

Joseph Delard

Introduction

Joseph Delard, son of Francois and Catherine (Lavaliee) Delard, was baptized on 30 December 1792 at St. Pierre de Sorel, Canada.¹ He died in St. Louis, Oregon, and was buried in the St. Louis Cemetery on 26 August 1869.²

He first married Lisette Souchouabe. She died on 19 February 1841, aged 36 years, and was buried in the St. Paul Cemetery.³

After she died, he married Marie Poirier on 16 January 1843. She was the daughter of Tousaint Poirier and Catherine Clatsop.⁴ She died in April 1914 in Portland, Oregon.⁵

Fur-trading companies

Joseph joined the Northwest Fur Company in 1817. The Company, headquartered in Montreal, merged with the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1821, and Joseph went to work for the HBC. From 1821 to 1824, he was stationed in the Columbia District. From 1824 to 1825, he worked as a bowsman. From 1825 to 1827, he worked as a steersman. He then worked on the Thompson River in British Columbia as a steersman.⁶ It was there that Hudson Bay Company Governor George Simpson called him "an able good Steersman and an active hand with horses."⁷

Joseph's wife and growing family were with him as he travelled the Northwest for the fur company. Pierre, his second child, was born on the trail when Joseph was on an Eastern Oregon trapping expedition. Pierre's biography in *An Illustrated History of Central Oregon* provides information on the family's life. The children learned the Spokane Indian language from Lisette and French from Joseph. Their diet was meat and berries. Dishes were hollowed out logs. Their eating utensils were pieces of buffalo horn. When the Catholic priests arrived, family members worked on the church construction. Pierre hauled logs and was paid in gold coin.⁸

French Prairie

John McLoughlin, HBC Chief Factor, kept HBC employees who retired to farm on French Prairie on the books as employees. No service was expected of them. Rather, this provided a testing period. During that time, if the ex-employee caused trouble, they could be discharged and transported out of the country. McLoughlin also provided seed grain, a two-wheeled cart, plow, two cows, and two steers. He sold other farm implements at a discount.⁹

By 1835, the French Canadians on French Prairie were establishing farms and families, and they felt the need to have their marriages blessed and their children baptized. They sent a letter to the Bishop of Juliopolis [at Red River, now Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada] and asked for a priest. In the spring of 1836, they sent a reminder letter. Joseph Delar signed as the father of five children.¹⁰ Since church records show Joseph did not know how to sign, meaning he was not able to write, and most likely could not read, he most likely signed with his "X."

By December 1837, when William A. Slacum of the United States Navy surveyed the Oregon Territory, Joseph "DeLor" owned two houses, eleven horses, and twenty-eight hogs. He had enclosed and cultivated twenty-eight acres and harvested 280 bushels of wheat.¹¹

Joseph and his family lived near Jason Lee and his Methodist Mission. In January of 1837, as a member of Lee's Oregon Temperance Society, an organization formed to persuade Ewing Young to stop "manufacturing ardent sprits to be sold in this vicinity," Joseph donated \$4.00 for the support

of the society. Other French Prairie settlers who supported the society were Joseph Gervais, Xavier L Descotes, Desports Macay, John Hord, John Turner, Calvin Tibbets, Winslow Anderson, Charles Plante, Charles Rondeau, Charles Roe, S. H. Smith, James O'Neil, Webley J. Hauhurst, Andres Pecor, Louis Forcia, Elisah Ezekie, and Ettienne Lucia.¹²

Joseph was one of thirty-six signers of the "Oregon Memorial of 1838." Jason Lee penned the memorial that requested Oregon Territory become part of the United States. Members of three population groups signed the petition. Seventeen of the signers were Americans who were living at Jason Lee's mission. Ten signers were missionaries or mission employees. Nine French Canadians who were living near the mission signed. Other French Canadian signers were Xavier Laderoute, Joseph Gervais, Etienne Lucier, Pierre Bellique, Jean B. Perrault, Andre Picard, John B. Desportes, and Joseph Deloze.¹³ The attention this memorial raised in the Oregon Territory among people on the East Coast signalled the beginning of the end of life as the French Canadians knew it. The panic of 1837 and the resulting depression created an interest in the "valuable country west of the Rocky Mountains" that was "well supplied with timber or adapted to pasturage or agriculture."¹⁴ It wouldn't take long for the overland wagons to arrive with their American families who found the French Canadians strange.

