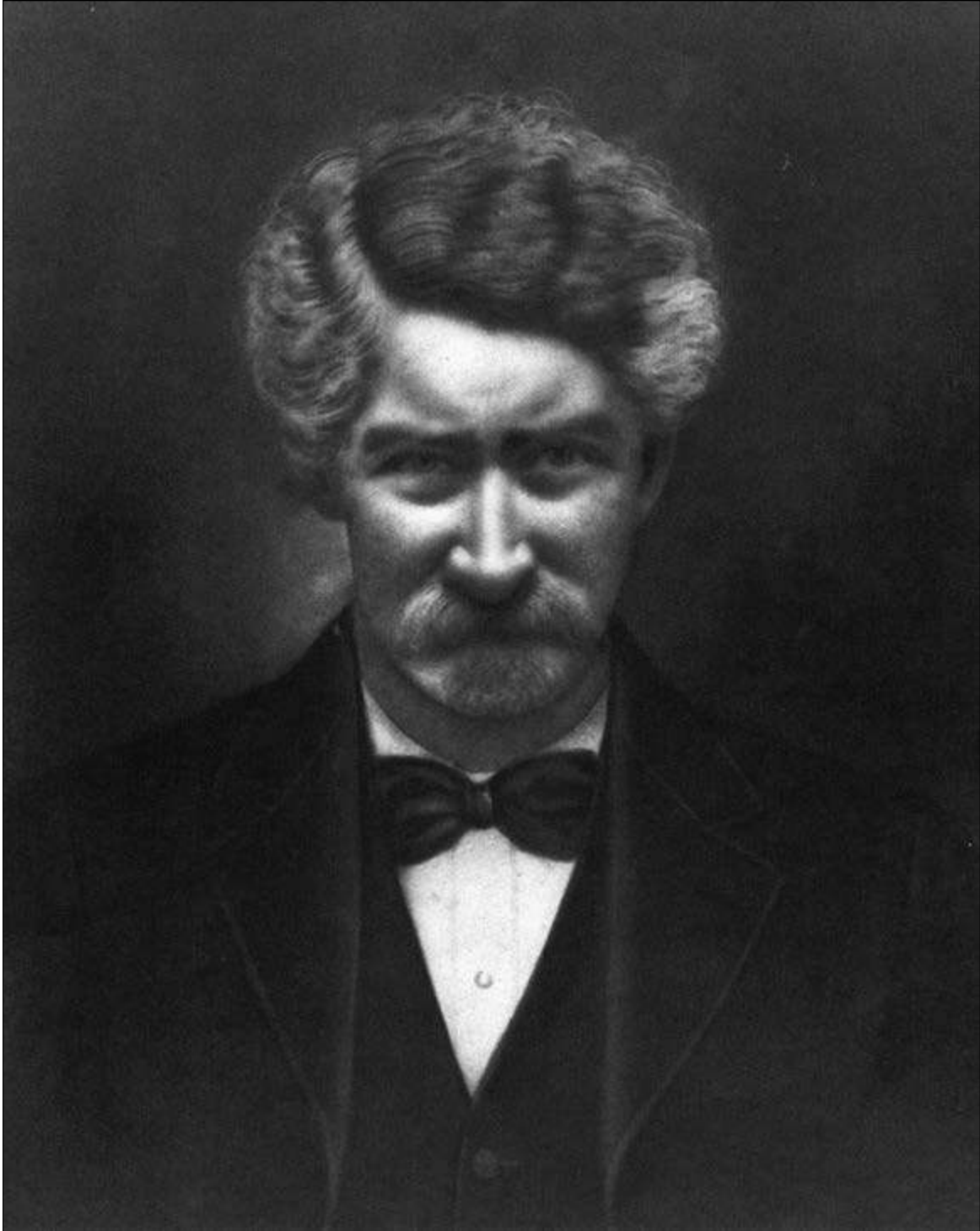


ISADORE and MARGARET ARQUETT ST. MARTIN



ISADORE ST. MARTIN



MARGARET ARQUETTE ST. MARTIN

St. Martin

1987

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Written by Luther St. Martin
From his research work and memories of his
early life in the St. Martin family.

Dedicated to L. A. (Luch) St. Martin

Transcribed by Frances Durrell

Isadore St. Martin

Born November 6, 1842 at
Nisqually, Washington
Died March 10, 1910

Margaret Arquett

Born April 29, 1846 at
St. Paul, Oregon
Died 1933

Married

at The Dalles,
Oregon in 1864

CHAPTER I

EARLY LIFE OF ISADORE ST. MARTIN

Isadore St. Martin was a top hand with horses and oxen. As a teamster, he hauled freight around The Dalles, Oregon. With his pack horses he packed gold from Canyon City and other mines. One of his many jobs was hauling ice from the ice caves north of White Salmon, Washington to The Dalles, Oregon.

He was a Scout for the Army in the southern Oregon Indian wars. The author does not know at what other places he served while in the Army.

The family lived in two places in the period of 1874 to 1876. St. Martin and his wife and daughters lived on a five acre tract of land in Carson, Washington. The boys lived in the cabin on the homestead until 1876. The house was located on what is called "the top of the hill". This house was built by St. Martin and his family.

In his many trips through the Gorge, he spotted the property, consisting of 160 acres, which became the homestead which St. Martin and his wife worked. They worked out the rights under the Homestead Act, and moved into a cabin on the property around 1874-75.

A woodcutter had lived on the property but did not prove up the claim as a homestead and subsequently left. After he left, Isadore and Margaret St. Martin moved onto the property, which was part of a railroad claim. When the railroad gave up the claim, St. Martin and his family had to wait a period of time for the railroad to release the property. When it was released, the St. Martins proved up the claim and when the Homestead Act became effective in 1876, St. Martin had his homestead of 160 acres.

After a few years, the woodcutter came back. He found St. Martin well into the improvements required by the Homestead Act. The improvements included building houses, barns, clearing the grounds for farming, etc. Seeing all of this, the woodcutter went to the Land Office in Vancouver to protest what St. Martin was doing to the property. The Land Office sent a United States Marshal to the property located near what is now Carson, Washington, to look into the problem. The Marshal talked to St. Martin's neighbors and other settlers in the Wind River Valley where St. Martin's property and Carson were located. The people told the Marshal what had transpired and that St. Martin was within his rights.

The Marshal then went to the homestead where St. Martin was working. He said "I do not know who you are," and asked St. Martin if he knew this fellow,

St. Martin. St. Martin nodded his head and the Marshal told him to go to St. Martin right away and tell him to bring \$50.00 to the Land Office in Vancouver, telling him that this would pay off the rest of the time improvement and then the Homestead would be his. This occurred in 1876. The deeds and the title would take a few years to obtain. The property then became the St. Martin homestead property.

The St. Martin family made this their home, clearing land for farming, building barns and other buildings and raising cattle. They brought in other farming equipment to be used in general farming to make their living.

The property was covered with timber. They harvested logs for the local mills. Logging was all done with large draft horses and ox teams.

They cut piling to sell to boom and dock people such as builders of boat docks at Stevenson, Sprague's Landing (Carson), Collins Landing and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle (S.P. & S.) railroad dock at Home Valley near Wind Mountain.

They cut cord wood to be shipped to The Dalles, Oregon, and other cities along the Columbia River. The shipping of the cord wood was done by wood barges on the Columbia River. The barges sailed upriver by means of the westerly winds on the river in the Gorge. They hewed ties which were sold to the railroads and construction companies including the O.W.R.N. Company and the S.P. & S. railroad.

Thus the St. Martin family, which was large, earned their living before finding the hot mineral water on the property around 1880, after which the St. Martin Hot Springs resort was established. The main spring comes up in the seams of solid rocks close to the bank of the Wind River. Geologists call these seams faults. These faults cross Wind River at various places. The hot water only runs out on the banks at certain levels of the river. The water level of the hot spring varies with the level of the river.

A log chute upriver from the hot springs led to the discovery while working the logs down river. This was done in the spring season when the stream flooded or there was high water from melting snow and heavy rains. The discovery of the hot mineral spring in 1880 was the beginning of the famous St. Martin Hot Springs business.

The hot mineral water was found to affect many cures. People were relieved of all kinds of afflictions. Mrs. St. Martin had a real knowledge of herbs and their curative powers and she made good use of the hot mineral water to help people. Her uncle was the Medicine Man of the Indian tribe and she learned all about the use of herbs from him.

The resort grew from a single tub room at the site of the hot springs on the banks of the Wind River. A large bathhouse was constructed on the river site prior to 1900. Hot water was pumped up to the bathhouse at hotel level, some

200 feet above the river, about the year 1907.

Many false stories have circulated about the finding of the hot mineral water on the St. Martin property.

Isadore St. Martin was a very fine man with horses. Horses were his big love. He knew how to train and break horses, oxen and pack animals.

His larger horses were used for logging on the homestead property. One team, “Doc” and “Ned”, were white horses weighing around 2,000 lbs. A few oxen were also used.

He also had race horses which were called quarter horses and he raced them at fairs and other events. Two of these quarter horses were named “Grey Eagle” and “Butterfly”.

Mrs. St. Martin had a buggy team which she used — their names were “Doc” and “Prince”.

Some of the history of Isadore St. Martin, Sr.:

After the property was in use by the St. Martin family, one of his teams was stolen and they were found at Goldendale, Washington. The man who stole them was tried in a log courthouse in Judge Brook’s court. As the team was not branded, the man who took the team contended that St. Martin could not prove ownership. St. Martin claimed that the horses were his and he recognized the team when he saw them. After spending the morning arguing over the ownership of the team, Judge Brooks said that they would go to lunch and argue the case in the afternoon. Judge Brooks picked up the hat of the man who was accused of stealing the team and started out the door. “Stop!” said the man, “you have my hat!” The judge looked the hat over and said to the man, “I do not see your brand on this hat.” The man, with some indignation, told the judge that he knew his hat when he saw it. The judge said, “On this statement of no brand, St. Martin, the horses are yours.” This is one of the many true stories of my granddad St. Martin.



St. Martin’s Hot Springs workers travel the streets of early Carson in this buggy, bringing guests to the hot springs, and then back. Here two workers have a nice chat with local towns people, and their dog.

CHAPTER II

AFTER 1880

The Construction of All the Buildings used in the Business, Hotel, Cabins, and a Store Building

A pump house was built at the spring level in 1900. Four bath buildings were built after 1900. One bath building was at the spring level and one at the hotel level in 1907. The log buildings were constructed for fuel storage for the coal oil for the hotel and fuel for the pump house. A few years before the hotel was built, St. Martin's large barn was put up at the hotel level. Log barns on the top of the hill were also used. The residence, made of hewn logs and lumber, was built around 1900. The residence consisted of two buildings, one used as a kitchen and bedroom. The home was the center of the beginning of the spa business before 1900.

The store, constructed in 1900, was two stories. The two story residence and a larger store building were established one-fourth mile from the hotel in 1913. Four cottages, known as A, B, C and D, with four rooms each, were built in 1913 to be used as hotel rooms. Visitors had a choice of hotel or cabin rooms. They were later converted to housekeeping units A, B, and C. In 1933 house D was torn down and the lumber put to other uses.

More construction took place after 1933. Six log cabins were built for housekeeping cabins. Four other cabins were built for housekeeping cabins also. Constructed of lumber, they were called 7, 8, 11 and 12. Cabins 9 and 10 were converted to the housekeeping cabins. These replaced camping sites. Five cabins were built for use as extra hotel rooms. Each had two rooms and a toilet, with garages between each two cabins. Then toilet facilities were built for the log cabin area as well.

Five tent platforms were built in the 1943 period. They were built as housekeeping units. The tents had electric lights, and water and toilets were close by.

In the period around 1930, the large barn was torn down as well as the wagon sheds. Prior to 1915, traffic had to go through the barn to get to the hotel. After 1933, a six-stall garage was built on that site.

One toilet was set up for housekeeping cabins A, B, C, 9 and 10 and the camp grounds. Housekeeping cabins A, B and C each had a toilet for two units. Cabins 11 and 12 had toilets. Housekeeping cabins 11 and 12 had toilets and running water.

Hotel Construction

The building of the hotel began before 1898. Logs had to be selected and hauled or skidded to the hotel site. The location for the hotel was on the side of the hill. Some grading had to be done. The cribbing logs had to be notched and fitted together for the foundation. Piling size logs had to be squared on two sides to be used as sills. Lumber was used to build the hotel.

The hotel has 24 rooms on three stories. A large dining room and a small lobby and office are on the first floor. A kitchen was built on the north end of the hotel. A large brick oven was built in the woodshed outside the kitchen.

The construction of the hotel took two years and it opened for business in 1900.

Due to the successful operation of St. Martin Springs, the kitchen had to be enlarged after 1910. Other changes were made through the years. Other things were done to take care of the comforts of the guests before 1920. During that time, coal oil lamps and lanterns were used in the hotel and other buildings. Electric wiring was installed in the early 1920's.

There were changes in the kitchen. A walk-in refrigerator, etc., and other refrigerators were installed. A cold storage room for vegetables and other kitchen items was added.

In the 1940's, new foundations for the hotel and cabins 11 through 12 were constructed. A concrete walkway in front of the cabins was built in the same period, with a roof built over the walkway.

In 1907, an upper bathhouse was built. Water was pumped up 275 ft. from the hot springs to this bathhouse.

Prior to 1907, a bathhouse was built at the spring level which was used for many years. It had a two-story building connected to the lower bath building which was used as a dwelling and waiting room. This was during the 1900 to 1913 period.

Cabins 7 through 12 were housekeeping cabins. Cabin 12 was called the "Honeymoon" cabin. It had three rooms with a toilet. There was a wide front porch overlooking the Wind River. Cabin 11 also had a toilet. It was called the "Screen" house.

In 1923, fourteen one-room cabins were built on the ramp for the hotel trade. These cabins are still in use.

Cabin 1 was built for Mrs. St. Martin's use. It had a toilet and washroom and bath. Mrs. St. Martin did not reside there. The other 11 cabins did not have toilets. The toilet facilities for these cabins were built between each two cabins.

After 1933, toilets and washrooms with hot water were added to the 11 cabins on the row.

The resort sat on a beautiful setting on a sloping terrain among fir trees, maples, dogwood and native underbrush. There were trails from cabin to cabin

and central toilet facilities. There were good gravel roads to each cabin. Among this group were five tents on platforms for housekeeping, wired for electricity with a water tap close by.

There was also space for travel trailers with electricity convenient and electric plug-ins. This was in the 1933 period.

Five two-room cabins were built for hotel rooms which had toilets and wash basins and garages between the cabins. These were not popular with the patrons.

