

The Gagnons of French Prairie, Oregon

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Luc Gagnon and Joseph Gagnon

Luc Gagnon and Joseph Gagnon, two French Canadian brothers, made their home on Oregon’s French Prairie. Joseph’s untimely death in the California goldfields cut short his influence on the Prairie’s development. Luc, however, was a leader in the Prairie’s development. It was through his efforts that land was acquired for the St. Louis Church. He could not read or write, but he supported education. He sent his daughters to the Academy established by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur in St. Paul. Education was a factor in creating a better life for the daughters of the French Canadian and Metis settlers; he made sure his daughters were educated.

Luc Gagnon, son of Louis Gagnon and Elisabeth Caron, was born and baptised on 3 March 1807 in St. Cuthbert, Quebec.¹ Luc married Julie Gregoire, daughter of Etienne Gregoire and Marguerite Kamloops, on 2 August 1841 in St. Paul, Oregon. He died 18 August 1872 in St. Louis, Oregon.

Joseph Gagnon, his brother, was born and baptised on 16 May 1809 in St. Cuthbert. He married Marguerite Desjarlais on 18 July 1842 in St. Paul, Oregon. He died 13 September 1849 in the California goldfields where he was buried in an unmarked location.²

Louis Gagnon and François Gagnon

Two other Gagnons lived on French Prairie. However, firm evidence to connect them as brother of Luc and Joseph is lacking. They are included in this narrative since they lived near, and interacted with, Luc and Joseph.

Louis Gagnon was born about 1797 in Canada³ and died 5 April 1861 in St. Louis, Oregon.⁴

François Gagnon was born about 1803 in St. Cuthbert and died in the California goldfields. He married Angelique Marcellais in 1824.⁵ Angelique later married Edouard Bellanger.⁶ She died 4 March 1879 in Gervais, Oregon.⁷

Hudson's Bay Company

Luc Gagnon joined the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1828. From 1828 to 1837, he served as a "Middleman" in Oregon Territory's Columbia District. From 1837 to 1842, he was assigned to the New Caledonia District, in present-day British Columbia.⁸

François Gagnon entered service in the Upper Red River District with the Northwest Company in 1817. In 1821, he transferred to the HBC and served as a Middleman in the Upper Red River District and then the Swan River District. In 1841, he was named as one of the settlers in James Sinclair's party who left Red River for Oregon. He settled at Cowlitz and then French Prairie.⁹

Settlers on the Prairie

Luc Gagnon retired as a "Settler at Willamette" in 1841.¹⁰ John McLoughlin, HBC Chief Factor, kept HBC employees who retired to farm on French Prairie on the company books as employees, but no service was expected of them. 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, and sold additional farm implements at a discount.¹¹

On 2 August 1841, Luc Gagnon and Julie Gregoire were married at Fort Vancouver by Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet. Luc was identified in the church register as "a farmer of Canada."¹² Their children, Emerence, Marguerite, and Helene, were baptised on 7 June 1841, also at Fort Vancouver.¹³

Joseph Gagnon was farming 30 acres on French Prairie in 1842. His household consisted of one male and one female. He had one horse, and he had not been on the land long enough to harvest crops. François Gagnon, with his household of one male, one female, and five children, were occupying another 30-acre farm. Their harvest for that year was good – 150 bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of coarse grain. Since wheat could be used as currency, the Gagnons were in financial good shape. They also harvested 25 bushels of potatoes. Livestock was important on the prairie, and François had five horses and three hogs.¹⁴

On 2 May 1843, Luc Gagnon was present at the Provisional Government organization meeting in Champoeg where he, along with most of the French Canadians, voted against forming a government.¹⁵ On 1 December 1850, he filed his declaration to become an American citizen, most likely in order to be eligible for an Oregon Donation Land claim.¹⁶

During Oregon's pre-statehood days, settlers created petitions when they wanted their voices heard. The Gagnons took part in these petitions. Louis Gagnon signed an early-day Polk County petition, indicating he was not always on the prairie. In 1847, Luc and Louis voted on the organic law at Mission Precinct. Luc was on a list of voters in the Champoeg district in 1844.

Land

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 adult male could claim 640 acres, and they were to build a home within six months of recording their claim.¹⁷

Luc Gagnon and his neighbors, Joseph Matte, Fabien Malouin, William McDonald, Andre LaChapple, and Joseph Decan, applied for provisional land claims.¹⁸

François Gagnon claimed land on the “Grand Prairie,” (St. Louis area). J. B. Ducharme was on his north, and H. Broyet was on the south.¹⁹

Joseph Gagnon was living near the Andre Dubois claim, but he did not file for a claim.²⁰

Louis Gagnon claimed land on the Grand Prairie. His neighbors were Laderoute on the north and Jos. Delord on the south. He abandoned his claim to Laderoute on 10 May 1848.²¹

Luc Gagnon and Joseph Gagnon were neighbors when the 1845 Oregon Territorial Census was enumerated.²² Luc’s household consisted of two females under 12, one male between 18 and 45, and one female between 18 and 45. Joseph Gagnon’s household consisted of one male under 12, two females under 12, one male between 12 and 18, one male between 18 and 45, and one female between 18 and 45.