In 1838, Joseph was credited with \$60.00 for one hundred bushels of wheat at Jason Lee's Methodist Mission store. This was applied for an order he had placed with the Hudson's Bay Company.¹⁵

The Delard family brought other people to their home, and many were ill. Perhaps Lisette served as a medical person. On 12 January 1839, the St Paul priest traveled to the Delard home and baptized twenty-year-old Marie, an Indian woman "at the point of death."¹⁶

On 21 January 1839, Joseph and Lisette's marriage was legitimized at Vancouver. Their children, Pierre, aged fifteen, Catherine, aged seventeen, Augustin, aged twelve, Basile, aged six, Marie Ann, aged three, and Antoine, aged nine months, were recognized at the same event.¹⁷

On 8 June 1839, the St. Paul priest again traveled to the Delard home where he baptized "Elisabeth, aged about 16 years, born of infidel parents, of the Walmette." Elisabeth was "in danger of death."¹⁸ "Betsy" died and was buried in the St. Paul cemetery.¹⁹

On 13 November 1839, Catherine, aged eight or nine, and Kalapoya by nation, was baptized at the Delard home. Lisette, Joseph's wife, was the godmother.²⁰ On 1 December 1839, the child Catherine died at the Delard home. She was buried in the St. Paul Cemetery, and Pierre Delard, "who has not known how to sign" was a witness.²¹ With no schools in the territory, literacy was low. In March of 1840, when Lisette and Joseph served as godparents for children of two families, the priest penned, "have not known how to sign" for both of them.²²

On 20 February 1841, the St. Paul priest penned, "This 20 February, 1841, we priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this parish the body of Lisette Souchouabe, legitimate wife of Joseph Delard, deceased yesterday aged 36 years."²³

Catherine, the Delard's eldest daughter, was baptized on 19 July 1841 when she was twenty-years-old.²⁴ The next entry in the St. Paul Church register was for Catherine's marriage to Jean Baptiste Lussier dit Gariesse. At the same time, Catherine and Jean Baptiste's three-year-old son, Paul, was legitimized.²⁵ Witnesses were Joseph Delard, father of the bride, and two of the groom's friends, Jean Baptiste Toupin and Francois Xavier Laderoute. None of the people could sign their name. Jean Baptiste Toupin was Madam Marie Dorion's husband. The strong connection between the Delards and Madam Dorion is seen in two other 19 July 1841 events. Marie Dorion, called Marie Laguivoise, her Indian name, was baptized, and Joseph Delard was her godfather.²⁶ Jean Baptiste Toupin and Marie's marriage was solemnized, and Joseph Delard was a witness.²⁷

Joseph Delard
By Connie Lenzen, CG

In 1842, Joseph White, the Indian Agent, took a census of the inhabitants. Joseph had five children and two houses. He had fenced and tilled twenty-eight acres and harvested 280 bushels of wheat. Wealth was measured in horses, and he had eleven horses. His twenty-eight pigs would provide a valuable commodity for trade. Three of the five children were baptized in 1842, and the St. Paul church register notes the following items.

“This 26 September, 1842, we priest undersigned have baptized Pierre aged 18 years, legitimate son of Joseph Delard and of the late Lisette Marie Okanogan. Godfather Andree Picard, godmother Marie Okanogan who have not known how to sign.”²⁸

“This 26 September, 1842, we priest undersigned have baptized Jean aged 14 years, legitimate son of Andre Picard farmer of this place, and of Marie Okanogan. Godfather Joseph Delard, godmother Marie Okanogan who have not known how to sign.”²⁹

“This 26 September, 1842, we priest undersigned have baptized Joseph aged 14 years, legitimate son of Jean Gingras farmer and of Charlotte Okanogan. Godfather Francois Laderoute, godmother Julie Gervais, who have not known how to sign.”³⁰

Second marriage

On 16 January 1843, Joseph married Marie Poirier, the daughter of Tousaint Poirier and Catherine Clatsop.³¹ The church record provides a glimpse of the wedding ceremony.

