

Andre Lonctain, Champoeg Town Site Founder and St. Paul Church Founder

Andre Lonctain (Longtain, Lonetain) was born about 1792 in French Canada (Quebec) – likely in the St. Constant District of Montreal. Nancy Okanagan, his wife, was born about 1794. The Okanagan Tribe's native lands were in British Columbia and Northern Washington. Andre died on 29 February 1879 in Salem, Oregon. Nancy died on 15 March 1876. They had seven children and many grandchildren.

The town of Champoeg was created on Robert Newell and Andre's Donation Land Claims. As Champoeg founders, both men sold town lots.

Eighteen French Prairie settlers (fifteen were former Hudson's Bay Company employees) felt the need to have their marriages blessed and their children baptized by Catholic priests. Because of their efforts, the St. Paul Catholic Church was established. Andre Longtain was one of these men.

In this narrative, Andre's surname is spelled as it is found in the source documents.

Fur Trade

After the War of 1812, the Oregon Territory was under a joint occupancy rule. Citizens of both Britain and the United States could occupy and trade in the area, but neither country could form a government. The fur trading companies, with their hierarchy, provided semi-governmental authority for the people in their employ.

On 26 January 1820, André Longtain, from the St. Constant District of Montreal, signed a contract with the Northwest Company (NWC). He was to serve for three years in the Northwest as a middleman, the middle person in a canoe. In 1821, he transferred to the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) when that company absorbed the NWC. He worked at Fort George (Astoria) from 1822 to 1823. He was a middleman in the Columbia Department from 1823 to 1826. From 1826 to 1833, he served as a middleman and trapper in the Snake Party Expeditions. He was listed as being in the HBC's Fort Vancouver Indian Trade from 1833 to 1836.¹

Snake Country Expeditions

The objective of the HBC's Snake County Expeditions was aimed at trapping all the beavers that could be found so that competing American fur companies would find nothing – stopping them from moving into HBC territory. Parts of Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Northern California were included in the Snake Country. Between 1824 and 1830, six expeditions covered the area and trapped out the beaver.

The brigades contained more than 100 people including wives and children. Given that it is known that Andre and Nancy, his wife, had children in 1824, 1826, and 1830, it is most likely that his wife and children were with him on the expeditions.

Besides the usual wifely tasks of setting up and tearing down camp, finding and preparing food, taking care of the children, making and mending clothes, women were tasked with preparing the furs. They skinned, cleaned and stretched the pelts for drying.

---Beaver Pelt²

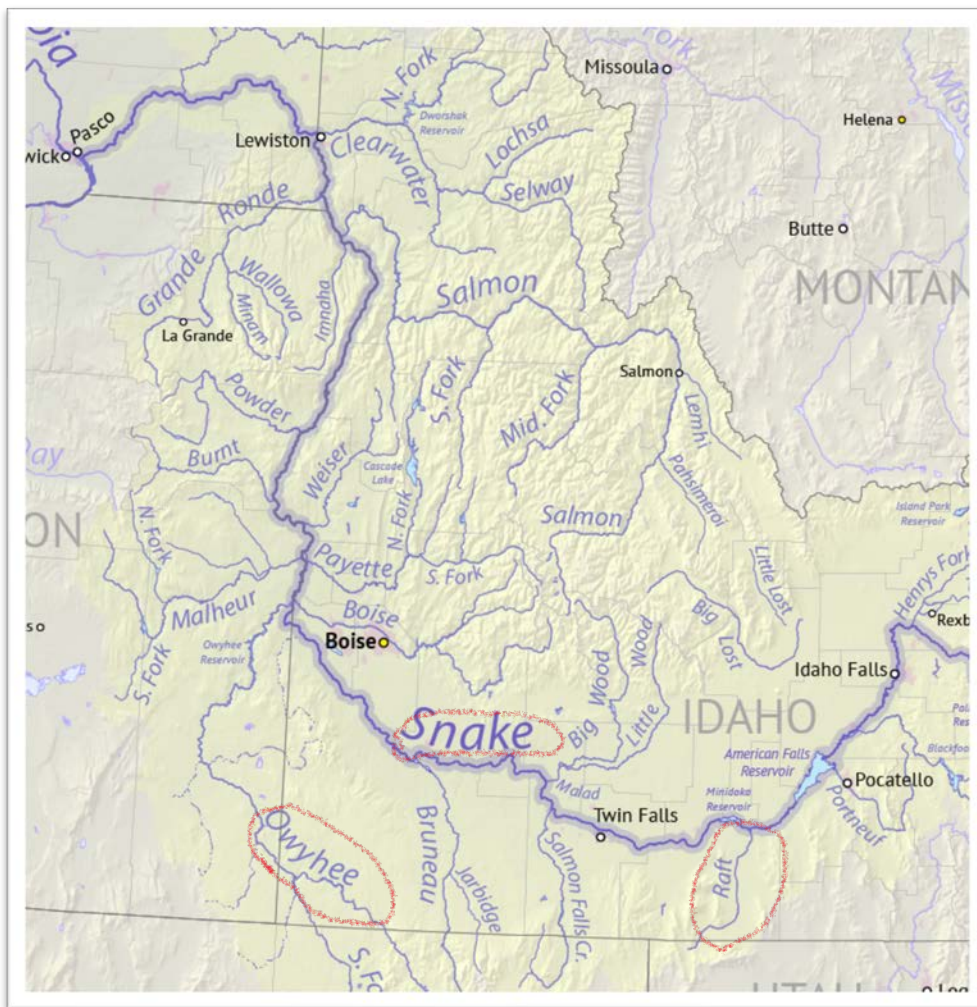


1830, with John Work

John Work's 1830 Snake Country expedition was comprised of 115 individuals, including women and children. He mentions Andre in several of his journal entries.

“Thursday, May 12th, 1830. Fine weather in the morning, but heavy rain and snow and very cold afterwards. Raised camp and marched 10 miles across the mountains, and encamped on a small rivulet of snow water. The head of Raft river appears in a deep valley to the west of us. The road on the mountains hilly and rugged and some places stony, and in places very boggy. The snow still lies in banks of considerable depth, and appears but very recently to have disappeared off most of the ground. The grass is barely beginning to spring up except on small spots exposed to the south, which has been some time clear of snow, where vegetation has made some progress. From the very ruggedness of the road and the badness of the weather this was a harassing day both on horses and people. For want of water we could not encamp sooner. In order that we may make a better I separated a party this morning and sent 8 men, viz. C. Plante (who is in charge of the party), J. Deslard, F. Champagne, L. Rondeau, L. Quenstall, A. Dumarais, Bt. Dubrielle and **A. Longtin** to hunt to the Westward on the heads of small rivers which run into Snake river and on the Eastern fork of Sandwich Island River, while I with the remainder of the party proceed to the southward to Ogden’s river, and then to the head of Sandwich Island river.”³ *Ogden’s river is now called Humboldt River. The Sandwich Island River is now the Owyhee River.*

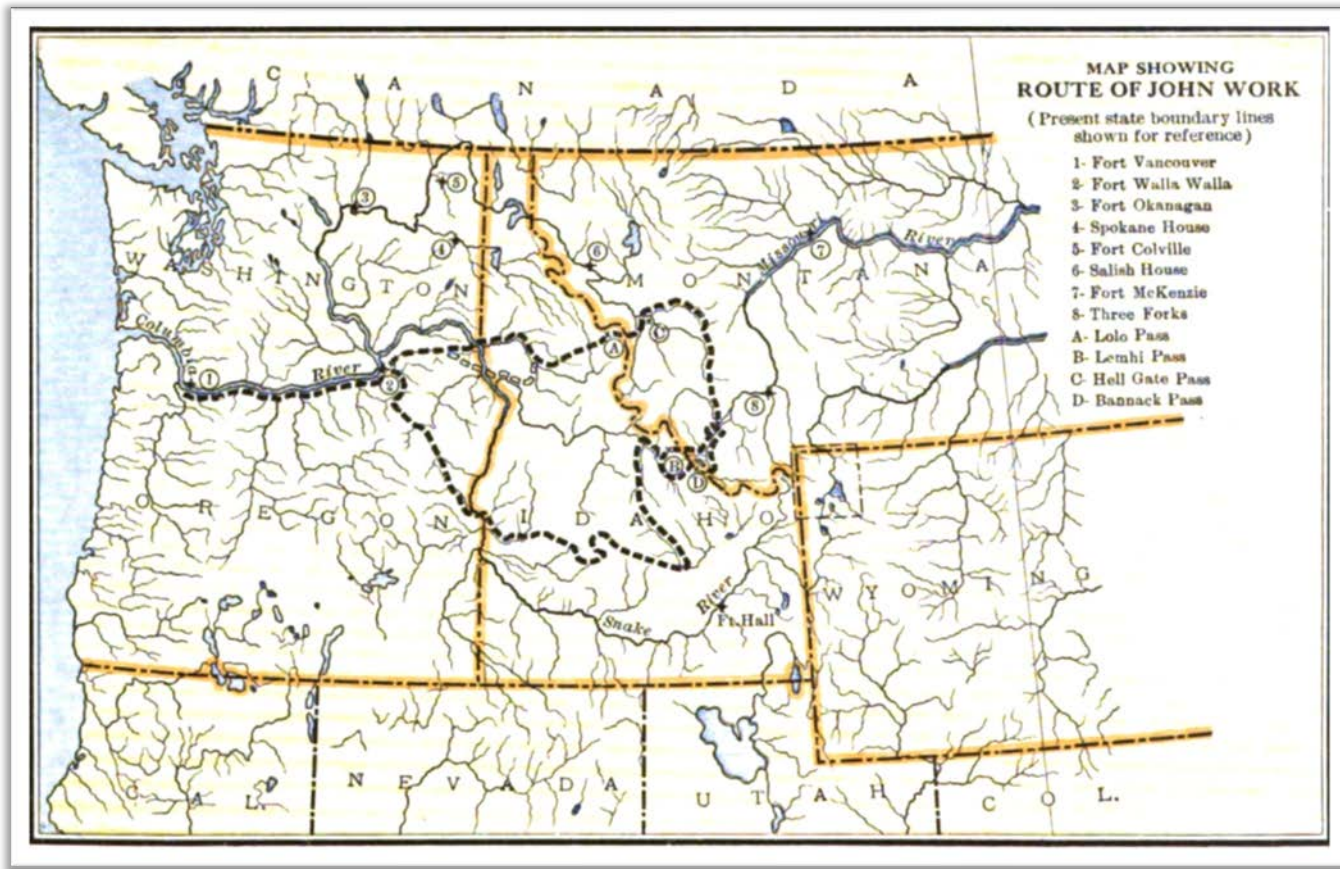
“Thursday, 21 September 1830 Three men, Laforte, Despard, and **Longtain** who slept out the last two nights arrived in the evening with 14 beaver which they took in Read’s River...” *Read’s River is the old name for the Boise River. The following map shows the location of Boise River, Owyhee River, and Raft River.*⁴