In December 1844, Luc Gagnon gave a tract of Champoeg County land to Rev. Louis Verecruysse for a church.²³ The lands of Peter Paville, Antoine Felix, and Felix Bourgeau bound the tract. Verecruysse was one of the Jesuit priests who accompanied the six Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur to Oregon in 1843-44.²⁴ Here is Verecruysse’s version of the land acquisition:

For the past four or five years the [Hudson’s Bay] Company has allowed them to settle in the Willamette [Valley], where they marry Indians or mixed bloods. These families number now 150. Having neither seen nor heard of a priest during the entire term of their service, they live in utter disregard of their religious duties. Mgr. Blanchet lately began to make them the object of his particular attention. By agreement with Father De Smet, he has given me [1844] charge of a group of these people who occupy tract seven or eight leagues in length by four or five in width called La Grande Prairie. [A league is about three miles.] They were without a church. I was told I should never succeed in the project. I answered that with God’s help one may succeed in anything. Up to this these poor people have been coming, in winter as well as summer, to Mr. Blanchet’s church, now our Cathedral, situated a half-league from Lake Ignace. This famous cathedral, 40 feet long, 30 broad and 22 high, open to every wind, is as miserable a looking shed as I ever saw. Now these good people find their way to church from a distance of two, three and even five miles around, mounted on horseback and with their wives and children riding behind. Rain, hail or snow, it makes no difference, they remain camping under the trees until Vespers. The sight has more than once moved me to pity, but then what a consolation to behold such fervor in men once utterly abandoned. One Sunday afternoon about half-past three o’clock I had them come together and discussed with them the question of a site for a new church. They all began to speak at once, each one wishing it near his own house. Realizing that I had not proceeded in the right way, I commanded silence and then told them they had best abide by my decision. To this they unanimously agreed. The following Sunday I pointed out to them the place I had chosen.²⁵

The provisional claims became null and 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

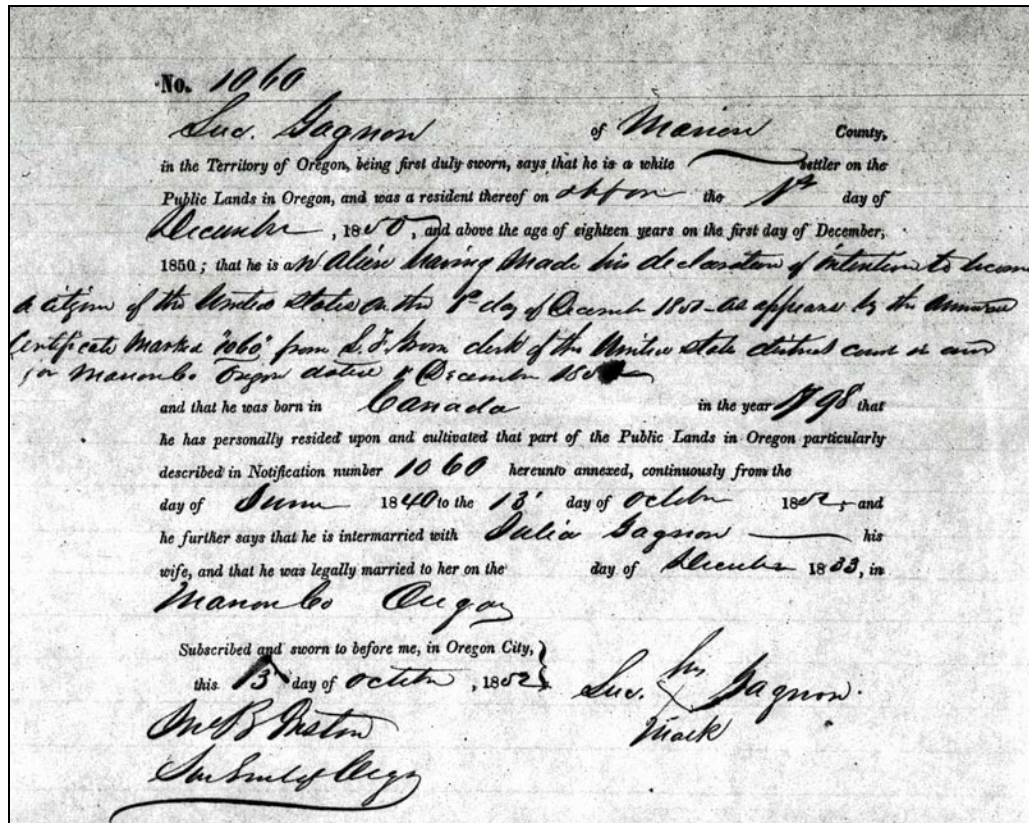
claimant had to be a citizen of the United States, or they had to have made a declaration of intent to become a citizen.²⁶