The first house built on the property was of hewn logs and lumber. It was built around 1876. The second house, built of lumber, was used as kitchen and bedroom for the St. Martin boys.

Logs were used to build a large barn with split shakes for roof. Cattle and St. Martin's horses, as well as his ox teams were quartered there. Hog pens were built of logs as well as other buildings for farm use.

On the grounds, close to the hotel, a two-story house was built. This building housed a small store. On the lower floor was a church and chapel. There were two rooms on the second floor. The largest of these was Mrs. St. Martin's room and home, her private quarters.

Before the hotel was built, a large barn was constructed for St. Martin's horses with a milk shed close by and wagon sheds and other farm buildings. Traffic had to go through the barn to get to the hotel.

There were two oil sheds. One was close to the hotel for kerosene for lamps. The other oil house, on the brink of the hill, held the fuel tanks. Oil was piped down to the pump house at the spring level next to the lower bathhouse at the river level.

About 1923, a large bath building was built. There were separate sides for women's and men's baths with massage rooms. Bath time was ten to twenty minutes in the hot water tubs. The sweat cots were used after the hot bath. Up to 45 minutes was spent on the sweat cots where the guest was covered with a sheet and three blankets. A hot shower followed the bath and sweat period. Also a masseur was used thereafter. Two bath towels were allotted per bath.

The guests had a choice of either a hotel room or a cabin — the cost was the same. Meals were served family style. Breakfast was at 7:30 a.m., dinner at 12:00 noon, and supper at 5:30 p.m.



Early photo of Hotel St. Martin, with guests.

CHAPTER III

THE OPERATION OF THE BUSINESS

- **Hotel, Kitchen and Dining Room. Brick Oven for baking. Pump house operation in connection with the bathhouses.**
- **The hauling of freight and supplies and patrons from steamboats and railroads.**
- **Wholesale Co., bakeries, creamery, laundry and other supply companies.**

Fuels for engine in pump house, gasoline and distillant, coal oil for lamps and lanterns before the 1920 period were shipped by freight from Portland, Oregon to the depot, then hauled to the hotel by wagons after the year 1907. Prior shipments were made by steamboats.

A large wood-burning kitchen range was used in this building, commonly called the "Cook House." All other equipment in the kitchen was considered to be modern for those early times. Included was a large ice box. Ice came from the ice plant in Carson, owned and operated by the Gregorius family.

Meals were cooked and served family style in the dining room. Three meals a day were served: Breakfast at 7:30 a.m., dinner, as it was called then, at 12:00 noon, and supper at 5:30 p.m. A large bell rang at 7:00 a.m. to wake the people, and at other times for meals. The combination of meals, room and bath were on a weekly rate — \$12.00 per week. There were also rates for a single meal or rooms — fifty cents apiece. This was also the price of a single bath.

Houses A, B, C and D were used as hotel rooms. Patrons had a choice of hotel room or cabin room. Tent platforms were used the same way.

During the period from 1900 to 1913, a large campground was used around the hotel area and the large barn. The road to the hotel had to go through the double doors of the barn prior to 1914.

After 1913, the campgrounds were moved one-fourth of a mile from the hotel to where the store was opened. These campgrounds were phased out when housekeeping units were put in use. The store was also closed then. In 1914-15, autos came into use and changed the routine of the business.

The Hotel Accommodations

Twenty-four single and double rooms on the upper two stories of the hotel. The ground floor contained a large dining room, a small lobby and office.

Dining room meals were family style. Daily menus changed during the week or day by day. Large delicious meals were served at meal times. The Sunday

Special was baked chicken served at 12:00 noon.

In the pump house a ten horse-power Fairbank-Morse engine powered the pump. The fuel used was distillate. The engine started on gasoline and battery and then switched to distillate and magneto.

A double pulley setup was used. When the upper tank was filled, the belt was pulled over on the idler pulley. The engine was hard to start so it was not stopped in this operation during bath hours.

A small pipe line from the fuel house at the hotel level furnished fuel for the engine. The cooling system for the water-cooled engine was from a large tank outside the pump house. The water from this tank circulated cool water through the engine.

The pump was a Fairbanks Morse three inch diameter with an eight inch stroke plunger. The older pump was a Climax, with a capacity of about 40-50 gallons per minute for pumping hot mineral water to the bath houses, both lower and upper. The upper bath was at hotel level after 1907 — lower bath at 1900. The lower bathhouse had no tank for storing hot water so it was taken right from the pump.

Family members who operated and managed the hotel complex after 1910:

Olivia Davey, the youngest daughter of the senior St. Martin family, was one of the people who helped Mrs. St. Martin run the business.

Maggie Ragan, another daughter, was active at different periods.

Kate Haines, a daughter and a sister of Olivia and Maggie, was in the office at different times.

Steamboats and railroads played a big part of the early history of St. Martin Springs. The hauling of freight and other supplies was a real problem in the early days in the Gorge area. Before the Cascade Locks were built, patrons came to the springs by boats during 1890 to 1907, and by horse and buggy, saddle horses, etc. In 1908, the railroads took over the supplies and freight, also the passenger service.

St. Martin Springs used steamboats for getting freight, hotel supplies, hay, grain, food and patrons in the period 1890 to 1896 until the railroads began operations in the year 1907.

The wholesale houses for general supplies were in Portland, Oregon. One of these was Rice & Phelan Co. Bread was bought from the Camas Home Bakery and shipped by rail to Carson. Large bakery boxes were used.

Laundry used at the hotel came by rail from the Camas Laundry in Camas, Washington. It was shipped in large baskets.

Butter came by rail from the Ideal Creamer Co. of Portland. Bread also came from a large bakery at Portland, Oregon.

Fresh and cured meat was bought at the Goldendale Packing Co. at Goldendale, Washington. An order placed in the morning mail meant the meat

came in on the railroad the same day as ordered. All other supplies were ordered by afternoon mail. Shipments were received the following morning by train.

Before the Bridge of the Gods was built, a ferry system, operated by Charlie Smith, was run from Cascade Locks and Stevenson, Washington daily, seven days a week. The ferry hauled autos across the Columbia River. The building of the Bridge of the Gods closed the ferry service.

People came to the springs by auto from all parts of Oregon and Washington. They also came by train, boat and other ways.

In 1907, the bathhouse opened with hot water pumped up from the hot mineral springs from the river level. The bathhouse was operated by one bath attendant. Five rooms held one bathtub each; two rooms had two tubs each. One of the tubs used here was built of wood.

The large bathhouse on the river level had several single rooms. All the tubs were the wooden type. Added to this bathhouse, a large two-story building was used for many things — a residence for the people. Also, the lower level was a room used for a parlor. People used it while waiting for their hot baths.

There was a delay for the hot water when the water was pumped up the hill to the main bath building at the hotel. When the upper hot water tank was full, the hot water was used at the lower baths. A bell signal controlled this operation between the bath attendant and the engineer in the pump house. A twenty-minute time limit was placed on each bath.

The water pumped to the bathhouse was 136 degrees. The average bath temperature was under or around 90 to 100 degrees. There were three 50 gallon barrels that held cold water. The bath attendant cooled the baths down from these barrels. The water used was cooled mineral water. This operation was from the period 1907 to about 1923.

In the new modern bathhouse, the hot water was cooled by piping mineral water pumped the day before into the tubs. The baths had a time limit of 10 to 20 minutes, according to the patient. Lots of hot water was drunk to help the body in the sweating in the tubs.

After the bath, the patient was put on a sweat cot, wrapped in a sheet and three blankets and a large towel was wrapped around the head. There was a one hour time limit on this operation. A hot and cold shower followed.

1890-1900 period. Prior to 1900 baths were taken in a small building at the hot springs site on the banks of the Wind River. A small hand-operated pump was used to fill the single wooden tub. People walked the long, steep hill to get to the hot baths.

The family residence on the very top of the hill was the center of activities. People camped and others either came by boat or by horses.

In this period, using the hot water and natural herbs that grew in the woods, Mrs. St. Martin made numerous cures and healing of people. One thing that

comes to mind was on the hand of her son, Isadore, Jr. His hand was badly shattered from an exploding shotgun. The hand was completely cured.

People from all walks of life and from miles around came for the healing effects of this wonderful hot mineral water and the keen medical mind of Margaret St. Martin. This type of medical history was carried on after the hotel was built in 1900. The facilities gave her better help from the mineral water, etc.

After 1905-1906 the small store at the hotel became too small for the area. A larger store was built a few hundred yards from the hotel on the county road. Also in this building was a fine family home. The grocery store catered to people close in and people came to this store from the Home Valley area. Eggs and homemade butter were exchanged for needed groceries, etc. People came by horse and buggy across the Wind River on the new steel bridge built in 1907. This was a county road.

The store was phased out in the 1930's.

The surplus eggs and butter were used at the hotel kitchen. Mrs. Olivia Davey was the youngest daughter of the St. Martin family. She operated this store and lived at the residence.

One of the last campgrounds was across from the store. Water and toilet facilities were present.

On this campground people came by auto cars, mostly from Portland. In 1914, this part of the business gradually ended.

The four cabins mentioned were called A, B, C and D. They were used as extra hotel rooms. Cabin D was torn down in the early 1920's.

Fourteen more hotel cabins were built in the early 1920's. Five more cabins were built in the 1930 period. About that time, six log cabins were built. They were used as housekeeping cabins.

The cabins A, B and C were converted into two two-room housekeeping apartments each. Ten single cabins into housekeeping units. The public switched from camping to housekeeping cabins. Running water was installed in all housekeeping cabins. Toilet facilities, separate for men and women, were housed in a separate building for log cabins.

Two more housekeeping cabins were built — they were called the “Maple Cottage” and the “Shake House”. Maple Cottage had two rooms as did Shake House.

All of these cabins were well liked and they were heavily used. This caused the bathhouse to open at 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily. Around 200 baths were given a day, seven days a week.

A large laundry in the basement of the bathhouse was hard pressed to keep up with the laundry. One sheet and two towels were used per bath. The laundry also supplied the hotel and cabin linen as well as tablecloths, etc., for the dining room.

Not all baths were for the registered guests. A large number of drive-in baths were given people who drove in for a daily bath.

A large brick oven was built in the woodshed outside the kitchen in 1900. A wood fire was built in the oven. When the right temperature was reached, the fire and ashes were pulled from the oven by a special tool. Bread dough in bread pans was then baked in the oven. Cakes, pies, cookies, etc. were baked after the bread. Some cuts of meat were also cooked in the hotel oven.

All the bread dough was made before the oven was ready. Timing was very important. The bakers had to have a great deal of experience to handle the baking. This oven was outside the kitchen. The building which housed the oven was also the woodshed.

Swine were raised for the kitchen. A large cast iron kettle was used to cook small potatoes and grain products, also table scraps for the swine. A chicken house was close by providing eggs and chickens for the kitchen.

Some beef was also raised for milk and meat. All of this was not used after the train service in 1907.

Many changes in the operation and management were made after the death of Isadore St. Martin in 1910. Margaret St. Martin was in full charge. Two of her daughters ran the office and managed the business off and on.

After 1911, Mrs. St. Martin bought a 120 acre ranch from an estate at Collins, Washington. She moved onto this place and was semi-retired. However, she was in direct contact with the hotel business. She made contact by telephone and also made numerous trips to the springs.

Her permanent retirement came after 1919. Her daughter, Auerlia Kelly, and Mr. Eli Kelly took over the active management. A home was built for her at Carson. Before her death, she was confined to her bed. Her daughters, Maggie Ragan and Olivia Davey took care of her until her death. She needed constant attention and other help was hired for this.

CHAPTER IV

FAMILY

Isadore St. Martin Sr.

Born April 19, 1846. Died March 20, 1910.

He was born at Ft. Nisqually, Washington.

Margaret Arquette

Born April 29, 1846. Died 1933.

Margaret was born at St. Paul, Oregon. Her schooling was there. Grade school and high school were at the Catholic schools in St. Paul, Oregon.

Isadore and Margaret were married at The Dalles, Oregon in 1864.

CHILDREN

Virginia	Born 1865	Died 1942
Eli	Born Dec. 4, 1866	Died 1911
Frank	Born 1868	Died 1870
Isadore, Jr.	Born March 19, 1870	Died 1949
Amos	Born 1871	Died 1911
Aurelia	Born 1874	Died 1967
Margaret	Born 1876	Died 1962
Katherine	Born 1880	Died 1980
Olivia	Born May 24, 1882	Died 1936
Luch	Born 1885	Died 1931

Virginia St. Martin, born in 1865, died in 1942. Married Dick Bernie. Three girls were born from this marriage: Grace, Irene and Jessie.

Second Marriage — Harry Gray. One daughter born to this marriage, Maude, who lives in Portland, Oregon.

Dick Bernie was a millwright by trade and worked some at the building of the Cascade Locks.

Harry Gray was by trade a steam engineer. He worked on tenders or tugs and was working for the Forest Service when he was killed.

Eli St. Martin, born December 4, 1884, died in 1911. Eli married May Thurston of Carson. Four boys were born of this marriage: Eli Davitt, William (Bill), Sidney O. and Amedee.

Eli St. Martin, Sr. homesteaded 160 acres east of the Isadore St. Martin

property, east of Wind River.

Eli helped his folks, the St. Martin family, in the early days. His property had timber which was logged off. Piling was also logged off. Cord wood was cut and barged to The Dalles, Oregon. Hand hewn ties were sold to the railroads. Eli helped hew logs and timbers that were used for the foundation of the hotel. He helped on all phases of the hotel construction.

This writer never knew how Eli made his living other than what has been stated. He was killed by a S.P. & S. train in 1911.

Frank St. Martin, born 1868, died in 1870. He is buried at St. Paul, Oregon.

Isadore St. Martin, Jr., born March 19, 1870, died in December, 1949. He married Felicit Martin. Eight children were born to this marriage: Andrew, Eli, Prisk, Adrian, Marse, Albert, Olivia and Joseph.

Isadore Jr. was a teamster with teams. The team, "Sam" and "Queen" were used for hauling logs at different places such as Sepsecan. The buggy team, "Cowboy" and "Buster" were also used as good saddle horses.

He raised cattle, grain and other farm products on a ranch at Toppenish, Washington. He moved back to the Carson area and hauled passengers with his Buick car to and from the hotel and boats and railroads. He also had a solid tire Mack truck. He hauled ties from a mill at Bear Creek to the Carson S.P. & S. depot.

Amos St. Martin, born in 1871, died in 1911. Amos married Grace Underwood and one daughter was born to this marriage, Katherine St. Martin. Katherine was raised by Kate Haines from a baby. She was educated in Portland, Oregon.

