

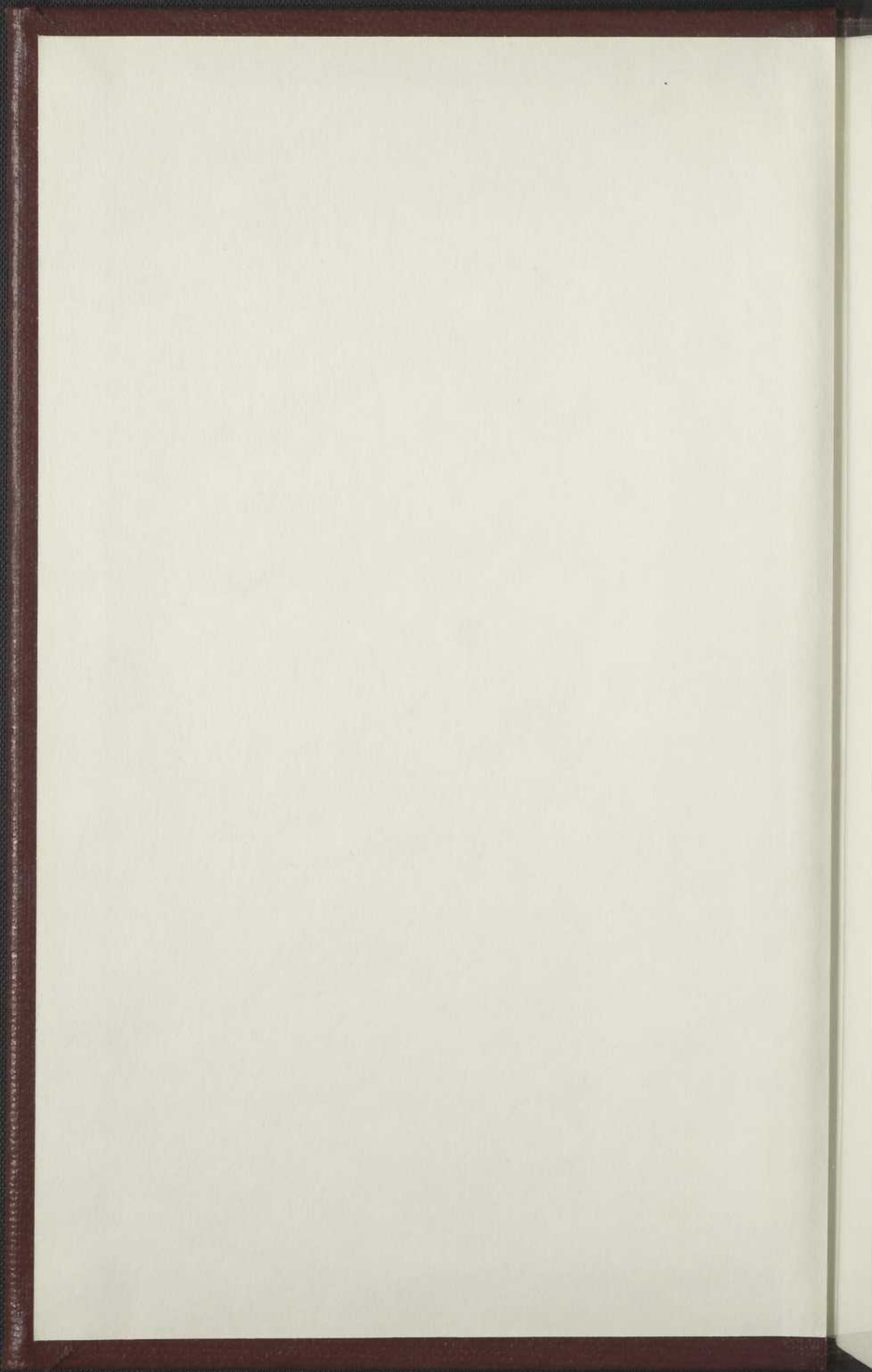
A SAGA OF THREE CENTURIES

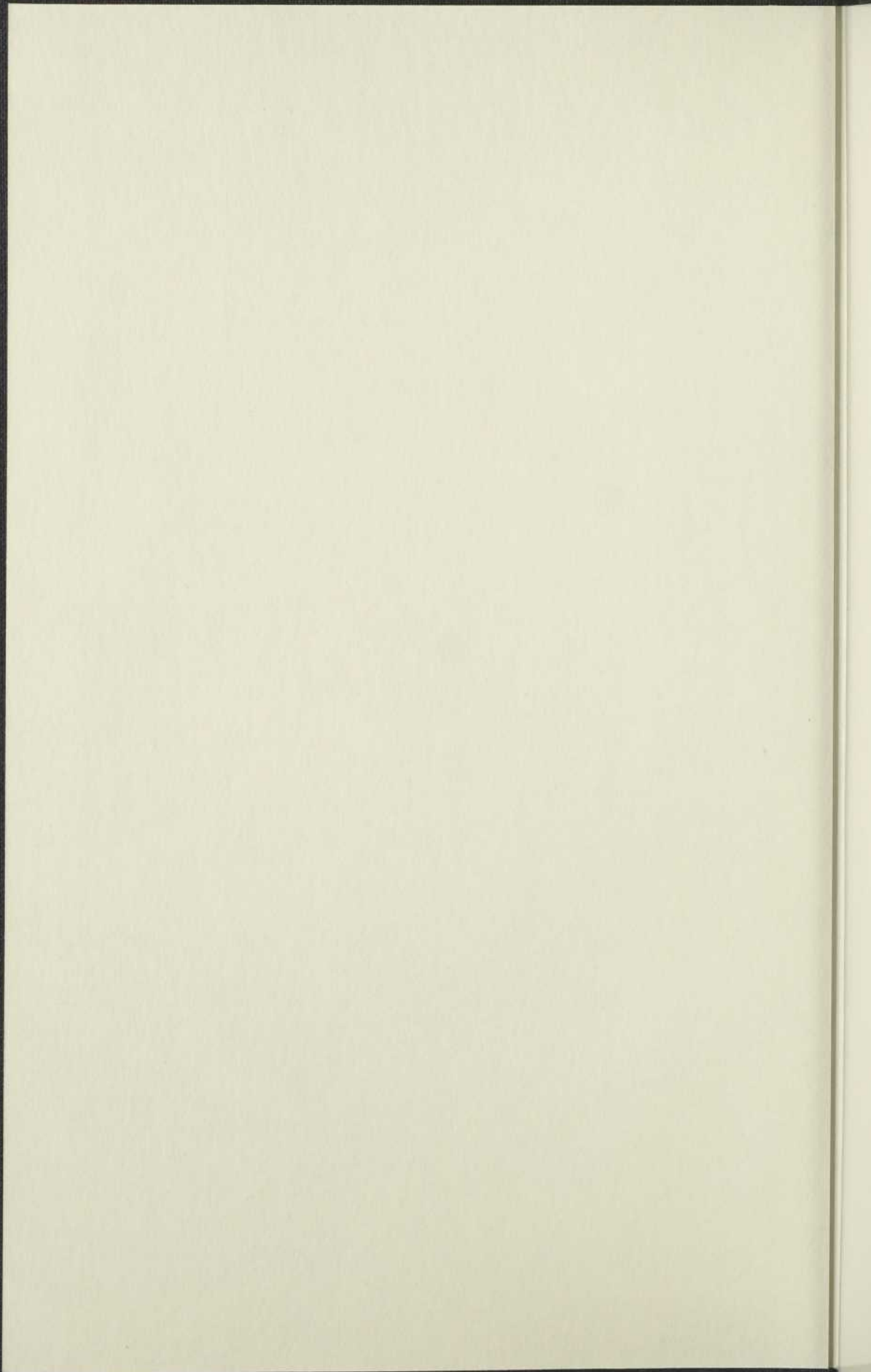
The French Guerins
of
The Glen

by

Thomas Guerin

MONTREAL 1963





A SAGA OF THREE CENTURIES

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of
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To all and singular



as well Noblemen as Gentlemen and others
 Whom these Presents shall come, I desire Sir
 JOHN BULLOCK, Knight, Major-Commander of
 the Royal Garrison, being present in France at the
 Order of King JOHN of Bourbon, Chevalier of the
 Order of the Holy Spirit, with several other Kings
 of Arms and Principal Officers of His Majesty's
 and Knight Chamberlain of the Most Illustrious Order of
 Saint Patrick, and his Substitutes and Executors

Whereas application hath been made unto me by
 THOMAS QUERIN, of Le Veux, Paroisse St. Anne, Mountain,
 in the Province of Quebec, and Dominion of Canada,
 Esquire, setting forth that certain Armes or Coats of
 Arms have long been used and borne by his family which do not
 appear to have been heretofore recorded in my Office as
 aforesaid, and being desirous that such
 Arms, as without injury or impediment to any other he may
 bear and advance, may be duly confirmed by lawful authority
 and registered and recorded in the Office of His Majesty's
 Arms in reference to the said that the Officers of Arms there
 and all others upon occasion may take full notice and
 have knowledge thereof, he hath therefore prayed for a full Confirmation of his Arms with such
 Declaration as it may seem proper to assign unto him and his Descendants:

Know YE therefore that I, the said His Majesty's King of Arms, having taken the request of the
 said Applicant into consideration and having examined the circumstances and things therein
 mentioned, and by virtue of the power unto me given by His Majesty's Letters Patent under the
 Great Seal, and by the authority of the same, have ratified and confirmed, and by these Presents
 do ratify and confirm unto the said THOMAS QUERIN the Arms following, that is
 to say, of three fesss rampant sable, armed, langued and crowned gules, for Crest, that of
 a Ducal coronet or a demi-lion as in the Arms, enfiled gules, doubled argent, and for
 Motto, *Qui ut Deus*, the whole as is in the marginal more clearly depicted, we have and
 to hold the said Arms unto him the said THOMAS QUERIN for ever, and the same to bear,
 use, show, set forth and advance in shield or banner, or otherwise, observing and noting
 that due and proper Notice according to the Laws of Arms, and without let, hindrance,
 molestation, interruption, contradiction or challenge of any manner of person or persons whatsoever.
 In Witness whereof I subscribe these Presents with my hand and title, and after here
 unto the Seal of my Office this Fourteenth day of June in the twentieth year of the
 reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom
 of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King,
 Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine
 hundred and Fifteen.

