



Map showing Fort Kamloops and Fort Okanogan in the Thompson River District.<sup>4</sup>



From 1825 to 1826, Andre worked as an interpreter at Thompson River.<sup>5</sup> Francis Ermatinger was the clerk in charge at Fort Okanogan. A number of Ermatinger's letters have been saved. In this one to his brother Edward Ermatinger, he mentions Andre Picard's wife.

18 October 1826, Okanogan

"My Dear Edward, As we may soon, seriously, expect to see expresses from all quarters, I shall prepare, and begin with acknowledging your several favours via Spokan, Walla Walla and per Mr. Ogden. I stop the prep. being just called out to see a race, upon two new purchases, between My Girl [Cleo] and **Piard's [Andre Picard's wife]** in which the latter has been thrown. When Mr. Douglas was here I was really unwell, and he could not make my situation appear more drab than it was, but the joke, or what gave rise to it, of the girls eating cucumbers, is quite lost upon me, as I have no conception of it. After his departure I got better, but at present I am as bad as ever, in the same spot..."<sup>6</sup>

In a letter from Archibald McDonald to Francis Ermatinger at Fort Okanogan, Andre was mentioned.

"3 December 1826

"Our people returned from Fraser River about six days ago, although their trip was not to the full extent of our expectations, yet I hope [**Andre Picard**] will be at you to a day..."<sup>7</sup>

Andre worked as an interpreter at Fort Okanogan. In 1827, Archibald McDonald, the Thompson River clerk, noted that **Piard** was "Ingenious - speaks the Okanakan well - is weak as a Voyageur"<sup>8</sup>

In 1831, 49 year old **Andre Picard** was the postmaster at Fort Kamloops.<sup>9</sup>

## French Prairie

From 1836 to 1842 Andre was listed on the HBC account books as being a settler and freeman in the Willamette River Valley during which time he sold furs and grain to the Company.

In 1841, Eugene Duflot De Mofras, a French naturalist and explorer, made a list of the “Principal French-Canadian Settlers on the Willamette.”<sup>10</sup> His chart is listed by year of settlement.

Andre Picard had enclosed 14 hectares and cultivated 12. He harvested 90 hectoliters of wheat. He had 10 horses and one house. One hectare is equivalent to 2.47 acres. One hectoliter is equivalent to 2.3 bushels. So, he had fenced about 35 acres and harvested about 207 bushels of wheat. One bushel of wheat weighs about 60 pounds.

Andre’s daughter Emelie was married to Michel Laframboise, and their holdings were extensive.

Name	When Settled	Hectares Enclosed	Hectares Cultivate	Crop of Wheat Hectolite	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 Picard .....	1837	14	12	90	10	1	

Andre 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. The French Canadian signers were Xavier Laderoute, Joseph Delord, Joseph Gervais, Etienne Lucier, Pierre Bellique, Jean B. Perrault, John B. Desportes, **Andre Picard**, and Joseph Deloze. The attention this memorial raised in the Oregon Territory among people on the East Coast foreshadowed the beginning of the end of life as the French Canadians knew it. The panic of 1837 and the resulting depression created interest

in the “valuable country west of the Rocky Mountains” that was “well supplied with timber or adapted to pasturage or agriculture.” It wouldn’t take long for the overland wagons to arrive with their American families who considered the French Canadians and their families uncivilized.<sup>11</sup>

## Religion

The French Canadians on French Prairie wanted to have their marriages blessed and their children baptized. On 5 July 1834, the French Canadian settlers sent a letter to the Bishop of Juliopolis [at Red River, now Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada,] and asked for a priest.

Several months later, in the fall of 1834, Jason Lee and his fellow Methodist missionaries arrived on the prairie.

In the spring of 1836, the settlers sent another letter to the bishop as a reminder.

“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 settling 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...”<sup>12</sup>

Andre signed with his mark and indicated he had four children.

In the absence of other options, some of the French-Canadian families attended Jason Lee’s Methodist Mission at Willamette Station. In 1838 and 1839, Andre patronized the Mission store. On 20 July 1838, he paid \$5.00 for a subscription to the Mission.<sup>13</sup>

### 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. These sacraments were recorded in the Vancouver register.

--Replica of the first St Paul Church



The Picard family sacraments were some of the first conducted by Rev. Blanchet.

