



The
Dr. John McLoughlin House
A National Historic Site

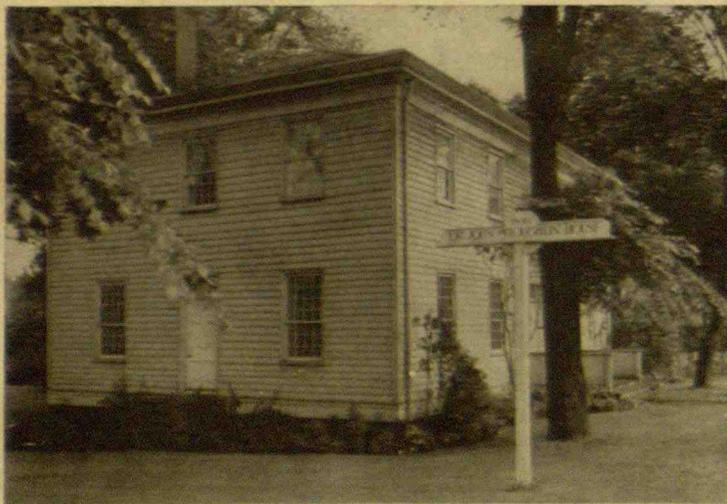


Compiled By

BURT BROWN BARKER, LL. D.

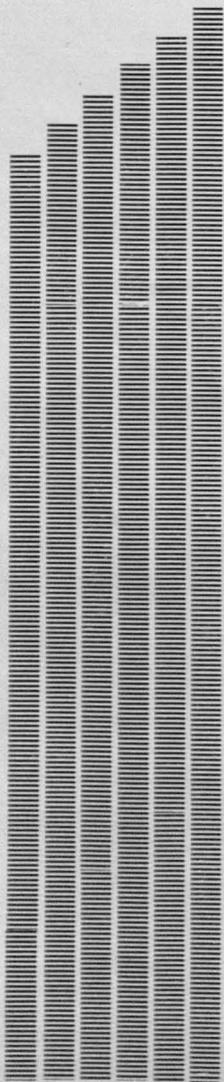
Vice President

McLoughlin Memorial Association



Oregon City, Oregon
The McLoughlin Memorial Association

1949



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The Dr. John McLoughlin House

Preface

This house was built in 1846 by Dr. John McLoughlin in Oregon City, Oregon, facing the falls of the Willamette river. The original site is now occupied by the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company mill.

In 1909 it was moved to its present site in McLoughlin Park which was given as a park by Dr. McLoughlin when he platted the townsite in 1850.

It was made a National Historic Site in 1941, the eleventh in the United States.

In 1851 Dr. McLoughlin became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

He died September 3, 1857; Marguerite, his widow, died February 28, 1860. Both were buried in front of St. John's Catholic Church, Oregon City.

This church was sold and the well preserved skeletons were exhumed and reburied in new steel hermetically sealed caskets on July 6, 1948, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Oregon City, Oregon. Incorporated in the brick work at the new site of the graves one may see the original headstones; and the footstones are incorporated in the pavement facing the headstones.

BURT BROWN BARKER

Biography of Dr. John McLoughlin

Dr. John McLoughlin was born at Riviere-du-Loup in the Province of Quebec, Canada, on October 19, 1784. He was of mixed Scottish, Irish and French ancestry. His grandfather, also John McLoughlin, came from Scotland, married Mary Short, an Irish woman, and settled on a farm near Riviere-du-Loup. To them was born a son John who succeeded his father on the farm. He was not content to marry into the farming fraternity. Across the St. Lawrence river from the farm lived Malcolm Fraser, a member of the landed gentry well known in the community and a persons of means. He had married Marie Allaire, a French-Canadian. The son John, the farmer, wooed and wed Angélique, the daughter of this Malcolm Fraser, the most prominent citizen of Murray Bay. Out of this union came a son John, the John of our interest being the third John in this indicated line. His mother was a Catholic and the young John was baptized Jean Baptiste at Kamouraska by the local priest. It is this succession of marriages and births which gave the subject of this sketch the mixture of Scottish, Irish and French blood.

Little seems to be known of the childhood of this young John McLoughlin. Doubtless he made frequent visits to the home of his grandfather Fraser where he seems to have been a welcome visitor. Here he frequently met two uncles, brothers of his mother, Alexander and Simon Fraser. Simon was a physician in the Black Watch Regiment of the earlier Napoleonic wars. Alexander was a fur trader and eventually became a wintering partner of the North West Company. In these two uncles one sees the finger-boards of the road young John McLoughlin was destined to follow.

When not more than fourteen years of age, the young man began his medical apprenticeship under Dr. James Fisher, one of the most

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

prominent physicians of his day, with whom he studied for four and one-half years. He was admitted to practice May 1803, at the age of nineteen. Thus we see the possible influence of Uncle Simon Fraser.

Very soon after having been given a license to practice, young John cast his lot with the North West Company in the summer of 1803 apparently as a result of an attractive promise made to him by Simon McTavish. Whether or not his Uncle Alexander may have stimulated Simon McTavish, the most powerful person in said company, to make the offer, seems unknown. But it does not seem a far cry to believe that the young doctor must have heard much of the fur trade in his boyhood associations in the home of his grandfather Fraser.

Thus in 1803 young Dr. McLoughlin began his services under a five-year contract with the North West Company on a salary of twenty pounds a year. Gradually he took to the ways of the traders and so successful was he that he was given charge of a trading post in 1806. At the end of the period (1808) he was re-engaged, apparently for three years, at a salary of two hundred pounds a year, which contract was again renewed for three years (1811-14) when he became a wintering partner of the company.

The date of his marriage to Marguerite Wadin McKay is not known, but his first child by that marriage was born August 18, 1812. In all, four children were born to them.

He seems to have been popular among his associates who were becoming annoyed at the manner in which the company was being conducted. It was fast becoming evident that an open clash with the bitter rival, the Hudson's Bay Company, was in the offing. The rivalry was so keen that the profits of both companies were nearing the vanishing point. Prudence seemed to indicate the necessity of a working agreement between them. The agents of the North West Company stood firm to drive ahead into disaster.

At this point, Dr. McLoughlin led the discontented wintering part-

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

ners in a rebellion against the agents. In the end they were forced to open negotiations in London with the Hudson's Bay Company which ended in the coalition of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company in March, 1821. Dr. McLoughlin was in London during the negotiations but seemingly did not figure directly in them.

As a result of this coalition most of the wintering partners of the North West Company entered into the services of the Hudson's Bay Company, which company set aside 40 per cent of its profits for the benefit of the partners of the North West Company. In the allocation of this profit Dr. McLoughlin became entitled to $\frac{2}{85}$ thereof.

Among the assets of the North West Company which fell to the Hudson's Bay Company, was all the property west of the Rocky Mountains with headquarters at old Fort Astoria re-named Fort George. On July 10, 1824, Dr. McLoughlin was appointed head of this section known as the Columbia District. He had become a Chief Factor previously and was now given the powers of a superintendent. This district was the most extensive one of the company.

The significance of this appointment to the Northwest lies in the fact that the treaty of 1818 between England and the United States settled the dividing line between the present Canada and the United States between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, leaving the part west of the Rocky Mountains unsettled and open to future negotiations. It resulted in this district ultimately being open to joint occupancy and thus to go to the country which settled it.

Hence, Dr. McLoughlin became a most important personage because as the chief authority of the Hudson's Bay Company in this district, a distinctly British organization, he was looked upon as the representative of the British interests in the Northwest. He met the competition of the American traders in the waters of the Pacific Northwest with such stern and aggressive measures that they found the trade unprofitable. But the experience of those who came to this district overland was different. After dealing for ten years with the

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

Indians of his district, he felt the necessity of having missionary work done among them so that, when Jason Lee and his little band of Methodist missionaries arrived in Oregon in 1834, he welcomed them and aided them to get established along the Willamette river some ten miles north of the present Salem. The same was true when Lee returned to Oregon in 1840 from a visit to New England (in 1838) and brought with him a large group of men, women and children to carry on the work among the Indians.

Within three years after the arrival of this enlarged missionary group, there was a change in the nature of the arrivals. In 1843 came the first overland train of settlers to Oregon. They were in no sense missionaries nor in the least interested in the salvation of the Indians. They came for agricultural purposes and were destined to run counter to the interests represented by Dr. McLoughlin who wished the country to remain the home of fur bearing animals.

Even though it was evident that there was this conflict of interest, yet Dr. McLoughlin received these settlers pleasantly, made them loans and ministered to their needs. Such an attitude was naturally misunderstood by the directors of his company sitting in London and rather sharp criticism of his acts was voiced in the letters coming out of London. But McLoughlin parried skillfully and pointed out that these settlers were entirely within their rights. The company conceded this but directed him to be less liberal in his loans to them.

The early pioneers were fortunate in that Dr. McLoughlin was in command in the Northwest when they came. It is not that a man less favorably inclined could have prevented them settling, but he could have greatly increased the hardships of their lot which were severe enough at best.