*Witness at the City of London this
 Fourteenth day of June 1915*

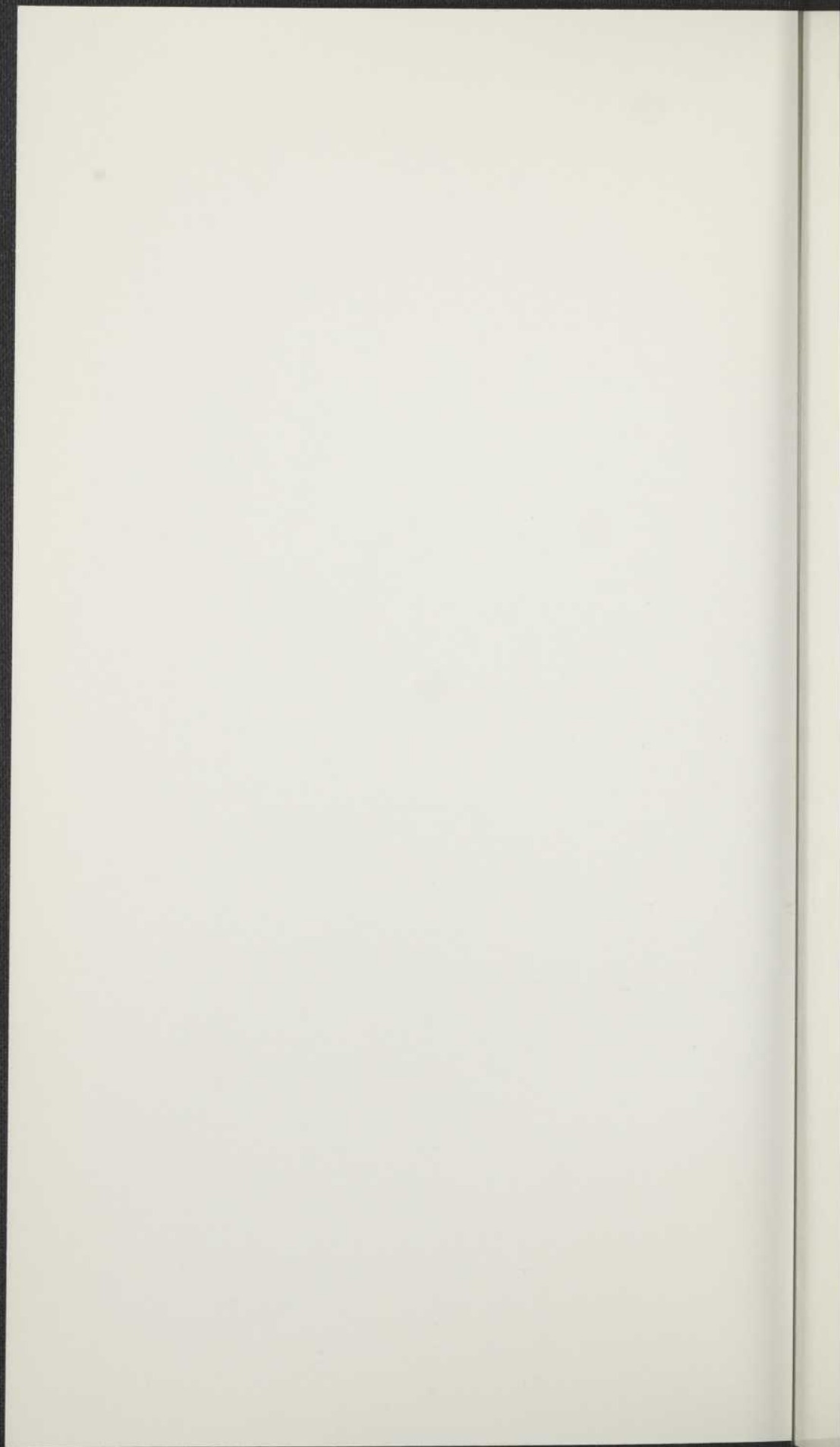
Thomas H. Lodge,

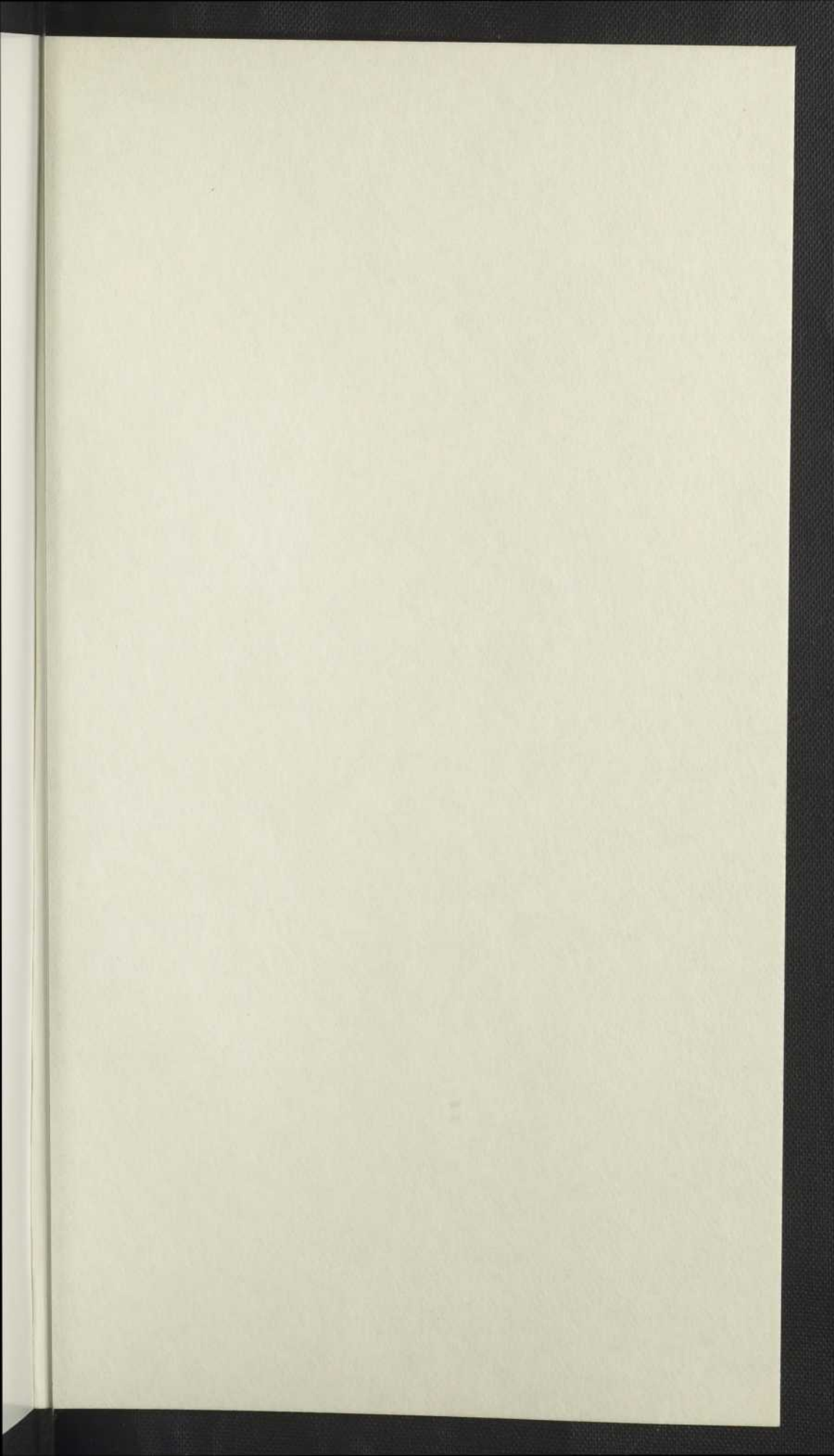
King of Arms of Great Britain

George R. Bellhouse
Esquire

Mayor of the City of London







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Since civilization, as we understand it, arose in Europe, the desire to know something of our forebearers has developed almost throughout the world and the science of Genealogy has become established in all the modern countries of Europe. It is an interest that was quite unknown in the earlier ages when the tribal set-up was the established unit which later was replaced by the more intimate group, the family. All that was sought, — particularly amongst the Celtic colonies, — was to know to what tribes a person belonged. Later, people became desirous of identifying themselves with others of the same blood. Some of the Celtic peoples overcame this by merely adding a prefix to the tribal name which was usually that of some great chieftain ancestor. They placed an O before the name of their leader to denote that they were descended from him — or a Mc to tell who their father might have been. In Ireland a man's whole genealogy could be traced through these prefixes. The Normans added the prefix Fitz or "fils de" to denote who a man's father was and in many old Irish documents a whole genealogy of a man opens before us. For instance in an old deed a man might be shown as Sean McMichael Fitz Robert Fitzpatrick O'Brien. This would merely tell us that Sean O'Brien was the son of Michael who was the son of Robert, who again was the son of Patrick who was a member of the family of O'Brien. Three generations of ancestors as well as his origin are thus indicated.