1831, To the Flatheads and Blackfeet with John Work.

Saturday [December] 3, 1831. Stormy and very cold all day. Did not raise camp. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, some of the people went after buffalo but with little success. Our old guide La Buche accompanied by F. Payette, **Longtin**, Pichette, Quintall and Carney, went up the river on discovery, and observed two Blackfoot Indians passing with four horses, they immediately pursued them, but were not able to come up with them, they have pressed them so hard that they abandoned two of the horses, which our people brought to camp, one of them is known as a Nez Perce horse. SotEAU observed another party of Blackfeet with seven horses passing along the mountains some distance from the camp, had he given notice in time, they might have been pursued and killed or at least the horses taken from them. These horses are all supposed to have been stolen from the Nez Perce and Flatheads at Salmon River.⁵

Wednesday [April] 4, 1832. Fine weather. Did not raise camp. Two men A. Finlay, J. Favel were off since yesterday morning examining a small river where it was expected some beaver would be found, but there are none. Some more of the men were off visiting some of the small forks but without success. **A. Longtin** took one beaver.⁶



1832, California with John Work?

The Snake Country brigades introduced an unwelcome disease – malaria, called intermittent fever. In 1830, a sailor on the American Brig *Owhyee* brought the disease to Fort Vancouver.⁸ From there, it spread out into the HBC territory. Malaria, spread by the *Anopheles* mosquito, was especially hard on the natives, decimating entire tribes. Andre and his wife both were stricken by malaria.

“Wednesday, August 29, 1832. Fine warm weather. Employed the most of the day delivering the people their provisions. Several of the people continued ill. **A Longtain** had recovered a little but has again relapsed.

“Sunday Sep 16, 1832. Raw cold weather for the season. Continued our journey 4 ½ hours 15 miles S.S.E., along the mountains to the head of a small creek, the road very hilly and rugged. We are induced to take this road to avoid the stony road to go round by the forks and certainly this road is not preferable to the other, thought a little shorter. **A. Longtain** and L. Rondeau’s wife are again attached with the fever, tho’ they had both recovered of it.”

“Thursday November 8, 1832. Frost in the night, thick fog in the morning, fie weather afterward. Continued our journey 10 miles S. W to the lower end of the plain at the entrance of the fork. There are the recent tracks of a great many Indians but they fly at our approach. One beaver was taken & Pichette had two of his traps stolen. L. Rondeau’s wife has again fallen ill with the fever & could with difficulty be got up to the encampment. Two of the men, **A. Longtain** & J. Toupin are recovering but very slowly.”

“Thursday November, 11, 1832, Rather stormy part of the day. Continued our journey at an early hour and after a hard day both on men & horses of 9 ½ hours march 32 Miles, 18 Miles W.S.W. & 14 miles S.S.W. encamped without water and not much grass for our fatigued thirsty horses. We have this day made two usual days journey, in consequence of not finding water at the first station where the people used to find it when they passed this way twice before but earlier in the season than at present. On preceding on to this place a small stony ravine, a former encampment, we have the mortification to find the spring dried up. Our situation is rather gloomy, the more so as a number of the men have become quite discouraged and talk of turning back lest themselves & horses die of thirst. They have taken it into their heads that the lake the next usual station is also dried up & that the horses will not be able to go on to the next station where they also doubt whether there is any water at this season. None of them thought of giving me this information before I left our last station. L. Kanota, on whose information I can place most reliance assures me I will find water tomorrow, I am therefore determined to proceed. Some of the people took the precaution to bring some water from our last station. A small hole is dug where some of the people obtain a small quantity of muddy water taken up in spoonfulls. Two horses gave up on the way and were left behind. Two of the men, **A. Longtain** and J. Toupin who had recovered of the fever relapsed today & were very ill, the long day’s journeys with the thirst & dust to which they are exposed is very hard upon them.”

“Thursday 11 July 1833. Very warm sultry weather. The hunters killed 6 elk. In the evening two of the canoes, Boisvert, and Toupin, arrived with 15 beaver & 13 Otters for their cruise of 9 days. **Longtain** arrived yesterday evening with 4 beaver and 6 otters.”⁹

“1 October 1833. Tuesday. Some light rain during the day. Did not raise camp on account of one of the women **A. Longtain's** wife being so ill that she was not expected to live over a few hours, bleeding at the nose and mouth that could scarcely be stopped. The rest of the sick continue much the same. Hunters killed a bear & a deer.”¹⁰

“Thursday 26 September 1833. Fine weather. One of the men P. Bernie died during the first watch last night, he had been ill for a length of time so weak that he had to be tied on his horse, for some days back he had become so feeble, that there was little hopes of his recovery, but it was not expected that he would die so suddenly, yet, he had anticipated death himself and had arranged his little affairs, he had for some time little or no sustenance, so that his strength became exhausted, he has left a wife and 5 children, all ill with the fever. The people are getting more discouraged every day. We were deterred from raising camp on account of one of the women **A. Longtain's** wife being so ill that she was not expected to live out the day. The hunters were out but without success.”¹¹

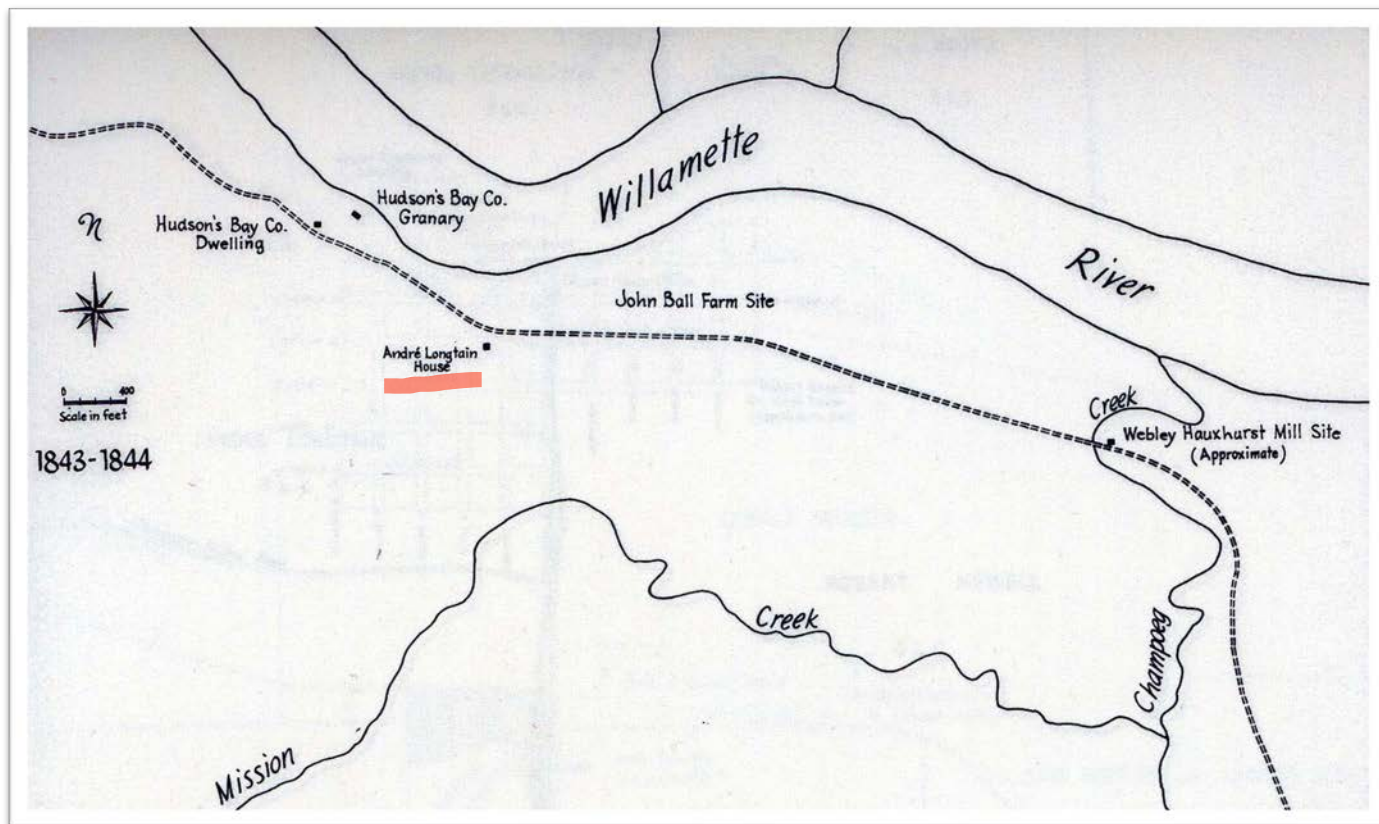
French Prairie

When Andre retired from the HBC, he selected land on the Willamette River in what was to be known as French Prairie due to the growing settlement of retired French Canadian fur trade employees. With the joint occupancy agreement between the United States and Britain, there was no government where land claims could be reported. People “squatted” on land that didn’t conflict with their neighbors.