“This 6 January, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized **Basile** aged 6 years, natural child of **André Picard**, farmer of this place, and of Marguerite [Marie], Okanagan; Godfather Joseph Gervais who as well as the father have not known how to sign.”<sup>14</sup>

“This 6 January, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized **Régis**, aged 3 years, natural child of **André Picard**, farmer of this place, and of Marguerite [Marie], Okanagan. Godfather Joseph Gervais who as well as the father has not known how to sign.”<sup>15</sup>

“This 21 January, 1839, in view of the dispensation of 2 bans of marriage and the publication of the third between **Andrée Picard**, of Saint Thomas, district of Quebec, in Canada, and farmer

of this place, on the one part, and **Marie, Okanagan** by nation, 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 **Jean Baptiste aged 9 years, Basile aged 6 years, Regis aged 3 years; and Emélie aged 17 years whom the groom had with another woman**  
\* The said spouses as well as the witnesses have not known how to sign. \*and François aged 19 years whom the said bride has had with Dichoquete.”<sup>16</sup>

### Emelie Picard

What may have been the event of the year at St. Paul was the July baptism of Emelie Picard, her marriage to Michel LaFramboise, and the baptism of their daughter Josephte.

“This 8 July, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized **Emilie**, aged 18 years, natural daughter of **Andrée Picard**, farmer of the Wallamette, and of an Okanagan woman, infidel, now dead. Godmother Catherine Russie who has not known how to sign.”<sup>17</sup>

“This 8 July, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized Josephte, aged 10 months, natural child of Sieur Michel Laframboise, and of **Emilie Picard**. Godmother Dame John McLoughlin, who has not known how to sign. The father has signed with us.”<sup>18</sup>

Emelie and Michel’s daughter’s godmother was John McLoughlin’s wife, Marguerite Waden.<sup>19</sup>

Marguerite and her family lived at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River.

As the marriage record for Emile and Michel shows, Marguerite would have had company – the Hudson’s Bay Company officers stationed at Fort Vancouver.



Marguerite (Waden) McLoughlin

“This 9 July, 1839, in view of the dispensation of 2 bans granted by us Grand Vicar, and the publication of the third between **Sieur Michel Laframboise**, Clerk in the Service of the Honorable Company of Hudson’s Bay, and formerly of the District of Montréal, in Canada, on the one part, and Demoiselle **Emilie Picard, daughter of Andrée Picard, farmer of the Wallamette, and of a woman, Okanagan by nation**, now dead, on the other part, nor any impediment being discovered nor opposition whatever, and with the consent of the father of the girl, we priest undersigned, Missionary, have received their mutual consent of marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in presence of James Douglas, Esquire, C. T. and Commandant in Chief at Fort Vancouver, and of John McLeod, Esquire, Chief Trader, witnesses, and of several other messires undersigned, before whom the said spouses, as well



as in presence of Sieur **Andrée Picard father of the bride**, have recognized as their legitimate child Josephte aged 10 months. The said groom recognized as his legitimate child a child named Michel, issue of another woman, and having the age of 20 months. The bride not knowing how to sign has made her mark; the groom has signed with us. Emilie [no X] Picard, James Douglas, Michel Laframboise, John M. McLeod, G .T. Allan, Thomas McKay, Wm. Fraser Tolmie, W. G. Rae.”<sup>20</sup>

The marriage witnesses were Hudson’s Bay Company royalty.

- James Douglas was the Chief Trader at Fort Vancouver.
- John McLeod was the former Chief Trader at Thompson’s River.
- George Traill Allan was a Clerk stationed at Fort Vancouver,.
- Thomas McKay was Dr. John McLoughlin’s step-son, the son of Marguerite Waden, and was stationed at Fort Vancouver.
- William Fraser Tolmie was a Clerk stationed at Fort Vancouver.
- W. G. Rae, a Clark stationed at Fort Vancouver, was married to John and Marguerite McLoughlin’s daughter, Marie Eloise. Since Marguerite was present the day before the marriage, it is likely Marie Eloise was also present.