There were also in Ireland many names which had been introduced by foreign conquerors and invaders, such as the Danes, the Normans, the Palatines, the English as well as the thousands of Cromwellian and Elizabethan settlers who sought refuge or more often advantage in becoming residents of the Green Island and many of whom through the course of time married into the people and the descendants of these became more Irish than the Gaels themselves — of such is the name Guerin.

In Ireland, the name Guerin is to be found mostly in the Southwest part of Munster. It is difficult to trace, owing to the fact that it has two distinct origins. One completely Irish and very old Irish at that; the other French and of comparatively recent importation, that is, those of French blood were not found there till the end of the sixteenth and amongst the Huguenot settlers of seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

It was therefore common to find families of the same name living at no great distance from each other but who were of completely different origins.

The spelling of the name was also badly mangled and it is most often spelled phonetically in the old Church records. Much of this is due to the incompetent sextons who were in many cases old women who served also as housekeepers to the Parish priests.

Before the confiscations of Elizabeth, there was in the Barony of Erris on the Western tip of Mayo — that point of Ireland nearest to America — an old Irish tribe, not a big one but which had occupied that land since

the dawn of Erin. It was the tribe of O'Gearain, the name of a family of the ui Fiachrach, the son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, King of Ireland in the fourth Century. Fiachrach was the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages and father of the last pagan King of Ireland.

The Irish word for sharp is Gear and the diminutive of it is Gearn. From this word the name was derived. Through the course of time they became known as O'Gerane, O'Guran, Gearan, Gearn, Gearnns and even sometimes as Guerin. They are reputed to have had a rath or fort on Lake Gowna. Elizabeth conquered them, uprooted them and then planted them in other parts of Ireland. Many appear to have been placed on the West Coast of Kerry where their descendants still are to be found today.

The other origin of the name Guerin is entirely different and first appears in Ireland towards the end of the Sixteenth Century. It was borne by foreigners, most of whom were brought into the country by the English to replace the original Irish who had been dispossessed by Cromwell and by Elizabeth when the lands of the monasteries and of the Irish Clans were confiscated.

From the arrival of Cromwell until the time of the lifting of the Penal Laws, Catholicism was completely suppressed and the keeping of any ecclesiastical records was a severe crime. The registers of the Churches and Religious Orders were burned or dispersed by the

destruction of the monasteries and great religious houses.

The records of the Established Church — The Church of Ireland, — existed until 1922. In a desire to preserve its history and its heritage, the official Church of the British Regime had deposited its lists of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Four Courts at Dublin for safe-keeping. But when the Four Courts were burned during the Irish Civil War the history of Ireland was pretty well destroyed with them and the Protestant as well as the Catholic records were consumed in the same fire.

The first new settlers to arrive in Ireland were the French Huguenots. After the great defeat of their cause, the surrender of Rochelle in 1628, and again following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, many of them fled from France. Following the persecutions of Louis XIV England offered them asylum and they took refuge in large numbers in Britain, the Channel Islands, the British Colonies and Ireland and the name Guerin is often found amongst them. Most of those who went to Erin went for specific reasons. There they found opportunities to carry on their former callings. There were amongst them schoolmasters, teachers and even bankers. The bankers and financial advisor to William III was LaTouche and the bank which he founded still exists in Dublin today. There were also surveyors, brought over to subdivide the monastic lands in preparation for the coming of the Palatine settlers who arrived in the first half of the Eighteenth

Century. There were many soldiers, veterans of the armies of France at the height of her magnificence. With them came their ministers, most of whom were Calvinists, though in time many of their churches were absorbed into the Established Church of Ireland. Their most important gift to Ireland were the artisans who developed the art of weaving in both silk and linen. These mostly settled in the North and in Ulster. Ireland owes much to their genius in creating the Irish linen which is now so much in demand. Few indeed ever settled on the soil so there are not many Irish farmers of French origin on the land today.

Though O'Gearain may be a very ancient name in Ireland, in France the name Guerin appears in the Seventh Century. It is really a modern version of the ancient Saxon name Warinus or Warin which in turn was derived from the Saxon name Waerin which denoted a tribe or group. All these variants share a common origin with the modern German "Verein" signifying union or family. Through time the G replaced the W and the name assumed its present form.

Guerins had already reached prominence during the reign of Pepin (714-768 A.D.) the father of Charlemagne who had a man of that name amongst his courtiers. The Game of Chess was imported into Europe from the East in 808 A.D. and the Emperor was very fond of it and considered himself without equal at Court. Charlemagne had also his Courtier Guerin who shared the same opinion of his own prowess. Charlemagne challenged Guerin to play him for heavy stakes.

Guerin replied, "I will play you for the kingdom of France". At the end Guerin was declared the winner and claimed his spoils. The Emperor laughed it off as a joke. Guerin insisted in receiving adequate compensation and the Emperor created him Comte de Montglave or of Lyons.

The original Chess Men of ivory with which this game is reputed to have been played are supposed to have been presented to Charlemagne by the Empress Irene of Constantinople and are still preserved in the Cabinet of Antiquities in the Bibliotheque du Roy in Paris.

The name is continually to be seen in French history at the time of the Reformation and in several districts where the reform was very popular many bearers of it joined the Protestant cause.

Guerin Comte de Montglave used as his arms a gold shield emblazoned with a black lion with its tongue and claws coloured red — in the language of heraldry — "Or a lion sable armed and langued Gules". As time went on and his offspring increased and divided into many branches, variants of the Coat of Arms came into being yet always showing some development of the original coat. In one family the colour of the shield became silver instead of gold. In others the colours remained the same but the number of lions was increased and the coat of arms used by several families in France today show three lions placed two and one on a gold field and again, in others as a particular difference, the lions are shown wearing small red crowns. These are now to be found in England and Ireland as well as in their Mother Country of France.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUERINS FROM FRANCE

The part of Ireland which is of interest to us is that little corner where Cork, Limerick and Tipperary meet. It is here or within a radius of twenty miles that the family of which we write lived for generations.

The first man of the name in this part of Ireland appears to have been Gaspard Guerin. There is little to be found about him other than that his will was proved in Charleville, County Cork, in 1670. There is no doubt of what he was. At the time he lived, Roger Boyle, who at the age of six years was created Lord Broghill, though he never lived at Broghill, was the complete owner of that part of Ireland. He was the fifth though third surviving son of the First Earl of Orrary. His career as Lord of the land is again an integral part of Irish History. These Boyles were English adventurers of easy conscience. At first they were regarded as being friendly to the Cromwellian Cause but on the restoration of Charles II they were vociferous in their enthusiasm for the return of the monarchy. Charles II appointed him President of Munster. As a proof of his devotion he joined together the village of Rathgogran and a smaller hamlet into a borough which he named Charleville in honour of his king. Close by he built himself an imposing mansion of stone which became known as Charleville House. It stood for twenty years till the Duke of Berwick, the commander of King James II's Army burned it to the ground.

To make their loyalty doubly evident Broghill ordained that Charleville was a place where "no papist, presbyterian or fanatic could settle".

Gaspard Guerin is only interesting because he is the first person of the name to appear in that part of Ireland in a place which is only fifteen miles from Bruff, County Limerick, where the Guerins settled only fourteen years after his death.

There is also the unexplainable fact that his will is listed as having been proved in Charleville. It could hardly have been proved there. The wills of County Cork which did not go to the Prerogative Court — this one is of that category — were proved in the Consistorial Courts of Cork or Cloyne. A will from Charleville should have been proved at Cloyne, but this one was not.

Gaspard Guerin must have been a member of the Church of Ireland to have been permitted to reside in Charleville. The vast majority of the Huguenots were Calvinists or Presbyterians. However his will perished in the Four Courts. Only its registration remains to show that it ever existed. It might, at least, have shown the names of his children and told something about his family and the place of his origin in France. It has been impossible to trace his stay in Ireland though a thorough search of the Boyle papers available has failed to disclose anything about him or his descendants. There has been found but one entry which would indicate that he left a family. It appears in the records of the French Huguenot Church at Portar-

lington, Queen's County, and refers to a marriage of July 2nd 1710 of André de Lord to Margaret Choppy. He is described as "fils de Louis de Lord et de Gasparde Guerin". The feminine form of the name Gaspard is very rare.

In the first quarter of the eighteenth century there appeared in Bruff, County Limerick, a land surveyor who settled there to practice his profession as well as to open a School of Surveying. He was John Guerin. He too was a French Protestant. It is hard to understand what brought him to such an out-of-the-way place as there were no other Huguenots in the district. At this time the Palatines began to arrive, for in 1709, seven thousand Lutherans were driven from their homes in the Palatinate by the French. Queen Anne sent ships for them and gave them grants of land. About half of these were transported to the English Colonies in America, a few remained in England and the rest went to Ireland.