“The 16 January 1843, after the publication of two bans of marriage made at the sermons of our parish Masses, and the dispensation of the third granted by us priest undersigned invested of these powers by Messire Blanchet, first missionary of the locality and Vicar General, between Joseph Delard, farmer, of age, widower of Elizabeth Shoushwab, of this parish, on one part, and Marie Poirier, minor daughter of Toussaint Poirier farmer and of Catherine Clatsop, both consenting, also of this parish, on the other part. Nor any impediment appearing, we priest undersigned have received their mutual consent and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of Louis Aussan, friend of the groom, and of Toussaint Poirier, father of the bride, who have not known how to sign.”³²

Marie Poirier was a “minor,” meaning she was under the age of fourteen, and her parents were still having children. Four months after their marriage, Joseph and Marie were godparents for Marie’s brother, Joseph Poirier.

“This 28 May, 1843, we priest undersigned have baptized Joseph born 8 days ago of the legitimate marriage of Toussaint Poirier farmer of this place, and of Catherine Tlatsop. Godfather Joseph Delard, godmother Marie Poirier.”³³

Land

The War of 1812 had an effect on the Oregon Territory. At the beginning of the war, John Jacob Astor’s Pacific Fur Company was operating out of what is now called Astoria in Oregon. The Hudson’s Bay Company, a British company, operated out of Fort Vancouver in what is now Vancouver, Washington. As part of the Treaty of Ghent, Britain and the United States were granted joint-occupancy to the Oregon Territory.³⁴

Ewing Young, a fur trapper and merchant with extensive land holdings and the largest cattle herd outside of the Hudson’s Bay Company, died in February of 1841. He appeared to have no heirs, and

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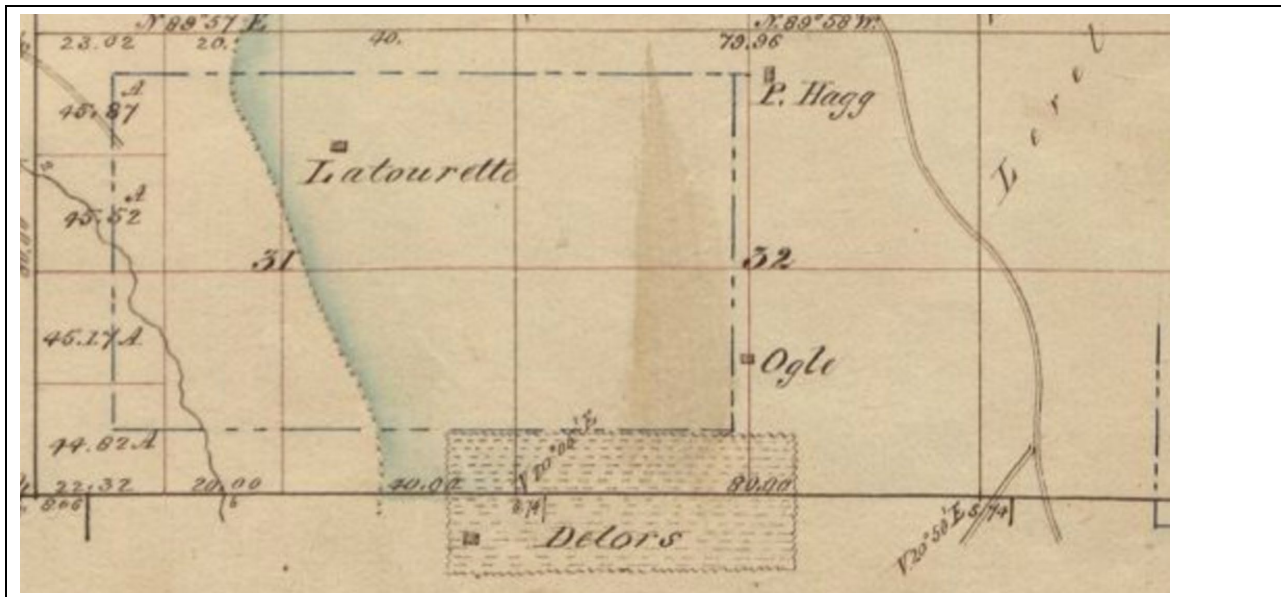
there was no law for disposing of his property. Settlers had held a meeting to discuss the marauding wolf problem. They continued these meetings to discuss Young's estate, and the opinion was that a government should be established. A meeting was held at Champoeg to vote on the government organization on 2 May 1843. Joseph Delard voted against the organization, but the vote passed.³⁵