Dr. McLoughlin resigned his position with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1845 after an unfortunate disagreement with his chief, Governor George Simpson. After his resignation he moved to Oregon

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

City and built his home in 1846 on the east bank of the Willamette river facing the falls.

A daughter of Dr. McLoughlin, Eloisa, widow of William Glen Rae, on his death in 1845, returned to Oregon City with her three children and lived with her father. In 1850 she married Daniel Harvey, a clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company and continued to live in the house with her parents. In 1851 Dr. McLoughlin became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He died in the house September 3, 1857, survived by his widow, Marguerite, two daughters, Eliza and Eloisa, and a son, David. The widow lived in the house with her daughter, Eloisa, and her family until her death February 28, 1860.



Desk of Dr. McLoughlin

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

The House

This house was built by Dr. John McLoughlin in 1846, on lot 6, block 29, and the outbuildings on adjoining lot 5, in Oregon City, Oregon. At his death September 3, 1857, lot 6 and the dwelling house were appraised at \$5000, and lot 5 and the outbuildings at \$2500. The widow, Marguerite, occupied them until her death February 28, 1860. The daughter, Eloisa, wife of Daniel Harvey, occupied them with her family for some years. After they passed out of the hands of the family, they were rented as private houses and also used as rooming houses until purchased by the Hawley Pulp and Paper Mill Company.

To save them from destruction, a meeting to organize the McLoughlin Memorial Association was held on May 8, 1909, in the parlors of the Bank of Oregon City. The following officers and directors were elected:

E. G. Caufield, president; George A. Harding, vice president; Edward E. Brodie, secretary; Charles H. Caufield, treasurer. Directors: Rev. A. Hillebrand, James V. Campbell, Joseph E. Hedges, Charles D. Latourette, Charles H. Dye and William Sheasham.

Public subscriptions were sufficient to pay the expenses of moving the residence only and placing it in McLoughlin Park. It was moved at once as the Mill Company was anxious to occupy the lots. The first meeting of the Association was held in the house on June 30, 1910. It was open to the public for some years. The work was carried on by volunteers. The legislature appropriated \$100 a year toward the run-

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

ning expenses. This was not sufficient to keep the house open and after a time it was closed.

The Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter of the D. A. R., located in Oregon City, interested the State D. A. R. organization when Mrs. John Y. Richardson was State Regent. This was the beginning of a renewed interest. A committee succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$5500 from the Legislature of Oregon in 1935. Public subscriptions also were solicited and, on January 9, 1936, at a meeting of the Association, the committee reported they amounted to \$2250. At that meeting a building committee was appointed to undertake the restoration of the house. The following committee was appointed:

“Mr. J. E. Hedges, Mr. Raymond P. Caufield, Mr. Burt Brown Barker, Mr. L. O. Harding, Mr. Fred S. Perrine, Mrs. A. E. Rockey and Mrs. John Y. Richardson ex-officio.”

At the same time a furnishing committee was appointed with Miss Sally Lewis as chairman; other members were Mrs. A. R. Zeller, Mrs. F. A. Spencer (succeeded by Mrs. H. B. Moore), Mrs. Burt Brown Barker and Mrs. A. H. Huycke. Subsequent records show that the public subscriptions amounted to \$3650.

The building and resoration committee worked with Mr. Glen Stanton as architect. On October 27, 1938, the board “decided that an informal opening of the McLoughlin House be held from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. on Thursday, November 10, under the supervision of the Restoration Committee.”

The various rooms in the house were furnished by the following organizations:

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

Upper and Lower Hall—The Archdiocesan Council of the Catholic Women of America.

Living Room—State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

North Bedroom off Living Room—Waaheena Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

South Bedroom off Living Room—Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dining Room—National Society Colonial Dames of America in the State of Oregon.

Record Room—Daughters of the War of 1812.

Office—Women's Auxiliary of the Medical Society of Oregon.

Southeast Bedroom (second floor)—Junior League of Portland, Oregon.

Ladies Sitting Room (second floor)—Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioners.

Northwest Bedroom (second floor)—Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

Northeast Bedroom (second floor)—Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers.

The House was made a National Historic Site in 1941, the eleventh in the United States. It is now under the joint supervision of the McLoughlin Memorial Association, the City of Oregon City and the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

THE BARCLAY HOUSE

Adjacent to the McLoughlin House is the Barclay House. It was built by Dr. Forbes Barclay on the Main Street of Oregon City in 1850 when he retired from the services of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was presented to the McLoughlin Memorial Association by Dr. Guy Mount in 1936 and moved to its present location in 1937. It is used as a tea house. It is an appropriate companion because Dr. Barclay was a doctor under Dr. McLoughlin when he was the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in Ft. Vancouver. He was the physician to Dr. McLoughlin and his family after moving to Oregon City and attended McLoughlin in his last illness.

In the latter part of 1937 the Barclay House was made a P. W. A. project. The project furnished the necessary labor and the material was provided by the Association. Mrs. A. E. Rockey personally secured the completion of the Barclay House possible. The labor furnished was sufficient not only to restore the house, but also to landscape the grounds.



The Barclay House

The Dr. John McLoughlin House



Original dining table and chairs used by Dr. McLoughlin in Fort Vancouver. They came from England prior to 1832 and remained in the fort until purchased by William Fraser Tolmie in 1846. They remained the property of the Tolmie until they came to the McLoughlin House in 1938.

The Furniture

Due to the fact that it was impossible to furnish the house completely with McLoughlin furniture, it was decided to supplement it with furniture of the period.

The following is a list of the more important items:

1. Dining table and chairs. These are the original table and chairs sent to Dr. McLoughlin by the Hudson's Bay Company when he was in command at Ft. Vancouver. They were sent subsequent to 1825 and prior to 1832. When Ft. Vancouver was dismantled in 1846 they were purchased by Dr. William Fraser Tolmie and moved to Ft. Nisqually, Washington, a post of the Hudson's Bay Company under his control. When he retired in 1859 he moved to Victoria where he built a home (Cloverdale) and placed therein the table and chairs. They remained in the possession of the Tolmie family until they passed into the possession of the McLoughlin Memorial Association.

There are several references to the table in the diaries of those who saw it at Ft. Vancouver.

John Ball, the first school teacher at Ft. Vancouver, in his autobiography under date of November 16, 1832, says:

"The next day Mr. Wyeth and myself were invited by Dr. McLoughlin, the oldest partner and nominal governor, to his own table and rooms at the fort. The Gentlemen in the fort were pleasant and intelligent, a circle of a dozen or more were usually at the well provided table where there was much formality. They consisted of partners, clerks, captains of vessels and the like—men to wait on the table and probably cook, for we saw little or nothing of their women."

Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, who subsequently purchased the table, first saw it on Saturday, May 4, 1833, the day he arrived in Ft. Vancouver, and noted in his diary:

"Dr. McLoughlin appeared in shirt and trousers on the stair case of Common Hall and welcomed us with a cordial shake of the hand, sat down in dining hall, and while refreshments were

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

being prepared—we partook ourselves to eating with right good will—our fare was excellent consisting of superb salmon, fresh butter and bread, tea, rich milk and mealy potatoes.”

It was at this table that Dr. McLoughlin entertained his many guests, and they were all persons having business in the district.

The following articles in the house passed through the same chain of title:

Two bedside maple tables.

The combination secretary and book case.

Dr. McLoughlin's desk.

Six brass candlesticks.

Two tip-top tables.

Large mirror in gilt frame.

Large Pulpit Bible—probably the Bible used by the Rev. Herbert Beaver in Ft. Vancouver (1836-38).

Special mention should be made of the combination secretary and book case. It was the property of the Columbia Library, an organization of the gentlemen of Ft. Vancouver whose object was to provide a library for themselves. This was the first library in the Pacific Northwest. The secretary and book case came from England shortly after the arrival of the dining table and chairs.

In this case are to be found many medical books of William Fraser Tolmie the first medical library in the Pacific Northwest. There is also one book of the original Columbia Library.

Dr. McLoughlin's desk. It was at this desk that he conducted his business as Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Ft. Vancouver (1824-1845). It is impossible to say the year the desk arrived. It probably was there when Dr. William Fraser Tolmie arrived in 1833 for he purchased it in 1846 along with the dining table, chairs and other articles which he moved to Ft. Nisqually. It became his work desk at Nisqually. He moved it to his new home (Cloverdale) in the suburbs of Victoria which he built in 1860 after his retirement in 1859. It was purchased from his heirs in December, 1937.

2. Dr. McLoughlin's bed. This is a loan from Mr. Joseph A. Hill, in the custody of the National Society of Colonial Dames residing in the State of Oregon.



Original china used by Dr. McLoughlin.



Center—Bible used by Rev. Herbert Beaver while preacher at Fort Vancouver (1836-38).
Candlesticks and lamps of the McLoughlin and Tolmie Families.