They were chiefly placed near Rathkeale a few miles from Bruff on land known as the Southwell property which was owned by Sir Robert Southwell. Each man, woman and child was allotted eight acres for which he was to pay an annual rental of five shillings an acre for ever. The Government helped and encouraged them to stay and become freeholders. A Queen Anne Musket was supplied to each man and they were formed into an Infantry Company known as the True Blues or Yeomen Fusilliers. This unit was commanded by a Captain Brown. Many of their German names

are still to be found in the district but through time they have undergone quite some change (see *Adare Manor*, by Caroline Countess of Dunraven, printed privately in 1865).

It is quite possible that John Guerin was brought to this district to survey these lands and plot out the lots on which these people were to settle. There is in the National Library in Dublin a survey made by him of Coolegown in Limerick for a Mr. Francis Creed and dated on "April 10th 1733". It is signed John Guerin, Land Surveyor.

John Guerin was born in 1684 and he must have been a man of quite some standing in the district for his death notice appeared in the *Hibernian Journal* of September 14 - 16, 1772. This Journal was published in Dublin and it gleaned its news items from other newspapers of different parts of Ireland and its lists of Births, Marriages, and Deaths were culled with care. It is a pity that no other newspaper of that date has so far been found. The Library of the City of Limerick has papers of that year but nothing covering that period of September 1772 has even been discovered. His death notice reads — "Died, a few days ago Mr. John Guerin aged 88, Land Surveyor of Bruff near Limerick." He would have been forty-nine years old when he made his survey of Coolegown and it might indicate that he did not arrive in Bruff until he was entering middle age. There is nothing to tell us where he lived but either he or his son took up their residence in Knockaney, about three miles away while they retained their surveying office and school in Bruff.

John Guerin used a Coat of Arms. Though the Office of the Ulster King of Arms at Dublin had never officially registered them, perhaps because he was probably not a British Subject, yet they were officially aware of them and Thomas U. Sadleir, the Deputy Ulster King of Arms informed the writer of this little book of his legal right to them, and after a search to verify this right which took about two years, sent him a complete Certificate of Confirmation of these Arms to himself and his family "without any difference or distinction". Generally if there is question of Arms being confirmed to any one out of the direct line, small change is made in some colour or tincture. This confirmation was granted in its complete and original state. The Heraldic description reads: Or, three lions sable, armed langued and crowned gules. For a Crest, out of a Ducal Coronet or, a demi lion as in the Arms. The whole mantled gules doubled argent.

These arms were used and still are in France by several families of the name and there is a family of Huguenot origin in England which still displays them. To which of these did John Guerin belong we have so far been unable to establish but he appears to have been a member of the only Guerin in Ireland to have had a right to them.

The old people of the town still retain memories of the family and the Very Reverend Canon E. Condon was most helpful in collecting what stories he could. We know that our landsurveyor had one son also called John who also practised his father's profession. He may

have had other children for stories are told about different members of the family. They were originally Protestants but his son and grandson appear to have married Catholic women and the old people tell of one of them who had ideas of becoming a Catholic. He became ill and a Priest was told of this desire but when he called on him the sick man postponed it as he was getting better. The story goes that this happened more than once, but on the third occasion he was dead when the priest arrived.

There are no plans or maps made by John Guerin, the son, in the Library in Dublin but his trail is found in a book on some lists of lay teachers in the later Penal times written by Father Lee F. Corcoran, S.J. In a "List of subscribers, names prefixed to a Treatise on Gunnery, Theory and Practice, to which is subjoined an appendix on Surveying by James Irwin of Limerick, mathematician. Printed by A. Watson and Co. 1787. P.P. 157 with plates", is to be found that of John Guerin of Bruff, Surveyor. This date would be fifteen years after the death of his father and he appears to be still in charge of the School of Surveying.

He had a family for we know of two of his sons. It would also seem that if he did not become a Catholic himself his wife was of that faith, for his sons were. He was definitely a resident of Knockaney though teaching in Bruff and practicing his profession there and he was the original founder of the Knockaney branch. He left two sons who have been traced, John, who like his father and grandfather was a surveyor

and who was still running the School of Surveying. There is in the National Library in Dublin a survey made by him in 1819 of Killard, in the Barony of Lower Ormond in the County of Tipperary. The map indicates that it was made for a Mrs. Moore and completed and signed on January 2nd of that year. We do not know the name of John's wife but she was undoubtedly an Irish woman. He left one son Patrick — the first Irish name that appears amongst them. Patrick was married to Mary O'Callaghan but we know little about him. He left one daughter Margaret born on September 15, 1827 and one son Philip O'Callaghan Guerin who was born early in the Nineteenth Century. He also was a Civil Engineer and a builder. He was married to Margaret Harris on February 3rd 1844. She was the daughter of John Harris of Elton who was a well known builder of that locality. The Harris family were Protestants but she became a Catholic. They left little to remember them by "besides two children, a son and a daughter". The son John married Alice Ryan of Pallas on February 17th 1874. He was also a Civil Engineer and was the Engineer of the Kilmallock Rural District Council and the Engineer for the construction of all the labourers' cottages in the district. He also taught in the Knockaney National School for upwards of forty years and he was an active member of the Irish Parliamentary Party. His only sister Margaret married J. B. FitzGibbon of Chipping Norton in England. They left one child, William Guerin FitzGibbon M.B.E., who spent his whole life in the Hong Kong Civil Service. John Guerin and Alice

Ryan left a large family of six sons and one daughter. There were Philip and William who were students at the Ecclesiastical Seminary in Thurles and who died before their ordination, and Michael who was ordained a priest in Carlow for the American Missions where he died. A younger boy, George, died at the age of twenty-two and Edmond Joseph was the head master of the National School in Borris in Ossery. His Baptism Record is to be found in the Knockaney Church and is dated September 16th 1877. He died suddenly on November 16th 1954 in Borris in Ossery. There was one daughter Margaret, known locally as Baby Guerin who was born June 10th 1876 and who died unmarried on June 24th 1953 and one son, John, born November 6th 1878 and who died a bachelor in June 1952. He was also a land surveyor but also did fancy woodwork. He made the stained glass windows in the Knockaney Church. John and Margaret always kept house together and when they died the name left Knockaney.

Edmond Guerin left four children who are the only surviving members of this family today —

Rev. John Guerin, a Priest in Manchester, England.

Alice, a Brigidine Nun at Abbeyleix.

Michael, a Chemist in Thurles.

Mary, married to Gabriel Connolly at Cashel. They have one small son.

The genealogy of this branch is as follows:

I. John Guerin, b. 1684, d. 1772 at Bruff, a land surveyor



II. John Guerin, land surveyor, practicing his profession at Bruff but living in Knockaney.



III. John Guerin, land surveyor at Bruff and living at Knockaney.

His brother William, number IV on the tree lived in the Glen of Aherlow and founded the Aherlow and Kiltely branches.



Patrick Guerin married to Mary O'Callaghan.

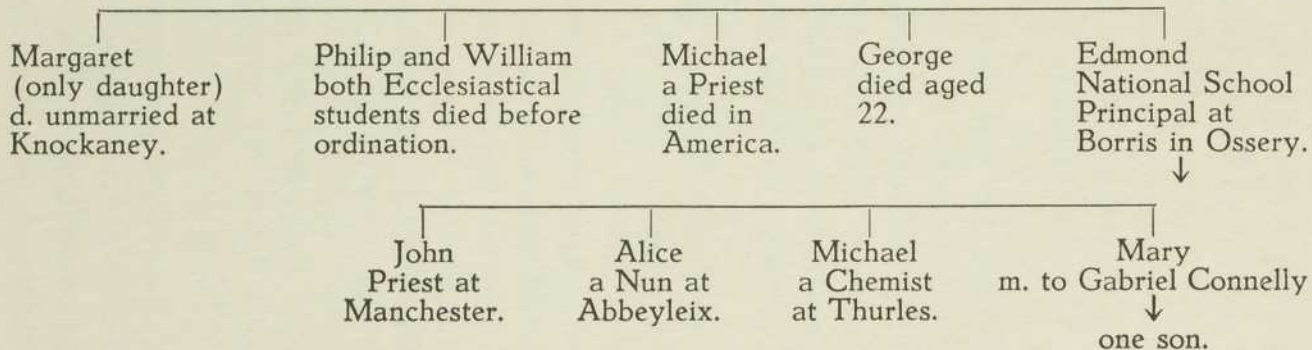


Philip O'Callaghan Guerin a Civil Engineer and builder married Margaret Harris of Elton.



John Guerin, Civil Engineer for the Kilmallock Rural District Council married to Alice Ryan of Pallas.

21



THE GUERINS OF AHERLOW AND KILTEELY

William Guerin (IV on the Tree) was born between 1742 and 1748. He left Knockaney and settled in Lisvarinane in the Glen of Aherlow. Some of the old people still tell about him and point out where his farm was situated. It was a very large one for that time on his death the residence and dependancies were levelled and the land was divided into, it is said, five ordinary farms. He appears to have been very well-to-do. He married Catherine Heffernan of Shronell.

On the death of her husband, William, she moved to Kildeely with her three younger sons and her two daughters. There they were quite successful. On her death her son William erected a tombstone on her grave in Kildeely church-yard bearing the following inscription, "Erected by William Guerin in memory of his mother Catherine Guerin als. Heffernan who departed this life on the 11th of February 1831, aged 83 years. R.I.P."