According to a sworn certificate in Andre’s Donation Land Claim file, he farmed his land from 30 November 1834.¹² He was marked as “Retired to Willamette River” in 1836 on his HBC Biographical Sheet.¹³ John McLoughlin, HBC Chief Factor, kept retired HBC employees on the books as employees, but no service was expected. 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 provided the new farmers with seed grain, a two-wheeled cart, a plow, two cows, and two steers. The men could purchase farm implements at a discount.¹⁴ Andre was listed on the company books from 1835–1842.¹⁵

In 1841, Andre Longtain purchased George W. Ebberts’ squatter’s rights. The price was, “100 bushels of wheat to be delivered at any time within three years at the Hudson’s Bay Co. warehouse that stood upon the claim.”¹⁶ The warehouse was used to store French Prairie farmers’ wheat for shipment to Fort Vancouver.

The following map plots Andre’s home site and the HBC warehouse (granary).¹⁷



Journals for several French Prairie visitors provide information about the settlers.

In November of 1835, the U.S. Navy’s William Slacum received a commission from the United States president, “To obtain some specific and authentic information in regard to the inhabitants of the country in the neighborhood of the Oregon, or Columbia river; and, generally, endeavour to obtain all such information,

political, physical, statistical, and geographical as may prove useful or interesting to this Government.” Slacum reached the Columbia River at the end of December 1836.¹⁸

Slacum made a census of the thirteen French Canadian farms on the Prairie. The **Andre Longtre** farm had two houses in good condition. Forty-five acres were enclosed, and twenty-four acres were cultivated. Four hundred bushels of wheat had been harvested. Wheat was important. With paper money and coins in short supply, wheat was accepted as currency.¹⁹ The livestock included three horses, and thirty-three hogs.²⁰

In 1841, Eugene Duflot De Mofras, a French naturalist and explorer, compiled a list of the “Principal French-Canadian Settlers on the Willamette.”²¹ His chart is listed by year of settlement. Presumably, the settlers or their neighbors told him how long they had been on the land.

Andre Longpre had fenced 22 hectares and cultivated 12 hectares. He harvested 90 hectoliters of wheat. He had 10 horses and two houses. One hectare is equivalent to 2.47 acres. One hectoliter is equivalent to 2.3 bushels.

Name	When Settled	Hectares Enclosed	Hectares Cultivated	Crop of Wheat Hectoliters	Horses	Houses	Mills
Mich. Laframboise	1831	40	20	170	200	2	1
*J. B. Desportes.....	1831	35	20	170	100	3	1
*Joseph Gervais	1832	60	30	225	50	3	1
*J. B. Perrault.....	1832	40	30	225	10	3	
*Jh. Delor	1832	15	15	100	15	2	
*Etienne Luciat	1832	35	30	230	35	4	1
Xavier Lacoste	1832	20	12	95	14	1	
*P. Billique	1833	30	25	195	20	2	
*Jh. Deloze	1833	30	20	175	14	2	
J. Arguette	1833	40	25	185	15	2	
*Xavier Dudevant	1834	17	17	160	18	2	
Andre Longpre	1835	22	12	90	10	2	
Louis Fourrier	1835	17	16	115	20	1	
Charles Plants	1835	30	30	225	40	2	
Charles Rondeau	1836	12	12	90	15	1	
*Andre Picord	1837	14	12	90	10	1	
George Gay	1838	15	12	90	12	1	
Louis Fortia	1838	12	10	80	12	1	1
Charles Roy	1838	12	10	85	10	1	
Stanislas Jacquet	1838	20	20	180	14	1	
Abbe Blanchet	1839	1000†			1	1	

In September 1842, Dr. Elijah White, the first Oregon Indian Agent, arrived in the Willamette Valley with a wagon train of settlers. This was a return home for him. In 1836, the Methodist Church appointed him as a physician to the Willamette Valley mission. In 1841, due to differences with Jason Lee over mission policies, White resigned and returned to the States.

White made a census of settlers in the Oregon Territory. He intended to show that it was possible to farm the Territory and that the British had a foothold with their retired HBC employees. Unless American settlers moved in, the Canadians (British) would be the majority. The Territory was under the “joint occupancy” agreement, but an overwhelming number of British settlers could tip the balance of power, and Oregon could become an

English possession. His census included the numbers of men, women, and children, and a summary of their crops for the 1842-43 year.

The **Andrew Longtern** household consisted of one male over 18 and one female over 18. There were three children. One hundred acres were under improvement. The family harvested 300 bushels of wheat, 180 bushels of coarse grain. They had twenty-five horses, fifteen neat stock, and fifteen hogs.²²

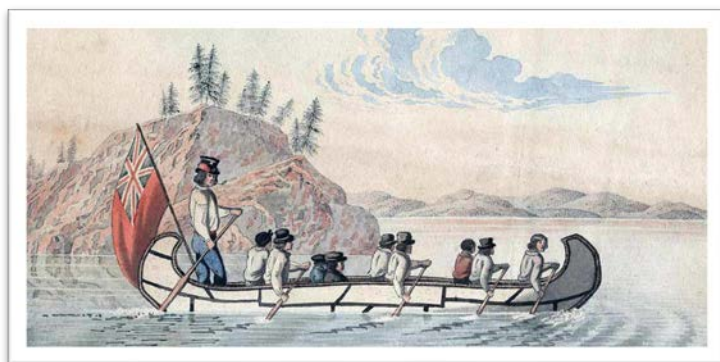
Second Sheet

<i>Names of Heads of Families</i>	<i>No of Males over 18</i>	<i>No of Females over 18</i>	<i>No of Children of both Sexes</i>	<i>Acres under Improvement</i>	<i>Amount of Wheat in 1842 Bush</i>	<i>Amount of Coarse Grain Bush</i>	<i>No of Horses</i>	<i>No of neat Stock</i>	<i>No of Sheep</i>	<i>No of Hogs</i>
<i>Amn brot from first sheet</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>2866</i>	<i>16078</i>	<i>9800</i>	<i>13243</i>	<i>1966 1/2</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1037</i>
<i>Felix Hathaway</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>				<i>2</i>	<i>3 1/2</i>		
<i>William Bailey</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>Absent</i>			<i>0</i>	<i>14</i>		
<i>Charles Rowe</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>10</i>
<i>Andrew Longtern</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>15</i>		<i>15</i>
<i>A Charles</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>60</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>15</i>
<i>John B Perault</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>90</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Michael La Frome</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>147</i>		<i>8</i>
<i>J Johnson</i>	<i>1</i>				<i>150</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>7</i>
<i>Catholic Church Farm</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>4</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>20</i>

Religion

The French Prairie settlers, mostly Catholics, wanted to have their marriages blessed and their children baptized. They also may have been anxious to have the last rites for their deceased family members.

On 5 July 1834, the settlers sent a letter to the Bishop of Juliopolis [at Red River, now Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada] via the HBC Express. They asked for a priest to be sent to them.



Several months later, in the fall of 1834, Jason Lee and his fellow Methodist missionaries arrived on the prairie. Joseph Gervais welcomed them, and their first services were held in his home. Lee could not speak French, and the French Canadians could not speak English. Lee penned the following in his diary,

Sun., 19 Oct. 1834— Made a few remarks from these words: "Turn ye from your evil ways," to a mixed assembly, few of whom understood what I said but God is able to speak to the heart."²³

In the spring of 1836, the French-Canadian settlers sent a reminder letter to the Bishop. Andre **Longtain** signed with an “X” as the father of four children.

“We have nothing to Right to you about the Country but that the farms are All in a very thriving state and produces fine Crops. We have sent theis few Lines to you hoping that it will not trouble you to much for Righting so quick to you but the Country is setteling slowly and oure Children are Learning very fast which make us very eager for youre assistance wich we hope by Gods helpe will be very sone oure prayers will be for his safe Arivele We have sent you a List of the families that Are at present in the settlement...”²⁴

One year later, on 8 March 1837, the “Willammeth Settlers,” now down to eleven members, including **Andrey Longten**, sent a third letter to the Bishop. In this letter, they referred to the Methodist Mission.²⁵

“Reverend sir you will think us very troublesom but we hope you will excuse us for we have much of neede of some assistance from you for we have almost every religion but oure own wich you know Reverend sir with oute youre assistance wen we are surrounded by every one it will be very hard for us to bring oure familyes up to oure owne religion when there is so maney others around them.”²⁶

In the absence of other options, some of the French-Canadian families attended Jason Lee’s Methodist Mission at Willamette Station. Andre’s daughter Dulcina was baptized on 1 April 1837.²⁷ The baptism took place at Champoeg.