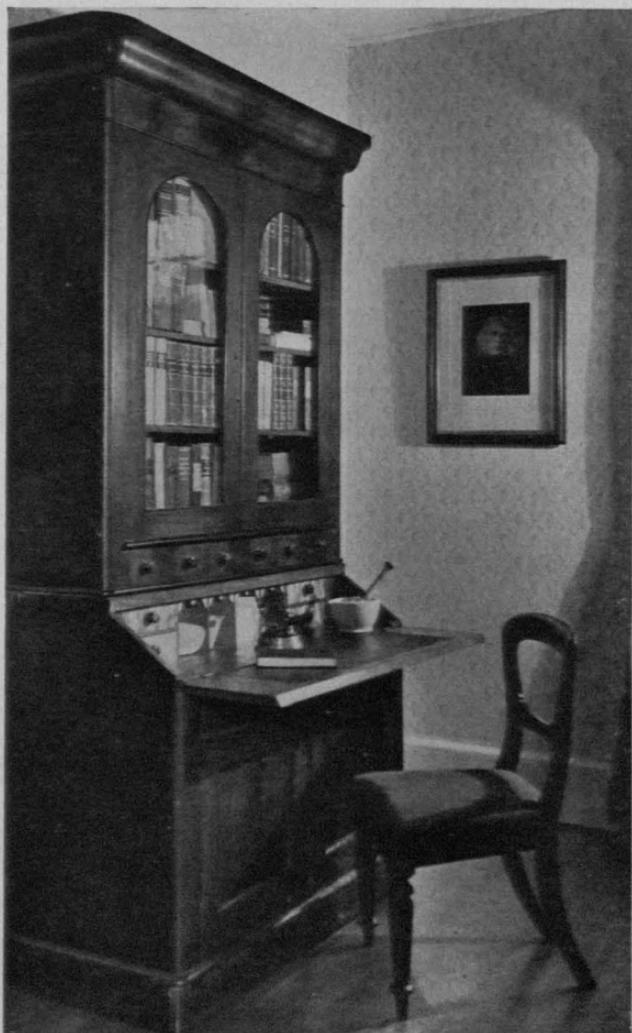


Original dining table, chairs and china used by Dr. McLoughlin.

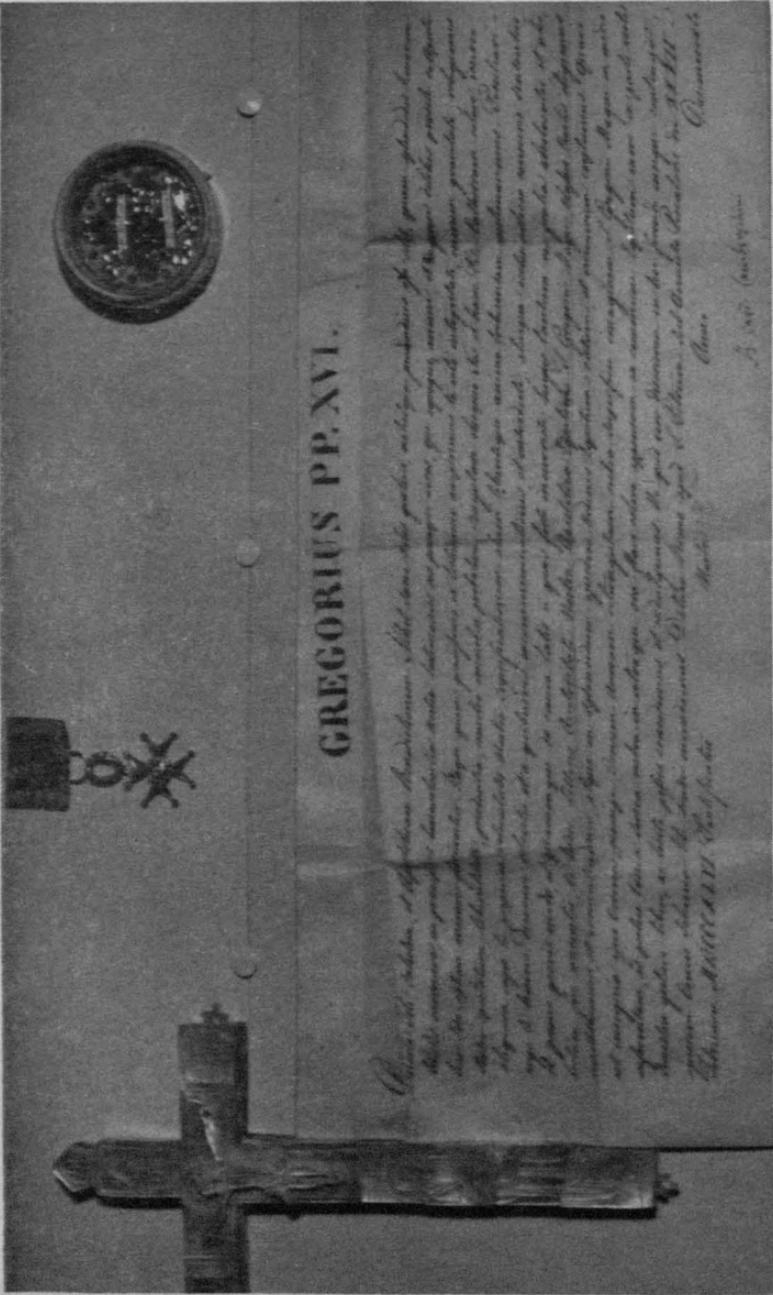


Chest, fireplace irons, stand and chair used by Dr. McLoughlin.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House



Original combination secretary and bookcase of the Columbia Library which stood in Fort Vancouver. In it is the medical library of William Fraser Tolmie, the first known medical library in the Pacific Northwest.



GREGORIUS PP. XVI.

[Faint Latin text in cursive script, likely the body of the papal brief.]

Apostolic Brief of Pope Gregory XVI creating Dr. McLoughlin a Knight of St. Gregory the Great of civil grade, bearing signature and seal of the Pope. Top left, mother of pearl crucifix of Mrs. McLoughlin. Top center, octagonal gold cross with a likeness of St. Gregory, in the center, which accompanied the Apostolic Brief. Top right, a box containing the bones of two saints, which accompanied the Brief.

Recent Acquisitions Now In The House

The Dr. John McLoughlin House has recently come into possession of a number of articles which originally belonged to Dr. McLoughlin or members of his family. They have all come through descendents of his daughter Eloisa.

Eloisa was twice married. Her first husband was William Glen Rae. He died in San Francisco January 19, 1845. Her second marriage was in October, 1850, to Daniel Harvey. The first list of articles came through Miss Winifred Glidden Myrick, a great-granddaughter of Dr. McLoughlin through the marriage of Eloisa to William Glen Rae.

Miss Myrick died in Portland, Oregon, in January, 1947, willing to the McLoughlin Memorial Association the following articles:

(1) A Chinese Chippendale lacquer cabinet given to Marguerite McLoughlin, wife of Dr. John McLoughlin, in 1840 or 1841, by Dugald MacTavish at that time an apprentice clerk in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company at Ft. Vancouver, of which company he became a Chief Factor in 1851. At the death of Mrs. McLoughlin it passed to her granddaughter, Mrs. Josiah Myrick; at her death it went to her daughter, Miss Winifred Myrick.

(2) A mahogany drop-leaf table used by Dr. McLoughlin as a desk in his house. He left his office desk at Ft. Vancouver when he left the Company in 1845. It is now in the McLoughlin House having been purchased some years ago in Victoria.

(3) Rosewood melodeon given by Dr. McLoughlin to his granddaughter Maria Louisa Rae (Mrs. Josiah Myrick) when she was eight years old.

(4) A mahogany chest of drawers owned by Surveyor General of Oregon, John B. Preston, and bought by Dr. McLoughlin when Mr. Preston left Oregon. Dr. McLoughlin gave it to his granddaugh-

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

ter Maria Louisa Rae (Mrs. Josiah Myrick) because of her friendship with Kate, the daughter of the Mr. Preston.

(5) The following pieces of silver bearing the family crest—a lion rampant:

Tea pot, sugar bowl and tongs, long serving spoon, fish knife, two large forks, two tablespoons, two small forks, two dessert spoons, four teaspoons and two saltspoons, all of the McLoughlin flat silver.

This flat silver has stamped on it the initials "J. Mc." It was made in Edinburgh by J. McKay in 1829, 1830 and 1831. The tea pot, sugar bowl and tongs were made in London by Joseph & Albert Savory in 1837-38. In all probability this silver was purchased by Dr. McLoughlin when he was in London in 1838-39.

(6) A daugerreotype of Dr. McLoughlin.

(7) Tall Sheffield candlesticks, snuffer and tray.