Amos St. Martin homesteaded 160 acres north of his father's property. In 1911, he built the hotel bathhouses, dance hall, bowling alley and swimming pool. Amos sold his place to a Mr. Shipherd who built the springs known as "Shipherd's Hot Springs". There were 80 acres in this deal. 80 acres were sold to Isadore and Margaret St. Martin, Amos' father and mother. The purchase from Amos was called the Protection 80 acres. It made the St. Martin Springs property 240 acres. The Shipherd's Hot Springs was later bought by a few members of the St. Martin family who operated it until the hotel burned down in December of 1929. The building was never rebuilt.

Aurelia St. Martin, born in 1874, died in 1965. Aurelia was married four times. Her last husband was Eli P. Kelly. Aurelia had one son, Willard St. Martin, who was adopted and raised by Margaret St. Martin, her mother. Willard was

being educated by Mrs. St. Martin to be the future head of the St. Martin Hot Springs business. An unexplained car and garage fire cut short his life in 1915. He was educated at the Hill Military Academy in Portland, Oregon and had one year at Stanford University when he died.

After living at numerous cities and places, Aurelia married E. P. Kelly at Carson, Washington in 1917. They bought a home in Carson. Kelly was her fourth husband. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly took over the management of St. Martin Springs by force from her aged mother in the year 1920. They managed the place until 1931. The other family owners took over the Springs, taking possession by force.

Kelly and Aurelia farmed Aurelia's farm at Toppenish, Washington for several years. They then retired to their Carson home until their deaths.

Margaret (Maggie) St. Martin, born in 1876, died in 1962. She was married to Frank Reid and five children were born to this marriage: Ber-tran, Amos, Margaret, Frank and Arthur.

As a girl, Maggie with her sisters helped her mother and father with all the home chores. The family had to pack water for their homes. The cold water spring was below the house. Water had to be carried for their home use. Later a ram was used to pump cold water to the house and the barns.

After her divorce from Frank Reid, Maggie married Bert Ragan. She took care of her mother until Mrs. St. Martin's Death in 1933. Her husband, Frank Reid, helped build the hotel, did carpenter work and built the brick chimney and other buildings.

Maggie's son, Amos D. Reid, was in the Skamania County Sheriff's office from 1938 to 1966 - 26 years as the Sheriff. Bad health forced him from office. Amos D. Reid and Arlene's oldest son, James B. Reid, has been in law enforcement all his adult life. For a few years he was a C.I.A. agent. He also was a juvenile officer and an MP in the armed services. He was appointed to the F.B.I. in 1970, where he still is in the Bureau in Los Angeles, California.

Katherine St. Martin, born 1880, died 1980. She married Charles (Doc) Haines of Portland, Oregon. No children were born of this marriage. Kate raised Catherine St. Martin, the only child of Amos St. Martin, from baby to womanhood. In her younger years, before her marriage to (Doc) Haines, she helped her mother and father operate the Hot Springs business. She spent most of her adult life in Portland, Oregon where she died at the age of 100 years. Kate and Maggie ran the Springs after the year 1933.

Olivia St. Martin, born May 24, 1882, died in 1936. Olivia married Clarence Davey and three children were born to this marriage: Norman, Mary and

Margaret.

Clarence Davey was a Portland, Oregon man. He was a brake man on the railroads. He was with S.P & S. railroad then went to the Southern Pacific system. He retired after work-incurred injuries.

Olivia helped her folks with her sisters in running the Springs. Olivia was in the office at different years. Olivia ran the grocery store until it closed in 1923. She also took care of her invalid mother.

Luch St. Martin, born July 12, 1885, died in 1931. He married Celina Martin at Astoria, Oregon and four children were born to this marriage: Luther, Hughie, Theresa and Helena. Luch as a young man rode his father's race horses until he got too heavy. He was tall and slim. He was more or less a trouble shooter for his folks. He helped run the hot water pumps. The nature of the hot water took its toll on the pump, it needed constant repairs. He did a lot of maintenance and upkeep of the Springs property. Around 1911, he lived at Donald, Oregon. He farmed Mrs. St. Martin's farm a couple of years. Pressing maintenance and other problems at the Hot Springs, along with his wife's health, caused him to move his family back to Carson.

About 1912, he bought 120 acres alongside his mother's ranch at Collins, Washington. He moved his family there and lived there until 1918. He later bought a home in Carson and moved there (1918-19). He hauled passengers to the Springs in a Mitchel car, all the time doing maintenance work at the Springs and the farm at Collins.

Luch was a top grade athlete, riding his father's race horses when he was younger. He played baseball and football on the Carson town teams. He also played baseball at Donald, Oregon. He loved fishing and hunting.



World famous St. Martin's Hot Springs in Carson, where hot mineral baths and massages were available to ease the aches and pains. Tourists from Portland and Vancouver would ride sternwheelers or drive up in cars for the soothing baths.

CHAPTER I

**ST. MARTIN FAMILY
GENEALOGY NOTES:
Washington**

Mark B. Arslan
407 Highlands Lake Drive
Gary, NC 27518-9167

marslan@nc.rr.com

St-Martin Web Site:
<http://arslanmb.org/stmartin/stmartin.html>

9 September 2007

WA, State Birth Index {15817}

25 May 1903	Reid, Amos Daniel James male b. Skamania Co., WA father: Frank Reid mother: Marg. M. St. Martin	#2697272
14 Nov 1910	St. Martin, Porsque A. male, Indian b. Skamania Co., WA father: Isadore St. Martin mother: Fellicite Martin	#2697243
8 Jan 1914	St. Martin, Fellicite [?] female, Indian b. Skamania Co., WA father: Isadore St. Martin mother: Pellicite Martin	#2697292
Nov 1914	Daley, Mary Veronica female, Indian b. Skamania Co., WA father: Clarence Daley mother: Olive St. Martin	#2697292
18 Nov 1915	St. Martin, Elma Marie female, Indian b. Skamania Co., WA father: Joseph St. Martin mother: Maggie Shipes	#2697512
Sep 1918	St. Martin, Helena female, Indian b. Skamania Co., WA father: Lochinvar St. Martin mother: Celina Martin	#26972A4
7 Aug 1919	St. Martin, _____ female b. Skamania Co., WA father: Jos. St. Martin mother: Maggie Snipea	#2697513

WA, State Death Index {1132}

23 Feb 1909	Gaudette, Nerre male d. Yakima Co., WA @ age 63y	
14 Mar 1911	St. Martin, Dusty male d. Yakima, Yakima Co., WA @ age 12y	#1251313
10 Apr 1928	Gaudette, Stephine female d. Yakima, Yakima Co., WA @ age 75y	
4 Feb 1945	St. Martin, Joseph male d. Yakima, Yakima Co., WA @ age 74y	#125133
17 Aug 1950	St. Martin, Francis J. male d. Yakima, Yakima Co., WA @ age 83y	#125131
21 Dec 1958	St. Martin, Stephanie female d. Yakima, Yakima Co., WA @ age 83y	#125131/2
6 May 1968	Nelsen, Viola female d. Spokane, Spokane Co., WA @ age 58y	#1251318
22 Oct 1974	St. Martin, Herbie J. male d. Yakima, Yakima Co., WA @ age 71y	#1251335
30 Dec 1975	St. Martin, Leo J. male d. Yakima, Yakima Co., WA @ age 72y	#1251315
7 Feb 1981	St. Martin, Adrienne F. female, of Vancouver, Clark Co., WA d. Vancouver, Clark Co., WA @ age 67y	#2697244
5 May 1988	St. Martin, Luther J. male, of Skamania Co., WA d. Klickitat Co., WA @ age 80y	#26972A1

19 May 1991 St. Martin, Olivia M. #2697247
female, of Skamania Co., WA
d. Klickitat Co., WA @ age 67y

4 Aug 1995 St. Martin, Eli D. #2697242
male, of Skamania Co., WA
d. Skamania Co., WA @ age 86y

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE CLARK'S DISMAL NITCH SAFETY REST AREA
MASTER PLAN, PACIFIC COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Prepared for ED AW, Inc., Seattle, Washington and Perkins+Will, Seattle,
Washington and

Washington State Department of Transportation Southwest Region, Vancouver,
Washington, 2 December 2005, Report No. 1580 by Archaeological Investigations
Northwest, Inc., 2632 SE 162nd Ave., Portland, OR 97236

"Initial Euroamerican Settlement

In 1811, only five years after Lewis and Clark returned east, some members of John Jacob Astor's Pacific Company wanted to establish a settlement in the area of today's Fort Canby, on the north shore of the Columbia River. Ultimately, the Astor party chose a location further upstream on the south side of the river, where the city of Astoria now stands. Missionaries followed quickly on the heels of the fur trade; Catholic Fathers DeSmet and Blanchett visited Chinookville in 1831 (Lucero and Hobbs 2004:35). The missionaries converted many Chinook Indians to the Catholic faith, and in 1848 Father Lionnet received a mission land grant to establish Stella Maris, the "Star of the Sea" at the Indian village of Qaiiltsiuk, which later became Chinookville (Lucero and Hobbs 2004:35)."

Skamania Co., Marriages {21107}

19 Feb 1881 St. Martin,
Fred Lyons, Madaline

22 Jan 1882 Birmie, R. N. #269721
St. Martin, Virginia

Skamania Co., Carson, Saint Martin Cemetery {21102}

Location: Latitude 45°43'37"N, Longitude 121°48'02"W in Section 21, T3N R8E. Traveling from Vancouver, Washington go east on Highway 14 46.5 miles to the Carson Junction and turn left (north) onto Wind River Highway and travel .99 miles to a four-way stop. Turn right onto Hot Springs Avenue. Continue for .90 miles to the entrance to the Hot Springs Golf Course on the left. Turn into the golf course and on the right, on

top of a little rise, is the St. Martin Cemetery.

Row 1

Regan, Bert A.	b. 1877	d. 1934	#269727/2
Regan, Margaret May	b. 1876	d. 1972	#269727
Allinger, Marguerite Reid	b. 2 Feb. 1906	d. 6 Jun 1970	#2697273
Davey, Clarence E. Davey,	b. 1885	d. 1946	#269729/1
Oliva May (nee St. Martin)	b. 1882	d. 1936	#269729
Prendible, Mary D. (Daughter)	b. 1914	d. 1949	#2697292

Row 2

Allinger, Reid Joseph	b. 30 Sep 1937		#26972731
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Row 3

Reid, Bertrand	b. 1900	d. 1915	#2697271
St Martin, Willard I.	b. 1892	d. 1915	#2697261

Row 4

Krogh, Phyllis Jean St. Martin	b. 5 Jul 1933	d. 22 Mar 2001	
St. Martin, Luther J.	b. 26 May 1907	d. 5 May 1988	#26972A1
St. Martin, L. A.	b. 1885	d. 1931	#26972A
St. Martin, Michael A.	b. 1942	d. 2000	
St. Martin, Amos	b. 1871	d. 1911	#269725
St. Martin, Isadore	b. 6 Nov 1842	d. 10 Mar 1910	#26972
St. Martin, Eli M.	b. 1866	d. 1911	#269722
St. Martin, William I.	b. 19902	d. 1934	#2697222
St. Martin, Amelia May	b. 1874	d. 1951	#269722/1
St. Martin, Amedee D.	b. 1910	d. 1958	#2697224

Row 5

Beazley, Robert C. Ill	b. 18 Sep 1932	d. 29 Mar 1986	
Neal, Katherine Francis	b. 1935	d. 1984	
Hanniford, Catherine C.			
St. Martin b. 31	Aug 1907	d. 9 Jan 1949	
St. Martin, Margaret	b. 1884 [?]	d. 1933	#26972/1 ?
Haines, Charles O.	b. 1875	d. 1943	#269728
Anderson, Luther	b. 1844	d. 25 Dec 1919	

Skamania Co., Carson, Old Carson (IOOF) Cemetery {21103}

Location: Section 20, T3N R8E. To reach Old Carson Cemetery traveling from

Vancouver, Washington go east on Highway 14 46.5 miles to the Carson Junction and turn left (north) at the junction road to Carson. Travel .99 miles to a four-way stop. Turn right at the four-way stop to Hot Springs Avenue. Take the next left at Metzger road. The cemetery is located on the left approximately .8 miles further on Metzger road.

St Martin, Presque	b. 14 Nov 1910	d. 19 Sep 1998	#2697243
St. Martin, Adrienne	b. 1914	d. 1981	#2697244
St. Martin, Eli D.	b. 1908	d. 1995	#2697242
St. Martin, Felicite Amanda	b. 14 Jul 1884	d. 17 May 1964	#269724/1
St. Martin, Isadore Andrew	b. 19 Mar 1870	d. 25 Dec 1949	#269724
St. Martin, Nina Elaine	b. 1912	d. 1942	#26972A1/1
St. Martin, Olivia	b. 1924	d. 1991	#2697247
St. Martin, Selena	b. 1888	d. 1931	#26972A/1

King Co., Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 27Dec 2001, "Soaking up the Simple Comforts -Since 1901, Carson Hot Springs Resort Has Stuck to the Basics"

http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/getaways/52133_springs27.shtml

**By TYPHANNY TUCKER
The Associated Press**

CARSON — Carson Hot Springs Resort, which dates back to 1901, hasn't done much to keep up with the world around it. It long ago fell out of step with more elaborate spas. The springs' own brochure boasts that staying at the hotel and cabins is like traveling back in time.

But people keep returning to the remote retreat - for a little time to recharge, relax and soak.

Bathers enjoy the baths at the springs in Carson, Wash. Established in 1901, the resort hasn't kept up with the world, and claims that a stay at the hotel and cabins is like taking a trip back in time.

"I have traveled to hot springs in New Mexico, California and all over Oregon and I think Carson has the finest water I have ever soaked in," said John-Paul McMullen, a professional massage therapist who works at the springs on the weekends. "What is in the water acts almost as an opiate for the mind and body."

Carson is a mom-and-pop bathhouse: homey and simple, warm and inviting. There are no televisions, phones, or radios in the guestrooms. If a guest needs a morning wake-up call the hotel manager knocks on their door.

Antique iron bed frames, threadbare carpets and old-fashioned knob and tube light switches illustrate the resort's dedication to simpler times when vacations were less adorned, and perhaps purer for it.

Located in the Columbia River Gorge, Carson is about an hour's drive from Portland and a four-hour drive from Seattle.

The resort is on the edge of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a wilderness area protected from housing developments and sprawl. Gorge walls

sweeping up from the Columbia River are covered in cottonwood, spruce, red cedar and pine.

A local resident named Isadore St. Martin [#26972] discovered the springs while on a hunting expedition with a friend. The spot is tucked away on the steep hillside of Wind River Canyon. St. Martin would often take his wife, who suffered from neuralgia, to the hot springs. News of her relief spread rapidly and people flocked to the resort.