Harriet Munnick’s biography for Michel provides an explanation for Michel’s popularity.<sup>21</sup>

<b>Laframboise, Michel I</b>	1790 c-1861
The indomitable Michel was one of the best-known scouts, brigade leaders, emissaries and avengers in the Northwest. He was born near Montreal, sailed on the Tonquin to Astoria, and transferred to successive fur companies. He was literate at a time when many were not, and served as clerk as well as brigade leader. Many of his books are still preserved. His particular “run” was the Umpqua-California route. It was his boast that by having a wife of high rank in every tribe, he was able to travel in safety everywhere. With the arrival of the priests, however, he married Emelie Picard and became a provident, if indulgent, father. Besides the children borne by Emelie, he had two previously recorded—Josette (1831-1837), by a chieftess of the Tsaleel tribe on the Umpqua, and Michel II, by a “Sassete woman”. Little Josette died at the age of six while being cared for by the Rev. Herbert Beaver and his wife at Fort Vancouver; a second Josette was born to Emelie in 1839. In appearance he was short and stout, almost anthropoid in face, a big talker and a hearty drinker, but his generosity was boundless and his leadership unquestioned. In his later years he ran a ferry across the Willamette at Champoeg until a stroke forced him to sell his holdings; he seems to have lived with his daughter Josephte until his death two years later.	

On 14 July 1839, a week after his marriage Michel received orders to take a brigade to California’s Central Valley. He was to “lay in a supply of winter provisions, and then to go to ‘the lake you found last spring [Tulare Lake]’.” He was to hunt beaver and to return by 20 June 1840.<sup>22</sup> The brigade consisted of 33 trappers and Indians, wives, and children.

Dr. Elijah White of the Methodist Mission later wrote a description of the brigade.

“Perhaps my readers would be pleased to hear something more particular of the parties sent out by the Hudson’s Bay Company, as they have so often been mentioned. One of these parties passed through the settlement about the time of Mr. Hall’s visit [1839] and the manner of their procedures will illustrate the general custom. They start in the spring for California, carrying with them merchandise and English goods, for barter with the natives, and return, laden with furs, principally of the beaver and otter. This company, just before entering the settlement, which

was early in the morning stopped to remove from their persons stains and traces of travel, and dress themselves carefully in their best attire. They then formed themselves in Indian file, led by Mr. La Fromboy, the chief of the party. Next to him rode his wife, a native woman, astride – as is common with the females – upon her pony, quite picturesquely clad. She wore a man’s hat, with long black feathers fastened in front, and drooping behind very gracefully. Her short dress was of rich broadcloth, leggings beautifully embroidered with gay beads, and fringed with tiny bells, whose delicate, musical tinkling, could be heard at several hundred yards distance. Next, the clerk and his wife, much in the same manner; and so on to the officers of less importance, and the men; and finally the boys, driving the pack horses, with bales of furs, one hundred and eighty pounds to each animal. The trampling of the fast-walking horses, the silvery tinkling of the small bells, rich, handsome dresses, and fine appearance of the riders, whose number amounted to sixty or seventy. The array was really patriarchal, and had quite an imposing appearance.”<sup>23</sup>

The brigade returned to Fort Vancouver on 22 June 1840 with 1611 beaver and 695 land otter.<sup>24</sup> Emelie apparently returned earlier. She gave birth to a son, Abraham, on 29 February 1840. He died on 5 March 1840 and was buried in the St. Paul Cemetery.<sup>25</sup>

For further information about the Laframboise family, see <http://spmhs.com/articles/Laframboise%20dolls.pdf> on the St. Paul Mission Historical Society website.

Back to the St. Paul register.

“This 19 July, 1841, we priest undersigned have baptized Catherine, aged 20 years, legitimate daughter of Joseph Delard, farmer of this place, and of Lisette Soushouabe, now dead. Godmother **Marie Okanogan, wife of Andre Picard.**”<sup>26</sup>

“The 25 December, 1841, we priest undersigned have baptized Joseph, aged 1 month, born of the legitimate marriage of Mr. Michel Laframboise, farmer of this place, and of **Emelie Picard.** Godfather Andre Lachapelle, godmother Adrienne Lucier who have not known how to sign.”<sup>27</sup>

“The 8 January, 1842, we priest undersigned have baptized Josephte aged about 36 years, born of infidel parents, Indians of Okanagan. Godfather Augustin Rochon, godmother the **wife of Andree Picard,** who have not known how to sign.”<sup>28</sup>

“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.”<sup>29</sup>

“The 30 March, 1843, we priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this parish the body of **Basile, deceased 2 days ago aged 11 years, child of Andre Picard and of Marie** of this parish. Present among a good number of others, Francois Bilodeau and John GrosLouis.”<sup>30</sup>

### Provisional Government

In 1843, wagons filled with resettlers arrived in the Oregon Territory. William E Hill’s trail statistics estimates 125 people arrived in Oregon in 1842, and 875 people arrived in Oregon in 1843.<sup>31</sup>

These newcomers outnumbered the French Canadians, and foreshadowed changes that would come to French Prairie. Up to this time, the territory was under joint control of Britain and the United States, and the HBC was the de facto government.