She would therefore have been born in 1748. From this date and presuming that she was between three and five years younger than her husband, the birth of William Guerin must have been between 1743 and 1745.

The family prospered there, and although, today, Kildeely is a charming little village, it has no outside communication with the surrounding country — neither railways nor bus lines pass through it — one must go there by car.

Catherine was a Heffernan of Shronell. Her family had held lands around Emly, Lattin and Knocklong since the sixteenth century. At the time of the dispossession of the people by the English, according to the Civil Survey of Tipperary, there were nine members of the family holding 4,300 statute acres in the district, 450 of which were in the little parish of Shronell alone.

Her father was Otho Heffernan, who on the occasion of his marriage was given a townland called "Claish Alisha", rent free by Heffernan Considine of Derk who was a near relative of his. Otho Heffernan was a Catholic and therefore could not hold any land in his own right. Heffernan Considine was of the Established Church. This is one of those romantic examples to be found in Ireland where a Protestant relative held lands of his Catholic relatives who still remained on them.

The Heffernan Considines had conformed early but on the passing of the law of Catholic Emancipation, they returned to the faith of their fathers.

Otho Heffernan's father appears also to have borne the name Otho. In the list of chancery pleadings before the Palatine Court of Tipperary between 1662 and 1690, we find that Otho Heffernan had, in 1675, entered suit against Richard Baker and Mathias Yard. (See "The Heffernans and their Times" by Major Patrick Heffernan M.D., page 125). He apparently turns up again in 1689, when amongst those to whom the treaty of Limerick applied we find Capt. Otho Heffernan of King James II's Army.

The Heffernans remained in Claish Alisha till quite recent times.

The fact that William Guerin was buried in the Cemetery of Clonbeg and not in Killeely church-yard with his wife would rather confirm the theory that he died before Catherine and her family moved to Killeely. Clonbeg was always the burial place of the Glen of Aherlow and the old people of the Glen and of Lisvarinane all tell that he is buried there.

William Guerin (IV on the Tree) and Catherine Heffernan had a large family of five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Michael, who was born in 1773 was married to Mary Kennedy of Ballycrehane. She was generally known as Poll or Polly. They always lived in the Glen. In fact he was the only one who did not go to Killeely. He was probably married and settled there before the departure of the others. He was the founder of the Guerins of Aherlow who were known as "the French Guerins of the Glen". He must be treated separately as he was the ancestor of the Guerins who came to America and founded the two branches — those of Canada and those of Chicago and California.

Amongst the sons who moved to Killeely, William who appears to have been the eldest, was the most successful. He died at a very advanced age in 1876, for his Will was proved in that year. He married Elizabeth Hourigan. He is reputed to have had but one son Matthew, but who has left us with much data of his life.

William appears to have prospered, for when he died he was very well-to-do and for many years we hear of his family as prominent in that part of Tipperary — between Kildeely which though in Limerick is only a mile and a half from the Tipperary border, and from Emly and Lattin which are in that County.

He left two sons — Timothy, who was a school-master and Mathew, the more striking of the two. He is said to have been quite a sport, raised horses and was a well known rider to hounds. He had been well treated by his father and had increased his holdings and farmed on a large scale. He inherited three large farms, Ballinagally, Ballyphilip and Scart situated on that side of Kildeely known as Kildromen. When Catholics were permitted to own land he became a large owner of freehold. The old people of Kildeely tell that he pastured a herd of five hundred Milch cattle in his fields. There were rumors of some scandal being whispered about him. As the family had been regarded as a rather colourless lot this appeared to be quite interesting but it turned out to be dull. It appears that when the Fenian Uprising took place in Ireland in 1857 Mathew Guerin did not take part but remained rather friendly to the "red coats" — or so the old people of Kildeely tell you. The probable truth is that as the biggest producer of fodder and cattle in that district he did not wish to spoil his market — the contractors for the British troops.

His home was "Kildeely House", the largest in the Village. It still stands, and is still in occupation, opposite

the gate of the old Killeely Church and church-yard. There he erected a rather ornate monument to his family. Unfortunately name slabs have been lost.

Of his farms he sold Ballinagally and Scart, and he retained but one and today, his grandson Philip Guerin is still cultivating Ballyphilip which has been in the hands of the family for well over a century.

Mathew was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Madden. They had some sons of this marriage, only one of whom can be traced. He was William Guerin who was married to a Miss Condon. They in turn had one son. He is David Guerin who still possesses and cultivates the old farm of his ancestors the same Ballyphilip, which today is near Palasgreen. He also has been twice married and one of his sons Mathew lives with him.

Elizabeth Madden appears to have been a woman who was both popular and very highly regarded. The account of her death and burial appeared in the Tipperary Vindicator of October 22nd 1852 and reads as follows:

On the 11th inst. at Killeely, the beloved wife of Mathew Guerin, Esq. Seldom has it devolved on a journalist to record the demise of a more virtuous or amiable lady. Her unaffected and unassuming manners, her guileless heart and evenminded disposition endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; and her early removal from amongst them has left, in the domestic circle, a void which

cannot easily be filled up. On Wednesday her mortal remains were conveyed, amidst many a sob and benediction from those who so often experienced her unostentatious charity, and accompanied by a large and most respectable concourse of mourners and friends, and the clergy of the surrounding parishes, to the family burial place at Ardanery. Resquiescat in pace. Amen.

Mathew did not remain long a widower, for he was married for the second time in the church at Galbally on January 16th 1854 to Mary Anne Freeven of the Glen of Aherlow. His new family was very numerous. They had seven sons and three daughters.

The eldest, Edmond was a Solicitor who practiced his profession at Thurles in Tipperary. He was accidentally drowned at Kilkee in the County Clare. He was married but if he had any family, it is not known. Thomas, died in infancy. A third son Mathew married a Miss Condon and her sister, another Miss Condon married William Guerin, a half brother of Mathew, for he was a son of the first marriage of Mathew and Miss Madden who were the parents of Philip Guerin of Ballyphilip. Another son Robert whose hobby was breeding donkeys emigrated to New Zealand. Patrick who got his M.A. and was senior Medalist emigrated to Chicago where, after a competitive examination, he received an appointment at the Chicago City Hall. He died young and left one son Mathew. John who was born in 1865 and died in St. Louis, U.S.A. Finally, there was Michael, who died in Wales in 1926.

There were three daughters: Kathleen who was a governess to a family in Brussels, Mary Elizabeth and Brigid who died about five years ago and who supplied these details of their family. Her mother and her sisters inherited Kildeely House but were unable to keep it up and sold it.

William Guerin and Catherine Heffernan had besides their sons Michael to whom we shall return later and William who erected the monument to his mother in Kildeely church-yard, Matthew and David of whom no history could be found and Timothy, their youngest of whom much more is known. He was a professor in some school in Tipperary. He left Kildeely and settled at Emly across the Tipperary border. There he was married in the Emly Parish Church to Mary Ryan who lived in the little town and all his children were baptized in the Church there. There were Johanna who was baptized on March 6th 1830, Albens who was baptized there on February 9th 1833 and John, the youngest on August 1st 1834. Emly is only about two miles from Kildeely.

William Guerin and Catherine Heffernan also had two daughters. There is a monument to them in Kildeely church-yard, erected by their nephew Matthew Guerin. These were Brigid, who married Thaddeus Ryan of Cool House Kildeely and Mary Ellen.

Brigid had two daughters; Marion, who married James T. Hartigan of Crean Lodge Bruff. Of this marriage there were three sons. The eldest Timothy who died unmarried at Crean Lodge in 1932, aged sixty-eight years.

The second son, James Andrew who was born in 1876 became a doctor and was practicing at the time of the outbreak of the South African War. He had been educated at Trinity College Dublin and at the University of Durham. He entered the Royal Army Medical Corps and left for South Africa. He remained permanently in the Army and spent most of his life abroad. His Army service was quite spectacular. In the first world war he won a D.S.O.; and also received a C.M.G., and finally ended his military career as Director General of Medical Services at the War Office. He was an Honourary Physician to the King who made him a K.C.B. He retired as a Lieutenant General. He married Marion, the daughter of Mr. H. C. Smith of Knock, Northern Ireland. They have one daughter who is married in the U.S.A. He died on October 12th of this year 1962. The third son, Thomas, also became a doctor and lived in London, where he was a well-known Harley Street physician. He died in 1941 at the age of seventy. He had three sons, Aubry who died at the age of twenty-one, Richard, M.A., Cambridge, a solicitor who is married with three children and Jeffrey Philip, M.D., M.R.C.P., who practices medicine in London and has no children, and one daughter Sheila who is unmarried. Of the daughters in the Hartigan family, two became nuns, Mary who died young and Brigid who was known as Mother Dorothy and who lived to a great age. A third daughter Elizabeth died unmarried at about the age of fifty and Helena who entered the Nursing Division of the Royal Army Medical Corps of which she became the Matron in Chief. It is quite

extraordinary that her brother James should have been the Commander-in-Chief of the Medical side of the Corps while she held the corresponding position on the Nursing side.

The other daughter of William Guerin and Catherine Heffernan, Mary Ellen was born in 1785 and died on June 25th 1863. She is buried in Killeely Church-yard and her monument is still in an excellent state of preservation.