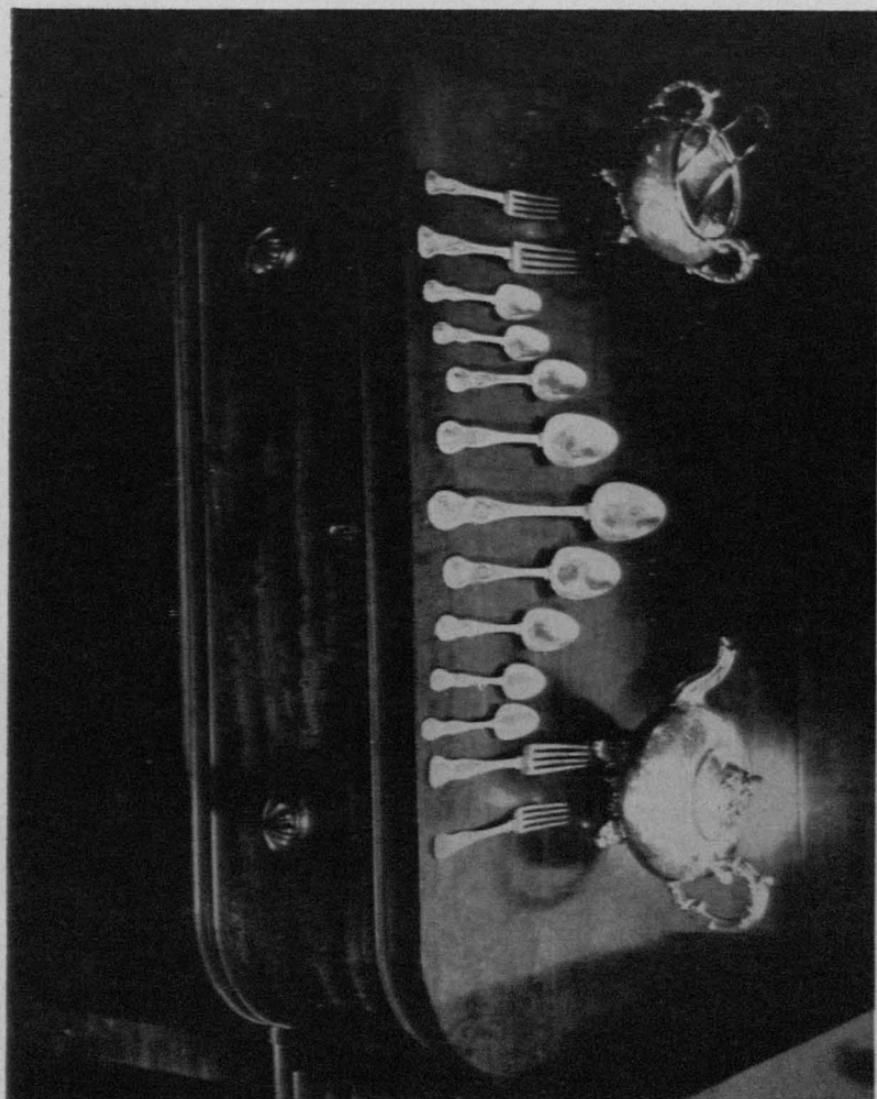
(8) A pearl ring with diamonds in center which belonged to Mrs. McLoughlin and by her left to her granddaughter Marie Louisa (Mrs. Josiah Myrick).

(9) Bracelet with silhouette of William Glen Rae, first husband of Eloisa McLoughlin, and father of Mrs. Josiah Myrick. So far as known it is the only likeness of Mr. Rae. This bracelet passed to Mrs. Myrick.

(10) A small heart shaped locket brought by William Glen Rae from Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, probably in 1831 the year he returned from England where he went in search of medical treatment for his eye.

(11) Plaid kilt and accessories belonging to John Rae, the son of William Glen Rae, who lived in the Orkney Islands but came to Oregon City where he died in 1867 or 1868. He was buried in Lone Fir cemetery, Portland, Oregon. William Glen Rae was born at Strom-

The Dr. John McLoughlin House



Original silver teapot and sugar bowl and an assortment of flat silver belonging to Dr. McLoughlin. The flat silver has the family crest on the handle—a lion rampant.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

ness, Orkney, and his son John returned and lived most of his life there.

(12) Covered vegetable dish, two large platters and platter stand of the McLoughlin china.

The second list of articles came from Mrs. George Deering of Washington, D. C. She is also a great-granddaughter of Dr. McLoughlin and likewise through Eloisa but through her second husband, Daniel Harvey.

The McLoughlin articles coming from Mrs. Deering are as follows:

- (1) A tortoise shell snuffbox, 4x1½ inches.
- (2) A mother-of-pearl thread holder of Mrs. McLoughlin.
- (3) A silver matchbox with wax matches.
- (4) A mother-of-pearl crucifix, 8¼ inches high, with a crossbar 5½ inches long, of Mrs. McLoughlin.
- (5) Two gold penholders each with a sliding pen.
- (6) Two stickpins, one amethyst, the other ebony.
- (7) A watchfob of turquoise and amethyst.
- (8) Nine silver teaspoons and two soup ladles. The hallmarks indicate they were probably made by Paul Storr in London in 1811. The hall marks are in an unusual position on the bowls probably on account of the decoration on the handle leaving no place for the marks. These do not bear the initials "J. McL." or the crest.

In his will dated February 21, 1857, Dr. McLoughlin willed all his "plate" to his daughter Eloisa Harvey. (The pieces herein before set forth in (5) of the list willed to the McLoughlin Association by Miss Myrick, is part of that "plate.") The spoons and soup ladles in (8) immediately above are also part of the plate so willed. Mrs. Deering inherited these from her father, James William McLoughlin Harvey. They are all that remain of what she inherited. The other pieces bore the same family crest as that described in (5) given by Miss Myrick. These she sold after having had them experted at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. She was told that some of the pieces dated from the late 17th century. She recalls three large silver trays, two candelabra, 12 silver dinner plates, 24 pearl handle knives and forks

The Dr. John McLoughlin House



Original Chinese Chippendale lacquer cabinet of Mrs. McLoughlin.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House



Imprint in red wax of the McLoughlin coat of arms. The Lion rampant in the center is the same as appears on the McLoughlin silver.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

in a mahogany box, 12 each of flat silver, three cake baskets, two coasters for decanters and a silver snuff box.

In May, 1949, the writer located the inventory and appraisement of the estate of Dr. McLoughlin in the office of the clerk of Clackamas County, Oregon. The inventory shows the following list of "silver plate" being the "plate" mentioned in the will:

"One pair silver candelabra; one castor; one pair silver candlesticks (small); one dozen silver knives and forks (pearl handle); four decanter holders; six large spoons extra; three pairs sugar tongs; 29 large tablespoons; 29 large forks; 30 small forks; 27 small dessert spoons, 27 small teaspoons, three large ladles; nine small ladles; three fish slicers; two saltspoons; four egg spoons, 12 silver handle knives—dessert; one toaster; one fruit dish; two coffee pots; two tea pots; two sugar dishes; two cream pitchers; two snuffers and trays; four knife resters and two butter knives."

These were appraised at \$554. The furniture in the house was appraised at \$1000 but no list of it appeared either in the inventory or appraisal.

(9) A silver medal, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, of the Horticultural Society of London, inscribed "Presented to John McLoughlan (sic) Esqr. May 11th ,1826."

The official record regarding the award is to be found in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, 7, Part 1, under heading "List of Large Silver Medals presented by Order of the Council of the Horticultural Society of London from May 1, 1826, to May 1, 1827." The award reads:

"To John McLoughlan (sic) Esq., the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouth of the River Columbia, for the assistance rendered to Mr. David Douglas, whilst making his collections in the countries belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company in the Western part of North America."

David Douglas, the botanist, made two visits to the Oregon country; the first, April 7, 1825, and the second October 14, 1832. His diary has many references to Dr. McLoughlin. One reads:

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

"On Saturday, April 16, 1825, the Chief Factor, John McLoughlin, Esq., came down the river from the new establishment [Ft. Vancouver] who received me with much kindness. In the most frank and handsome manner he assured me that everything in his power would be done to promote the views of the Society." Douglas' Journal p. 106.

(10) An amethyst seal bearing the initials "J. McL." within an encircling ribbon bearing the words "vinces virtute." These words are the same as the motto on a family coat-of-arms hereinafter described.

(11) A metal seal showing a beaver at the foot of a tree (apparently cutting it down) over which is a ribbon banner with the word "perseverance," and below the tree and the beaver, the letters "N.W. Co." in capital script.

This seems to be the seal of the North West Company with which company Dr. McLoughlin became associated as a clerk in 1803 and as a wintering partner in 1814, and with which he remained until its coalition with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. He then became a Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and was given charge of the Columbia District in 1824. He seems to have cherished this seal. At his death it passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Daniel Harvey, who was the executor of his will. It remained in the hands of the Harvey family, until given to the McLoughlin House by Mrs. Deering. A search in the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, in the Provincial Archives at Victoria, B. C., and the library of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, B. C., has failed to locate any document bearing this seal. So far as now known this is the only evidence of such a seal.

(12) A gold ring with a seal in an ebony setting. The seal is that of the North West Company described above except for the letters "N.W. Co." Inside the ring is inscribed "A. R. McLeod, a lamented friend, Obt. 11 June 1840."