By the time settlers could file on the land, Rev. Verecruysse was gone, and Rev. DeLorme was the St. Louis pastor. He filed for a donation claim on the church land. This 1852 map shows the outline of his rectangular claim, the road, the church, and a store.²⁷



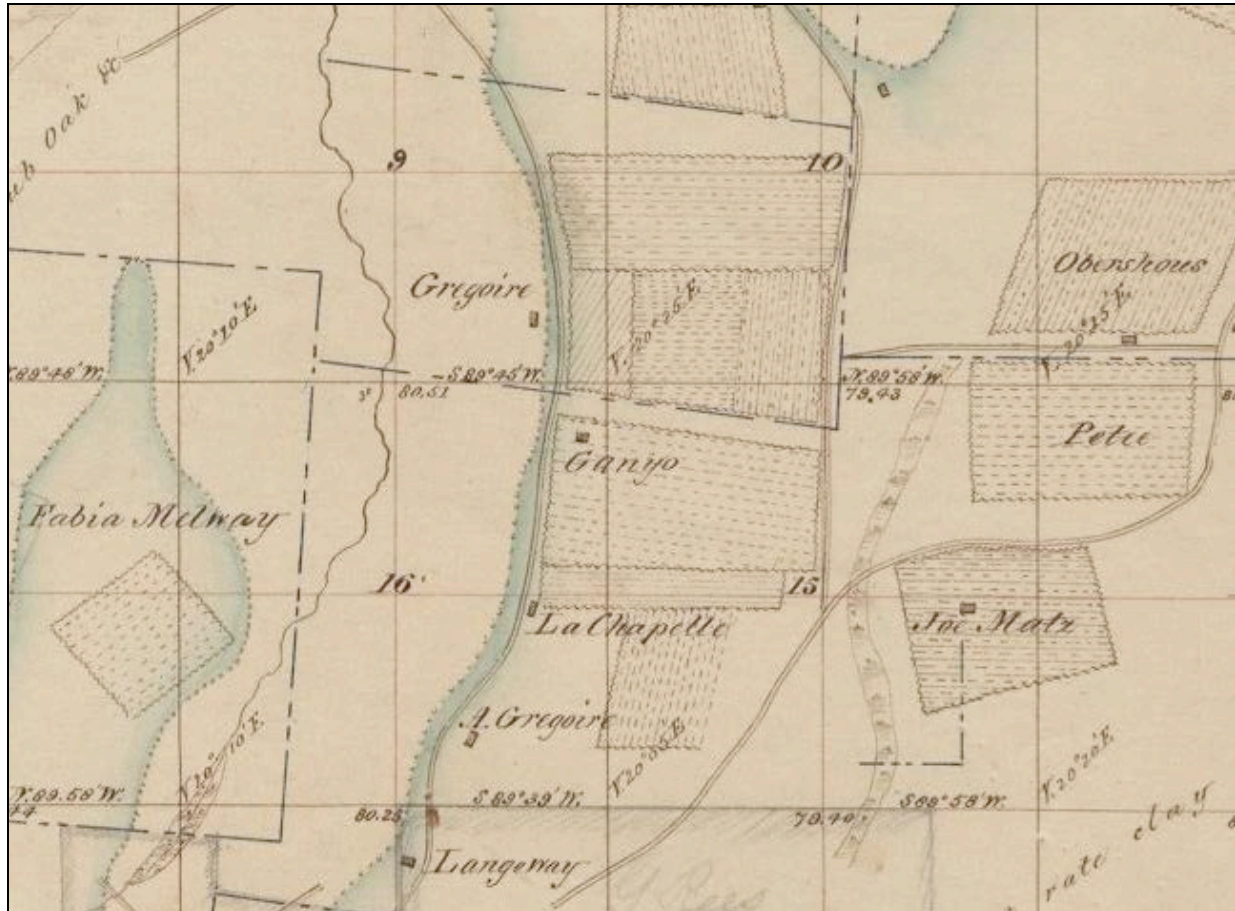
When Luc Gagnon provided the information for his settler's affidavit, he claimed he was born in 1798 in Canada.

He also stated he married Julie in December 1833 in Marion County. While he may have married her in the Indian fashion in 1833, the church marriage took place in Vancouver in 1841.