“Saturday 1st April 1837. J. Lee was requested to go to Campment du Sable [Champoeg] to baptize a child of **Mr. Longter** he accordingly went tarried overnight, held a meeting on the Sabbath and on Monday united a couple in matrimony & returned to the Mission house.”²⁸

The Priests Arrive

In November of 1838, Fathers Francois Norbert Blanchet and Modeste Demers arrived at the St Paul wooden church the settlers had built for them.

After visiting the local French-Canadian settlements, the first St. Paul mass was held on 6 January 1839. Subsequent masses were held until 3 February 1839 and then from 13 May to 10 June 1839. The sacraments were recorded in the Vancouver register.

--Replica of the first St Paul Church



In October of the same year, when restrictions concerning the mission’s location were removed, Father Blanchet took up his residence in the St. Paul chapel, which was still unfinished after being “removed and rebuilt.” He hired a man to fix the loose flooring, put in some partitions and a ceiling, and perhaps help mount the 80-lb. bell that the priest had brought with him “on a platform over the doorway.” An old lithograph showing the only known picture of the chapel indicates that the platform over the door was later enclosed to form a conventional belfry tower.

Longtain family records from the St. Paul register

“This 6 January, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized **Joseph**, aged 11 months, natural child of **André Lonetain**, farmer of this place and of **Nancy Okinagan**. Godfather Joseph Gervais who as well as the father has not known how to sign.”²⁹

“This 21 January, 1839, in view of the dispensation of 2 bans granted by us Missionary Vicar General, and the publication of the third between **André Lonetain of Saint Constant in Canada, district of Montréal, and**

farmer of this place, on the one part, and Nancy, Okanagan, on the other part, nor any impediment being discovered, we priest undersigned, Missionary, have received their mutual consent of marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of Jean Baptiste Dupati and of Pierre Stanislas Jacquet, witnesses, before whom the said spouses have recognized as their **legitimate children Joseph [sic] Henriette aged 14 years, Catherine aged 13 years, Angelique aged 9 years, Joseph aged 1 year**. The spouses as well as the witnesses have not known how to sign.”³⁰

“This 3 March, 1840, we priest undersigned have baptized **Genevieve** born the day before yesterday of the legitimate marriage of **Andre Lonetain farmer of this place, and Nancy Okinogan**. Godfather Joseph Despard, godmother Genevieve St. Martin, who as well as the father have not known how to sign.”³¹

“This 4 October, 1840, we priest have baptized **Henriette** aged 16 years, legitimate daughter of **Andree Lonetain, farmer of this place, and of Nancy Okanagan**. Godfather Jean Baptiste Dubreuil, godmother Ursule GrosLouis, who have not known how to sign.”³²

“This 4 October, 1840, we priest undersigned have baptized conditionally **Catherine**, aged about 15 years, legitimate daughter of **Andree Lonetain, farmer of this place, and of Nancy Okanagan**. Godfather Jean Baptiste Dubreuil, godmother Ursule GrosLouis who have not known how to sign.”³³

“This 19 September, 1842, in view of the dispensation of two bans of marriage granted by Francois Norbert Blanchet Vicar General, and the publication of the third between John Hord, farmer of this place, of-age widower of . . . Despati, on one part, and **Catherine Lonetain**, domiciled in this place, minor daughter of **Andre Lonetain and of Nancy Okinogan**, on the other part, nor any impediment being discovered, we priest undersigned have received their mutual consent of marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of Pierre Belecque friend of the groom, and **Andre Lonetain**, father of the bride, witnesses, who as well as the bride have not known how to sign. The groom has signed.”³⁴

“The 3 October, 1842, in view of the dispensation of two bans of marriage granted by F. N. Blanchet Vicar General and the publication of the third at the sermon of the parish mass of this place, between Thomas Moisan, farmer domiciled in this parish, of age son of Ignace Moisan and of Elisabeth Burk of St. Jacques, of Montreal on one part, and **Henriette Lonetain**, domiciled in this place, minor daughter of **Andree Lonetain farmer of this place, and of Nancy Okinogan** of this parish, on the other part, nor any impediment being discovered to the said marriage, we undersigned priest missionary have received their mutual consent of marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of Francois Bernier, of Jean Gingras, of Francois Rivet, friends of the groom, and of **Andree Lonetain**, father of the bride, who as well as the bride have not known how to sign. The groom has signed with us.”³⁵

“This 28 June, 1843, we priest undersigned have baptized **Luce**, born some days ago of the legitimate marriage of **Andree Lonetain, farmer, and of Nancy Okinogan**. Godfather John Hord, undersigned, godmother his wife.”³⁶

“The 8 October, 1843, we priest undersigned have baptized **Angelique** aged about 13 years, natural daughter of **Andre Lonetain** and of Helene [sic]. Godfather Etienne Gregoire, godmother Adrienne Lucier who have not known how to sign.”³⁷

The 21 June 1844, has been buried Charles, aged about 15 months deceased the day before, child of John Hord farmer and of **Catherine Lonetain**.³⁸

“The 22 November, 1844, we the undersigned priest have baptized Joseph born yesterday of the legitimate marriage of John Hord and of **Catherine Lonetain**, farmer of this parish. Godfather Joseph Despard, godmother **Angelique Lonetain** who could not sign. The father absent.”³⁹

“The 17 December, 1845, we the undersigned priest have baptized Francois Xavier born the 15 of the month of the legitimate marriage of Thomas Moisan and of **Henriette Lonetain**. Godfather Joseph Guertin, godmother **Angelique Lonetain** who could not sign.”⁴⁰

“The 25 January, 1847, in view of the dispensation of one ban granted by us, and the publication of the other two bans of marriage between Francois, of-age son of Jean Baptiste Toupin and of Marie, Aioise [Iowa] tribe, on one part, and **Angelique, minor daughter of Andre Lonctain, and of Elizabeth [Nancy] Okanagan**, on the other part, nor having discovered any impediment, we the undersigned priest have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of Joseph Delard and of Peter Kitson who, as well as the said spouses, could not sign.”⁴¹ [Marie, Aloise is known as Madame Dorion. See “Marie (Iowa) Dorion Venier Toupin” on the SPMHS website under “Stories.”]

“The 30 September, 1849, we priest undersigned have baptized Marie born the 27 of the same month of the legitimate marriage of John Howard and of **Catherine Lonctain**. The godfather has been **Andre Lonctain and the godmother Nancy**, his wife who could not sign with us.”⁴²

Provisional Government

In 1843, wagons filled with resettlers arrived in the Oregon Territory. William E Hill’s trail statistics estimates 125 settlers arrived in Oregon in 1842, and 875 settlers arrived in Oregon in 1843.⁴³

These newcomers outnumbered the French Canadians, and foreshadowed changes that would come to French Prairie.

On 2 May 1843, a vote was taken at Champoeg by the settlers to decide if a Provisional Government should be established as a preliminary step for aligning with the United States. By a 52 to 50 vote, the Provisional Government won.⁴⁴ Andre was one of the fifty settlers to vote against establishing Provisional Government.⁴⁵ Taxation was an issue at the meeting, and a resolution was adopted that there would be no taxes. There would be a voluntary subscription. Unfortunately, that subscription did not bring in enough money to pay for running the government. In 1844, a voluntary tax act was passed by the legislature. There was a “catch” to the voluntary part. If a person did not pay the tax, he would not be allowed to vote or to defend his rights in court. The rights included land ownership and debts. ⁴⁶

In 1844, the first taxes were assessed.

Andrew Lontaine had town lots valued at \$100, horses valued at \$200, cattle valued \$285, and hogs valued at \$42.⁴⁷

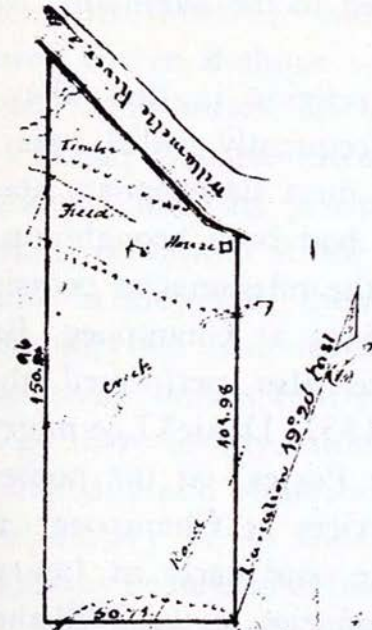
His son-in-law, Thomas Moisan, had horses valued at \$160, cattle valued at \$90, and hogs valued at \$84.⁴⁸

His other son-in-law, John Howard, had a clock valued at \$12 and a watch valued at \$25. He had horses valued at \$312, cattle valued at \$500, and hogs valued at \$33.⁴⁹

Oregon’s provisional government permitted inhabitants to stake out claims and survey them. A legislative committee created a constitution that included rules for the claims. Any white male could claim 640 acres, and within six months of recording their claim, they were to build a home.⁵⁰

Andre’s claim was surveyed by Jesse Applegate.⁵¹

749
 Plat and Field Notes of the Claim of Andrew Lontain
 Containing 640 Acres.



with my compass adjusted to a variation of 19° 20' East. Began at the corner on the right or South bank of the Williamette river, to the claim of Robert Newell and Andrew Lontain and ran Thence West 50.71 chains to a point in the line agreed upon between the claims of A. Lontain and Michel Laframbois, Thence North along said line, at 13.81 chains a fence bears N 10° SE at 20.20 chains entered Timber & bears E & W at 27.70 chains 10 links wide runs N 6° at 32.20 chains entered Prairie & bears NE & SW at 50.28 To the right bank of the Williamette river where set a post for corner of the claim of A. Lontain & M. Laframbois from which a Cottonwood 30 inches diameter bears S 61°

W bears NE & SW at 50.28 To the right bank of the Williamette river where set a post for corner of the claim of A. Lontain & M. Laframbois from which a Cottonwood 30 inches diameter bears S 61°

(Bureau of Land Management)

Portion of Jesse Applegate's survey of André Longtain's land claim, February 1, 1844.