A letter from Miss A. M. Johnson, assistant archivist of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated 29th Nov. 1948, writing of this ring says: "It is a mourning ring. Alexander Roderick McLeod, who died on

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

June 11, 1840, made a will at Ft. Vancouver on June 16, 1828, in which he stated:

“ . . . did my means admit I should certainly bestow something on my brother but my poverty will not warrant that; however I desire a gold ring with my initials to be presented him and the same mark of gratitude I wish to make each of my Executors John McLoughlin Esqre. John Stuart Esquire both of whom I duly appoint.”

This undoubtedly is the mourning ring which Dr. McLoughlin received under the above bequest although he never acted as a joint executor. McLoughlin, Stuart and McLeod were all Norwesters which doubtless accounts for the ring bearing the insignia of the seal of the North West Company.

(13) Gold watch and chain of Dr. McLoughlin. It is size 18, key wind, $\frac{3}{4}$ plate, English duplex escapement, fuzee and chain movement, number 2/3108 hunting case 18 K. by Barrands and Lund, Cornhill. London. In the center, on the outside of the front lid of the case is a monogram of the letters (“McL.”). There appears to be no “J.” The thought behind this may have been that the watch was to be handed down in the McLoughlin family as a McLoughlin watch rather than a John McLoughlin watch and hence the absence of an initial of the given name. Dr. McLoughlin had three sons, Joseph, John and David to whom he might look to perpetuate the name. It did not happen that way. Joseph, the eldest, born of a native woman in eastern Canada before the marriage of the doctor to Marguerite Wadin McKay, died Dec. 14, 1848, of the age “about 38 years” leaving no known heirs. John was murdered at Ft. Stikine April 20/21, 1842, leaving no known heirs. David, the youngest son went native in northern Idaho and died at Port Hill, Idaho, in 1903.

Engraved on the case, partly above and partly below the monogram, is the name and the date each owner came into the possession of the watch, as follows: “1824 John McLoughlin; 1857 Daniel Harvey Sr.; 1868 J. McL. Harvey, Sr.; J. McL. Harvey, Jr.” Thus it appears that Dr. McLoughlin bought the watch in 1824. At his death in 1857

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

it appeared in the inventory of the estate and was appraised at \$75, his son-in-law, Daniel Harvey Sr. fell heir to it, and at his death in 1868 his son John McLoughlin Harvey Sr. became possessed of it. No date appears to indicate when his son John McLoughlin Jr. inherited it. At the death of Junior the last named owner, it went to his sister, Mrs. George Deering, Jr., the donor.

(14) An Apostolic Brief dated Feb. 27, 1846, and signed by Pope Gregory XVI, making Dr. John McLoughlin a Knight of St. Gregory the Great of civil grade. Translated, the document read as follows:

"Gregory XVI Pope"

"To our beloved son, John McLaughlin" [sic]

"Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction. Nothing certainly gives Us greater pleasure and satisfaction than to decorate with titles of honor and with special marks of Our favor men possessed of lofty gifts of mind and heart, whose glory it is to deserve well of the Apostolic See. And whereas We have been informed on the highest authority that you are esteemed by all for your upright life, correct morals and zeal for religion, and that you are conspicuous for your allegiance to Ourselves and this Chair of Peter, We have therefore determined graciously to bestow on you some token of Our goodwill towards you. Desiring then to honor you in a special manner, and to this end absolving you and holding you as absolved from all pain of excommunication and interdict and from other ecclesiastical censures, judgments and penalties which you may have incurred, in whatsoever manner and for whatsoever cause inflicted; We of Our Apostolic Authority do by these letters choose and constitute and declare you a Knight of St. Gregory the Great of civil grade, and We do receive you into the illustrious company and rank of the Knights of the said order. Wherefore We permit and grant that you may freely and lawfully wear the insignia of the Order, to-wit: an octagonal Cross of gold with red front bearing in the center a likeness of St. Gregory the Great, hung with a red ribbon yellow on both edges at the breast on the left side after the ordinary fashion on Knights. That no mistake

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

be made in the wearing of this badge, We order that a likeness of said Cross be delivered to you.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 27th day of February, 1846, in the 16th year of Our Pontificate.

(Papal Seal)

A Card. LAMBRUSCHINI."

This was signed and received by Dr. McLoughlin after he had resigned his superintendency of the Columbia District (1845), following a very bitter controversy with Governor Sir George Simpson. It must, therefore, have been a great comfort to him. The tradition in the family is that he prized it as his most cherished possession.

(15) The decoration of the Order of the Knight of St. Gregory together with the ribbon attachment, as described in the foregoing Apostolic Brief.

(16) An ivory box $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter containing sacred relics in the form of pieces of bones of two saints named, respectively, Jean de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemant, both Jesuit missionaries who were murdered by the Iriquois Indians in 1649. Jean de Brebeuf had established a mission among the Hurons as early as 1626. Because of Indian trouble he withdrew in 1628 and returned to France on the surrender of Champlain in 1629. He returned to Canada in 1633 and re-entered his old mission among the Hurons where he remained until the Iriquois defeated the Hurons and captured both Brebeuf and his assistant Lalemant and subjected them to unbelievable torture before brutally murdering them.

Pope Gregory XVI seems to have considered it appropriate to send sacred relics of these two men along with his investing of Dr. McLoughlin as a Knight of St. Gregory, due to their heroic struggles in eastern Canada.

In 1904 an ecclesiastical court sat for one year examining the records of the life and death of these two men and forwarded their findings to Rome.

On June 29, 1930, Pope Pius XI completed the Canonization proc-

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

ess of both Brebeuf and Lalemant along with five other Jesuits.

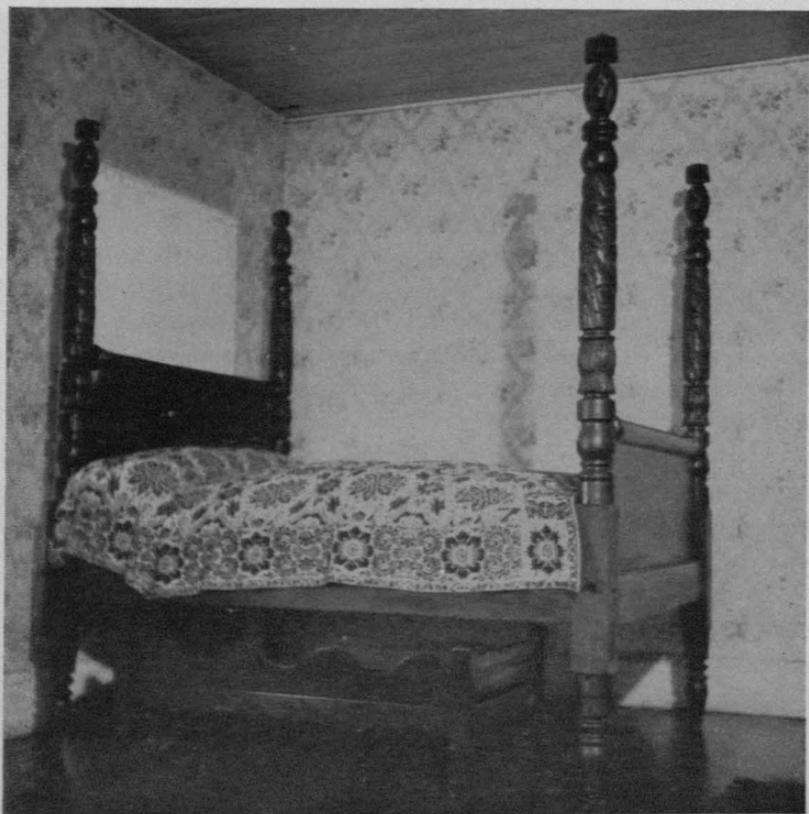
The box containing these relics accompanied the Apostolic Brief. There were two other similar relics accompanying these. They were given by Miss Winifred Glidden Myrick, another great-granddaughter of Dr. McLoughlin, to the St. John's Catholic Church of Oregon City, Oregon.

(17) A Coronation medal, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter struck off to commemorate the crowning of Queen Victoria on June 28, 1838. On the obverse side is the bust of Queen Victoria wearing a crown and carrying a scepter, symbol of authority. Encircling the figure are the words "Victoria Queen of England." On the reverse side is a coronation scene depicting the queen in her coronation robe under a canopy carried by four retainers and followed by two ladies of royal blood, indicated by coronets, and a Bishop indicated by a miter. Doubtless he is the Archbishop of Canterbury who not only notified Victoria of the death of her uncle, William IV on June 30, 1837, but also officiated at her coronation.