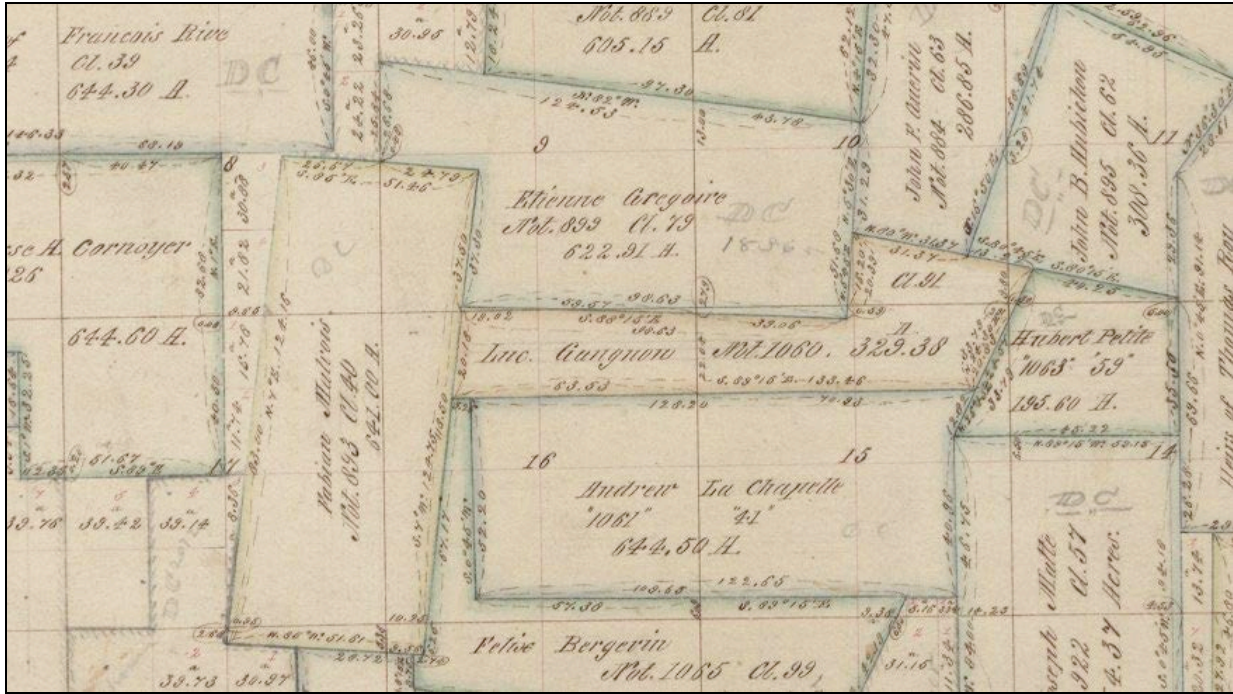
The following survey map shows Luc's claim as "Ganyo" next to his closest neighbors [Etienne and Margaret] Gregoire and [Andrew] La Chapelle.²⁸ The dark squares show house locations.

The west half of the claim was deeded to Luc, and the east half was deeded to Julia. The Donation Land Claim Act granted wives half of the claim. In the 1850s, that was a revolutionary concept. Married women seldom were allowed to own real property in their own name.



The Petit claim, owned by Hubert Petit and his wife, Emerence Gagnon, was to the east. In 1857, Hubert Petit divorced Emerence. As part of the divorce decree, Hubert was granted custody and guardianship of their children, Delia and Josephine. Emerence's half of the land claim was granted to the children for their upkeep, and Hubert sold the land to S. T. Northcut. Emerence went to court on 27 July 1871 as Emerence GrosLouis to recover her land. The Marion County Circuit Court judge ruled that she was entitled to the land since the court that granted the divorce did not have the right to take it away from her. Furthermore, she had not been notified of the fact that her land was being taken away. The case made its way to the Oregon Supreme Court, and that court ruled in her favor.²⁹

The following map, also from the Bureau of Land Management, shows the claim boundaries.³⁰



A present-day Google image of the claim shows the long horizontal strip almost intact.

The claim, south of today's LeBrun Road, extended to the other side of Manning Road.



Luc Gagnon and his family

On 7 June 1841, Rev. Modeste Demers baptised Luc Gagnon's three daughters at Fort Vancouver. The girls were Emerence, aged five; Marguerite, aged three years and three months; and Helene, aged 13 months.³¹

Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet blessed Luc and Julie's marriage on 2 August 1841 in St. Paul.³²

The Luc Gagnon family was enumerated in the 1850 Oregon Territory census (Marion County).³³ Louis Gagnon, aged 53 (born about 1797) was in their household, suggesting kinship. Luc's land was valued at \$3,000, a sum that was more than the value of his neighbors' land.