When Oregon's provisional government was established in the spring of 1843, it permitted inhabitants to stake out claims and survey them by the metes and bounds method. A legislative committee created a constitution that included rules for the land claims. Any male could claim 640 acres, and within six months of recording their claim, they were to build a home.³⁶

These provisional claims became void when Congress passed the Donation Act of 1850. That act, effective 1 December 1850, gave 320 acres to every white settler or American half-breed Indian who was over eighteen years of age and who filed a claim. For married men, their wives received 320 acres in their own right, and a proof of marriage had to be submitted. The claimant had to be a citizen of the United States, or they had made a declaration of intent to become a citizen.

Joseph Delard's provisional and donation land claims were on Grand Prairie, east of Fairfield, near the site of the St. Louis church. He was among the early applicants for citizenship, filing on 21 April 1849. He received his final papers on 10 October 1864 at the Marion County courthouse in Salem.³⁷

Joseph's 483.45 acres were in sections 31 and 32 of Twp 5S, R 2W and sections 5 and 6 of Twp 6, R2W. This 1852 survey shows his cultivated land, the rectangle with hash marks.³⁸ Ogle and Laderoute were his nearest neighbors.



In 1845, Joseph Deslards was enumerated in the 1845 census. His household consisted of one female less than twelve, one male aged between twelve and eighteen, three females between twelve and eighteen, one female between eighteen and forty-five, and one male aged over forty-five.³⁹

In 1850, Joseph's household consisted of Marie, aged 24 (born about 1826), Augustin, age 25, Bazile, aged 19, Antoine, aged 15, and Margarine, aged 3. Narcisse Montianic, aged 33, was also in the household.⁴⁰

The 1850 census enumerated 13,294 people in 2,374 families.⁴¹ The French-Canadians and their Indian wives were now a minority. Joseph and Marie sold 320 acres of their land to Phillip O'Reiley on 13 October 1855.⁴² On 29 January 1856, they sold 16 acres to Bazille Delore.⁴³

In 1860, Joseph and Mary were enumerated in Labish Precinct with two young girls, "C.," aged eight, and unnamed, aged three. Joseph, enumerated as Peter, was not credited with real estate or personal estate. John Jackson, a 33-year-old black man from New York was living with them.⁴⁴

Death

No published obituary marks his passing in August of 1869. In 1870, Mary Delore was enumerated in the Portland, Oregon, census. Celia, age 18, and Margaret, age 13, were with her.⁴⁵ When she died in April of 1914, her newspaper obituary celebrated her as "the oldest resident of Oregon."⁴⁶

Oregon Woman Dies at 117

Mrs. Mary DeLore, Born in Northwest, Outlives All Her Children

Mrs. Mary DeLore, who was the oldest resident of Oregon, died Wednesday night in St. Joseph's home at the age of 117 years. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed. Mrs. DeLore was born in the Oregon country when the whole Northwest was a wilderness. She was the daughter of a French Canadian trapper and an Indian woman. She had little recollection of her parents. She was reared at Vancouver, the headquarters of the Hudson Bay company, and was educated in the company's school, founded by Dr. John McLoughlin, the chief factor.

Mrs. DeLore had a large family, all of whom died before her.