(18) A bronze Napoleonic medal with the bust of Napoleon on the obverse sign done by the sculptor, Bonnet, with the name "Napoleon Bonaparte" encircling the bust. On the reverse side is the protest of Napoleon in French, written by him on the English cruiser Bellerophon on which he embarked for England on July 14, 1815. After his defeat at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, he sought asylum in England in order to escape his enemies in France. The terms under which he embarked on the Bellerophon gave rise to the protest. Captain Maitland insisted that he told the emissary of Napoleon, Les Cases, that he would take him to England but that he would be at the disposal of the Prince Regent. Napoleon insisted that he did not so understand the situation. The conflict arose after Napoleon was refused asylum in England by the British Government and was ordered to the island of St. Helena. It is the well known "Je proteste" of Napoleon, and, translated, reads as follows:

"I do solemnly protest before Heaven and all men against the violence which has been done to me in derogation of my most sacred

The Dr. John McLoughlin House



Photograph by Leslie J. Werschkul

Bed of Dr. McLoughlin

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

rights, in taking possession of my person and of my liberty. I have come by my own free will on board the 'Bellerophon.' I am not a prisoner. I am a guest of England. I have come at the personal request of the Captain who was said to have orders from the government to receive me and to escort me and my followers to England, if such were agreeable to me. I have presented myself in good faith in order to place myself under the protection of England. When seated on board the Bellerophon, I was at the hearth of the British people. If the government, when giving orders to the captain of the Bellerophon to receive me and my followers, has wanted only to set a trap for me, it has forfeited its honor and dishonored its flag. If this act is to be consummated, it will be in vain that Englishmen henceforth will speak of their loyalty, of their laws and of their liberty. British honor will be lost in the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal to history. It will say that an enemy who for twenty years engaged the English people in war, came freely, in his misfortune, to find an asylum under its laws. What more magnificent proof could he have given of his esteem and of his honor? But what was the response in England to such magnanimity? One pretended to extend a hospitable hand to his enemy and when he had surrendered in good faith, one sacrificed him."

"Napoleon"

The medal is small, being 2 inches in diameter. The protest is in such small letters that one must use a strong glass in order to read it. Underneath the protest, is the likeness of the cruiser Bellerophon standing off the coast of England.

The Civil Administrator, Chief of the Commercial Service, of the Administration of Money and Medals of France, writes as follows regarding the medal, under date of Nov. 30, 1948:

"In reply to your letter of November 19th I have the honor to inform you that the medal which carries on its reverse side the text of the protest of Napoleon Bonaparte on board the 'Bellerophon' has

The Dr. John McLoughlin House



Photograph by Leslie J. Werschkul

The rosewood melodeon given by Dr. McLoughlin to his granddaughter when she was eight years of age.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

been made, as well as many medals which refer to the end of the Napoleonic history, after the French revolution of July, 1830.

"The original moulds of this medal do not appear in the collection of the Monetary Museum. In all probability it was the engraver Roget who took the initiative and struck off this medal. It is rather well known and appears in almost all books on Napoleonic medals."

Dr. McLoughlin doubtless took a fancy to the medal and got it when he was in Paris in the fall of 1838.

(19) A portrait bust of Dr. McLoughlin painted by William Cogswell, an American portrait painter. It probably was painted in 1886 or 1887. The painter was living temporarily in Portland in 1886 where he was engaged by a committee of Portland citizens, with Hon. D. P. Thompson as chairman, to paint a $\frac{3}{4}$ life size portrait of Dr. McLoughlin for the Oregon Pioneer Association.

This $\frac{3}{4}$ life size portrait was presented to the Pioneer Association on June 15, 1887 and the money therefor, apparently \$450, was raised by the Portland committee. The Pioneer Association in turn presented the portrait to the State of Oregon and it was hung behind the chair of the President of the Senate on Feb. 5, 1889 where it remained until it was burned in the fire which destroyed the capitol building on April 25, 1935.

The portrait bust, given by Mrs. Deering, bears the signature of Mr. Cogswell and doubtless was painted sometime while he was in Portland doing the above described $\frac{3}{4}$ life size portrait. Who ordered it or paid for it, or whether the painter did it as a gift to the family, is not known at this writing.

Mr. Cogswell painted from life a full length portrait of President Lincoln in 1864 which hangs now in the White House in Washington, D. C. He did a second one of Lincoln which John D. Rockefeller, Jr. purchased in 1941, at a reported price of \$20,000; for the Lincoln Collection in Brown University. He also painted a portrait of President Grant and his family which hangs now in the National Gallery in Washington, D. C. along with one of Salmon P. Chase done by him. Among other persons painted are General Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

Mark Hopkins, Governor and Mrs. Leland Stanford; also King Kalakawa and Queen Liliuokalani of Honolulu.

(20) A miniature of Dr. McLoughlin on ivory painted when he was a young man. It is believed to be the earliest known portrait of him. The painter is unknown. Even at this early age his hair was white but neat and trim, not lionesque, as in later years. It may have been done while he was in Europe in 1821 or in 1822.

(21) The imprint of a coat-of-arms in red wax, in a round dark wooden box about 2 inches in diameter. In the lid is the name "Grayhurst (blotted), Jewelers and Seal Engravers, 65 Strand, near the Adelphi." In 1808 there was a firm of "watchmakers and silversmiths" at 65 Strand, by the name of Grayhurst & Harvey. It is probable that this firm or its successors made the impression. It was apparently made by pressing a metal seal on soft red wax. The overall impression is an inch long and three quarters of an inch wide. In the center is a coat-of-arms about a half inch wide and a half inch high below which is a ribbon motto "vinces virtute." The seal is a lion rampant between upright swords while at the base are three crescents.

The writer sent a drawing of this to the Library of Congress, and, under date of Dec. 24, 1948, received a reply with a reference to the title page of John Patrick Brown's work entitled "The Mac Laughlins of Clan Owen" (Boston. W. J. Schofield 1879).

A reference to the title page revealed the coat-of-arms of the Irish branch of the family. It differed from the imprint received from Mrs. Deering in one particular, namely, it has a crest of a Knight's helmet which does not appear in the Deering wax imprint. The Irish branch of the family is known as the "Mac Laughlins of Clan Owen." Owen, a convert of St. Patrick the Apostle and Patron Saint of Ireland, was a son of Naill the Great, King of Ireland, about 400 A. D. Owen had had a grandson "Murtoogh or Maurice, learned, brave and pious who became . . . the first Christian king of Ireland . . . It is from Murtoogh that the MacLaughlins are descended." See pages 5 and 6 The Mac Laughlins of Clan Owen by J. P. Brown.

By reference to Sir Bernard Burke's General Armory of England,

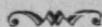
The Dr. John McLoughlin House

Scotland, Ireland and Wales (London, Harrison & Son 1878 & 1884) one finds the following description of the Mac Lochlin coat-of-arms:

“Per fess az. and gu. in chief a lion rampant or, betw. two swords erect ar. pommel and hilt of the third, in base three crescents of the fourth, two and one. Motto cuimhnig go geallamhnaca.”

This motto has been translated for me by Father Wallace as: “Remember your promise.” Except for the motto, the above description fits the impression of the coat-of-arms given by Mrs. Deering. The motto of the latter is “Vinces Virtute.”

No search has been made to determine whether or not Dr. McLoughlin had the right to use this coat-of-arms. He apparently thought he had as he had the lion rampant on most of his silver; and also he used the motto in his personal seal. Thus far no documents have been found bearing the imprint of either the coat-of-arms or of his personal seal.



Final Resting Place of Dr. and Mrs. McLoughlin



Memorial at 5th and Washington Streets Oregon City
Built by St. Johns Catholic Church

McLoughlin Descendants

A. Children of John McLoughlin, Sr.

Seven children were born to John McLoughlin and his wife, Angélique Fraser McLoughlin, at Riviere-du-Loup, Province of Quebec, Canada, according to a letter from Alice Fraser Prevost (Mrs. Hector Prevost) dated June 9, 1949, as follows:

1. Marie Louise, born 1780. She seems to have been adopted by William Fraser, her great-uncle. She entered the convent of the Ursuline Nuns in Quebec and eventually became a Sister Superior with the title, Mother St. Henri. She died July 3, 1846.
2. Marie Elizabeth, born 1782, who died in infancy.
3. John, born October 19, 1784, who became Dr. John McLoughlin, Chief Factor and Superintendent of the Columbia District of the Hudson's Bay Company with headquarters at Ft. Vancouver.
4. David, born 1786, entered the medical school of the University of Edinburgh in 1807 and took his degree in 1810. He joined the British Army, served in the Peninsula War, was made a prisoner by the French, put in control of a military hospital and given the Legion of Honor by Napoleon. He retired in 1818 and practiced at Paris where he was visited by his brother Dr. John in 1838 and probably in 1821 or 1822. He married Lady Jane Capel, a sister of the Earl of Essex. He returned to England later where he died in 1870.
5. Julie Anne, who married a farmer, Jean-Marie Michaud of St. Andre, by whom she had several children. She died July 4, 1855. One studied medicine and became a doctor.
6. Honore Angele, who married Joseph Meville-DeChesne, by whom she had a son, Henry, who became a doctor. His full name as revealed by a letter in the files of the Oregon Historical Society was Henry, Augustus, Miville DeChesne. He came to Vancouver Island where he died. Honore died about 1825.
7. Marguerite, who married Simon Talbot of Cacouna. She died about 1862.