9	53	53	Luc Gagnon	59		Harmer	3000	Canada	1
10			Julie	37				British America	1
11			Marguerite	13				"	1
12			Elise	11				"	1
13			Antoine	8				dit	
14			Ann	5				"	
15			Louis Gagnon	53		Harmer		Canada	1
16			William Pascent	29				"	✓
17			Julien Guiras	35				"	✓
18			Alfred Marshall	26				Spain	

Emerence Gagnon, Luc's eldest daughter, was not in the family household. On 19 February 1849, Emerence and Hubert Petit were married at the St. Louis Catholic Church. The witnesses were Joseph Laferte, Xavier Mathieu, and Joseph Petrin.³⁴

Luc Gagnon could not sign his name,³⁵ but he sent Marguerite and Emerence to school in St. Paul where the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur established the St. Marie de Wallamette Academy.³⁶

First Catholic School of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur.³⁷

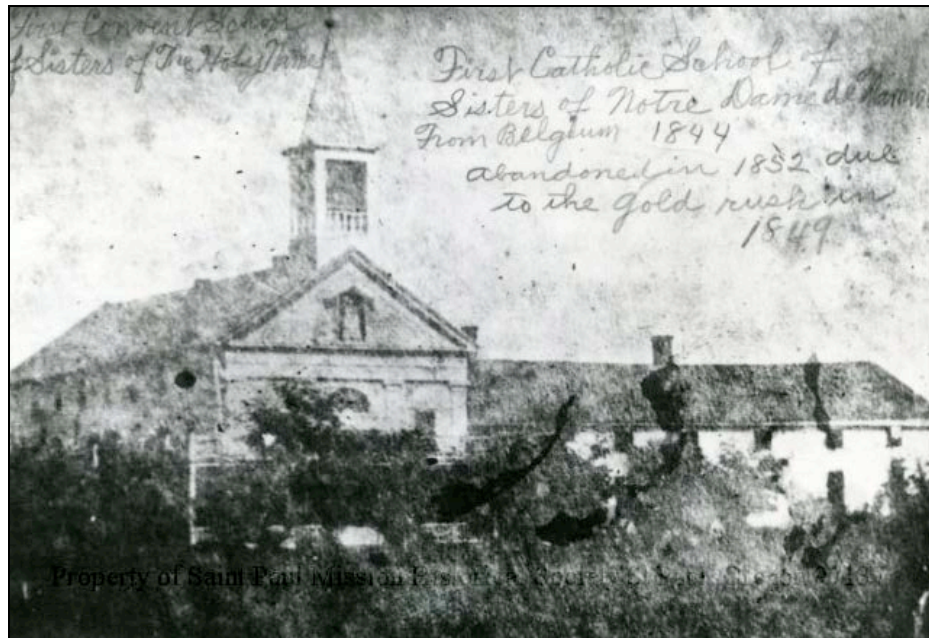


Photo: St. Paul Mission Historical Society collection.

The girls were dressed in white uniforms. They learned the domestic arts and received a basic education.³⁸ Girls who attended the Sister's school were much appreciated as wives and were able to move up in the social classes.

In those cash-poor days, tuition for three months was "100 pounds of flour; 4 pounds of grease; 3 bags of peas; 1 bag of salt; 3 dozen eggs; 25 pounds of lard (or 36 pounds of beef); 4 pounds of candles; 1 bag of potatoes; 1 pound of tea; and 4 pounds of rice."³⁹

Luc Gagnon had a close association with the St. Louis church where he was a baptismal sponsor for many St. Louis families. Being asked to serve as a baptismal sponsor is an honor. Sponsors who were not family members were usually influential members of the community.

On 6 September 1850, Luc was a witness to the burial of one of Oregon's female heroines, Madame Marie Dorion Toupin. Rev. B. Delorme penned the following item in the St. Louis sacramental register.⁴⁰

The 6 September, 1850, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have buried in the Church of this parish Marie Ayvoise, wife of Jean Toupin, deceased the day before aged 100 years [sic] Witnesses, Luc Gagnon, Joseph Dellart.