She married a Carroll of Killeenesvernire House. We know that they had one son, William Guerin Carroll of Dromkeene House, but no records of other children of hers have been found. William married Honora Daly of Tulla and they, in turn had two sons. One of them John who died in 1939, left two sons and two daughters. One of these was an engineer, a graduate of University College, Dublin, who died in 1923. The other son of William Guerin Carroll was Patrick who owned and lived in Longstone which was also in the same district. These brothers were identical twins and few people could tell them apart. Patrick was delicate and died young in the little town of Hospital near Killeely. This town is built on the site of a Hospital of the Knights of St. John who are known today as the Knights of Malta. The shell of their old church still stands in the grounds of the Parish Church. It was built in the fourteenth century and gives the name to the surrounding countryside.

Of John Guerin's two daughters, the younger became a doctor and married Dr. Timothy Sheehan and

they practiced together in London. She died in 1941 and, in turn she left two daughters who live in England.

John's elder daughter is Leila Carroll of Dublin. She is in the Government Service and is the Secretary of the Irish branch of the Converts' Aid Society.

This is about all that is known of the Killeely Branch of the family. Many entries of the name have been found in the various parish records of the district covering the early years of the nineteenth century, but it has not been possible to place them in the great jig-saw puzzle that the years have created. There may be Guerins of the same blood, but there are few indeed in Ireland. America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia certainly have their quota. There are descendants, though probably not of the name, in England. Only in the Central States and in California has the name flourished and, there, will be in years to come the chief locations of its branches.

THE FRENCH GUERINS OF THE GLEN

The eldest son of William Guerin and Catherine Heffernan, Michael Guerin, married to Mary Kennedy, known as Pol or Polly, remained in Aherlow after the rest of his family had left for Killeely.

The Kennedys were very old residents of that part of Ireland. They had lived in Ballycrehane from very early times. Before the advent of the English they had been very big landholders in both Lower and Upper Ormond. When their lands were seized they remained on them as merely tenant farmers. (See the

"Last Lords of Ormond" by Mr. Justice Dermot Glieson).

They were living at Balleycrehane in 1665, for they are shown there in the "Hearth Money Records" of that year, just five years after the restoration of Charles II. For then a tax of two shillings was levied for the Crown on every hearth and chimney in Ireland. These lists of tax-payers lay for a very long period of years amongst the records of the Four Courts in Dublin. In 1911, those of Tipperary were collected and published by Dr. Thomas Laffam of Cashel. Thus, only the lists of the householders of the County of Tipperary are extant today. The lists of the other Counties of Ireland have been destroyed in the blowing up of the Four Courts. From these we know that the Kennedys were already settled in Balleycrehane before 1665-1667.

According to the tales of the old people — tales that have been handed down from a very old past, there are some very distant relatives, though none are of the name.

The Guerins were a strange lot who remained very much to themselves and who disclaimed any relationship with any other families of the same name or of any similar ones. They vaunted of their French origin and became known as the French Guerins of the Glen. In 1953, the writer of this little book was wandering through the Glen of Aherlow, and near the village Lattin stopped to ask some directions from two farmers who were busy on their land. One of them asked him his name and when he said that it was Guerin and

told them that his ancestors were from that district, one of them looked at him keenly and said, "I recognize you, you are one of the French Guerins who left here about a century ago. Some of them went to Killeely, the rest to America". The tradition still remains.

They were on the whole an educated people. They were never artisans or peasants though at times they became quite large farmers. In this lovely land the Guerins lived. The one who interests us most is Michael Guerin the eldest son of William Guerin and Catherine Heffernan. He is of particular attraction to us because from him are descended the Guerins who left Ireland to settle in Canada and America.

When his mother moved her other three sons and daughters to Killeely he remained where he was. According to some old family records which came to light on the death of his son Thomas in 1887, he appears to have been born in 1773. The move to Killeely was after all a natural one, for Killeely was much nearer to the Heffernan country than the Glen of Aherlow, and probably, after the death of her husband a more congenial place for Catherine Heffernan to bring up her family.

Michael Guerin's fourth son, Thomas, kept a journal or rather a series of notes of what happened year by year from the time he was born in 1818 till he settled in Montreal in 1844. He gives small details of his family, the schools which he attended, the various farms which his father rented, but through it all he shows a great love of this land where he was born.

The valley itself begins the County Limerick, and through it runs the boundary between the County and Tipperary. Roughly it extends from Bansha to Lattin. Describing it in his journal, in the year 1828, Thomas Guerin writes as follows:

"I may state that the Glen of Aherlow is a beautiful valley situated between "Slieve Muck," (Pig's Mountain") on the north, and the "Galtee Mountains" on the south. This valley, between the bases of the two mountains, is about five or six miles wide, and about 10 miles long. It runs almost due east and west, and throughout its whole length runs a magnificent stream or river about 200 feet in width, which abounds in salmon at certain seasons. After leaving the Glen of Aherlow, the river is called the River Suir. It has its origin in the Galtee Mountains. This valley is inhabited by what may be called small farmers holding between 20 and 50 acres each, and along the slope of "Slieve Muck" from its base to its summit there are beautiful plantations all the way, the distance being about 2 miles. On the slope of the Galtee Mountains is an unlimited supply of peat of the best description which supplied the inhabitants of Aherlow with fuel.

In coming from Tipperary, which is situate about one and a half miles on the north side of "Slieve Muck," when the traveller ascends this mountain to its summit, and looks down into the valley of Aherlow, the prospect presented to his view reminds him of Paradise itself. The little plantations are so beau-

tifully laid out in plots of holly and sycamore and other ornamental trees with the fields intervening, that the eye of the stranger could feast for hours together on the charming prospect which this beautiful vale presents to his view.

Part of this calling was that they were constantly moving from one farm to another as the whim moved them. Michael Guerin was no exception. At the time of the birth of his son Thomas in 1818 he had a farm on the estate of the Massey Dawsons to whose ancestors practically the whole Glen had been given at the time of the Cromwellian and Elizabethan confiscations. In 1824 he removed his family from the Glen of Aherlow to Tulla near Emly where there was a suitable school about a mile distant from their residence.

He only remained there one year when he moved to another farm called Ballycarrawn, one mile on the west side of Emly — Tulla being one mile on the East. These farms were large and each had a quadrangle made up of the farm buildings adjoining the residence and all were built of the local stone. Ballycarrawn was still close enough to Emly village for the children to attend school there.

In 1827, he moved again to a farm called Rohard which was within some six miles on the north-west side of Tipperary Town and where there was a more advanced school. In 1828 he moved the family to a large farm called Ballinahowe two miles west of Tipperary and four miles north of the Glen of Aherlow. This was the last farm that Michael Guerin lived on.

"It was a beautiful place with a homestead beautifully planted with Sycamore trees and crab ditches. This is where the family resided till they were all grown up." This farm, built of the local stone, is still standing. The stables, barns and all the out-houses are built in the usual form of a quadrangle, only the residence has been rebuilt and today it is a large and modern house. Michael Guerin lived there with his wife Mary Kennedy till she died in 1847 and he died there in 1849.

They had a big family, six sons and four daughters. The eldest son John was married to Mary Daly of Castle Lloyd, but he died before 1840. He left one son William, who in turn had one son John and six daughters. John apparently was difficult to get on with and married late in life at about the age of seventy and had no children. Three of the daughters remained on the farm and on the death of the last it was sold about six years ago. Two other daughters married in the district, one was Mrs. Gubbins and the other Mrs. O'Connell. Their descendants are still there but the Guerin name has now been long extinct.

Michael Guerin's second son was William who died a bachelor in Ireland. His third was Edmond who married Ellen English, came to America and settled in Northern New York. They had no sons, but they had four daughters who married in the district and their descendants are scattered over upper New York State from Malone to Plattsburg. The fourth son was Michael Guerin who was married to another Mary Daly. He appears to have died in Ireland for we find a death

notice of Michael Guerin registered at Kilmallock in 1869. They had two sons, Edmond and John who came with their mother to America and founded the Chicago and California branches. We shall hear much more of them.

The next son Thomas, who was born in 1818, came to Canada where he founded the Canadian branch and died in 1887. It is from his journal that we know much of the history of the family and their life in Ireland. His records have been well preserved and tell an interesting tale of the Glen of Aherlow. The youngest was James who came to Canada with his sister Ellen, but left immediately for New York where he died at the age of twenty-one in 1844. There were four daughters, Ellen, Mary, Honora and Johanna. Ellen remained in Montreal with her brother Thomas. Mary, Honora and Johanna all married and emigrated to various parts of the U.S.A., from New Jersey to Wisconsin and the fate of their offspring has been completely lost.

Edmond Guerin settled in Chicago. He married and had one son who was employed in the Chicago Post Office. He married and in turn had no son, so the name became extinct in that line. His brother John had a very successful career and founded the American branch.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH

John Guerin came to America with his mother and brother John. He was born on the Limerick — Tipperary border on May 28, 1838. The family first

settled in Bangor in Franklin County, New York, where he attended the local school. He then went to the Malone Academy at Malone, N.Y., where he won a County scholarship to the State Normal School in Albany. He graduated in the spring of 1861. He then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Then he moved to Chicago in 1863 with the intention of studying medicine. While engaged at this he became professor of Mathematics at the Cathedral School and in the following year he took over the complete discipline of the boys at "St. Mary's by the Lake", where he taught physics, chemistry and mathematics and for the remainder of his life never lost his interest in the teaching of mathematics. He received his medical degree in 1866 and became an attending physician at the County Hospital. In that year cholera broke out in Chicago. He was one of the first to recognize this dread disease and introduced the idea of complete antiseptic medicine which had not yet been realized or generally used at that time. He later became the president of the Staff of the County Hospital. He spent much time in Europe attending the clinics even after he had retired from practice. He never forsook his interest in education and was made a member of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago.