B. Children and Descendants of Dr. John McLoughlin.

Dr. McLoughlin had a son, Joseph, by a native woman in Eastern

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

Canada probably in 1810. He died December 14, 1848, at the approximate age of 38 without heirs and was buried in the old Catholic cemetery in St. Paul, Oregon.

Dr. McLoughlin was married to Marguerite Wadin McKay in Eastern Canada probably about 1811. There were four children born to them.

I. John McLoughlin, Jr., born August 18, 1812. He studied medicine from 1829 to 1834 in Paris with his uncle, David McLoughlin, who was a physician. He returned and entered the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1837 and remained with it until his death at Ft. Stikine in 1842.

II. Elizabeth Mary McLoughlin who married William Randolph Eppes, a British Army officer who was born 1795 and died in Jamaica 11 August, 1849, as Deputy Commissary General. He served in Portugal (1811); Malta (1816); West Indies (1822); Gold Coast (1825); Cape Coast Castle (1826); Canada (1829); and Newfoundland (1837). Six children were born of this marriage: Elizabeth Athelina Routh, 23 October 1835; John St. Hy Randolph, 18 June, 1838; Harriet Alice, 31 December, 1839; Frances Maria Sophia, 22 April, 1844; Beverley Rion, 2 September, 1846; Susan Beatrice, 24 October, 1849 (a posthumous child).

Dr. McLoughlin gave her an allowance of £100 in 1839 and 1841; £50 in 1843; £150 in 1852; £400 in 1853; £200 in 1854, £100 in 1855; £300 in 1856; and £200 in 1857. On February 25, 1857, his account shows a payment of £50 to Adalina Eppes, probably Athelina. In his will, dated February 21, 1857, Dr. McLoughlin gave and devised "all my lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, situated and being in the Parish of River du Loup in Canada East, to my daughter Eliza Eppes, widow of the late Deputy Commissary General Eppes of the British Army, to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life; and from and immediately after her decease, I give and devise the same to her children to be divided equally between them share and share alike."

III. Eloisa McLoughlin born in 1818. She was married twice.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

The first marriage in February, 1838, was to William Glen Rae by whom she had three children. Mr. Rae died in San Francisco in 1845. In October, 1850, she married Daniel Harvey, a clerk in the Hudson's Bay Company by whom she had three children.

IV. David McLoughlin born in 1821. He was educated in Paris for the Indian service, but returned to Canada with his father in 1839 and became a clerk in the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1843 he resigned his position. Subsequently he married an Indian woman by whom he had eight children. Little is known of them. He died at Port Hill, Idaho, in 1903.

So far as is known the descendants of Eloisa follow:

III. Eloisa McLoughlin and William Glen Rae had three (3) children. They and their descendants follow:

1. John Rae, born at Ft. Vancouver in 1839. As a boy he went to the old home of his father in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, where he remained until he returned to Portland where he died a bachelor in 1868 and was buried in Lone Fir cemetery. His kilts are in the McLoughlin House, Oregon City, Oregon.
2. Margaret Rae born on the steamer Beaver coming from Ft. Stikine in 1841. She married Theodore Wygant and died in Portland June 3, 1931, leaving four children:

A - Alice Wygant who married William Whidden, an architect of the firm of Whidden and Lewis. Four children were born of this marriage:

- (1) Mae and Rae Whidden twins who died without children.
- (2) Austin Whidden who lives in La Jolla, California, who has one son.
- (3) Thomas Whidden who lives in Alameda, California, who has two sons.

B - Nellie Wygant who married Martin Winch. One child was born of this marriage.

- (1) Simeon Reed Winch. He married Olivia Failing. Two daughters were born:
 - (a) Nellie Winch who married William McElroy of John Hopkins University. They have two daughters and a son.
 - (b) Emily, single, living in San Francisco, California.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

Simeon Reed Winch married, on the death of his wife Olivia, Mary Tobin by whom he had a son, Martin Tobin Winch. Simeon Reed Winch died in Portland in 1948.

C - Lou Wygant who died in 1931.

D - William Wygant who died single.

3. Maria Louisa Rae born in San Francisco November 13, 1842. She married Josiah Myrick in 1858 and died in Portland August 8, 1928, leaving four children.

A - Josiah Myrick whose first wife died childless. By his second wife he had two children.

(1) Maria Myrick who married August Ferro of Ventura, California.

(2) Elizabeth (Betty) who married C. L. Loomis of Glendale, California.

B - Ida Myrick who died as a child in 1902.

C - Elizabeth Myrick who died single in Portland in September, 1937.

D - Winifred Myrick who died single in Portland January, 1947.

III. Eloisa McLoughlin Rae (continued)

William Glen Rae died in San Francisco in 1845. In October, 1850, Eloisa married Daniel Harvey by whom she had three children.

1. James William McLoughlin Harvey. He married Minnie Thurman Christopher in Seattle in 1883. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland. Two children were born.

A - John McLoughlin Harvey, born in Portland January 14, 1885, and died a bachelor.

B - Matilda Eloisa Harvey born in Portland April 17, 1886. She attended Miss Head's School in San Francisco for two years. She married George Deering, who died in Washington, D. C.

2. Daniel Harvey, Jr.

3. Mary Angélique Harvey who married Daniel F. Lehigh. Two children were born of this marriage.

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

A - William Lehigh.

B - J. Vincent Lehigh who died February, 1940, leaving no children.

Daniel F. Lehigh died May 16, 1928, at 82 years of age.

So far as known to the writer the above are the known descendants of Dr. McLoughlin. There is another person who called herself "a daughter" whose identity has not yet been fully established.

Dr. McLoughlin began to make payment to one Catherine O'Gorman on April 23, 1838. The first payment was £25. The subsequent payments were £10 a quarter beginning July 10, 1839, and continuing until his death. (See McLoughlin's Proprietary Account by Burt Brown Barker, O.H.Q. for March, 1944.) The payments were made by the Hudson's Bay Company. They probably were made in accordance with a letter, as Dr. McLoughlin did not reach Montreal on his trip to Europe until August 1, 1838. He arrived in Paris in September, 1838. Hence the first payment on April 23, 1838, was before he left Canada. The regular £10 payments began on September 25, 1838. By that date he had been in London and could have given verbal instructions for the payments and also he could have had time to have seen Mrs. O'Gorman. However that may have been, it is evident that the subsequent payments were made on order in a letter dated 18 March, 1839, to the company as reference is made to it in the account. This letter has not been found.

The only identity is found in two letters written by Mrs. O'Gorman to the company. The letters written by the company to Mrs. O'Gorman, with one exception, always refer to "Dr. McLoughlin" with no designation of any relationship. The one exception was in a letter dated August 1, 1842, in which the Secretary of the Company wrote "your friend, C. F. McLoughlin." Thus the Company was most careful to give no other indication of relationship between the doctor and said O'Gorman other than that of "friend."

But there are two letters written by Catherine O'Gorman to the

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

Company which do make reference to a relationship. The first letter was written in 1843 and indicated the address of the writer as of Clarence Place, Gillingham, Kent, England. In that letter she says "I rather think Doctor McLoughlin (whose daughter I am)," etc.

The second letter from Mrs. O'Gorman was written from Clarence Cottage, Gillingham, near Chatham, Kent, and dated November 14, 1857. In it she says "I am grieved to inform you, that I have just heard of the death of my kind stepfather, Dr. John MacLaughlin [the spelling used by the Irish branch]. I have to lament the loss of a good and substantial friend as well as a relative. . . . inform me of the amount due me, on the allowance made me by my late father," etc.

Thus once she says parenthetically that she is the "daughter," once she calls him "stepfather," once "substantial friend as well as relative" and lastly as "my late father."

She was alive at the death of Dr. McLoughlin and no mention is made of her in his will. The known remaining children were mentioned. It is noted that the allowances to her were £40 a year while during much of the same period he was making allowances to his daughter, Mrs. Eppes, also living in England, of from £100 to £300 a year.

If one were to hazard a guess it would be that her designation of him as "stepfather" was the correct one. This would mean that she was a daughter of Mrs. McLoughlin by her first husband Alexander McKay making her thus a sister of Tom McKay.

Four children were born to Alexander McKay and Marguerite—a son Tom and three daughters. Two of the daughters married and remained in Canada. One of them had a daughter named Catherine (36 Ore. Hist. Quarterly 338). The third married a lieutenant McConnick who died in India. His widow returned to England and had a pension of one half her husband's salary. She may have re-married and become Mrs. Catherine O'Gorman.

Malcolm Fraser, Seigneur Of Mount Murray

Malcolm Fraser was the maternal grandfather of Dr. John McLoughlin. He was the Seigneur of "Mount Murray," not the Seigneur of "Murray Bay." They are different Seigniories. John Nairne was The Seigneur of Murray Bay. A seigniority is a territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction. It is the same as the English manor, and the house is called the manor-house.

Inasmuch as Dr. John McLoughlin seems to have spent much time as a boy with his grandfather, Malcolm Fraser, some facts touching him and his seigniority of Mount Murray follow.