Luc Gagnon died on 18 August 1872 and was buried in the St. Louis Church graveyard.⁴¹

Luc's probate listed his children and where they were living. Emerence GrosLouis, age 35, was living in Douglas County; Margaret Morin, age 34, was living in Umatilla County; Hellen Lemery, age 32, was living in Marion County; Annie Belleque, age 29, was living in Douglas County; Antoine Gagnon, age 27, was living in Marion County; and Dorilda Gagnon, age 17, was living in Marion County.⁴²

Photo by Connie Lenzen



Child List

Luc Gagnon and Julie Gregoire had the following children:

1. **Emerence Gagnon**, born 20 May 1835, Ft. Colville; died 7 May 1930 in Ronan County, Montana. Emerence, at age thirteen, married Hubert Petit on 19 February 1849 in Marion County, Oregon. This marriage lasted until 12 September 1857 when Hubert filed for divorce. She later married GrosLouis.
2. **Marguerite Gagnon**, born about 1837. She married Antoine Moray on 29 September 1856. The witnesses were her father and Joachim Hubert.⁴³ To illustrate her education, she signed the marriage record.⁴⁴
3. **Emily Helene “Ellen” Gagnon**, born May 1838 in Canada,⁴⁵ died 3 June 1928 in Marion County, Oregon. She married Louis Lemery on 11 July 1858 at St. Louis.⁴⁶
4. **Antoine Gagnon**, born 18 October 1843, died 13 March 1897.⁴⁷ Buried St. Louis Cemetery in Gervais.
5. **Anne Gagnon**, born 5 April 1845, baptised at St. Paul.⁴⁸ She married Pierre Belleque on 5 March 1869 at St. Louis. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Felix Gregoire.⁴⁹
6. **Sophie Gagnon**, born 17 May 1853.⁵⁰ Sophie died in St. Louis, Oregon, on 14 January 1855⁵¹ and was buried in the old St. Louis cemetery.
7. **Marie Olive Dorilda Gagnon**, born 3 September 1856;⁵² died in Woodburn, Oregon, on 4 December 1936. She married Charles LeBrun.

Joseph Gagnon and his family

Luc Gagnon witnessed his brother Joseph's marriage to Marguerite Desjarlais in St. Paul on 18 July 1842.⁵³ He was farming 30 acres in 1842. His household consisted of one male and one female. He had one horse, and he had not been on the land long enough to harvest crops.

Three years later, his household consisted of one male under 12, two females under 12, one male between 12 and 18, one male between 18 and 45, and one female between 18 and 45.⁵⁴ The male and female between 18 and 45 would have been Joseph and Marguerite. It is unknown who were the other people, but it was typical for early settlers to include other people in their households.

Joseph Gagnon was one of the French Prairie men who went to the California gold fields in 1848 with Rev. B. Delorme, pastor of the St. Louis Church. Before he left, he purchased an ox for beef in California. The price was \$25.00. He also ordered 1,085 feet of boards from Thomas McKay to be delivered to the company store at Champoeg.⁵⁵

In the summer of 1849, Rev. Delorme recorded eight California burials. Joseph Gagnon was buried on 13 September 1849.⁵⁶

On 14 December 1849, Luc Gagnon was appointed administrator of Joseph's probate. As part of his duties, he needed to collect Luc's livestock so they could be inventoried and sold. In those free-range days, livestock were allowed to roam. Luc paid Pierre Delore \$29.00 and Etienne Gregoire \$60.00 for collecting the cattle and horses.⁵⁷

Jean Gengrass, Joseph DeLand, and Patrick McKenzie inventoried Joseph's worldly goods. The farmland was valued at \$650, and the moveables (home furnishings, farm equipment, and livestock) were valued at \$1,583. The barn was valued at \$150, and the house was valued at \$100. Gold dust valued at \$147 and 50 bushels of wheat valued at \$1.252 per bushel were in the estate. Given that the cost of wheat Joseph had purchased at the Hudson's Bay Company store was \$2.00 per bushel, this was under valued.⁵⁸

Luc Gagnon conducted the auction, and the sale attracted attention from people for miles around. Louis Gagnon made the first purchase, the dishes and silverware and a plough. Louis was living with the Luc Gagnon family. It could be that this was to be a gift to Luc or that it would be going to Joseph's widow as a gift.

Augustine Raymond, Felix Begevan, Theodore Poujade, Joseph Matte, Edward Barrow, John McPherson, Joseph Silvestre, François Marrant, François Poirier, and Charles Rondeau snapped up the livestock. The prices ranged from one boar at \$6.50 to the \$238 paid by Elli Geyane for one bay horse. Michael Dougherty purchased the unthrashed wheat for \$351; Joseph Matte purchased the unthrashed oats for \$177.

On 15 February 1850, Joseph's widow acknowledged the receipt of a mare as her inheritance. As shown by receipts in the probate file, Luc Gagnon received payment for boarding the widow and children until Louis Aussan took over those duties. On 4 December 1850, Luc Gagnon filed a guardianship petition for the minor heirs of Joseph Gagnon. The children were Joseph, aged twelve months old, and Felicite, aged five years old.⁵⁹

A bill from Dr. W. L. Bailey for services rendered in 1845 (and not paid) listed the following items that indicate a Gagnon child was ill and someone had a tooth extracted. The price for all was \$14.40 or 18 bushels of wheat.