Carson is little changed since St. Martin finished building a three-story hotel on the spot in 1901. The hotel and a row of 12 joined cabins, built nearby in 1923, can house up to 52 guests.

A \$12 ticket to the bathhouse buys a 25-minute soak in a tub and a hot towel wrap. A one-hour massage from a licensed masseur costs \$55.

In the bathhouse, women and men are separated into different rooms: nine tubs in the women's room and eight in the men's.

On the women's side, privacy curtains can be pulled around tubs and pitchers of ice-cold drinking water are available.

On the men's side a tub full of cool water is provided to soakers who get overheated.

The giant claw-foot bathtubs appear to be as ancient as the hotel. Hot water leaves the tap at a scalding 126 degrees but can be cooled with a dose of cold water from a tap next to it.

After the soak, bathers are directed to a quiet room away from the sound of running water. The room's single window seeps daylight onto a few of the dozen cots where attendants wrap bathers in layers of cotton and wool sheets like mummies. All tucked in and hot from the bath, guests' worries and tension melt away. Staying bundled up for more than 15 minutes will get a cleansing sweat going.

The centerpiece of the rustic resort, the Hotel St. Martin has nine rooms, with showers in the bathhouse.

The ritual is purifying, gratifying and ultimately relaxing. It's an experience that desk manager Chuck Swope says people have been known to drive all day for, and return home again that night.

"People just keep on coming back because it makes them feel good," he said.

Korean entrepreneur Gap Do Park bought the 280-acre Carson Hot Springs Resort in 1995 from the family of Rudy Hegewald, a wood products mogul. The Hegewald Timber Co., founded in 1951 and sold to the Louisiana Pacific Corp. in 1973, was once Skamania County's largest private employer. With its main enterprise gone, Skamania County now has one of the highest unemployment rates in the state.

Park has plans to build a 39-unit modern hotel south of the existing bathhouse and fix up the resort. His proposal needs approval from the Skamania County planning commission, which requires an environmental impact study on the changes.

"We are a little bit concerned with storm-water runoff and treatment," said Mark Mazeski, senior planner in Skamania County. "There is going to be a larger parking lot, and harder roof surfaces. This means more water possibly flowing down the steep hillside."

“If they keep the old hotel, and the bathhouses, it probably won’t change too much,” said Sonny Larson, a bath attendant at Carson whose grandfather used to drive a horse and buggy taxi to the springs from a Columbia River steamboat. “Most of our steady customers come out here because there are no phones. It is out of the way, and quiet.”

The resort is run by locals, many of whom once worked for the booming logging industry. The resort’s location, its age and importance as a source of work in an economically stressed region set it a world away from other hot-water resorts.

There are no spiritual overtones to the mineral bath and massage experiences offered at the resort; there is no commercialization, save for the Coca-Cola and bottled water machines in front of the hotel.

The resort draws clients from Europe, Russia and Canada. A few are people who have made it their mission to soak in every mineral “spring” they can find. Some make ritual migrations to enjoy water that has some of the highest mineral content in the United States.

A short list of minerals in the water includes potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium and sulfate ammonia phosphate.

Resort guests drink a few cupfuls of the water while soaking in it to receive the water’s full benefits.

People come to the resort suffering from many kinds of afflictions, including arthritis, skin problems, kidney disorders and rheumatism. Many repeat customers can’t explain what it is about the water at Carson that helps them; they say it just does.

“I am a real believer in the water,” said Larson, “I used to have problems with my back. I get a massage once a month and a bath every day. I don’t get as many colds and my back doesn’t go out anymore.”

Albert Bogdan, 89, has been visiting Carson for the past 45 years. He said the secret to his longevity has been plenty of exercise and routine visits to the springs.

“I believe if you take baths over a period of days or a week, they will rejuvenate your health. It’s the minerals. If you drink enough of the water, you’ll sweat out impurities. That is the secret.”

The water tastes foul but is critical to the cleansing process, Bogdan said.

“It takes three days, and many cups of the mineral water. Once you get used to it, it’s not too bad. It’s like taking vitamins and is very good for you.”

For all its age-related faults, Carson has quietly earned a reputation as an ideal location to unwind.

“Carson is a little place that people find and talk about. They don’t do any advertising out there, but it is almost always crowded,” said McMullen.

The resort is a vestige of history, and perhaps a reminder how little it takes to simply relax.

If you go . . .

GETTING THERE: The resort is about 50 miles east of Portland, along the Columbia River. From Portland, take Interstate 84 to Cascade Locks, drive over the Bridge of the Gods, and drive east on state Route 14 for about six miles. Turn left at the intersection with Wind River Highway, drive one mile to the four-way stop in

Carson. Turn right onto Hot Springs Avenue and travel three-quarters of a mile. Turn left just past the golf course onto St. Martin Road, and follow the road down the hill to the Hot Springs Resort. From Seattle, travel on Interstate 5 south to Interstate 84, and then follow the above directions.

LODGING: The resort has nine rooms in its hotel and 12 cabins. Showers are available in the bathhouse. The resort also has two kitchenette suites and a hot tub suite. None of the rooms has TV or telephone. Rates range from \$35 for hotel rooms and \$45 for cabin rooms during the week. On weekends hotel rooms are \$45 and cabins are \$60.

DINING: The original dining room in the hotel has a history. Springs founder Isadore St. Martin was stabbed to death in the dining room in 1910 over the quality of the mineral water. Many have reported seeing his ghost there. Home cooking also can be found in the dining room. Dinner specials offer salmon during salmon runs, prime rib and steak. Area wines are featured.

ACTIVITIES: The surrounding area offers hiking, sailboarding, fishing, hunting, camping and golfing. The resort has a golf course that includes a 3 1/2-acre driving range and clubhouse. Greens fees: 18 holes on weekends, \$19; 18 holes on weekdays, \$16. Golf course phone: 509-427-5150.

INFORMATION: Carson Hot Springs Resort, 509-427-8292.

On the Web: www.skamania.org/lodging.html



Old buggy sits in the road at St. Martin's Hot Springs. There were many separate cabins.

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Yakima Co., Marriages {3095}

9 Jan 1907	St. Martin, Amos D. Underwood, Grace filed in Book B, p. 262 (Certificate 1953)	#269725
2 Jun 1910	Belliveau, Joseph B. (age 58, of Yakima Co.) 2nd marriage b. Canada son of John Belliveau & Calistre Varvilla Gaudette, Stephanie (age 57, of Yakima Co.) 2nd marriage b. Canada dau. of Louis Topin & Esther Fortiey? by Alfred Lockwood, M. G., Episcopal Church @ St. Michael's Church, North Yakima witnesses: John L. Belair & Geo. J. Gaudette filed in Book C, p. 238 (Certificate 3080) {1322} Marriage Returns No. 2840 {780}	
8 Oct 1911	Reichert, Frank Alexander St. Martin, Olive filed in Book C, p. 437 (Certificate 3677)	#125722 ?
16 Sep 1918	Arslan, Richard (age 27) of Yakima Co. occupation: contractor 1st marriage b. Armenia son of Circus Arslan & Mary Gopien St. Martin, Celestine (age 19) of Yakima Co. b. MN by Roy King, J. P. @ Yakima witnesses: Harry Menasian & Jokor Kerkorne filed in Book E, p. 529 (Certificate 6897) {714} Marriage Returns No. 6644 {781}	#1251314
2 Aug 1928	Nelson, William E. St. Martin, Viola filed in Book H, p. 623? (Certificate 12932) {775}	#1251318
11 May 1929	St. Martin, Clifford (age 22) b. St. Hailare. MN	#1251336

son of Joe St. Martin & Rose Desotell
 Yearout, Thelma (age 18)
 b. Coeur d'Alene, ID
 @ Yakima
 filed in Book I, p. 128 (Certificate 13428) {1323}
 Marriage Returns No. 13272 {1324}

7 Jun 1930 St. Martin, Steve #1251316
 Morrison, Martha
 filed in Book I, p. 372 (Certificate 14131) {776}

14 Apr 1931 Meyer, Eugene Richard
 of Yakima Co.
 St. Martin, Mae #1251317
 of Yakima Co. by Daniel Rankin, J. P.
 witnesses: Ivan C. Meyer & Beulah St. Martin [#1251319]
 filed in Book I, p. 592 (Certificate 14736) {712}

17 Mar 1932 Davey, Wendell
 of Yakima Co.
 St. Martin, Beulah #1251319
 of Yakima Co.
 witnesses: Steve St. Martin [#1251316] & Mrs. Jas. Davey
 filed in Book J, p. 163 (Certificate 15336) {713}

9 Apr 1932 St. Martin, Leo #1251315
 Jensen, Esther
 filed in Book J, p. 175 (Certificate 15364) {777}

17 Nov 1934 St. Martin, Wallace J. (age 21) #125131A
 occupation: mill worker
 b. Yakima
 Krischke, Stella (age 19)
 b. MT
 @ Yakima
 filed in Book K, p. 258 (Certificate 17403) {778}
 Marriage Returns No. 17434 {783}

26 Apr 1943 St. Martin, Leo #1251315
 age over 21, divorced in 1943
 Champagne, Dorothy
 age over 18, divorced in 1943
 filed in Book N, p. 671 (Certificate 25687) {779}
 Marriage Returns No. 25687 {784}

14 Sep 1943	St. Martin, Gerry Zimbrick, Frances filed in Book O, p. 85 (Certificate 26059-1/2)	
1 May 1951	French, Kay J. St. Martin, Joan M. (Certificate A4700)	
15 Nov 1957	St. Martin, Larry L. Morrison, Marlene (Certificate A12209)	
4 Apr 1964	St. Martin, James Gerry Osborne, Bonita Rae (Certificate A18716)	
3 Sep 1967	St. Martin, Donald J. Rosenbush, Margaret Lea (Certificate A22736)	
10 Jan 1970	Guess, Gerald D. St. Martin, Bernadette F. (Certificate A26224)	
2 Jul 1970	Schock, James St. Martin, Mary A. (Certificate A26948)	
11 Aug 1970	St. Martin, Gerard J. Milleris, Linda (Certificate A27175)	
14 May 1971	Davey, Charles T. Salzman, Denise L. (Certificate A28231)	#12513192
4 Aug 1973	St. Martin, James G. St. Martin, Bonita R. (Certificate 31933A)	
27 Jun 1974	Pamplin, Rex W. St. Martin, Bonita R. (Certificate 33455A)	

17 Jul 1975 St. Martin, John G.
 Brumais, Delores
 (Certificate 35253A)

Yakima Co., Divorces

[Note: Date indicates when divorce was filed for, or was final (*). - MBA]

15 Apr 1933*	St. Martin, Stephen works for Cascade Lumber Co. for \$100/month St. Martin, Martha m. 7 Jun 1930, Yakima children: Ronald (age 13m on 14 Jul 1932) Case 2904 {792}	#1251316
21 Apr 1943*	St. Martin, Leo works for Cascade Lumber Co., Yakima for \$160-\$180/month St. Martin, Esther m. 9 Apr 1932, Yakima children: Shirley (age 9y on 30 Apr 1942) Case 6306 {791}	#1251315
18 Jun 1946*	St. Martin, Clifford works for Cascade Lumber Co. for \$200/month St. Martin, Thelma J. m. 11 May 1928, Yakima children: Bob Joe (age 15y on 5 Oct 1945) Case 8304 {1325}	#1251336
5 Dec 1953	St. Martin, Robert Joseph St. Martin, Joann Leone Case 14488	
2 Jan 1970	St. Martin, Gerard St. Martin, Karen L. Case 28549	
18 Sep 1973	St. Martin, James G. St. Martin, Bonita R. Case 33552	

Yakima Co., Probate

[Note: Date indicates when death occurred. - MBA]

4 Feb 1945 St. Martin, Joseph #125133
d. Yakima Co.
surviving heirs:
Rose St. Martin / over 21/ surviving spouse / of Yakima, WA
Laura Corbin / over 21/ daughter / of Moxee, WA
Gladys Osmunilson / over 21 / daughter / of Crookston, MN
Mabel Wyland / over 21 / daughter / of Grand Forks, ND
Florence Koppang / over 21/ daughter / of Yakima, WA
Isabelle Lizotte / over 21 / daughter / of Yakima, WA
Clifford St. Martin / over 21 / son / of Yakima, WA
Herbert St. Martin / over 21 / son / of Yakima, WA
Lester Skoraka / over 21 / grandson / of Minneapolis, MN
Leo Skoraka / over 21 / grandson / of Minneapolis, MN
Mabel Skoraka / over 21 / granddaughter / of Minneapolis, MN
Arabella Skoraka 7 over 21/ granddaughter / of Minneapolis,
MN
Case 14040 {1326}

Yakima Co., Adoption

[Note: Date indicates when adoption occurred. - MBA]

6 Feb 1946 St. Martin, Shirley Lorene #12513151
by Fred J. Armbrust & Esther O. Armbrust [#1251315/1]

Yakima Co., Calvary Cemetery {833}

Located at 1405 S. 24th Avenue in Yakima, Yakima Co., WA

Gaudette, Nere	b. 3 Aug 1845	d. 23 Feb 1909	
	"May his soul rest in peace; Farewell my wife and children dear; I am not dead but sleeping here; And after me no sorrow take; But love each other for my sake"		
Gaudette, Stephine			
St. Martin, Francis J.	b. 1866	d. 1950	#125131
St. Martin, Stephanie	b. 1875	d. 1958	#125131/2
Belliveau, Joseph	b. 1841	d. 1926	#
St. Martin, Rose	b.		#125133/1
St. Martin, Joseph	b.		#125133

Cemetery Records:

Gaudette, Nerre	bur. 26 Feb 1909	age: 64y	
Gaudette, Stephine	bur. 12 Apr 1928	age: 72y	
St. Martin, Francis J.	bur. 21 Aug 1950	age: 83y	#125131
St. Martin, Stephanie	bur. 24 Dec 1958	age: 83y	#125131/1
St. Martin, Joseph	bur. 8 Feb 1945	age: 74y	#125133
St. Martin, Rose	bur. 15 Nov 1947	age: 70y	#125133/1
St. Martin, Herbie	bur. 24 Oct 1974	age: 71y	#1251336
St. Martin, _____	bur. 4 Mar 1947	age: 0y	

Yakima Co., Yakima, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Baptisms

[Note: Date indicates when birth occurred. Many of the names in the records were written in Latin; I Anglicized them here. -MBA]