He married Mary Jackson who died on February 9, 1890. She was an American of very old pre-revolutionary stock. She was the daughter of Gideon Jackson a pioneer of Chicago. He held a great tract of the city land, much of which became Jackson Park and on the rest of it the Chicago Exposition of 1893 was built.

He left a large family. The eldest son Thomas Edmond was a lawyer, Harvard educated but died suddenly in his early twenties. His second son, Michael Henry, was also a Harvard graduate and a successful lawyer. He became a Judge of the Higher Court of Illinois and was killed in a yachting accident on Lake Superior. He married Esther Glen, and left one daughter Carmelita, who is unmarried. His eldest son, John, married Grace Fordney of Saginaw, a daughter of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. She lives with her daughter Theodota who is married to William T. Hersman. They have three sons and one daughter and live in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Her eldest daughter, Minerva, is married to Edward Hawkins, Jr. They also have two girls and a son and live in Grand Rapids, Michigan. A third daughter, Mary Carmelita is married to John Moore, an engineer and they live in San Diego, California with five children. The youngest daughter Diana, married Roger Wellington who is also an engineer and a representative of the Square D. Company in Western Germany. They have two small girls. Grace Fordney's only son is John Michael who after graduation at one of the mid-Western Universities went into business and is at the head of a large Real Estate Corporation. He is married and has three small children and lives in Flint, Michigan.

Henry Guerin and Esther Glen had two other sons. William who was married to a girl from Louisiana named Laurier, was killed in a motor car accident and

had no children. The other son was Thomas. After graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he remained in New England and married there. He died suddenly about three years ago.

The third son of John Guerin and Mary Jackson was Mark. He was mostly educated in France, at Neuilly, and at Sorbonne. On his return he studied law and became a practicing lawyer in Chicago. He married Addie Walsh and at the outbreak of the first World War, he became an officer in the department of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. Remaining in the Army for the rest of his life, much of it in the Philippines, he retired as a Lieut. Colonel and died in Washington in 1947. He left no children.

The fourth and youngest son was James. Like the other children he was educated in Europe, first in France at Neuilly and then at the Massimo College in Rome. On his return to America he entered Loyola University (then known as St. Ignatius College) in Chicago where he took his B.A. He then went to the Illinois Institute of Technology where he got his B.Sc. in Civil Engineering. He married Blanche A. Warren. He practiced his profession in Chicago for many years and then moved to California. They had a large family. Their eldest son, John Warren, was born in 1910, got his M.D. at Loyola University in Chicago. He became an Army Doctor and then transferred to the Air Force. He was in the East before the outbreak of the last War and saw much service in the Philippines, where he commanded a large hospital,

and in New Guina. He now commands one in Illinois and holds the rank of Colonel. He is married to Charlene A. Roovaert. They have five sons and two daughters.

James Guerin's second son, Mark Edmund was born in Chicago in 1912, was also educated at Loyola University. During the War he commanded a Sub-chaser with the rank of Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. He is unmarried.

The third son is James Warren Guerin. He was educated at the University of San Francisco where he took his B.Sc. in Philosophy. He then qualified in Naval Science at the University of Notre Dame and entered the Navy in 1943. He served till the end of the War and was an officer on the Prince Eugen when she was taken to the South Pacific as a target for an atomic bomb test. He is one of the very few non-active officers qualified to command submarines. He holds the rank of Commander, is unmarried and is in the financial business in San Francisco.

James Guerin and Blanche Warren had daughters, now all married. The eldest daughter Mary was born in Chicago on July 7th 1911 and is married to James McRafferty and they live in California. They have a large family. Their eldest girl, born in 1938 is married to Albert P. Malvino. They have five daughters and two sons.

John Guerin and Mary Jackson left three girls. May Jackson, Catherine known as Cassie and Gertrude.

They, like their brother Mark were all educated in Europe, attending one Sacred Heart Convent in the rue de Varennes in Paris, (now the Musée Rodin,) and the Trinità dei Monti in Rome.

May was quite an extraordinary woman. She became a Sacred Heart Nun. After a while in Chicago she was sent to San Francisco. There the convent was a small affair. She was made Superior and built it up. She met a very wealthy San Francisco widow who though not a Catholic became a very close friend of hers. She was her confidant in many of her plans. This lady lived alone in a magnificent white marble residence in the upper part of San Francisco. Her husband was dead and her family of two children were married and had moved away. She had a custom of sending May Guerin (she was cloistered) gifts of flowers. On the Eve of Easter, one year, she sent her a large basket full to decorate the altar of her chapel for the feast of the following day. When she had removed the flowers she found in the bottom of the basket a large envelope. It was the deed to her beautiful property which she gave to the nuns, completely furnished to use as a School. It is still, today, one of the most popular convent schools for the education of the old families of San Francisco in the City. May was for a short time made Vicar General of the Order in Rome, in charge of all the convents in the English-speaking countries. Her health did not permit her to take it and San Francisco held her. She built and organized the San Francisco College for women and was for a while its head. She was one of the great

woman educators of the American West and died about fifteen years ago.

Their second daughter Cassie died as a child at the Sacred Heart Convent in Paris and Gertrude married William G. Drum of an old San Francisco family. She had in her blood the desire to teach that appeared through the family since the Sixteen Hundreds and was for a while a professor at Stanford University. She died three years ago. She had one son, Guerin Drum, who was killed in the American Air Force at the beginning of the Last War. He had married a short time before but left no children. Her only daughter, Miriam, married Tommy Gray and they live in San Francisco.

THE CANADIAN BRANCH

Thomas Guerin who was born in 1818, baptized at Clonbeg, came to Canada, where he founded the Canadian Branch. On arrival in this country he became professor of higher mathematics at McGill University in 1845 where he taught for four years. He was admitted to the practice of surveying and also admitted to the bar. His career as an engineer was a brilliant one, and he was on the engineering staff of the Grand Trunk Railway throughout its construction and he located the Piles R.R. and the first section of the Lake St. John R. R. (these were built 20 years later). He was resident Engineer on the Guines and Matanzas Railway in Cuba. He then went to Australia. During his stay there he located and constructed the Launceston and Deloraine railway in Tasmania.

He superintended several roads and bridges for the Government of Australia and he designed and reported on a plan of sewage for the city of Melbourne. He returned to Canada in 1864 and for 9 years was on the Staff of Public Works Department. He went to California in 1873 and was engineer in Charge of Oakland Harbor improvements. He married in 1847 Mary Maguire who was the daughter of Daniel Maguire of Cavan and who died in Montreal in 1845.

The final branch of the family is the one that settled in Montreal. These were the members who were the direct descendents of Thomas Guerin. They consisted of one daughter and four sons. A fifth son was born but died in infancy. The eldest member was the daughter, Mary Ellen Guerin, better known as Bellelle., and probably the most brilliant child. She was born on September the 24th, 1849 in Montreal. She never married and her role in the family was quite predominant. She was educated at the convent of Mount St. Mary, where, upon the completion of her studies, she was regarded as a writer of distinction. She founded the Catholic Women's League and was decorated with the Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifici by his Holiness Pope Pius XI. During the time when her brother James, a widower, was Mayor of Montreal, she acted as Mayoress, and more important, as Mother to his two children from their third year onward.

The eldest son was Michael Guerin. He qualified as a Civil Engineer and later became a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. He was a man of great culture but never married.

Edmund Guerin, the second son, was born on October 25th 1854. He was educated at the Montreal College and later went to McGill where he received his B.A., B.C.L. with first class honours, was valedictorian, and won the Governor general's silver medal and the Shakespeare Gold Medal. He was twice married — first to Marie Evans and later to Catherine Rexton. He was a judge of the Court of Appeals, King's Bench.

The third son was James John Edmund Guerin (b. 1856). He was educated at the Sulpicians where he completed his whole course. He then entered McGill where he took his M.D.C.M. and later received an hon. L.L.D. T.C.D. from Trinity College, Dublin. He was Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Montreal, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada. He was a very handsome man. He was an active politician and quite enjoyed the house of Commons, being both an M.P. and a M.L.A. He died in 1932. He was married to Mary Carroll O'Brien, daughter of the Honorable James O'Brien, a member of the Senate of Canada. They had two children, Thomas Guerin, and Mary Carroll Guerin.

John M. Guerin was born in 1867. He was educated by the Jesuits at St. Mary's College in Montreal where he completed a brilliant classical course. He was well known as a writer and translated Papini's *Life of Christ*. During the mayoralty of his brother at city hall he acted as secretary. He was unmarried and died in 1936.