Andre apparently did not file for a provisional land claim, but he was named as a neighbor.⁵²

MONIQUE, Louis, Champoig Co, 640a. Andrew Lontaine on E and N, R. Newel on N. "Diagram of said claim is inserted in the old Record Book under the name of Gabriel Brown and by him transferred by deed to present claimant." Personal occupancy, 15 Dec 1846. V 4 p 121

PAPIN, Pierre, Champoeg Co, "fraction less than 640a". Neighbors are Oliver Dobin, Louis Moniek, Andre Longtan, Joseph Despare. Intends occupancy, 10 Aug 1847. V 5 p 29

Donation Land Claims

The provisional claims became null and void when the United States Congress passed the Donation Act of 1850. That act, effective on 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.

Andre and Nancy's claim, Oregon City #2175 for 563 acres was in Sections 34 and 35 of Township 3 South, 2 West and Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11 of Township 4 South, 2 West. This 1860 BLM survey shows the outlines of the land claims

The claim started at the Willamette River and went south for a mile. Nancy was granted the south half.

Robert Newell was the neighbor on the east.

Robert Ady and Joseph Despard were the neighbors on the west.

Michael LaFramboise was the neighbor on the north.



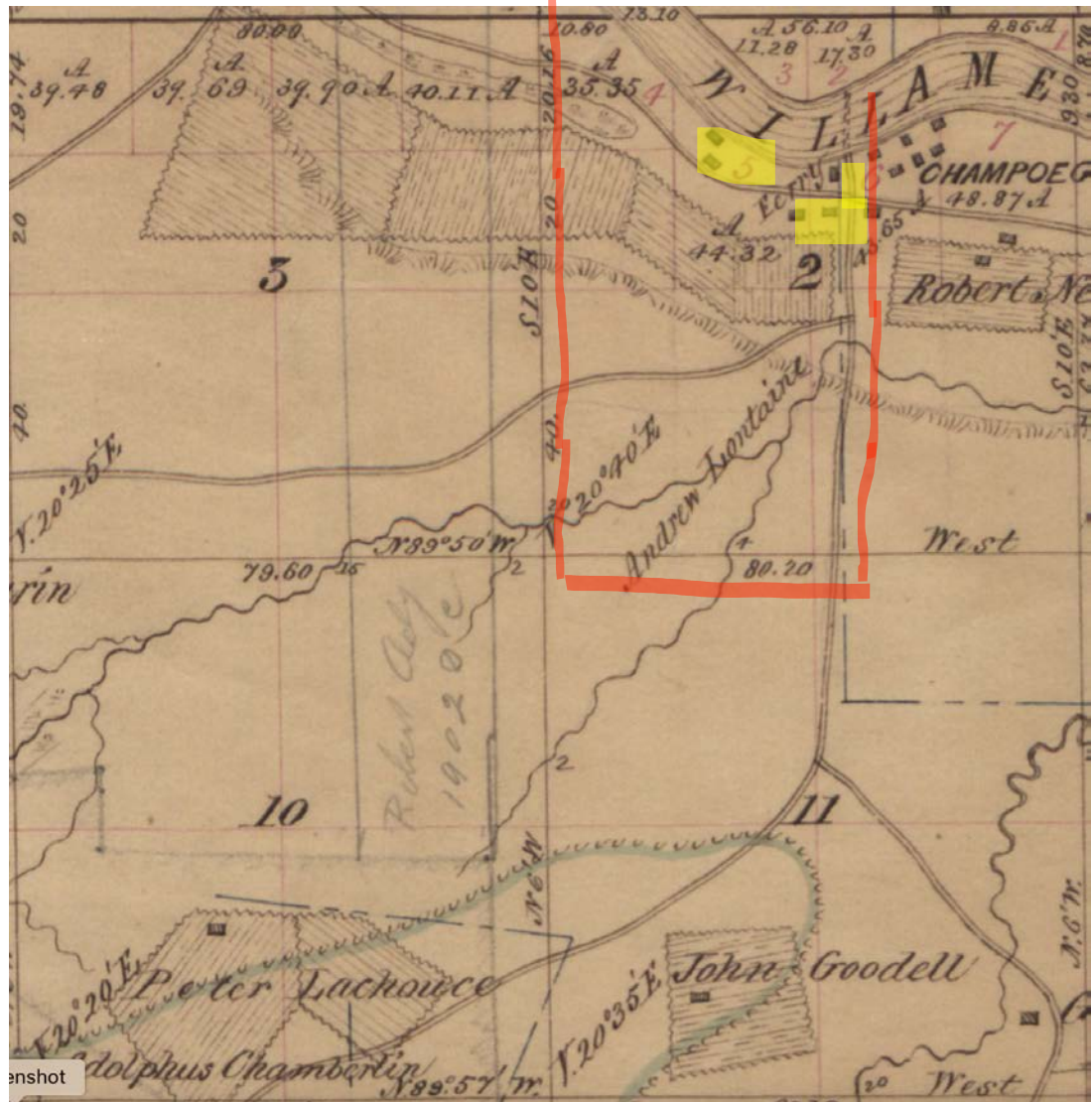
This 1852 BLM GLO survey shows the plowed fields – marked with hash lines.

The outline of Andre’s claim is marked in red.

Dwellings are indicated with small black rectangles.

The dwellings on Andre’s land are highlighted in yellow.

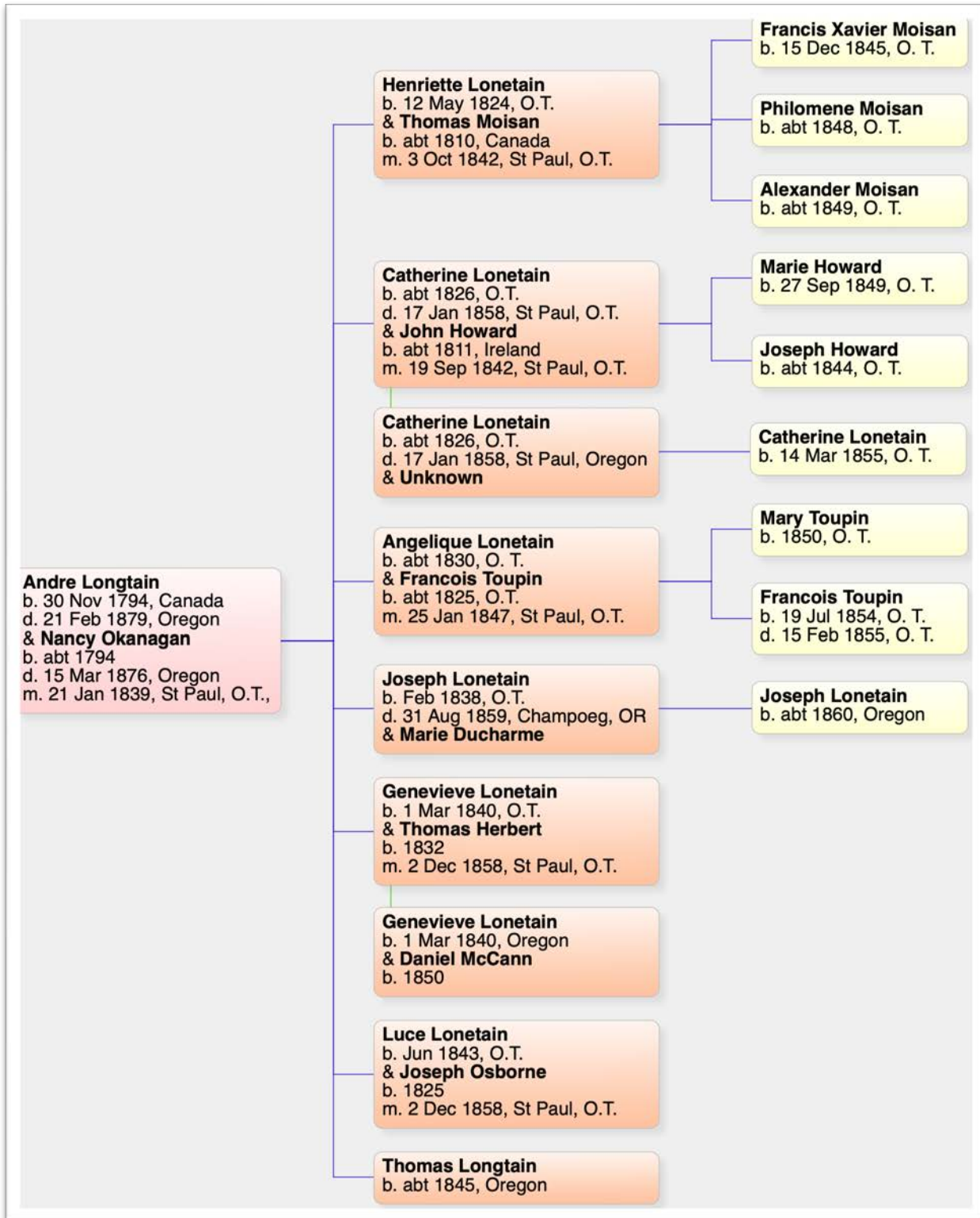
Both Andre and his neighbor, Robert Newell, sold building lots in the Champoeg townsite.