30 Aug 1907	St. Martin, Catherine Grace father: Emery Daniel St. Martin mother: Grace Underwood	
23 Mar 1911	St. Martin, Maria Ludovica Fabiola [Beulah] father: Francisco [Francis] St. Martin (of North Yakima) mother: Stephania [Stephanie] Gaudette {801}	#1251319
26 May 1913	St. Martin, Joseph Wallace father: Francisco [Francis] St. Martin (of North Yakima) mother: Stephanie Gaudette {802}	#125131A

Yakima Co., Yakima, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Deaths {823}

24 Feb 1909	Gaudette, Nere of North Yakima buried 25 Feb 1909	
Mar 1911	St. Martin, Jos. D. of North Yakima cause: mental sup. buried 15 Mar 1911 {826}	
17 Aug 1950	St. Martin, Francis J. age 84, b. "Rhode Is. Mass." buried 21 Aug 1950 {1327}	#125131
21 Dec 1958	St. Martin, Stephanie age 83, b. Detroit. MI buried 24 Dec 1958 nearest relative: son Leo [#1251315] (Yakima)	#125131/2

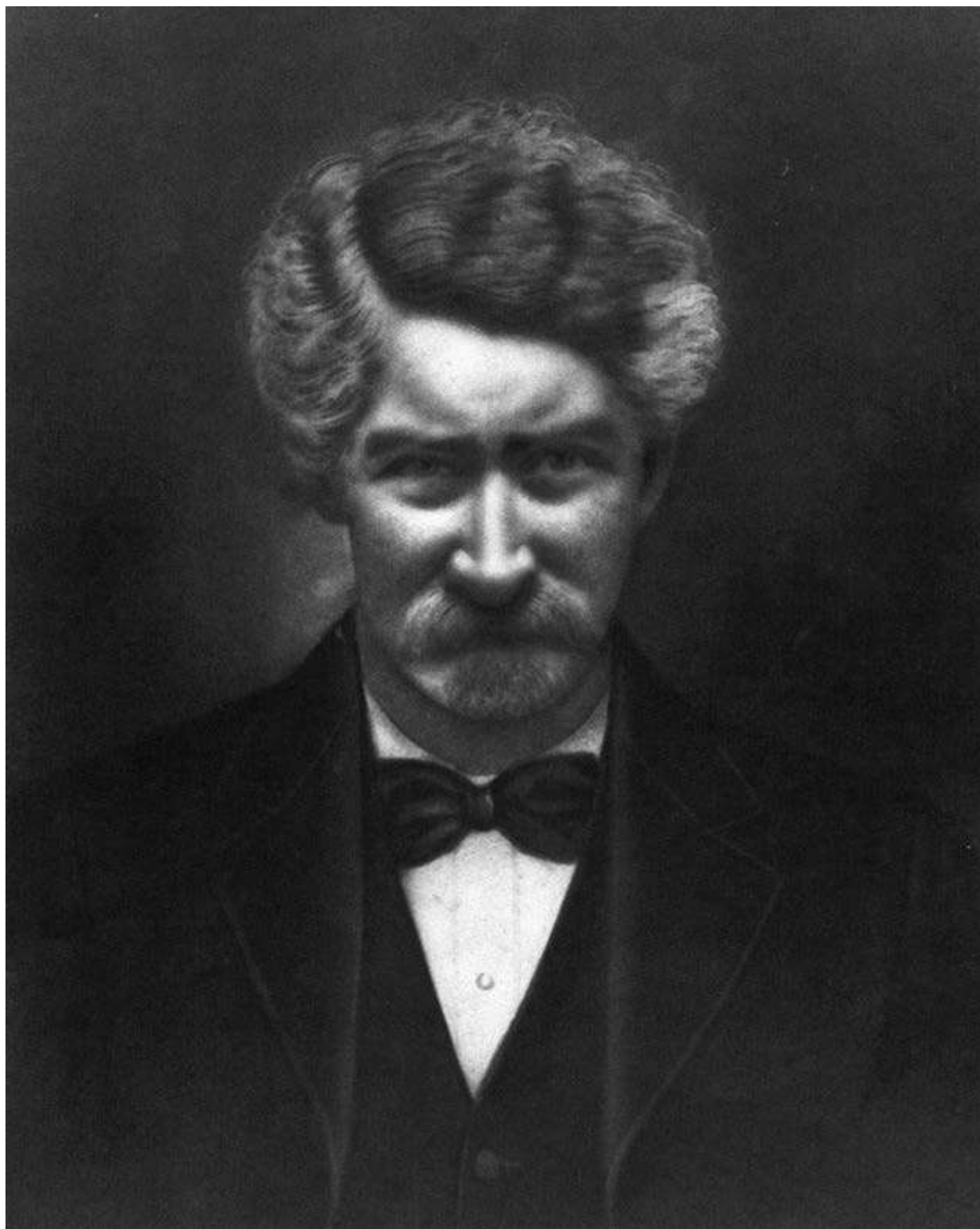




Isidore Andre St. Martin

**Born: November 11,
1842 at Ft. Nisqually
Died: March 10, 1910 in
Carson, Washington**





“History of the Columbia River Valley From The Dalles to the Sea.”

By Fred Lockley.
The S. S. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1928, Vol. III.

ISADORE ST. MARTIN

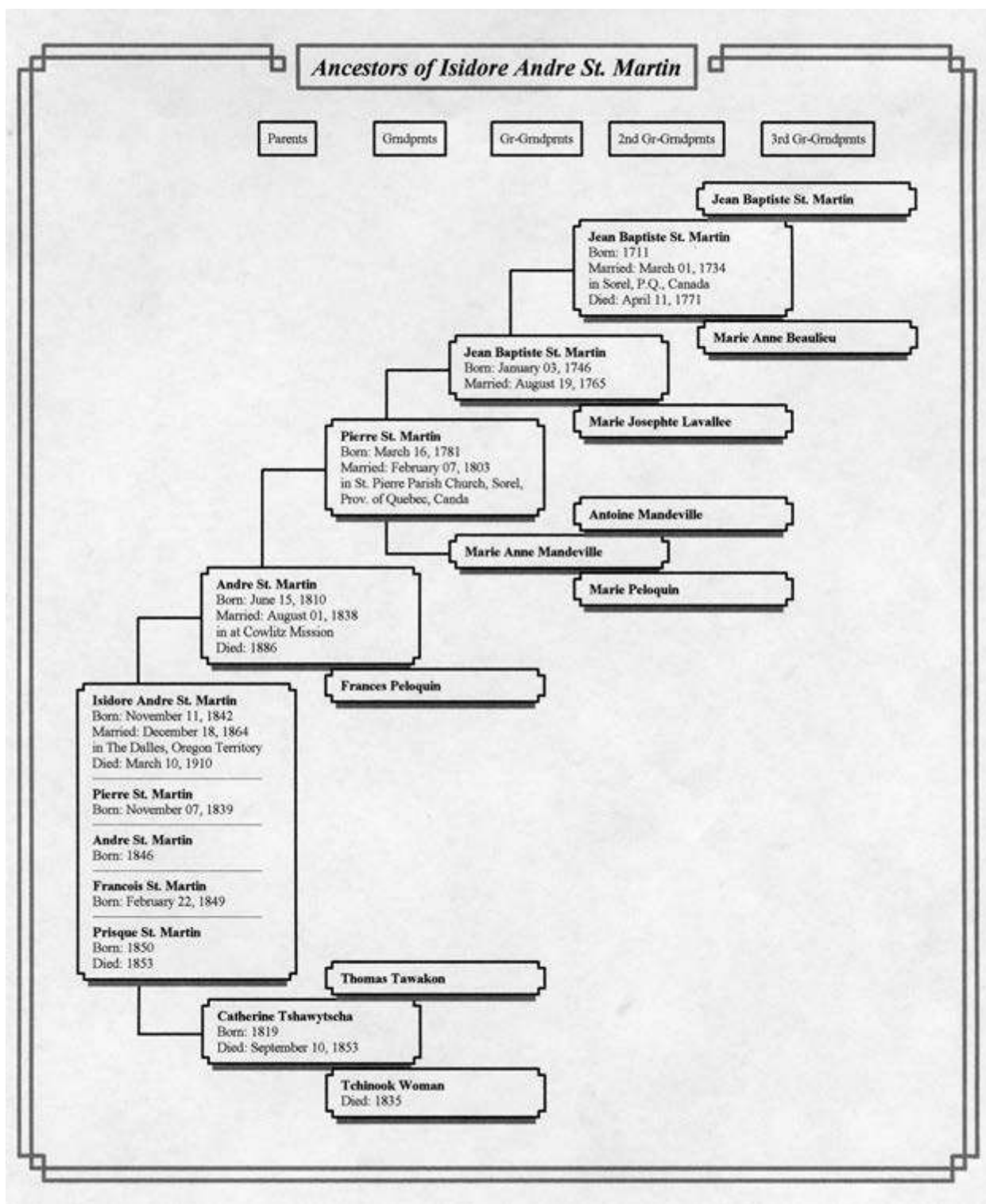
Among the citizens of the Columbia River valley who, by their tireless and well directed individual labors, contributed in a very definite way to the improvement and development of their respective communities, the late Isadore St. Martin was one of the most highly respected, for his career was marked by earnest purpose, sound judgment and staunch integrity in every relation of life. He was a man of sagacity and vision, did well whatever he undertook, and well merited the success which crowned his efforts. Mr. St. Martin was born near what is now Chehalis, Lewis county, Washington, about 1836, and was a son of Andrew St. Martin. His father was a native of Montreal, Canada, and came to Oregon territory about 1830 as an employee of the Hudson Bay Company. He worked for Dr. John McLoughlin at the old fort at Vancouver as a millwright. He attended the historic meeting at Champoege in 1843, accompanied by his friend, F. X. Matthieu, and witnessed the saving of Oregon to the United States by the narrow margin of two votes. He took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres of land near the present city of Chehalis and lived there many years, his death occurring near Portland, Oregon, in 1886. He reared a large family of children and was highly respected by his fellow citizens.

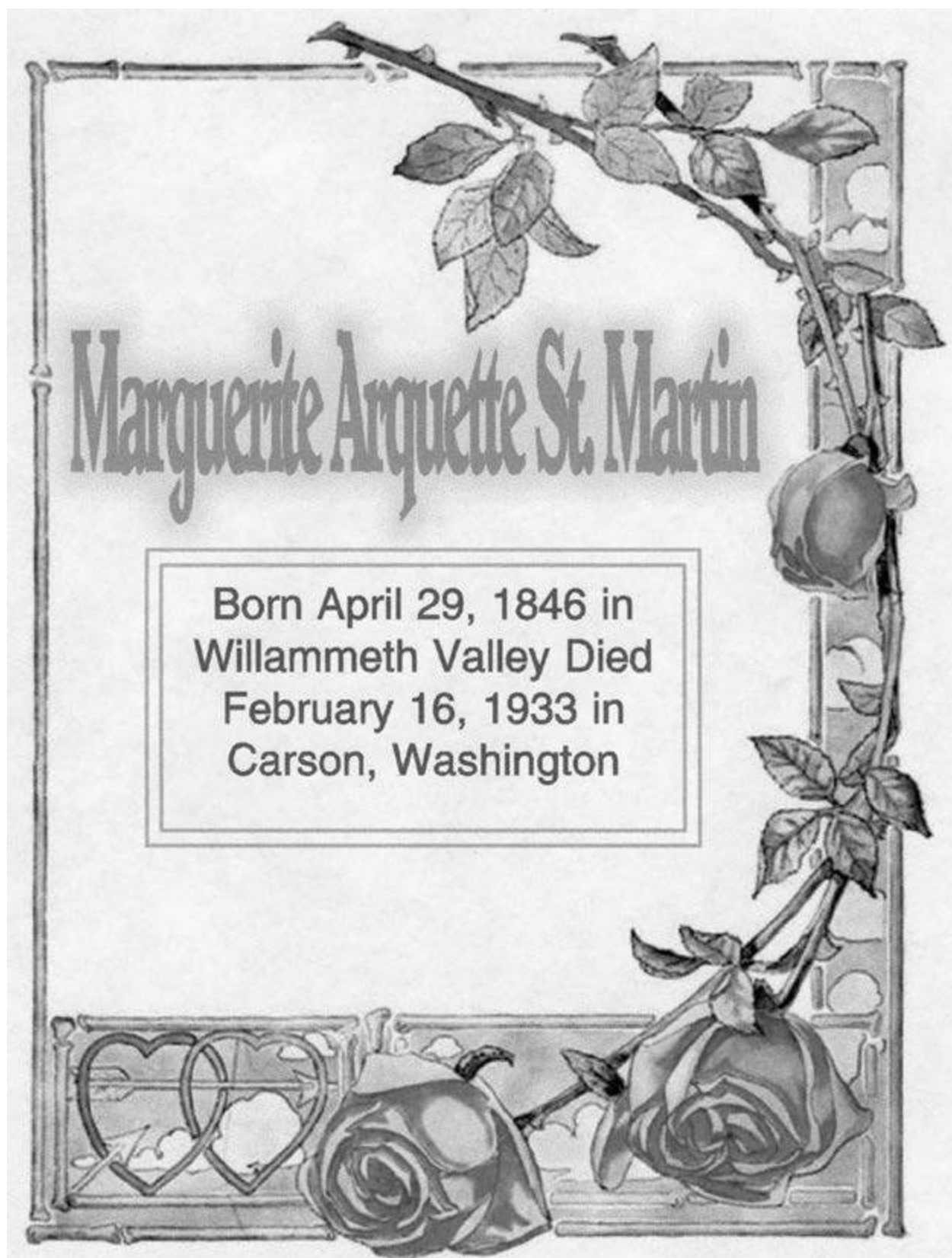
Isadore St. Martin spent his boyhood at home, assisting his father in clearing and cultivating the land until the early '60s, when he went to The Dalles, Oregon, engaged in packing supplies to the mines at Canyon City. In this work he used a large string of pack horses, and, being a great lover of horses, maintained a splendid outfit. He lived at The Dalles until the spring of 1873, when he came to Skamania county, Washington, and took up a homestead six miles east of Stevenson. The land was covered with heavy timber, and after building a log house, he began the task of clearing the place, for which purpose he used oxen, hauling his logs to the Grant &

Stone sawmill at Sprague, Washington. In the course of time he got a goodly part of the land cleared and he carried on its cultivation with success. On this land are fine medicinal hot springs, which he realized were of great value if properly utilized. To this end, he began to advertise their location and value, erecting cabins, tents and other accommodations, and met with such encouraging success that in 1898 he erected a large hotel and a number of bath houses, cleared off and beautified the surrounding grounds, and developed the place into one of the most attractive resorts in the northwest. St. Martin Springs, as the place is now widely known, has been patronized by thousands who have here found an ideal place to recuperate under pleasant and inviting environment, and the springs are patronized by people from all parts of the northwest and California. Mr. St. Martin continued to give the ranch and springs his personal attention until his death, which occurred March 10, 1910, and was deeply regretted not only by the people of his immediate community, who had found him to be a man of worthy life and dependable character, but also by many of his former guests with whom he had formed lasting friendships.