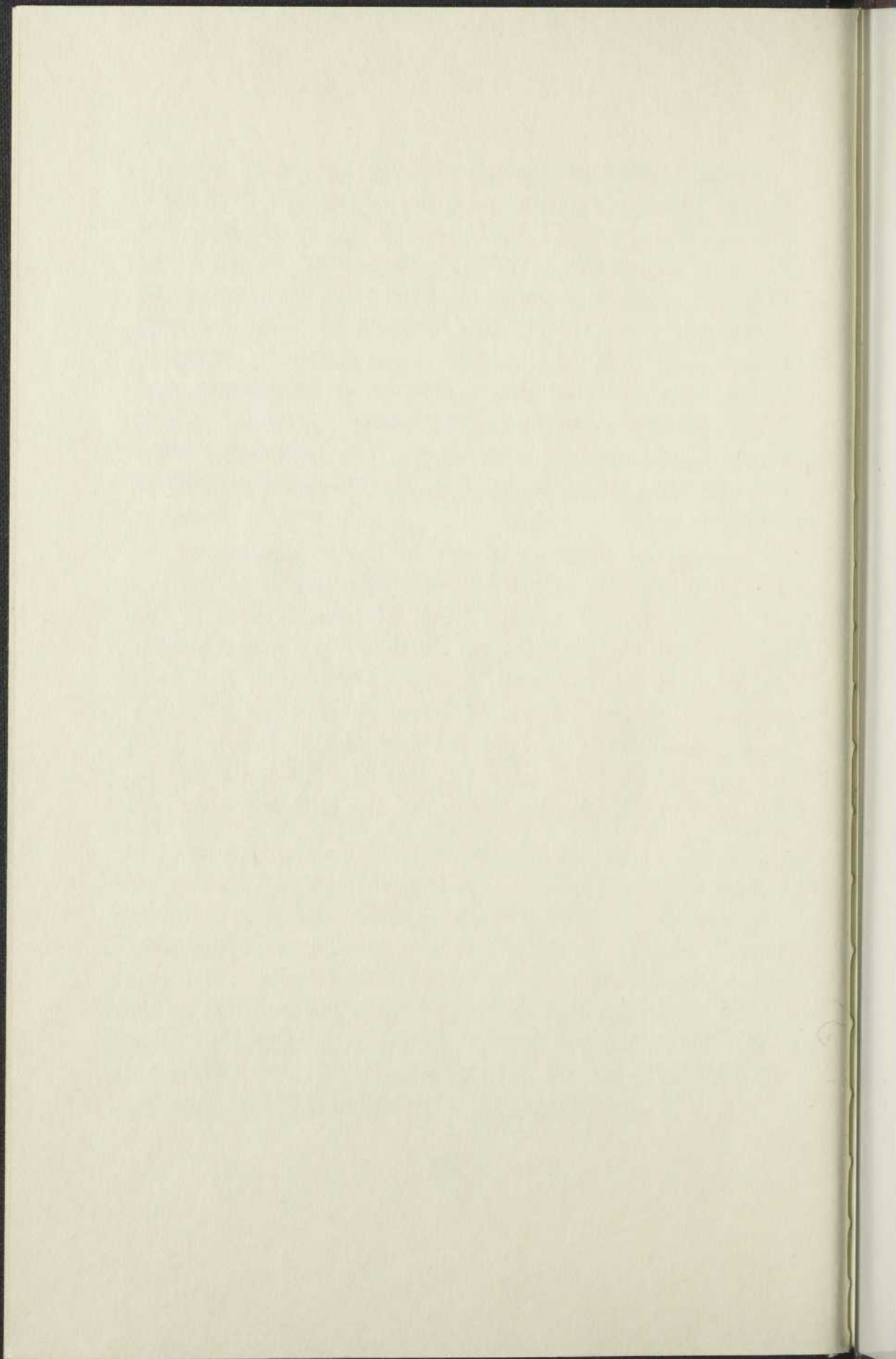
Mary Carroll, the daughter of James Guerin was educated at the Sacred Heart convent. She married

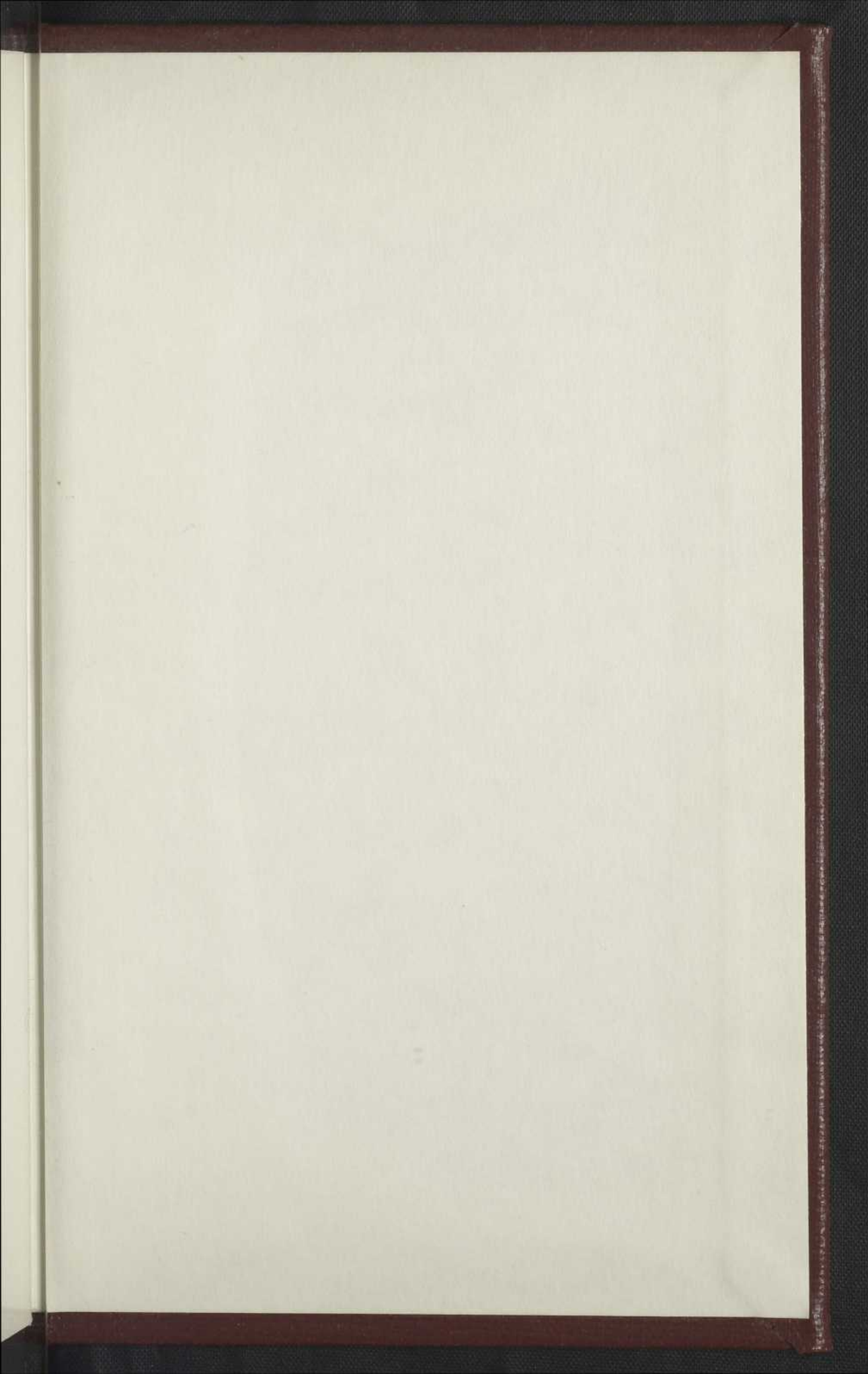
Peter de Lacy Kiernan of Albany and had four children, Peter de Lacy Kiernan junior, Carroll Guerin, Jane de Lacy and James Guerin. She died on April 6th 1930. All of the children are married except James. Peter is in the insurance business and has taken over his father's office. Carroll is married to Robert Devitt and has one son, and Jane is married to Dr. Alexander George Gabriels jr. and has six sons. James Guerin Kiernan graduated from Williams College, Rensselaer Politechnical Institute, where he was an assistant professor for three years before joining the General Electric as a mechanical engineer.

Thomas Guerin, born September 13th, 1886, was educated at Loyola College where he received his B.A. and later at the University of Montreal where he took his M.A. and Ph.D. in history. He served in both wars and retired from the army with the rank of colonel. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Association of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta in Canada. He received an OBE and was made a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem. He also received the Grand Cross of Merit of the Order of Malta and was made a Knight Grand Cross. He holds two Spanish decorations, Grand Officer of the Order of Merit of Spain and Commander of the Order of Isabella Catolica. He represented Spain in Canada during the time of the Spanish Civil War. He has published four books, FEUDAL CANADA, CAPS AND CROWNS OF EUROPE, THE GAEL IN NEW FRANCE and from the CRUSADES TO QUEBEC.

He is married to Alice Cuddhy daughter of the late Robert Joseph Cuddihy, publisher of the LITTERARY DIGEST and the STANDARD DICTIONARY. He has two daughters. Alice Therèse, who received her MA in English Literature from the University of Montreal is the eldest. She married Lt. Col. François Richer LaFlèche M.C., M.D. an orthopaedic surgeon. They have two daughters Dianne Alice Guerin and Mary Carroll Guerin. The second daughter Mary Carroll, an artist is unmarried, and presently doing preliminary studies in London toward psycho-analytic training.

A span of three centuries is but a short time as history goes, but still it covers a long period in the life of one family. From the birth of John Guerin in the seventeenth century till the birth of his great grandchildren in the twentieth century 1962 much has been recorded. Many people of many professions, religions and backgrounds entered the line of this family. The short story of the French Guerins of the Glen is but an incident in the lengthy tracing of the path toward God.





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