The following document from **Andre Lonctain's** donation claim file shows he became a naturalized U.S. citizen on 10 September 1851 at the Marion County Circuit Court. ⁵³

No. 749
Andre Lonctain of Marion County,
in the Territory of Oregon, being first duly sworn, says that he is a white settler on the
Public Lands in Oregon, and was a resident thereof on ~~the~~ the 1st day of
December, 1850, and above the age of eighteen years on the first day of December,
1850; that he is a Naturalized Citizen of the United States as
appears by the Annexed Certificate marked 749 from
L. J. from clerk of the United States District Court
in and for Marion Co Oregon, & dated 10 September
1851
and that he was born in Canada in the year 1803 that
he has personally resided upon and cultivated that part of the Public Lands in Oregon particularly
described in Notification number 749 herunto annexed, continuously from the 30th
day of Nov 1834 to the 24 day of August 1842 and
he further says that he is intermarried with Nancy Lonctain his
wife, and that he was legally married to her on the day of Oct. 1838, in
Marion Co
Subscribed and sworn to before me, in Oregon City,
this 24 day of August, 1851
J. B. Preston
Soc Sec of Oreg.
Andre Lonctain
Mar.

The family structure before 1860.



1860 to 1870

1860 Marion County, Oregon, Federal Census, Champoeg Election Pct.⁶⁴

13	Andre Lonctain	68	m	Farmer	4000-1000	Canada		1	✓
14	Nancy	60	f	Wife		Oregon		1	✓
15	Thomas	15	m					1	✓
16								1	✓

Andre's age was given as 68 – born about 1792. His age in the 1850 census was given as 58 – born about 1792. Thomas, born about 1845, was the only child living with Andre and Nancy. Andre's real estate was valued at \$4,000. His personal estate was valued at \$1,000.

From the St. Paul Church register

“The 8 January, 1860 [fifty crossed out], we parish priest undersigned have baptized Andrew Allen, born the 8 of December preceding of the legitimate marriage of Joseph Alexander “husband” [in English, the rest of the entry in French], carpenter, and of **Luce Lonctain**, of this parish. Godfather Thomas Hubbard, Godmother **Genevieve Lonctain**, who could not sign. The godfather and the father have signed with us. One word erased nul.”⁶⁵

The 14 July, 1861, we parish priest undersigned have baptized **Catherine**, born the 1st of July, of the legitimate marriage of Joseph Osburn and of **Luce Lonctain** of this parish. Godfather **Andree Lonctain**, and Godmother **Nancy Okinagan** who could not sign.⁶⁶

The 31 January, 1862, we parish priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this place the body of **Joseph**, aged 2 years, deceased 2 days ago, legitimate son of **Joseph Lonctain** and of Marie Ducharme, of this parish. Witnesses, Ludger Camiran, M. Senecal and **Andree Lonctain**, who could not sign.⁶⁷

The 6 July, 1863, we parish priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this place the body of **Mary Howard**, deceased 2 days ago, aged 12 years, child of John Howard, of this parish. Witnesses, **Andree Lonctain**, grandfather, and Thos. Hubbert [Herbert], [Beau-frere, brother-in-law crossed out], uncle of the departed, who could not sign.⁶⁸

The 22 August, 1863, we parish priest undersigned have baptized **Nettie Alice** born the 17 of this month of the legitimate marriage of Joseph Osborn and of **Luce Lonctain** of this parish. Godfather **Andree Lonctain** Godmother **Angelique Lonctain**.⁶⁹

The 26 August, 1863, we priest, undersigned, have buried in the cemetery of St. Paul, the body of **Nettie Alice**, aged 10 days, child of Joseph Osborn and of **Luce Lonctain**, deceased the day before. Witnesses, Thomas Osborn and **Thomas Lonctain**, uncles of the child who could not sign.⁷⁰

The 9 November, 1865, we priest undersigned have received the mutual consent of marriage between **Marie Toupin**, minor daughter of the late Francois Toupin and . . . **Lonctain** on the one part, and John Staats, of-age son of . . . , both of this parish. The Catholic party having previously obtained of the Archbishop dispensation for disparity of worship. Further: Hereby I, the undersigned bind myself to allow my lawful wife, Mary Toupin, to practise freely her own religion, & to raise & educate my and her children, if God gives any to us, in the Roman Catholic Faith.⁷¹

The 26 August, 1866, we priest undersigned have baptized **Anna** born the 7 March of the legitimate marriage of Jos. Osburn and of **Luce Lonctain** of this parish. Godfather, Marcel Raymond. Godmother Caroline Raymond.⁷²

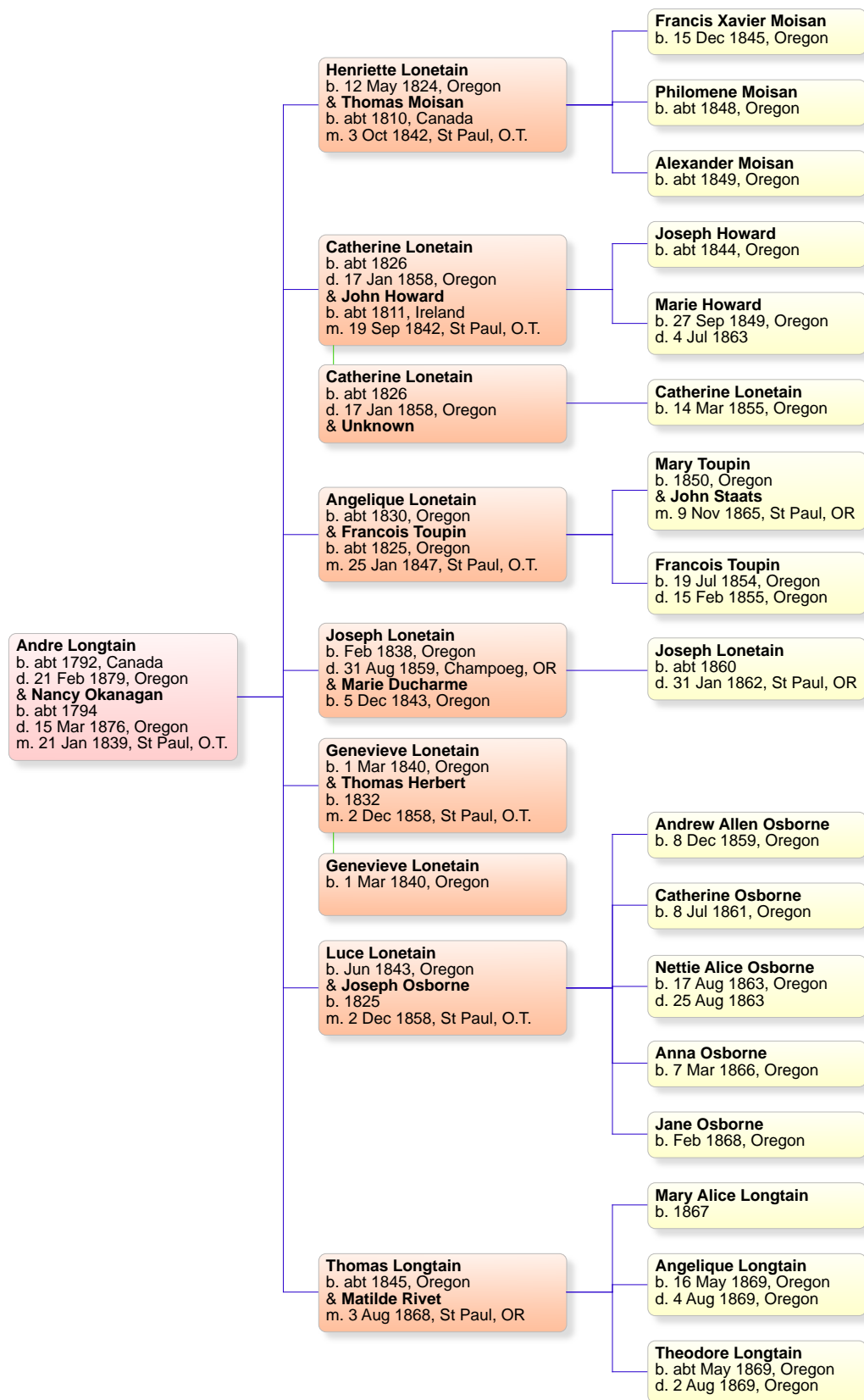
The 8 March, 1868, we priest undersigned have baptized **Jane** born a month ago of the legitimate marriage of Jos. Osburn and **Luce Longtain** of this parish. Godfather J. F. Malo, priest; Godmother **Angelique Longtain**.⁷³