In 1864, at The Dalles, Oregon, Mr. St. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Arquette, who was born near St. Paul, Oregon, in 1843, and is a daughter of Amab and Margaret Arequette, the former born in Canada, of French descent, and the latter in Oregon, the daughter of a Chimewa Indian princess. Mrs. St. Martin is still living on the home place, at the age of eighty-five years and is greatly beloved by all who know her. To Mr. and Mrs. St. Martin were born ten children, namely: Mrs. Virginia Gray; Eli, deceased; Frank, who died in infancy; Isadore Amos, deceased; Mrs. Aurelia Kelly; Mrs. Maggie Ragan, of Carson, Washington; Mrs. Kate Haines, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Olivia Davey, of Portland, Oregon; and Lochinvar, of Carson.

Mrs. Aurelia Kelly, who is now managing the hot springs for the family, was educated in the district schools, and in 1900 married E. W. Waddington; and in July, 1918, became the wife of E. P. Kelly, who was born in Pennsylvania. He was there reared and educated and in 1914 came to Washington, where he married Mrs. Waddington. Mrs. Kelly has shown herself a capable business woman and is successfully carrying on the work established by her father. She is a member of the Skamania County Pioneer Association and is deservedly popular throughout the community, having many warm and loyal friends.





(One of these pages are in Vancouver, Vols. I & II.)

Arcouet, Amable (1)

1801-1880

Arquet was born in Montreal; he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company as a middle man in 1823. He was one of the settlers from French Prairie who went to California for cattle in 1837 and went again for three months during the gold rush. He took a claim north of the village of Donald and became a naturalized citizen in 1851. While at work in helping blast a mill canal around the Falls in Oregon City he was permanently blinded. Eight or nine children were born to him and his Chinook wife, Marguerite. She died at St. Paul in 1870, and Amable in 1880. Both lie in the Old Cemetery there, for although the old cemetery was no longer in general use, those families whose earlier members had been buried there continued the practise, the priest noting O.C. or N.C. in the margin of the entry.

Areouet, Amable II

1831

Amable II was the eldest son of Amable Areouet I and Marguerite Chinook, whose name is once given as Waponte. He married Marie Anne Norwest and was the father of five recorded children though there were probably others. Two, John and Hyacinthe, appear in the St. Louis register. For a time Amable II seems to have lived at or near The Dalles, where he was godfather to Augustin ("Wild Cus") Delard (Delore), son of Pierre Delard, in 1862. He is not found later in Prairie records.

Arcouet, Leon (brother of Amable I)

1843

Peter Skene Ogden, leader of the brigade on which Leon Arcouet was lost, reported to his superior, Dr. John McLoughlin, "Since I last wrote you, our Brigade has been at this place, and going up, one of the boats, I am sorry to say, was swamped in a whirlpool, most of the property in her lost, and one of the men, named Arcouet, drowned-and another, Swanson, his setting pole slipped, he fell out of the boat into the water, and never appeared again. (Swanson's body, as well as that of Arcouet, was recovered.)

Arcouet, Leon (son of Amable I)

1842

The name Leon, or Napoleon, seems to have been a family tradition. Besides Leon, son of Amable I, there was a brother Leon (above) and a Napoleon, grandson, son of Amable II, who was probably the same Napoleon who died on the Grand Ronde Reserve, aged 30, in 1883.

Arcouet, Marguerite

1846

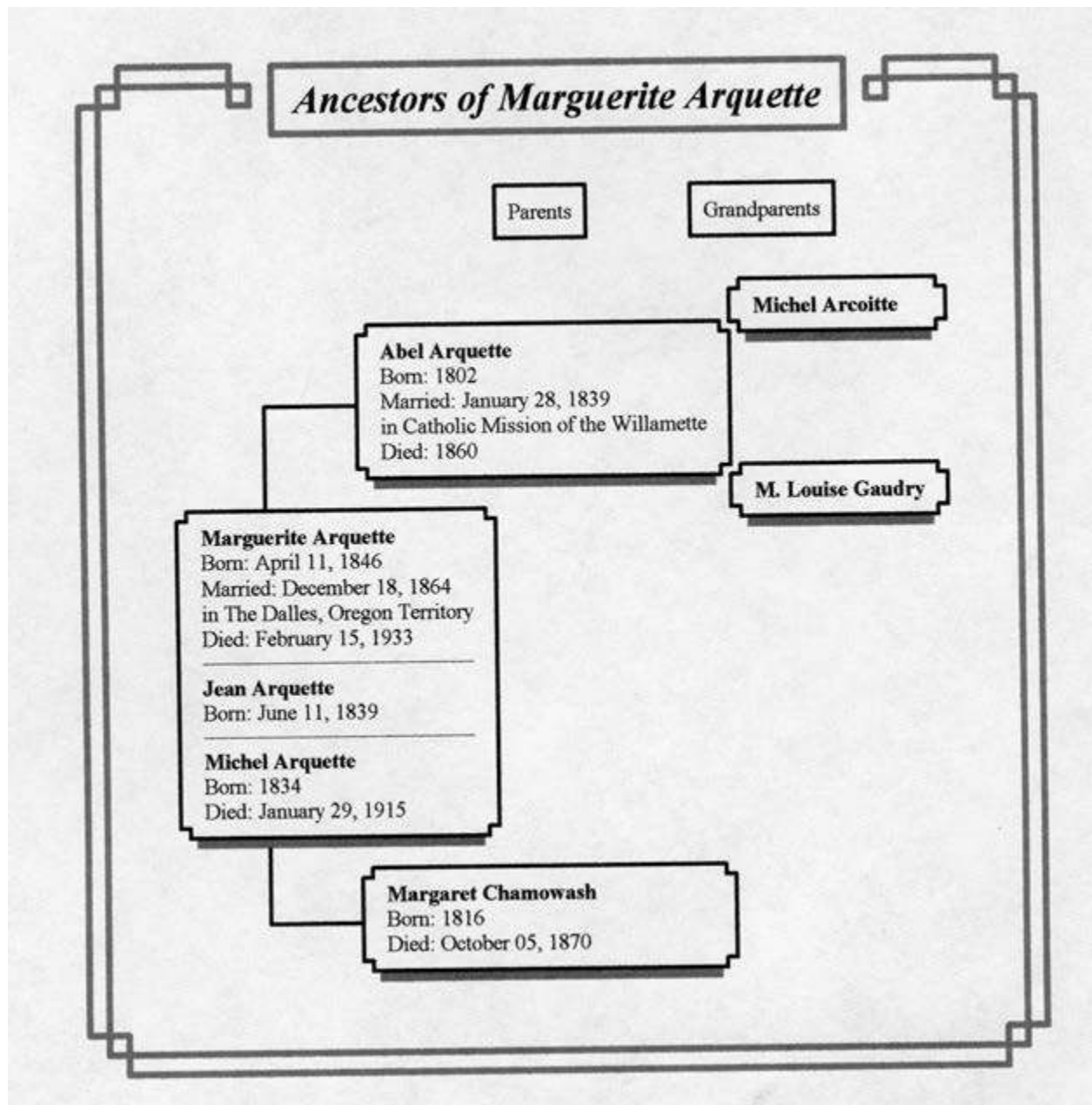
Marguerite married Isadore St. Martin in 1864 and helped him develop the hot springs resort known as St. Martin's Springs on Wind River, Washington. She was a most capable woman and was still living on the home place at the Springs at the age of eighty-five, greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Arcouet, Michel

1834-1915 c.

Michel was another son of Amable I. He was severely hurt by a fall from his horse

during campaign of Captain Nathan Olney's "Forty Thieves" against Chief Paulina's band, but lived to tell about his share in that great adventure. He lived out his life on a foothill farm above Colton in the mountains of Clackamas County, joined in later years by his brother John with his family of motherless children. Both he and John were known as Indians locally (which is only half true) for their hunting and tracking abilities. Michel is buried, military marker, in the nearby Bonney Cemetery.



Old Colton's Indian Fighter Honored

The Bonney Cemetery northwest of Colton was the site of dedication services July 21 of the military marker on the formerly unmarked grave of Michel Arquette.

Michel Arquette was born somewhere in the Oregon Country in 1834. His father was Amable Arquette, a French-Canadian from Montreal, his mother, Waponte, a native American of the Chinook nation from the Cowlitz River, who was given the baptismal name of Marguerite by Father Blanchet in 1839.

Michel's parents, with many other French-Canadians retired from the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, settled on French Prairie near the present St. Paul during the 1830's. When Father Francois Norbert Blanchet, pioneer Catholic missionary to the Northwest, made his first mission to the Willamette Valley in January, 1839, his first Act of Faith was to baptize the settlers' little half-blood children; of the first 14 to be baptized, Michel was the seventh. He was 5 years old.



Bonney Cemetery Grave



His youth was spent on French Prairie, he spoke both French and English, and learned to read and write at a time when few of the old Canadians could do so. It is possible that he had learned in Father Antoine Langlois mission school, known at St Joseph's College.

During the troubled days of the Indian Wars in Central Oregon in 1864, he served in a special detachment of volunteer cavalymen under Captain Olney, a troop made up of men like himself, from Wasco County and the Willamette Valley and united at The Dalles. Their duty was chiefly to scout and to round up bands of the enemy entrenched in the Blue Mountains. Early in his service Michel was thrown by his horse stumbling in a badger hole, and received a severe shoulder injury, but he recovered enough to serve out the campaign until it ended in Harney County.

His later life was spent on Bee Creek in the hills above Colton. He never married, and left no direct descendants, but he is remembered with deep respect by his former neighbors: "An honest and respected citizen — a good neighbor — the first to be off through the snow to help the lost or injured — faithful to the Church — always the one to carry the flag in the parade!"

When hard times befell his brother's family, Michel opened his cabin door to them and cared for them as his own. Grandchildren of that brother, present for the ceremonies,



Micheal Arquette - 1834-1915

remember with affection his kindness, his fondness for all children, his patience. They recall their camping trips with him to the huckleberry fields, his hunting trips into the mountains for winter meat for the family, his earnest reminder, "Study your books good."

Michel Arquette died on January 29, 1915 at the age of 81 years. The recognition given him at Bonney Cemetery Wed., July 21, 1976 speaks not alone for him, but for all his loyal comrades-in-arms who may lie in unmarked places, of whom Michel Arquette may be called a representative.

A large crowd gathered at the Bonney Cemetery at 1 p.m. for the dedication service officiated by Father Jerome M. Schmitz, pastor of St. James Church, Molalla. Assisting with the ceremonies were members of the American Legion, Molalla Bicentennial Committee and others. Among the many people gathered for the ceremony were descendants of Michel Arquette.

Family Group Sheet

2/7/99

Husband: Isidore Andre St. Martin

Born: November 11, 1842 in: Ft Nisqually (near the mouth of Nisqually River) Oregon Wilderness
 Married: December 18, 1864 in: The Dalles, Oregon Territory
 Died: March 10, 1910 in: Carson, Washington
 Father: Andre St. Martin
 Mother: Catherine (Tah-mov-Ya) Tawakon

Wife: Marguerite Arquette

Born: April 11, 1846 in: Willameth Valley
 Died: February 15, 1933 in: Carson, Washington
 Father: Amable Arquette
 Mother: Marguerite Cassino Tchinsonke

CHILDREN

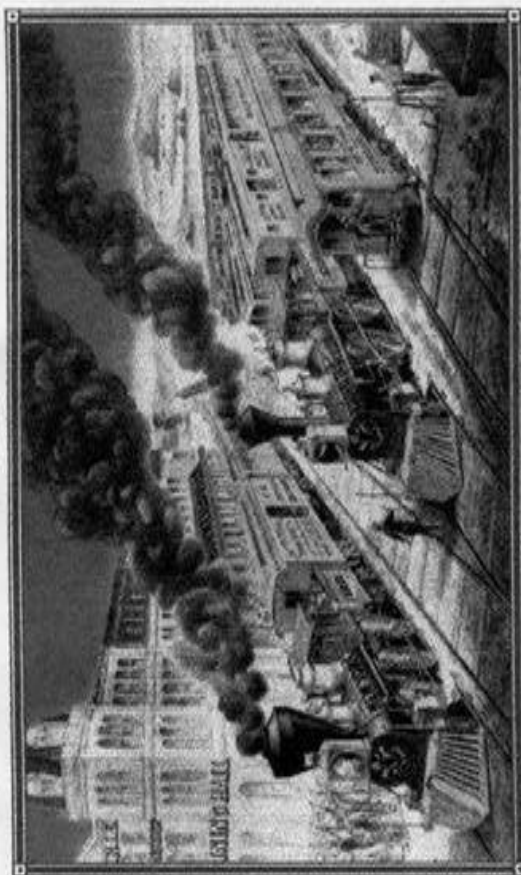
1	Name: Isidore Andre St. Martin Born: March 19, 1870 Married: May 29, 1905 Died: December 25, 1949 Spouse: M. Felicite Amanda Martin	in: Butteville, Oregon (now St. Paul, Oregon) in: Astoria, Oregon in: Carson, Washington at the Carson Cemetery
M		
2	Name: Marie Virginia St. Martin Born: September 29, 1865 Died: October 03, 1942 Spouse: Dick Bernie	
F		
3	Name: Hilaire St. Martin Born: December 04, 1866 Died: April 04, 1911 Spouse: Amelia May Thurston	
M		
4	Name: Francois August St. Martin Born: October 16, 1868 Died: April 14, 1870	in: St. Paul, Oregon
M		
5	Name: Amos Daniel St. Martin Born: 1871 Died: October 11, 1911 Spouse: Grace Underwood	in: Carson, Washington at The St. Martin Cemetery
M		
6	Name: Aurelia St. Martin Born: February 29, 1872 Died: October 16, 1967 Spouse: Eli P. Kelly	in: Carson, Washington
F		
7	Name: Marguerite May St. Martin Born: May 02, 1876 Died: 1962 Spouse: Frank Reid	in: Carson, Washington at The St. Martin Cemetery
F		
8	Name: Katherine St. Martin Born: August 11, 1878 Died: January 1979 Spouse: Charles O. Haines	
F		
9	Name: Olivia May St. Martin Born: May 24, 1882 Died: 1936 Spouse: Clarence E. Davey	in: Carson, Washington at The St. Martin Cemetery
F		
10	Name: Lochinvar A. St. Martin Born: July 16, 1885 Died: April 1931 Spouse: M. Celina A. Martin	in: Washington in: Astoria, Oregon in: Carson, Washington at the St. Martin Cemetery
M		