Child List

Luc Gagnon and Marguerite Desjarlais had the following known children:

1. Baby [probably Felicite], born 5 April 1845 in St. Paul.⁶⁰ Felicite married Joseph Isaie Chenette on 5 December 1858 in Oregon City.⁶¹
2. Joseph Gregoire Gagnon, born 2 August 1847 in St. Louis.⁶²

Neither Luc Gagnon nor Louis Aussan was tasked for long with the care of Joseph's widow and children. As the owner of half of the Gagnon land claim, she was a desirable bride. Marguerite married Jean Claude Bellanger on 11 February 1851 in St. Louis. Witnesses were Louis Aussan and Andre Dubois.⁶³ Angelique and Edouard were the parents of Edouard Bellanger, born 24 July 1853, in St. Paul. Louis Gagnon and Ursule Gagnon were the witnesses for his baptism.⁶⁴

Marguerite Gagnon married J. B. Rondeau on 18 September 1855. Witnesses were Jean Pierre Sanders, Etienne Deshotel, Louise Poirier, and Ursule Gagnon.

François Gagnon and his family

Angelique Gagnon, François' wife, and their family were enumerated in the 1850 Marion County census.⁶⁵ François was in California where he died in the goldfields.

	Antoine	1 M				
8	Angelique Gagnon	35 F			British American	1
	Poiss	14 M			"	1
	Marcel	10 "			"	1
	Baptiste	6 "			Cal	
	Odalis	4 F			"	
	Esidore	1 "			"	
	Isidore	1 "		Linnus 1000	Ohio	

François Gagnon and Angelique Marcellais had the following children:

1. **Jacques Gagnon**, born 1839; died 11 February 1844 in St. Paul.⁶⁶
2. **François Gagnon**. Married Adelaide Plourde, 30 June 1853 in St. Louis. He died 6 April 1930 in Seattle, Washington.⁶⁷
3. **Ursule Gagnon**. Married Narcisse Moray, 15 October 1855 in St. Louis.⁶⁸
4. **Ambroise Gagnon** married Victoire Cornoyer, widow of Elize Gyre, 29 October 1855 in St. Louis.⁶⁹
5. **Jean Baptiste Gagnon**, born about 1834 in the Oregon Territory. He was baptised 27 April 1845 at St. Paul.⁷⁰
6. **Marcel Gagnon**, born about 1840. Marcel donated land for the St. Rose of Lima Mission Church in Frenchtown.
7. **Louise Reine Gagnon**, born 10 September 1846 in St. Louis;⁷¹ married Nicolas Dupuis on 17 September 1860 at St. Paul.⁷²
8. **Isidore Gagnon**, born 22 November 1849 in St. Louis.⁷³

Angelique Marcellais, François' widow, married Edward Bellanger on 11 October 1852 in St. Louis.⁷⁴ They had a daughter Esther who was born 15 March 1855.⁷⁵

Louis Gagnon and his family

Louis Gagnon died 4 April 1861 in St. Louis. He was “about 80 years.” This usually meant he looked old and wasn’t an exact age. The funeral witnesses were recorded as Louis Lemery and Amedee Seguin.⁷⁶ Louis Lemery was Luc Gagnon’s son-in-law. In 1860, Lemery was enumerated in the L. and Julie “Gonier” household in Fairfield, Oregon.⁷⁷ It’s clear that the census enumerator misspelled the Gagnon name as “Gonier.” “L. Gonier,” age 68, was also enumerated in the household. This age is consistent with the age of Louis Gagnon in the 1850 census when he was living with Luc Gagnon in St. Louis.

Louis is the most difficult of the Gagnons to track. He signed an early-day Polk County petition, indicating he was not always on the prairie. In 1847, he voted on the Organic Law at Mission Precinct, along with Luc Gagnon. He was 57-years-old and living with Luc Gagnon in 1850. He was the first purchaser at Joseph Gagnon’s estate auction in 1851.

If we use the 1850 census age (57), Louis could be the father of Antoine Joseph Gagnon. On 27 June 1851, Rev. Rock, parish priest at St. Paul, baptised eleven-year-old Antoine Joseph Gagnon, the son of Louis Gagnon and Marie. The godparents were Rev. Rock and Sophie Beleque.⁷⁸ In 1850, Antoine Gagnon was living with Rev. F. N. Blanchette in Oregon City.⁷⁹

Louis could have been the father of Lisette (Gagnon) Depot DeGobin. In her 1926 interview by Fred Lockley for his “Impressions and Observations of a Journal Man” in the Oregon Journal newspaper, she said her father was Lucious Gagnon. No “Lucious” appears in French Prairie church records or other records, and Louis Gagnon does. Lisette told Lockley that she did not speak English very well; he could have misunderstood her father’s name.