The 3 August, 1868, we priest undersigned have received the mutual consent of marriage between **Thomas Lonctain** of-age son of **Andree Lonctain** of this parish, and Matilde Rivet of-age daughter of the late Joseph Rivet and of Marianne Desparts, the parties having obtained dispensation of ban[s] of the Archbishop the preceeding day, and the wife recognized to be free of a civil marriage on information and testimony of Rev. Father Croquet. Further, the parties recognize & make legitimate before the priest undersigned and the witnesses, as theirs, a child aged 9 months by the name of **Mary Alice**. Signed **Thomas (X) Lonctain** Matilde (X) Rivet.⁷⁴ [*Mathilde Rivet was the granddaughter of Francois Rivet. See "Francois Rivet, Lewis and Clark Expedition member and French-Prairie settler" on the SPMHS website under "Stories."*]

The 30 May, 1869, we Priest undersigned have baptized Angelique born the 16th of this month of the legitimate marriage of **Thomas Lonctain** and of Matilde Rivet of Champoeg in this parish. Godfather Adolphe Jette, godmother Angelique Lonctain.⁷⁵

The 4 August, 1869, we Priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this place the body of **Angelique** deceased 2 days ago aged 3 months, child of **Thomas Lonctain** and of Matilde Rivet of this parish. ⁷⁶

The family structure at the end of 1869.



nuptial benediction in the presence of Adolphe Jette, **Thomas Longtain**, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Toupin, Mrs. Osborn, and Mrs. Jette. Daniel McCann Adolphe Jette Genevieve Herbert.⁸³

On February 5, 1877, we the undersigned, pastor of the parish of St. Paul, have buried **Joseph Longtain**, deceased on the 3rd instant, aged 15 months, son of **Thomas Longtain** and Matilde Rivet of this parish. Witnesses, Dan McCann and Joseph Howard.⁸⁴

On March 7, 1878, we the undersigned have baptized **Sara Jane**, born on the first day of October last of the lawful marriage of **Thomas Longtain** and Mathilda Rivet of this parish. Sponsors, Michael McPartland and Minnie Jette.⁸⁵

On February 23, 1879, we the undersigned, pastor of St. Paul, have buried **Andrew Longtain**, lately of the parish deceased at Salem on the 21st instant, aged about 97 years. Present, Xavier Moisan & Dan McCann. ⁸⁶

On April 27, 1879, we the undersigned, pastor of St. Paul, have baptized **Mary Jane**, born on the 23rd of March last, of the lawful marriage of Dan McCann and **Genevieve Longtain** of this same parish. Sponsors, Michael McFarland and Mary Staats.⁸⁷

On August 11, 1879, we the undersigned have buried James M. Osborn, son of Joseph Osborn and **Lucy Longtain**, deceased on the 9th instant, aged about 10 months. Witnesses, Dan McCann and Michael McPortland.⁸⁸

On May 1, A.D. 1880, we the undersigned, Rector of the parish of St. Paul, have buried **Alice**, daughter of **Thomas Longtain** and Mathilda Rivet of Champoeg, deceased on the 29th of April at the age of 13 years. Present, Dan McCann and Fabien Rivet.⁸⁹

On July 7, 1880, we the undersigned, Rector of the parish of St. Paul, have baptized **James Albert**, born on the 17th of October last, of the lawful marriage of Mathilda Rivet of this place. Sponsors, Daniel Lucier, Marianne Departy.⁹⁰

On September 2, A.D. 1881, **Thomas Longtain**, of the parish of St. Paul aged about 36 years, deceased the day before after receiving the holy sacraments, was buried by the undersigned in the presence of Xavier Moisan and Dieudonne Manaigre and others. ⁹¹

On October 10, 1881, I the undersigned, rector of the parish of St. Paul, have baptized an infant born the 24th of August last, of the lawful marriage of **Thomas Longtain** and Mathilda Rivet of this place, who has been given the name of **Mathilda Flora**. Sponsors were Joseph Rivet and Marie Bernier.⁹²

On May 21, A.D. 1882, an infant, son of Daniel McCann and **Genevieve Longtain** of the parish of St. Paul, born the 9th of February last, was baptized by me, the undersigned rector of St. Paul, to whom was given the name **Daniel**. Sponsors were Elias Eberhard and Sara Osborn. Elias Eberhard.⁹³

November 11, A.D. 1882, I the undersigned, rector of St. Paul, have buried **Daniel**, son of Daniel McCann and **Genevieve Longtain** of this place, deceased at the age of 9 months. Witnesses, Francis Wassenhove, John Dowd, etc. ⁹⁴

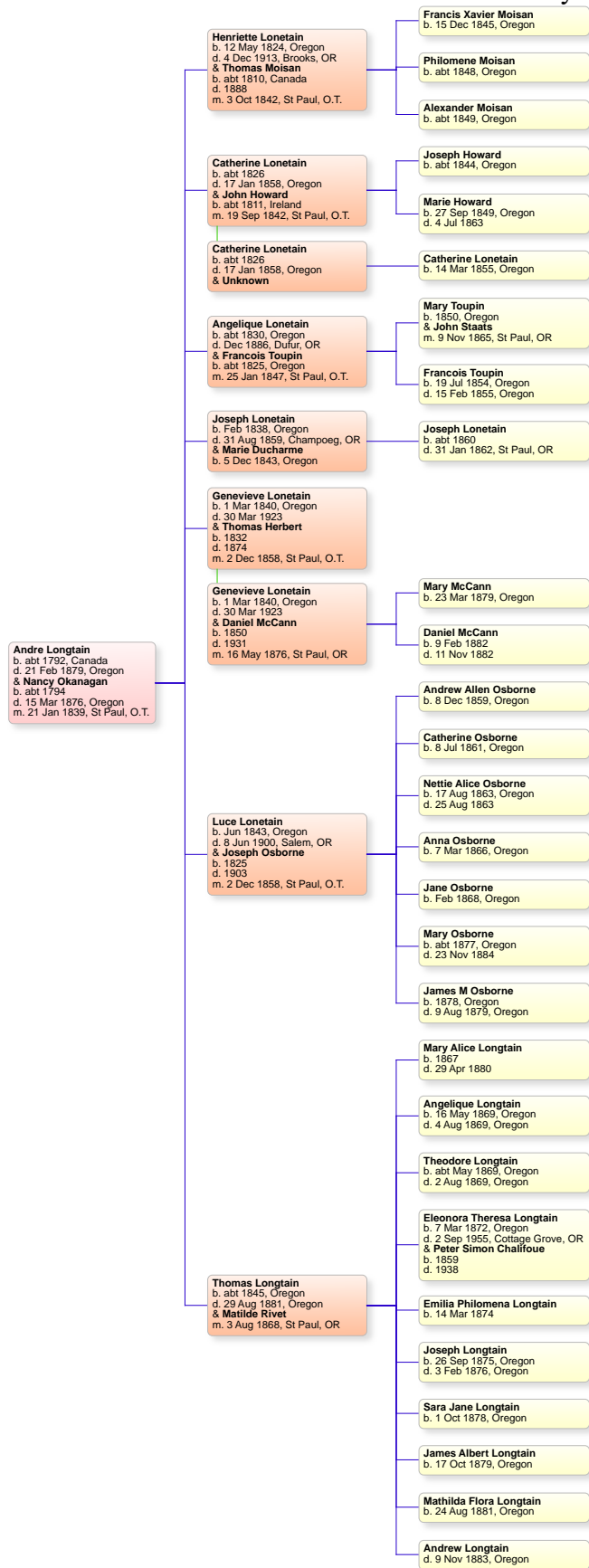
On November 10, 1883, I the undersigned, rector of St. Paul, have buried **Andrew Longtain**, deceased yesterday, son of **Thomas Longtain** and the late Marie Montour. Present, Lino Patterson and Henry Ernst.⁹⁵

On November 24, 1883, I the undersigned, rector of St. Paul, have buried **Mary**, daughter of J. Osborn and **Luce Longtain**, his wife, of Salem, deceased yesterday at the age of 7 years. Present, Isaac Boutin and David [Daniel] McCann.⁹⁶

On January first, 1887, I the undersigned have buried in the cemetery of St. Paul the body of **Angelique Longtain**, wife of [Francois] Toupin, who had received the Holy Rites and died at Dufur, said to be near the Dalles, at the age of 55 years. Witnesses, Daniel McCann, Joseph Orth, and many others.⁹⁷

Connie Lenzen, November 2024

Children and Grandchildren of Andre and Nancy Longtain.