Prepared By:
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 Captain Cook, HI 96704

Phone(s): 808-328-9795

The St. Martin Family

1896

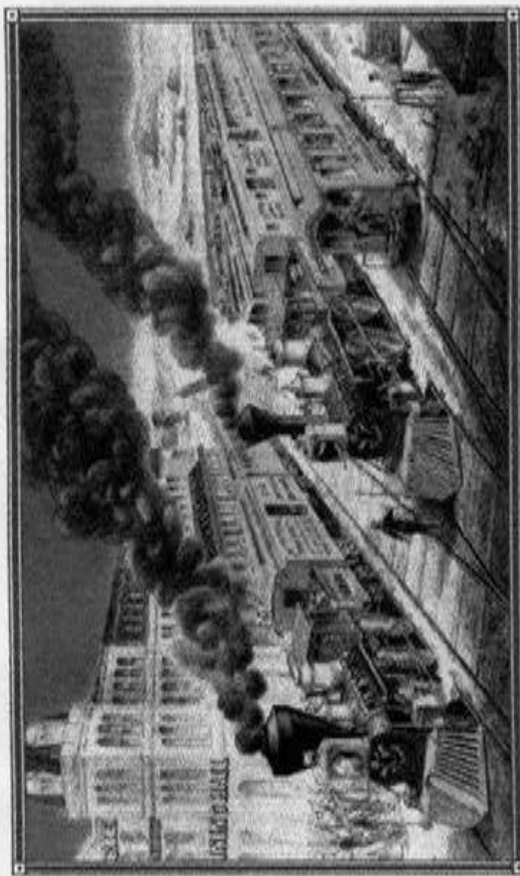


Virginia, Marguerite, Great Grandma, Catherine
Aurelia, Olivia, Family, not sure, Luch,
Isidore, Amos, Eli, and Great Grandpa

child could be Maggie St. Martin's son Bertran

The St. Martin Family

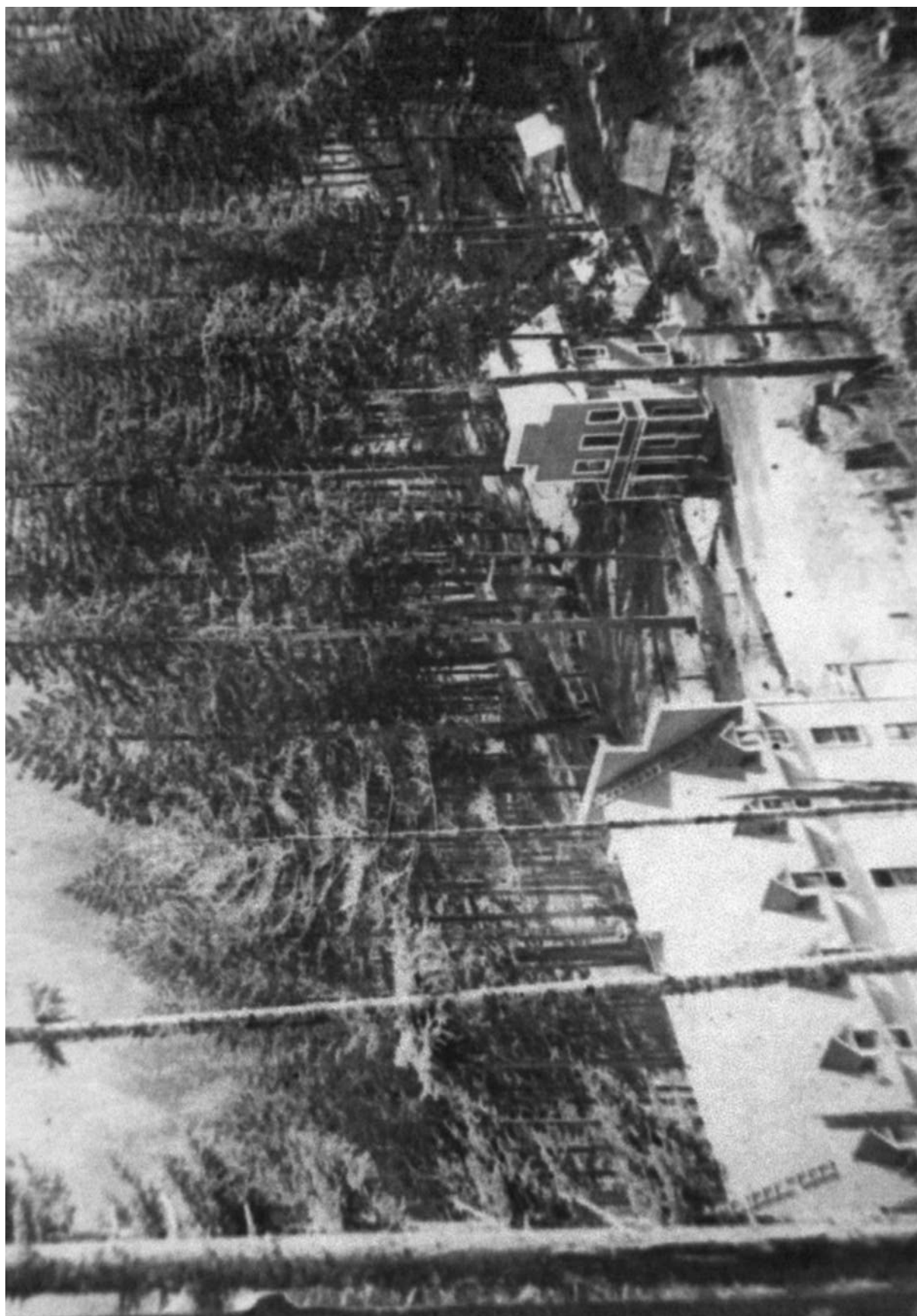
1896



Virginia, Marguerite, Great Grandma, Catherine
Aurelia, Olivia, Family, not sure, Luch,
Isidore, Amos, Eli, and Great Grandpa



Great Grandfather St. Martin's Log Cabin, around 1902. Walls were papered with newspapers from previous years. From left: Frank Reid, Aunt Maggie St. Martin Reid, their four children, Bertran, Amos, Margaret and baby Frank; Aunt Virginia St. Martin Gray, her three daughters, Jessie, Irene and Grace Bernie Sauls; Aunt Olivia St. Martin, Aunt Aurelia St. Martin Kelly, Charlie (Doc) Haines and Aunt Kate St. Martin Haines



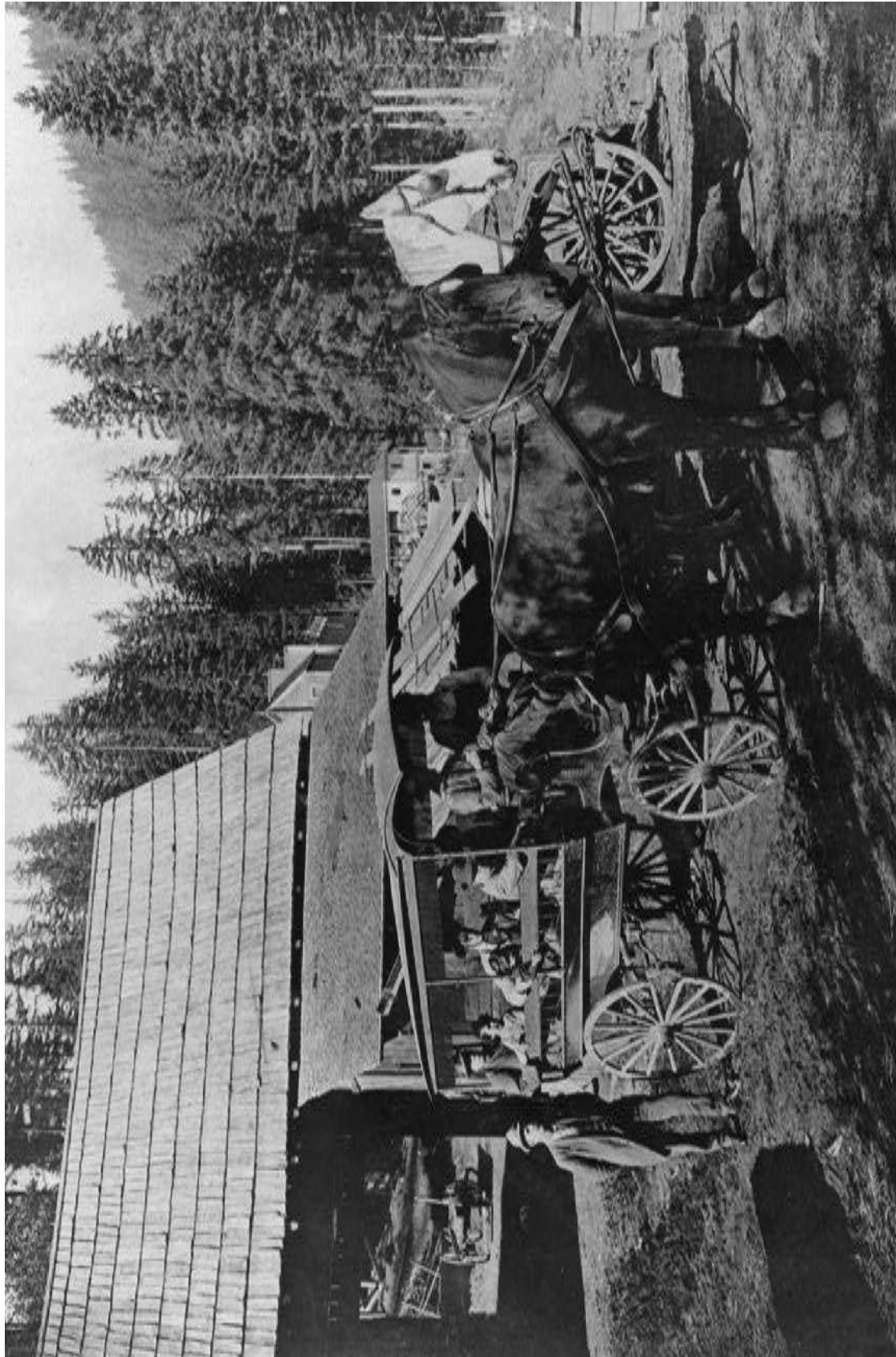
View of Hotel St. Martin from nearby hill.



Buggy from Hotel St. Martin's Hot Springs travel downtown Carson in this early photo. Workers are not identified, but they are talking with two local residents, along with their dog.



Unidentified St. Martin family members in front of family home.



Isadore and Margaret Arquette St. Martin — 53



The St. Martin and Martin families, Left to right: Grandmother Amanda Martin, Grand Uncle Joe Martin (Grandfather Dave Martin's brother), Aunt Celina and her son Luther St. Martin, Aunt Sarah Martin. Front row: Aunt Louisa Martin, I. Albert St. Martin at age 3 or 4, and sister Marsellaise St. Martin.



Andre LaChapelle II

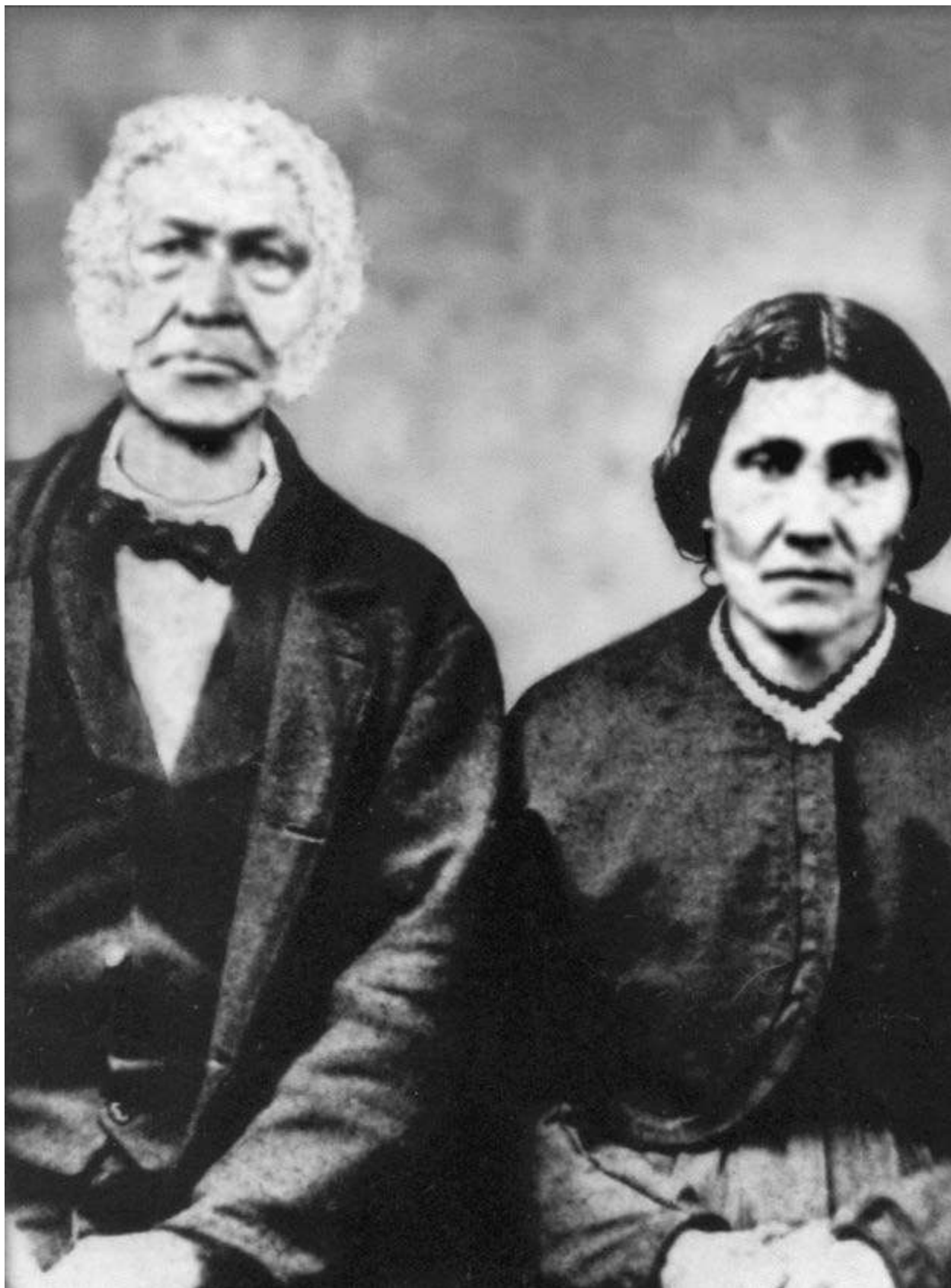
1802-1880

Adrienne Lucier

1822-1919

Married May 17, 1841

At St. Paul, Oregon



Andre LaChappele II and Adriene Lucier LaChappele

The Oldest Pioneer in Oregon

[By Elsie LaChapelle of St Louis School.]