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.<sup>32</sup> Andre voted against the government.

Taxation was an issue at the meeting, and a resolution was adopted that there would be no taxes. Rather, 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.<sup>33</sup>

In 1844, the first taxes were assessed. Andre was assessed on the following items, horses, \$375; cattle, \$250; and hogs, \$186. His tax was \$1.52.<sup>34</sup>

Andre’s son-in-law, Michel Laframboise, was assessed on the following items, clock, \$12; horses, \$300; cattle, \$1000; and hogs, \$100. Michel refused to pay his tax.<sup>35</sup>

The Provisional Government authorized a census to be taken immediately after the first Monday in March, 1845.

The Picard family was enumerated on the 1845 Champoic County census. The family consisted of one male under 12 years, one male between the age of 12 to 18, one female between the ages of 18 and 45, and one male over age 45. Jean Baptiste Picard was born about 1830 – he would be the 12 to 18 year-old. Regis Picard was born in 1836. He would be the under 12 year-old child.<sup>36</sup>

The Laframboise family was enumerated in the Yamhill County census. The household consisted of two males under 12 years, two females under 12 years, one male between the age of 12 to 18, one female between 18 and under 45, and one male over 45.<sup>37</sup>

### **Andre’s death and Marie’s next marriage**

Andre died on 9 May 1846 and was buried in the St. Paul Cemetery. Six months later, Marie married Cuthbert Lambert dit Robillard in the St Paul Church.

St Paul register,

“The 11 May, 1846, we the undersigned priest have buried in the cemetery the body of **Andre Picard**, aged about 65 years, deceased 2 days ago; present Louis and Louis Aussan, who could not sign.”<sup>38</sup>

“The 9 November, 1846, [“we the undersigned priest” crossed out] after the publication of two bans of .marriage and in view of the dispensation of the third, granted by us, between **Cuthbert Lambert dit Robillard**, of-age son . . . (two lines blank) and **Marie, Okanagan, widow of the late Andre Picard**, 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 Pierre Lacourse and of Pierre Bonin, who, as well as the spouses, could not sign.”<sup>39</sup>



Paul Kane, a Canadian artist, was sent by the Hudson's Bay Company to sketch and paint the western part of their holdings. He made this sketch of the St. Paul Mission at the beginning of 1847.<sup>40</sup>



**Land**

When Oregon's provisional government was established in the spring of 1843, it permitted inhabitants to stake out claims and survey them by "natural boundaries." A legislative committee created a constitution that included rules for the land claims. Any adult male could claim 640 acres, and within six months of recording their claim, they were to build a home.<sup>41</sup>

Andre did not take out a provisional claim because he was dead. Cutbuth [sic] Lambert took a land claim adjacent to John Picard.<sup>42</sup> John is likely Andre's son, Jean Baptiste Picard, who was born about 1830.

LAMBERT, Cutbuth, Champoig Co, 640a. Claim is 1/2 mi wide and 2 mi long, adjs Willanette River and claims of Jacquis Sorvant, Laurent Sauve and John Picard. Intends personal occupancy, 8 Feb 1847. Abandoned by personal request of claimant, 17 Apr 1848. v 4 p 169

ROBILLARD, Cuthbert Lambert, Champoeg Co, 361a. S and within 2 mi of St Paul Mission; neighbors are Jno Pecard, \_\_\_\_\_ Cosgrove, J. Bichet, Lewis Bichet and Francis Bernia. Occupancy 17 Apr 1848. Abandoned by claimant in favor of Oesta Rosseau 13 Nov 1848. v 7 p 222