End Notes

- ¹ Bruce McIntyre Watson, *Lives Lived West of the Divide A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies 1793 – 1858* (Kelowna, B.C. : Centre for Social, Spatial and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia Okanagan, 2010), 601. Andre Lonctain Hudson's Bay Company Biographical Sheet; https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/l/lonctain_andre.pdf
- ² Beaver Pelt, *Smithsonian Museum of American History* (https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/nmah_1066107).
- ³ T. C. Elliott, "Journal of John Work's Snake Country Expedition of 1830-31. Second Half." *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 14, no. 3 (1913), 196, 198, 290, 203, 208; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20609938>.
- ⁴ Raft River. (2024, February 5). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raft_River.
- ⁵ John Work, *The Journal of John Work, a chief-trader of the Hudson's Bay Co., during his expedition from Vancouver to the Flatheads and Blackfeet of the Pacific Northwest* (Cleveland; The /Arthur H. Clark Company, 1923), 110; *Internet Archive*.
- ⁶ John Work, *The Journal of John Work*, 141; *Internet Archive*.
- ⁷ Maloney, Alice Bay, and John Work. "Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura: John Work's California Expedition of 1832-33 for the Hudson's Bay Company." *California Historical Society Quarterly* 22, no. 3 (1943): 196, 198, 203, 208, . <https://doi.org/10.2307/25155793>.
- ⁸ David A. Bainbridge, "The Hudson's Bay Company Brigades of 1832 – 33 and the Malaria Epidemic in California; Chapter 3 from *The Fur War in the West: Ecological and Cultural Consequences* (San Diego, CA; Redondo Press).
- ⁹ Alice Bay Maloney and John Work. "Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura: John Work's California Expedition of 1832-33 for the Hudson's Bay Company (Concluded)." *California Historical Society Quarterly* 23, no. 2 (1944): 125; <https://doi.org/10.2307/25155841>.
- ¹⁰ Alice Bay Maloney and John Work. "Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura, p. 141.
- ¹¹ Alice Bay Maloney and John Work. "Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura," p. 140.
- ¹² Bruce McIntyre Watson, *Lives Lived West of the Divide A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies 1793 – 1858* (Kelowna, B.C. : Centre for Social, Spatial and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia Okanagan, 2010), 601.
- ¹³ Andre Longtain HBC Biographical Sheet; https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/l/lonctain_andre.pdf.
- ¹⁴ John A. Hussey, *Champoeg: Place of Transition* (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1967), 51, 52.
- ¹⁵ Amable Arquette HBC Biographical Sheet; https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/a/arquette_amable.pdf.
- ¹⁶ Public Buildings and Grounds No. 5, Hearings before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, *House of Representatives, Seventy-First Congress, Second Session* (Washington' Government Printing Office, 1930), 12; *Google.com*.
- ¹⁷ J A. Hussey, *Champoeg: Place of Transition*, opposite p. 222.
- ¹⁸ Forsyth, John, and William A. Slacum. "Slacum's Report on Oregon, 1836–7." *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 13, no. 2 (1912): 175-224; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20609903>.

- ¹⁹ “Wheat for the West,” *Oregon State University* (<https://terra.oregonstate.edu/2012/06/wheat-for-the-west/>).
- ²⁰ “Slacum's Report on Oregon, 1836–7,” 210.
- ²¹ Nellie Bowden Pipes. “Extract from Exploration of the Oregon Territory, the Californias, and the Gulf of California, Undertaken during the Years 1840, 1841 and 1842 by Eugene Duflot de Mofras.” *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 26, no. 2 (1925): 151–90. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610311>.
- ²² Lists of settlers west of Rockies, 1842 by Elijah White, Indian Agent,” *FamilySearch* DGS 8276177, image 117; citing List of Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1842 – 1880, Oregon Superintendency, NARA M234, reel 607, image 112.
- ²³ Jason Lee, “Diary of Reverend Jason Lee—III.” *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 17, no. 4 (1916): 397–430. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610056>.
- ²⁴ 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; Originals at Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
- ²⁵ 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; Originals at Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
- ²⁶ 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; Originals at Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
- ²⁷ Mission Record Book, Methodist Episcopal Church, Willamette Station, Oregon Territory, North America, commenced 1834,” Mss 1224, Methodist Missions; located at Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
- ²⁸ Charles Henry Carey, “The Mission Record Book of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Willamette Station, Oregon Territory, North America, Commenced 1834.” *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 23, no. 3 (1922): 254. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610215>.
- ²⁹ Harriet Duncan Munnick and Mikell DeLores Wormell Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver, Volume 1* (St Paul, Oregon: French Prairie Press, 1972), p. 25, B-20.
- ³⁰ Munnick and Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver, Volume 1*, .p. 27, M-4.
- ³¹ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: St. Paul, Oregon 1839–1898* (Portland, OR: Binford & Mort, 1979), Vol. 1, p. 6, B-18.
- ³² Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 6, B-18.
- ³³ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 17, B-280.
- ³⁴ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 57, M-10.
- ³⁵ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 59, M-11.
- ³⁶ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 74, B-11.
- ³⁷ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 80, B-42.
- ³⁸ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. I, p. 99, S-11.
- ³⁹ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 104, B-41.
- ⁴⁰ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 127, B-121.
- ⁴¹ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. II, p. 139, M-1.
- ⁴² Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. II, p. 23, B-23.
- ⁴³ William E. Hill, *The Oregon Trail, Yesterday and Today* (Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1989), xxv.

- ⁴⁴ Charles Henry Carey, *History of Oregon*, Vol. I (Chicago: The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 379.
- ⁴⁵ Bruce McIntyre Watson, *Lives Lived West of the Divide A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies 1793 – 1858* (Kelowna, B.C. : Centre for Social, Spatial and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia Okanagan, 2010), 129. *The Evening Journal* (Portland, OR) 16 June 1902, page 2, col. 3; *Newspapers.com*.
- ⁴⁶ Leslie M. Scott, “First Taxes in Oregon, 1844.” *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 31, no. 1 (1930): 3, 4, 5, 6. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2061051>.
- ⁴⁷ Leslie M. Scott, “First Taxpayers in Oregon, 1844, p.18.
- ⁴⁸ Leslie M. Scott, “First Taxpayers in Oregon, 1844,” p. 18.
- ⁴⁹ Leslie M. Scott, “First Taxpayers in Oregon, 1844,” p. 16,
- ⁵⁰ Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, Abstracted; Volumes I-III, 1845-1849 (Portland: The Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1982), Foreword.
- ⁵¹ J A. Hussey, *Champoeg: Place of Transition* (Portland, OR; Oregon Historical Society, 1967), opposite p. 222.
- ⁵² Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, 82, 129.
- ⁵³ Oregon Donation Land Claim, Oregon City Land Office, claim no. 2175, Andrew and Nancy Lonctain claimants; citing National Archives microfilm publication M815, roll not named; digital images, Genealogical Forum of Oregon; www.gfo.org.
- ⁵⁴ 1850 Marion County, O. T. federal census, page 78B, dwelling 81, family 81, Andrew Lonctin and page 79; *Ancestry*.
- ⁵⁵ 1850 Marion County, Oregon Territory, census, p. 101, dwelling 433, family 433, Thomas Moison; *Ancestry*.
- ⁵⁶ Lottie Gurley, *Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, Vol. 1* (Portland, OR; Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1992), 89.
- ⁵⁷ 1850 Marion County, Oregon Territory, census, p. 78B, dwelling 77, family 77, John Hord; *Ancestry*.
- ⁵⁸ 1850 Marion County, Oregon Territory, census, p. 95A, dwelling 329, family 326, Francois Toupin; *Ancestry*.
- ⁵⁹ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1I, p. 70, B-7.
- ⁶⁰ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. II, p. 91, S-3.
- ⁶¹ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. II, p. 99, M-11.
- ⁶² Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. II, p. 99, M-12.
- ⁶³ *Oregon Statesman* (Oregon City, O.T.), 4 October 1859, p. 2.
- ⁶⁴ 1860 Marion County, Oregon, Federal Census, Champoeg Election Pct, p. 251, dwelling 2613, Andre Lonctain; *Ancestry*.
- ⁶⁵ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. II, p. 102, B-1.
- ⁶⁶ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. II, p. 119, B-15.
- ⁶⁷ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol II, p. 124, S-2.
- ⁶⁸ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. II, p. 136, S-6.
- ⁶⁹ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. II, p. 137, B-13.
- ⁷⁰ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. II, p. 137, S-7.

- ⁷¹ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. III, p. 6, M-3.
- ⁷² Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 9, B-8.
- ⁷³ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 21, B-4.
- ⁷⁴ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 24, M-1.
- ⁷⁵ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. III, p. 29, B-14.
- ⁷⁶ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 29, S-4.
- ⁷⁷ 1870 Marion County, Oregon, federal census, Champoeg Election Pct, Champoeg P. O, page 63, dwelling 1083, family 959, Jos. Osbourne, and dwelling 1084, family 960, Andre Lonctain; *Ancestry*.
- ⁷⁸ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 38, B-16.
- ⁷⁹ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 56, B-21.
- ⁸⁰ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. III, p.73, B-8.
- ⁸¹ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 89, B-27.
- ⁸² Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 94, S-9.
- ⁸³ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 97, M-3.
- ⁸⁴ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 103, S-3.
- ⁸⁵ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 114, B-10.
- ⁸⁶ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 119, S-3.
- ⁸⁷ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 123, B-8.
- ⁸⁸ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 127, S-16
- ⁸⁹ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 130, S-6.
- ⁹⁰ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 132, B-1.
- ⁹¹ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. III, p. 140, S-11.
- ⁹² Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. III, p. 142, B-1.
- ⁹³ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 145, B-6.
- ⁹⁴ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 145, S-5.
- ⁹⁵ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. III, p. 155, S-16.
- ⁹⁶ Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. III, p. 155, S-18.
- ⁹⁷ Munnick, *St Paul*, Vol. III, p. 172, S-1.