Murray Bay was originally Malbaie (bad bay) while Canada was under French jurisdiction. It is 80 miles below Quebec on the north bank of the St. Lawrence river. Geologically the Laurentian Mountains are among the oldest known; no fossils are found in them. Champlain founded Quebec in 1608 and in 1653 a grant was made of the seigniority of Malbaie to Jean Bourdon, Surveyor-General of the colony. This grant lapsed as Bourdon seems never to have taken possession. In 1672, Philippe Gaultier, Sieur de Comporté, received an enormous grant along the north bank of the St. Lawrence which included Malbaie. In 1687 he sold 2/3 of his interest in the seigniority of Malbaie for \$200 to Francois Hazeur and two associates. Comporté died, and in 1688 Hazeur bought the remaining 1/3 for \$100. In 1700 he bought out his partners for \$2000 and became its sole owner. A part of the village of Malbaie is still called Comporté.

Hazeur died in 1708 and his two sons, both priests, inherited Malbaie. They sold it back to the French government in 1724 for \$4000 together with a saw mill, grist mill, houses, stables, barns, garden implements, livestock, etc. The government made it a part of an enormous tract to be set aside for trade purposes with the Indians with high hopes of great profit. Such was never realized.

In 1759 came the French-British struggle for the control of Canada. M. Lieutenant General Montcalm massed his strength at Quebec. Major General James Wolfe devastated the countryside including Malbaie. It fell a victim to the scourge of Captain Gorham with 300 men, half of them Highlanders and half Rangers from the English Colonies, who burned the buildings and carried away most of the livestock.

Among the forces of Wolfe was the 78th or Frasers Highlanders, whose leader was Simon Fraser. He was a son of Simon Fraser, chief of the powerful Fraser Clan of Scotland, who lost his head because he

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

supported Prince Charles Stuart against the House of Hanover; his estates were confiscated and his son Simon imprisoned until Pitt released him and allowed him to recruit a battalion on the old estates of his father. This was the 78th Highlanders. Among the members of this battalion was one Ensign, Malcolm Fraser, destined to become the Seigneur of Mount Murray and the grandfather of Dr. John McLoughlin; also John Nairne, destined to become the Seigneur of Murray Bay. These two seigniories lay respectively east and west of the Malbaie river.

Both Fraser and Nairne were under Wolfe in the battle of the Plains of Abraham when Quebec was captured. They remained in Quebec when it was left under the command of General James Murray, and fought with him the next spring when he was defeated by the French under General Levis on the Plains of Abraham on April 28, 1760. Fraser was wounded in this fight. The French were unable to profit by the victory due to the arrival of the British fleet. They, accordingly, withdrew to Montreal with Murray in pursuit. The Highlanders had been so badly cut up that they were left in Quebec and accordingly both Fraser and Nairne were not with Murray at the fall of Montreal.

General Murray became the Governor of Quebec. Both Malcolm Fraser and John Nairne decided to remain in Canada. They applied for grants at Malbaie. Nairne asked for 3000 acres lying west of the River Malbaie and Fraser asked for 2000 acres to the east of the river extending for 18 miles along the north bank of the St. Lawrence river. In their petition they asked to change the name Malbaie to Murray Bay. Governor Murray granted their request, and the part granted to Nairne was called the Seigniory of Murray Bay, and that granted to Fraser, the seigniory of Mount Murray; and the name Malbaie was changed to Murray Bay.

These grants probably were illegal as France had not at that date surrendered control of Canada. In order to cure the defect new grants were subsequently given under the great seal of State.

The grant to Malcolm Fraser called for a frontage of 18 miles on the St. Lawrence, running from River Malbaie to River Noire. The River Noire is almost opposite to Riviere du Loup which is on the south bank of the St. Lawrence where Dr. John McLoughlin was born. It is only approximately opposite, as the river Noire is about 100 miles from Quebec and Riviere du Loup is about 120 miles. A ferry, how-

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

ever, plies between Riviere du Loup and St. Simeon at the mouth of the River Noire.

Malcolm Fraser took unto himself a French Canadian wife, Marie Allaire. To them was born a daughter, Angelique, who in turn became the mother of Dr. John McLoughlin. The French Canadians were Catholics and spoke French. Thus when John was born he was taken to the neighboring village of Kamouraska and baptised by the local Catholic priest as John Baptiste. Doubtless young John spoke French with his mother and English with his father who was the son of John McLoughlin a Scot who had married an Irish woman, Mary Short.

When Fraser and Nairne received grants to these seigniories, they purchased the stock and farm machinery at Malbaie from the former owners. Having no ready cash they gave promissory notes as follows: Nairne for £85-6-8 and Fraser for £42-13-4. They got about 30 cattle, 4 or 5 horses (one about 22 years old), 20 sheep, 14 pigs besides chickens. There also were wagons and other farm implements, mostly old.

John Nairne retired from the army and took up residence on the seignoiry Murray Bay where he married and raised a family. Malcolm Fraser continued on active service in the army for many years. "His interest was divided not only between Murray Bay and the army but also between Murray Bay and another seignoiry which he secured on the south side of the river (St. Lawrence) at Riviere du Loup and known as Fraserville." ("A Canadian Manor and Its Seigneurs" by George W. Wrong, page 39.) (Many of the facts in this chapter were found in this book, now in the library of the McLoughlin House.)

Governor Murray also owned the seignoiry of Riviere du Loup and the above quotation raises three questions: (1) Did he sell it to Malcolm Fraser?; (2) Was John McLoughlin, the father of Dr. John McLoughlin, a farmer on this seignoiry; as Dr. John McLoughlin was born on a farm near Riviere du Loup?; (3) Was that the way farmer John met the daughter of Seigneur Fraser of Mount Murray?

The aversion of Dr. John McLoughlin to trading with the Indians with liquor may go back to his grandfather Malcolm Fraser. In 1778 he entered into an agreement with one Hugh Blackburn who bound himself in the sum of £200, among other things, not to sell liquor to the Indians on condition that Fraser would guarantee Blackburn's account with the merchants of Quebec for material with which to carry

The Dr. John McLoughlin House

on trade with the Indians and others. Thus Dr. McLoughlin early was familiar with Indian trade, and doubtless learned of the evils of selling liquor to Indians while he was just a boy visiting with his grandfather Fraser on the Seigniory of Mount Murray.

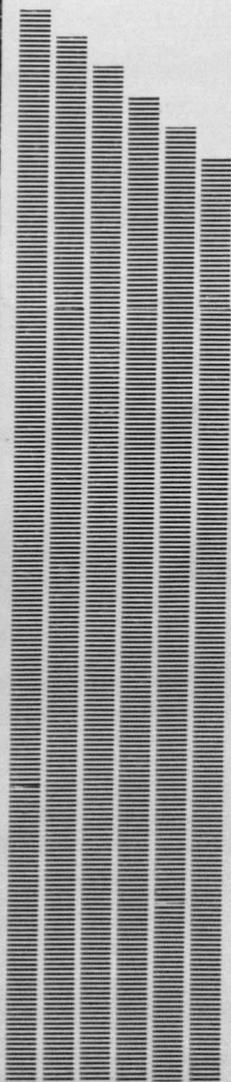
It is to be borne in mind that there are two seigniories on Murray Bay, and a manor house on each. Both are located on Murray Bay. The one to the east of the bay is the seigniory of Murray Bay and belonged to John Nairne. The one on the west of the bay is Seigniory of Mount Murray and belonged to Malcolm Fraser.

Malcolm Fraser was not merely a neighbor of John Nairne, but also the godfather of his son Thomas. Tom grew up and became a captain in the Canadian army and wrote often to his godfather. In one letter he said that he wanted to discuss the army situation with him "over a good bottle of your Madiera at Mount Murray."

John Nairne died at Quebec on July 14, 1802. In 1861, exactly 100 years after John Nairne first visited Malbaie, now Murray Bay, his grandson and last descendant died, ending the story of the Nairne family of the Seigniory of Murray Bay.

"Malcolm Fraser's seigniory, Mount Murray, remained somewhat longer in the family of its original owner. On Fraser's death in 1815 his eldest son William, who had become a medical practitioner and a Roman Catholic, succeeded. He died without issue in 1830, and his brother, John Malcolm Fraser, then fell heir to the seigniory. When he died in 1860 the property passed by will to his two daughters both married to British officers. (In Canada there was no law of primogeniture and, at a seigneur's death, the land went to daughters as well as to sons.) The elder, Mrs. Reeve, succeeded to the manor house. The younger, Mrs. Higham, soon sold her share to the Cimon family who became prominent in the district and one of whose members sat in Parliament at Ottawa on the Conservative side. Mrs. Reeve died in 1879 leaving the use of the property to her husband, Colonel Reeve, for his life. When he died in 1888, his son, Mr. John Fraser Reeve, Malcolm Fraser's great-grandson, became seigneur. In 1902 he sold the property to the present (1908) seigneur, Mr. George T. Bonner, of New York, a Canadian by birth." Page 219—"A Canadian Manor and Its Seigneurs" by George M. Wrong.

At the time of the writing of this article (1949) Mount Murray is owned by "a Mrs. Cabot of New York or Boston."



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