Lisette first married Pierre Depot at the age of 15. The St. Louis parish register entry for 23 August 1858 includes the marriage of “Lisette, orphan living under the protection of Louis Vandale” to Pierre Depot. Unfortunately, it did not provide a surname, and it did not name her parents.⁸⁰ With an age of 15, she would have been born about 1843.

Lisette told Lockley that her siblings were Louis and Antoine. They went to French Prairie when she was young, and they lived at St. Louis where her father helped haul logs for the first church.⁸¹ That would give a third child who has not been traced.

Child list

- 1. Louis Gagnon**, born about 1836.
- 2. Antoine Joseph Gagnon**, born about 1840.
- 3. Lisette Gagnon**, born about 1843.

Photos

The [Luc] Gagnon daughters.⁸²

Emerance - born 1833 - m.
Petit, GrosLouis

Marguerite - born 1837 - m.
Morais
below -L to R

Helene - born 1840 - m. Lemery

Dorlida - born 1856 - M.
LeBrun



Photo: St. Paul Mission
Historical Society collection.

Julie Gregoire,
wife of Luc
Gagnon.

Photo: St. Paul
Mission
Historical
Society
collection.



The Lemery
house at St.
Louis.

Grandma
Lemery (Helene
Gagnon), Aunt
Sarah, Irene and
Mary Lemery.

Photo: St. Paul
Mission
Historical
Society
collection.



End Notes

- ¹ George Brown, *Friend and Family on French Prairie [and elsewhere]* (St. Paul, OR: St. Paul Mission Historical Society, 2001), unpaginated.
- ² George Brown, *Friend and Family on French Prairie [and elsewhere]* (St. Paul, OR: St. Paul Mission Historical Society, 2001), unpaginated.
- ³ 1850 U.S. census, Marion County, Oregon Territory, page 77, dwelling 33, family 33, Luc Gagnon; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 31 August 2014), citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 742.
- ⁴ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: St. Louis Register, Vol. I* (Portland: Binford & Mort, 1982), p 155, S-3.
- ⁵ Carolyn Obertein, "Gagnon," database, *RootsWeb* (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~evansandobertein/gagnon/pages/gagnon.htm> : accessed 31 August 2014).
- ⁶ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: St. Louis Register, Vol. I*, page 42, M-5.
- ⁷ Carolyn Obertein, "Gagnon," database, *RootsWeb* (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~evansandobertein/gagnon/pages/gagnon.htm> : accessed 31 August 2014).
- ⁸ Luc Gagnon Biographical Sheet; digital image, *Hudson's Bay Company Archives* (http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/g/gagnon_luc.pdf: accessed 29 August 2014). HBC Bio Map: Luc Gagnon, BC Métis Mapping Research Project, *Métis Nation British Columbia* (http://ubc.bcmctis.ca/hbc_bio_profile.php?id=MTA4NA== : accessed 30 August 2014).
- ⁹ Francois Gagnon Biographical Sheet; digital image, *Hudson's Bay Company Archives* (http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/g/gagnon_francois.pdf : accessed 15 November 2014).
- ¹⁰ Luc Gagnon Biographical Sheet; digital image, *Hudson's Bay Company Archives* (http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/g/gagnon_luc.pdf: accessed 29 August 2014). HBC Bio Map: Luc Gagnon, BC Métis Mapping Research Project, *Métis Nation British Columbia* (http://ubc.bcmctis.ca/hbc_bio_profile.php?id=MTA4NA== : accessed 30 August 2014).
- ¹¹ John A. Hussey, *Champoeg: Place of Transistion* (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1967) 51, 52.
- ¹² M. Leona Nichols, *The Mantle of Elias; the Story of Fathers Blanchet and Demers in Early Oregon* (Portland: Binfords & Mort, 1941), 291; digital image, *HathiTrust* (<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/005922254> : accessed 31 August 2014).
- ¹³ Harriet Duncan Munnick and Mikell DeLores Wormell Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver*, Vol. I (St. Paul: French Prairie, OR, 1972), 65.
- ¹⁴ List of Settlers West of Rockies, 1842, A census by Elijah White, Indian Agent From Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1842–1880. (Oregon Superintendency) National Archives Microcopy 234, roll 607, frames 0112-0119.
- ¹⁵ HBC Bio Map: Luc Gagnon, BC Métis Mapping Research Project, *Métis Nation British Columbia* (http://ubc.bcmctis.ca/hbc_bio_profile.php?id=MTA4NA== : accessed 30 August 2014).
- ¹⁶ Oregon Donation Land Claim #2523, Luc Gagnon.
- ¹⁷ Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, Abstracted; Volumes I-III, 1845-1849 (Portland: The Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1982), Foreword.
- ¹⁸ Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, page 2, 50, 57, and 63.
- ¹⁹ Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, page, 68.
- ²⁰ Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, page 64.
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