Child List

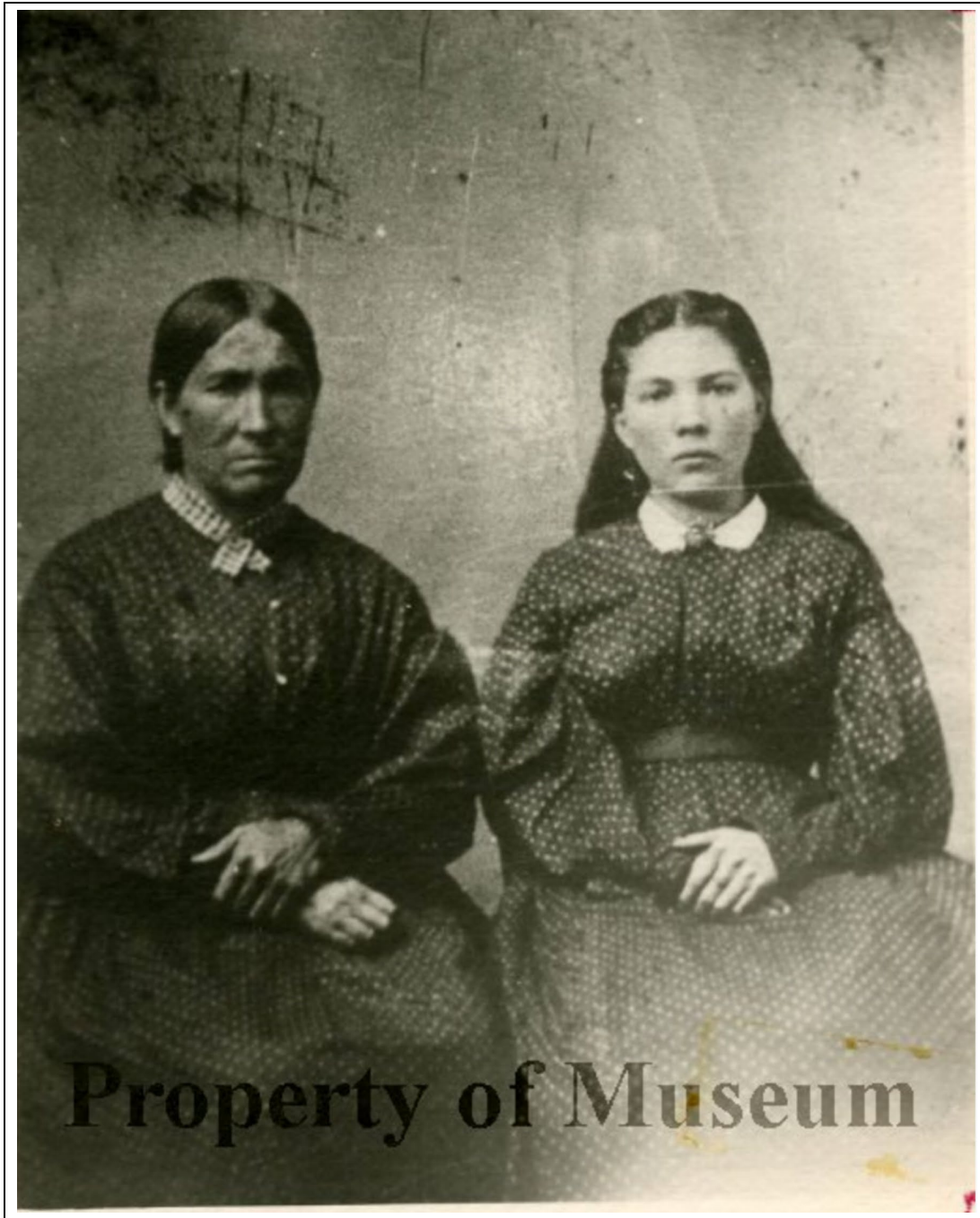
Joseph Delard and his wife, Lisette Souchouabe, had the following children,