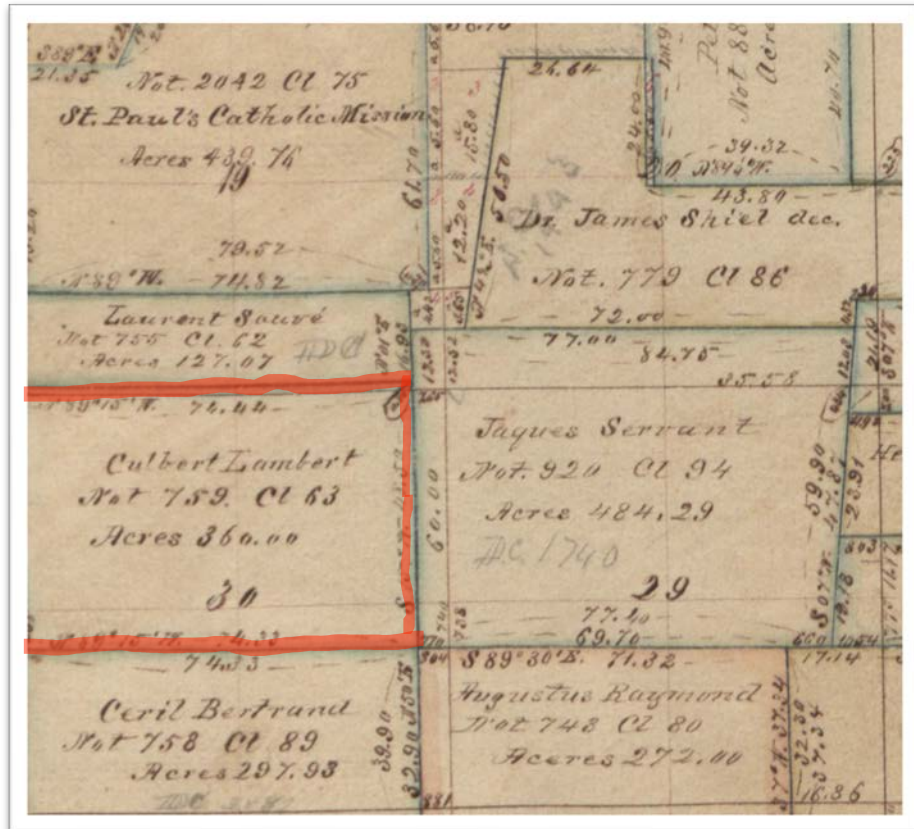
The Lambert family was enumerated in the 1850 Marion County census.<sup>43</sup> Culbert [sic] was aged 57 and had \$4,700 worth of real estate. Marie was aged 35, and Registe [sic], her only surviving child, was aged 15.

12	362	362	Culbert Lambert	57	\$4700	Canada	1
13			Marie	35		ditto	1
14			Registe	15			

The land valued at \$4,700 was a donation land claim. The provisional claims became null and void when Congress passed the Donation Act of 1850. That act, effective on 1 December 1850, gave 320 acres to every American white settler or American half-breed Indian who was over eighteen-years of age and who filed a claim. That meant the French Canadians had to become naturalized citizens, For married men, their wives received 320 acres in their own right, and proof of marriage had to be submitted.

Culbert [sic] and Mary Lambert obtained a 640 acre donation claim, DLC #159 in T4S, R2W, sections 19 and 30, 24 and 25. The south part was Marie's, and the north half was Culberts.