(Woodburn, Ore. Independent — Feb. 27, 1919)

The oldest pioneer in Oregon is Mrs. Adrian LaChapelle. She is ninety eight years old. Echan Lucier, her father, was a trapper for the Hudson Bay Co. Her parents, with their family, would go from one place to another to trap. They once went as far as California. She was a little girl then and can remember it as a dream. She went to California horseback with her father and mother and her two brothers.

Then they came back and he quit trapping and took, a claim in East Portland. She remembers that there was but one log house in Portland at that time. The only place they had to trade was in Vancouver. They would go in little canoes or in a two-wheeled cart. They did not stay there long as they did not like the place. They came and took a donation claim in Champoege. Adrian was quite a girl then, being about fourteen years old.

Not long after they were there they had a flood and it washed all the houses away and they lost everything. They rebuilt again. Just about that time a minister came and established a mission at Wheatland. A school-house was built. She went to stay with some friends and went to school there two years. Her teacher was named Smith.

Later a Catholic priest called Father Narbert Blanchet came and established a church and called it St. Paul. And he began to teach Catechism. She went to Catechism and at the age of seventeen she was baptized.

At the age of eighteen she married Andrew Lachapelle, who was a Canadian from Montreal. They took up a donation land claim at the place now called St Louis. Father Delarme, a priest, came and established a church and called it St. Louis. Soon a school was built. St. Louis was quite a little place then.

She can remember when they first started to build railroads. When it went through the place now called Gervais, all the business moved to Gervais, even the houses. But the school-house remained in St. Louis.

In early days there were no doctors around, and whenever anyone was sick, they would ask Mrs. LaChapelle to go and take care of them. Mrs. Lachapelle was a remarkable woman, she having learned the nature of all

the roots and herbs by studying and using them. She knew just what was needed for any sickness or diseases. She was called miles around, either day or night. She never refused, even though she knew she would not receive any pay. Some would not even say "thank you!" She would go, rain or shine, on horseback as fast as she could go, with a little shawl around her head. She would say, "give me the best horse to ride."

She was an expert horse rider and could also swim under water and float on top of the water.

Mrs. Adrian LaChapelle saw this French Prairie when there were no fences, but everywhere there were small trees. She saw French Prairie grow up as, it is now.

She also remembers when the first immigrant "came to this prairie with some coffee. They made her taste of it and she liked it the first time she tasted it.

Mr. and Mrs. Lachapelle reared twelve children. Mrs. Adrian LaChapelle is still living. She has been staying with her son, Amedee LaChapelle, for the last thirty years. She still has a good memory and often talks of long ago. She loves her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren. They now number a hundred and eighty-one. She often tells them stories in the evenings. Four of her grandchildren, I being one, are now going to the public school taught by the Sisters, in St. Louis.

Mrs. LaChapelle is now in bed, having been paralyzed for the last nine months.

"She knew Dr. McLoughlin just like her father. Dr. McLoughlin would make her sing. She was a good singer and would sing for an apple. In those days apples were scarce. Dr. McLaughlin went to Canada and when he came back he gave her a little sack of seedling apples and told her to save the seeds, which she did. In the spring she planted them and there are some of the apples trees that she planted still existing. She has certainly done good to her country and we hope she will live to celebrate her hundredth birthday."

Descendants of Etienne Lucier

Generation No. 1

1. ETIENNE² LUCIER (*MICHEL¹ LUSSIER*) was born 1793 in Lachine, Province of Quebec, Canada, and died March 05, 1853 in St. Paul, Oregon at Pioneer St. Paul Cemetery. He married (1) JOSEPHTE NOUITE January 23, 1839 in Mission of the Willamette, (now St. Paul, Oregon). He married (2) MARIE MARGUERITE TCHINOUK August 10, 1840 in Willamette Valley, Mission of St. Paul.

Children of Etienne Lucier and Josephte Nouite are:

2. i. ADRIENNE³ LUCIER, b. 1822; d. 1919.
3. ii. FELICITE LUCIER, b. 1814; d. 1867.
- iii. PELAGIE LUCIER, b. 1826; d. 1857; m. FRANCOIS BERNIER.
- iv. LOUISON LUCIER, b. 1832.
- v. MICHAEL LUCIER, b. 1835.
- vi. JOSEPH LUCIER, b. 1838; d. 1907.

Children of Etienne Lucier and Marie Tchinouk are:

- vii. PIERRE³ LUCIER, b. October 25, 1842.
- viii. ETIENNE LUCIER, b. December 05, 1844.

Generation No. 2

2. ADRIENNE³ LUCIER (*ETIENNE², MICHEL¹ LUSSIER*) was born 1822, and died 1919. She married ANDRE LACHAPELLE II May 17, 1841 in Mission of the Willamette, St. Paul, Oregon, son of Andre LaChapelle and Josephte Vincent.

Children of Adrienne Lucier and Andre LaChapelle are:

- i. FELICITE⁴ LACHAPELLE, b. November 10, 1842; d. 1872; m. AMEDEE SEQUIN, September 08, 1857, Mission of the Willamette, Oregon Territory.
 - ii. ADRIENNE LACHAPELLE, b. March 06, 1845.
 - iii. JOSEPH ANDRE LACHAPELLE, b. March 07, 1846.
 - iv. VICTOR LACHAPELLE, b. May 15, 1848.
 - v. ADRIENNE LACHAPELLE, b. November 11, 1849.
 - vi. LEOCARDIE LACHAPELLE, b. August 13, 1851.
 - vii. BLANDINE LACHAPELLE, b. October 06, 1853.
 - viii. PROSPER PIERRE LACHAPELLE, b. February 20, 1855.
 - ix. CLEMENTIA LACHAPELLE, b. August 14, 1857.
 - x. AMEDEE LACHAPELLE, b. March 02, 1859.
3. FELICITE³ LUCIER (*ETIENNE², MICHEL¹ LUSSIER*) was born 1814, and died 1867. She married DOALD MANSON.

Child of Felicite Lucier and Doald Manson is:

- i. ANNA⁴ MANSON, m. ISSAC OGDEN.

From "Men of Champoege"

ETIENNE LUCIER

Lucier, with William Cannon and Joseph Gervais, were the earliest arrivals among the settlers, coming with the Wilson Hunt party in 1812 to establish John Jacob Astor's trading post on the Columbia. When this venture was taken over by the English, Lucier worked as trapper under the British company.

In 1828 the Hudson's Bay Company sent out two expeditions to trap in new territory toward the south. In one party of forty men were Lucier, Cannon and Joseph Gervais, equipped for a year's absence and led by Alexander McLeod. On their way south they gave the names in southern Oregon to "Jump-Off-Joe," "Rogue River," and "Siskiyou Mountain," meaning bobtail, so called, because an old white bobtailed horse was stolen there. Successful in their trapping, they were yet caught in the snows, lost their horses and were unable to get out of the mountains with the large packs of furs and traps. Three men volunteered to go afoot to Vancouver to procure horses and supplies. But those left behind with McLeod, finding themselves near starvation, cached the furs at the base of Mt. Shasta, which they called McLoughlin, and started on a desperate though successful attempt to reach Vancouver. When the relief party returned to the deserted camp the following spring, they found the melting snows and swollen river had ruined the entire cache. The stream was thereafter known as McLeod river, later corrupted to McCloud.

On his return from this profitless venture. Lucier, stripped of all he possessed, applied to Dr. McLoughlin, factor of the great company, for aid. Dr. McLoughlin's personal papers state that he offered to start his trapper in wheat farming, but Lucier concluded "there was too remote a prospect of this becoming a civilized country," and resumed hunting.

During this time Lucier is said to have lived in a rough cabin on the east side of the river within the present city limits of Portland. This would make him the first Portland resident, but the location of his cabin is not definitely known.

The next year, 1829, Dr. McLoughlin made known conditions upon which employees of the company might take up farming. It was against the company laws to discharge the men and leave them stranded with their Indian wives and children, lest their resentment might prove a menace. Therefore, their names were to be carried as employes on the company books, but they could be allowed to settle as farmers on French Prairie. This site Dr. McLoughlin insisted upon for four reasons: It was the best farming land with an outlet via water ways; there the company could protect them from Indians; the children

could be brought up with the advantages of white Christian children; and they and their Indian mothers would serve as hostage for the good behavior of their relatives in the interior. Hence, Lucier took his family to French Prairie. The company loaned him seed and implements and supplied his other needs on credit and he raised the first wheat grown in Oregon.

These conditions applied to all retired Hudson's Bay trappers, and a settlement of French Canadians grew apace. McLoughlin says they all paid their obligations to the company within three years. Lucier built the first three cabins for Dr. McLoughlin in the Oregon Country south of the Columbia river in 1829.

In November, 1835, Lucier acted as guide in the exploration of the Willamette Valley by the Reverend Samuel Parker representing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Lucier's associations with the Methodist Mission workers farther up the river had been already established.

Three years later, Lucier was one of a committee of delegates from the Canadian settlement to "wait upon" the Catholic Mission arriving at Fort Vancouver to reply to requests that religious teachers be sent to Oregon. Mass was first celebrated at Fort Vancouver on November 25, 1838. Reverend F. N. Blanchet later in the season spent a month in the Willamette Valley. He then baptized the children and married the parents who hitherto had been living together without the rites of the church. He also remarried those who had been united by the Protestant ministers. The Catholic church was formally dedicated in what is now St. Paul in 1840. Much bitter feeling developed between the two sects. Lucier seemed to have the confidence of both factions and was elected a member of the first committee that was formed, February 18, 1841, to draw up some form of government for the country.

This attempt proving abortive, he was again chosen, March 3, 1843, at the Second Wolf Meeting as one of a committee of twelve "to consider the propriety of taking measures for the civil and military protection of the colony" This happily evolved into the formation of the provisional government at Champoege.

The story goes that the cause might even then have been lost had not Lucier broken away from the other French Canadians who had been instructed to vote "no," and cast the deciding affirmative vote with the Americans.

Lucier died on March 8, 1853, at the age of 60 years, and was buried the following day, as recorded in the parish records of St. Paul, in the old Catholic burying grounds. When this was abandoned, his remains were moved to the new cemetery which was consecrated December 3, 1875. Here his ashes rest, near those of his old companion, William Cannon, in an unmarked grave.



Isadore and Margaret Arquette St. Martin — 62

Descendants of Isadore Albert St. Martin

Generation No. 1

1. ISADORE ALBERT⁸ ST. MARTIN (ISIDORE ANDRE⁷, ISIDORE ANDRE⁶, ANDRE⁵, PIERRE⁴, JEAN BAPTISTE³, JEAN BAPTISTE², JEAN BAPTISTE¹) was born May 06, 1917 in Collins, Washington, and died October 28, 1990 in Santa Maria, California. He married ANNETTE CARMEN DUBE May 06, 1946 in Lewiston, Maine, daughter of Francis Dube and Lydia Jalbert.

Children of Isadore St. Martin and Annette Dube are:

2.
 - i. JANICE ANN⁹ ST. MARTIN, b. October 08, 1950, Lewiston, Maine.
 - ii RONALD ALBERT ST. MARTIN, b. March 02, 1948, Lewiston, Maine; d. March 02, 1948, Lewiston, Maine.
3.
 - iii. SUSAN DIANE ST. MARTIN, b. January 13, 1952, Hawthorne, California; d. February 25, 1995, Los Angeles, California, Ashes scattered at Place of Refuge in Hawaii.
 - iv CHRISTINE MARY ST. MARTIN, b. March 02, 1954, Hawthorne, California; d. March 04, 1954, Hawthorne, California.

Generation No. 2

2. JANICE ANN⁹ ST. MARTIN (ISADORE ALBERT⁸, ISIDORE ANDRE⁷, ISIDORE ANDRE⁶, ANDRE⁵, PIERRE⁴, JEAN BAPTISTE³, JEAN BAPTISTE², JEAN BAPTISTE¹) was born October 08, 1950 in Lewiston, Maine. She married (1) JULIAN VAUGHN SAFFORD May 06, 1967 in Hawthorne, California, son of Julian Safford and Wanda Apala. She married (2) JEFFREY MORRIS CITRON July 30, 1977 in Hookena, Kona, Hawaii on the Ocean, son of Jefferson Citron and Florence Hunter.

Children of Janice St. Martin and Julian Safford are:

- i. MICHAEL VAUGHN¹⁰ SAFFORD, b. December 04, 1967, Los Angeles, California at Queen of Angels Hospital; m. KYM MICHELLE CHODOWSKI, April 08, 1990, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.
- ii. CHRISTINE MARIE SAFFORD, b. March 05, 1970, Hawthorne, California at Hawthorne Community Hospital; m. STEVEN SCHUCHI OKUMURA, July 26, 1992, Kealahakua, Kona, Hawaii.

Children of Janice St. Martin and Jeffrey Citron are:

- iii. JONATHAN JOSEPH ISADORE¹⁰ CITRON, b. April 24, 1980, Kona, Hawaii at the Kona Hospital.
 - iv. KIMBERLY JENNIFER CITRON, b. November 12, 1982, Kona, Hawaii at the Kona Hospital.
3. SUSAN DIANE⁹ ST. MARTIN (ISADORE ALBERT ST. MARTIN⁸, ISIDORE ANDRE⁷, ISIDORE ANDRE⁶, ANDRE⁵, PIERRE⁴, JEAN BAPTISTE³, JEAN

BAPTISTE², JEAN BAPTISTE¹) was born January 13, 1952 in Hawthorne, California, and died February 25, 1995 in Los Angeles, California, Ashes scattered at Place of Refuge in Hawaii. She married (1) BARTON LEE GRAVES May 06, 1969 in Hawthorne, California at St. Joseph Church, son of Bud Graves and Deb. She married (2) DENNIS YOUNG April 26, 1977 in Honuaunau, Kona, Hawaii.

Child of Susan St. Martin and Barton Graves is:

- i. NEAH CAMILLE¹⁰ GRAVES, b. January 19, 1970, Los Angeles, California at Daniel Freeman Hospital; m. SCOTT FLORA, September 09, 1989, Santa Maria, California at Santa Maria Country Club.

Child of Susan St. Martin and Dennis Young is:

- ii. CARMEN GENEVIEVE¹⁰ YOUNG, b. February 18, 1978, Honolulu, Hawaii at Queens Medical Hospital.