1. Catherine, born about 1821. She married Jean Baptiste Lucier dit Gardipie in July 1841.⁴⁷ After he died, she married William Lascerte on 10 November 1851.⁴⁸ She died on 18 December 1858 in St. Louis.⁴⁹
2. Pierre was born about 1824 near present-day LaGrande.⁵⁰ He married Josephthe LaPierre on 3 August 1846 in St. Paul.⁵¹ He died on 24 April 1906 in Crook County, Oregon.⁵²
3. Augustin was born about 1827.⁵³ He married Zoe Quintal on 25 August 1857.⁵⁴ He married Mary McKay on 6 July 1874.⁵⁵ He died on 26 October 1891 in Crook County, Oregon.
4. Basile was born about 1831. He married Rose Poirier, widow of Joseph Silvestre, on 22 September 1852.⁵⁶ He died on 17 March 1918 in Wasco County, Oregon.
5. Marie Anne was born about 1835. She married Louis B. Vandale on 12 June 1848.⁵⁷ She married Medard G. Foisy on 6 December 1860.⁵⁸ She died on 6 March 1906.
6. Antoine was born about 1838. He married Marie Vandale on 22 June 1859.⁵⁹ He died on 18 February 1898 in Vancouver.

Joseph Delard and Marie Poirier had the following children,

7. Marguerite was born on 12 July 1847.⁶⁰ She died before the 1860 census.
8. Celia was born on 23 November 1852.⁶¹
9. Marguerite was born on 21 December 1857.⁶²
11. Catherine was born on 31 June 1862.⁶³

Photo



(Right) Cecile Delore, daughter of Marie Poirier Delore (left) and Joseph Delore, c. 1868.⁶⁴

Endnotes

¹ George Brown, *Friend and Family on French Prairie [and elsewhere]* (St. Paul, OR: St. Paul Mission Historical Society, 2001), unpaginated, entry for Joseph Delard.

² Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: St. Louis, 18669–1900, Volume II* (Portland, OR: Binford & Mort, 1982), p. 6, S-15.

³ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I* (Portland, OR: Binford & Mort, 1979), p. 221a, S-2.

⁴ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 65, N-13.

⁵ *Morning Oregonian*, 18 April 1914.

⁶ “Hudson Bay Company Biographical Sheets, Joseph Delard;” digital image, *Hudson’s Bay Company Archives* (http://www.gov.mb.ca/cgibin/print_hit_bold.pl/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/d/delard_joseph.pdf : accessed 7 January 2017).

⁷ Jean Barman, *French Canadians, Furs, and Indigenous Women in the Making of the Pacific* (Vancouver, BC: UBC Press, 2014), 227; *Google Books* (<http://books.google.com> : accessed 7 January 2016).

⁸ *Illustrated History of Central Oregon, Embracing Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake and Klamath Counties, State of Oregon* (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Co., 1902), 776-78.

⁹ John A. Hussey, *Champoeg: Place of Transition* (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1967), 51–2.

¹⁰ “Letters to the Bishop of Juliopolis, Red River from the Willamette Settlement, March 22, 1836 and March 8, 1837;” Mss 83, Catholic Church in Oregon, Oregon Historical Society, Oregon, Portland, Oregon.

¹¹ *Memorial of William A. Slacum Praying Compensation for his services in obtaining information in relation to the settlements on the Oregon River December 18, 1837* (Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1972), 22, 28.

¹² *Memorial of William A. Slacum Praying Compensation for his services in obtaining information in relation to the settlements on the Oregon River December 18, 1837* (Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1972), 22, 28.

¹³ Cornelius James Brosnan, “The Signers of the Oregon Memorial of 1838,” *The Washington Historical Quarterly* vol. 24, No. 3 (Jul 1933), 187; pdf, *JStor* (access through Multnomah County Library : accessed 18 November 2016).

¹⁴ Cornelius J. Brosnan, “The Oregon Memorial of 1838.” *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 34, no. 1 (1933): 74. pdf, *JStor* (access through Multnomah County Library : accessed 15 April 2018).

¹⁵ “Methodist Mission Store Collection,” University of Oregon Special Collections, Eugene, Oregon.

¹⁶ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 29, B-43

¹⁷ Harriet Duncan Munnick and Mikell DeLores Wormell Waner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver, Volume I* (St Paul, Oregon: French Prairie Press, 1972), p. 29, M-15.

¹⁸ Munnick, *Vancouver*, Vol. I, p. 42, B-146.

¹⁹ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 7, S-8.

²⁰ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 2, B-5.

²¹ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 2, S-8.

²² Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 6, B-16 and p. 7, B-18.

²³ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 22, S-2.

²⁴ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 28, B-30.

²⁵ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p 28, M-3.

²⁶ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 28, B-31.

²⁷ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 28, M-4

²⁸ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p 58, B-72.

²⁹ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p 58, B-73.

³⁰ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p 72, B-74.

³¹ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 65, N-13.

³² Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p 65, M-13.

³³ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p 73, B-7.

³⁴ Howard McKinley Corning, ed., *Dictionary of Oregon History* (Portland: Binford & Mort, 1956), 129. See also Charles Henry Carey, *History of Oregon* (Chicago & Portland: The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 455, 915.

³⁵ Frederick V. Holman, “A Brief History of the Oregon Provisional Government and What Caused Its Formation,” *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 13, no. 2 (1912), 115; pdf, *JStor* (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20609900> : accessed 14 April 2018).

³⁶ Lottie Gurley, comp, *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims, Abstracted; Volumes I-III, 1845-1849* (Portland: The Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1982), Foreword.

³⁷ Lottie Gurley, comp, *Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, Volume I* (Portland, Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, 1957), 92; citing Joseph Delore, Claim No. 2232.

³⁸ 1852 survey, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, (<https://glorerecords.blm.gov/> : accessed 27 July 2017).

³⁹ Teia Neal, transc, “1845 Oregon Territorial Census, Champoege County;” microfilm #24, reel 7; transcription, *US GenWeb* (<http://www.usgwcensus.org/cenfiles/or/champoege/1845/pg0001.txt> accessed 29 November 2017), original information taken from Oregon Territorial Records, 12188-12277b.

⁴⁰ 1850 U.S. census, Marion County, Oregon Territory, pop. sch., page 102, dwelling 438, family 438, Joseph Delard; digital image, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 742.

⁴¹ Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, “Census Data for Oregon and California, 1850 and 1860,” chart, *Washington.edu* (<http://www.washington.edu> : accessed 14 April 2018).

⁴² “Oregon, Marion County Records, 1849-1976,” (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2071970> : accessed 14 April 2018), citing Marion County Deed index-direct 1873-1888, vol 2, AL – Marion County Deeds 1:151.

⁴³ Marion County Deeds 1: 2583

⁴⁴ 1860 U.S. Census, Marion County, Oregon, Labish Pct, Parkersville Post Office, page 296, dwelling 2955, family 2532, Peter Delor; digital image, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), citing NARA microfilm M653, roll 1056.

⁴⁵ 1870 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, pop. sch., Portland, page 190, dwelling 1607, family 1450, Mary Delora; digital image, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 15 April 2018).

⁴⁶ *Morning Oregonian*, Portland, 18 April 1914, p. 4, col. 4; digital image, *Historic Oregon Newspapers* (<http://oregonnews.uoregon.edu> : accessed 3 February 2018).

⁴⁷ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 28, M-3.

⁴⁸ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 33, M-4.

⁴⁹ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1868, Volume I*, p. 123, S-22.

⁵⁰ *Illustrated History of Central Oregon, Embracing Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake and Klamath Counties, State of Oregon* (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Co., 1902), 776-78.

⁵¹ Munnick, *St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 141, M-23.

⁵² *Illustrated History of Central Oregon, Embracing Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake and Klamath Counties, State of Oregon* (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Co., 1902), 776–78.

⁵³ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1868, Volume I*, p. 76, B-19.

⁵⁴ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1868, Volume I*, p. 105, M-5.

⁵⁵ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1868, Volume II*, p. 46, M-8.

⁵⁶ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1868, Volume I*, p. 68, M-4.

⁵⁷ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1868, Volume I*, p. 10, M.

⁵⁸ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1868, Volume I*, p. 151, M-9.

⁵⁹ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1868, Volume I*, p. 132, M-4.

⁶⁰ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 3, B-15.

⁶¹ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 44, B-32.

⁶² Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 111, B-42.

⁶³ Munnick, *St. Louis, Oregon 1839–1898, Volume I*, p. 164, S-5.

⁶⁴ Photo courtesy St. Paul Mission Historical Society, <http://spmhs.pastperfectonline.com/photo/BE860925-F65E-4D54-B4C8-884792324531>