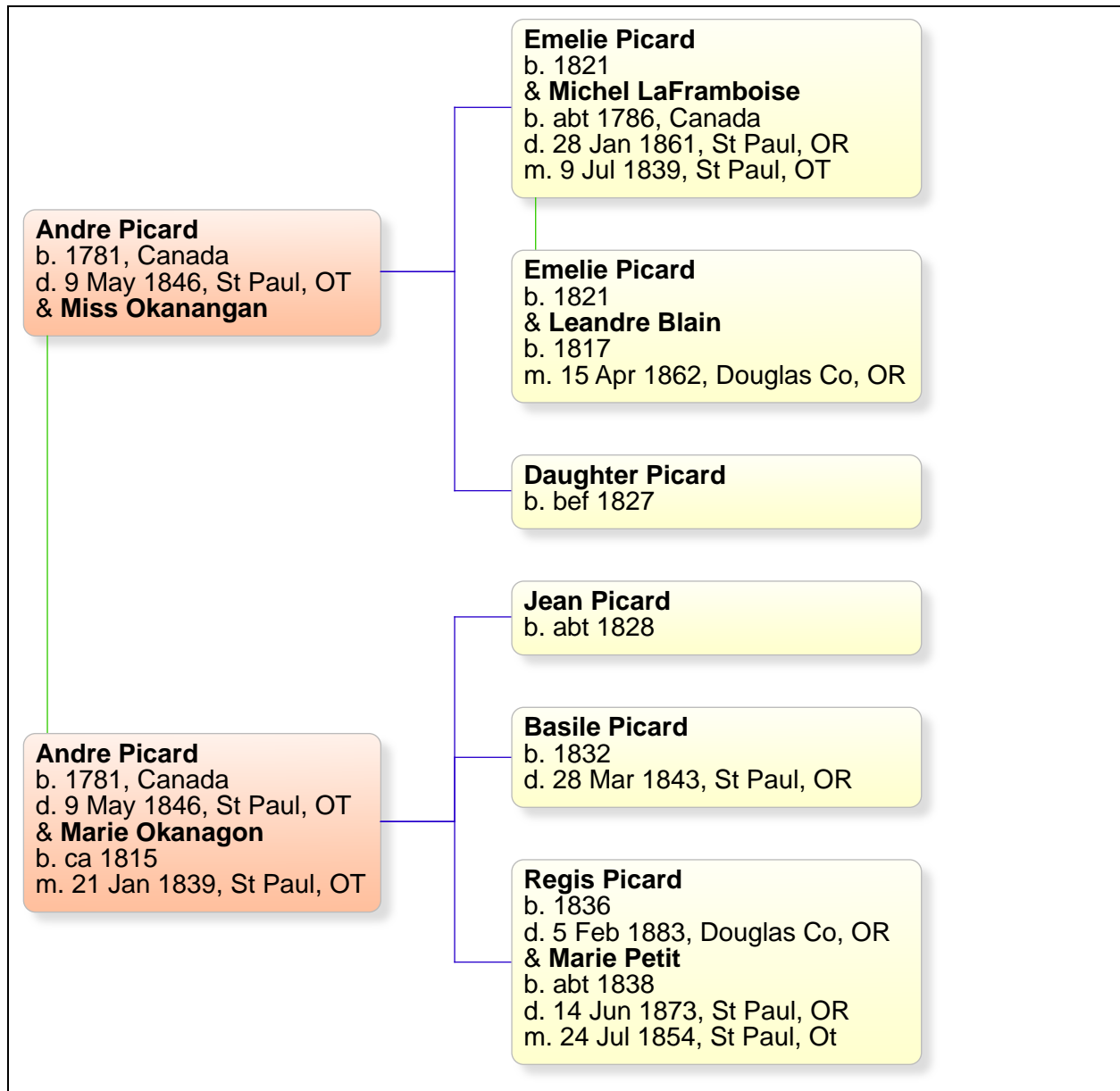
This 1864 General Land Office survey shows the Lambert claim.



According to the claim file, settlement commenced on 15 November 1846.<sup>44</sup> This was a week after Marie's marriage to Culbert, and it suggests Culbert moved onto the Picard place.

No. 759  
Culbert Lambert of Manw 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 13 day of  
Decemb, 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 '759' from  
Ohio J. W. D. Clerk of the United States District Court  
in and for Hamilton Co. Oregon dated 13<sup>th</sup> of October  
1851  
and that he was born in Canada in the year 1808 that  
he has personally resided upon and cultivated that part of the Public Lands in Oregon particularly  
described in Notification number 759 hereunto annexed, continuously from the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
day of Novemb, 1846 to the 26<sup>th</sup> day of August 1852; and  
he further says that he is intermarried with Mary Lambert his  
wife, and that he was legally married to her on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of Novemb 1846, in  
Manw Co. Oregon  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, in Oregon City,  
this 26<sup>th</sup> day of August, 1852  
John B. Preston  
County Clerk  
Culbert Lambert  
Mark

Picard children



Connie Lenzen, November 2024

## End notes

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- <sup>1</sup> Andre Picard's Hudson's Bay Company Biographical Sheet; [https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/docs/hbca/biographical/p/picard\\_andre.pdf](https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/docs/hbca/biographical/p/picard_andre.pdf). 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. 27, M-11.
- <sup>2</sup> Mary K. Cullen, "The Hudson's Bay Company Goes to the Pacific." *Parks Canada* <https://parkscanadahistory.com/series/chs/20/chs20-1-1.pdf>.
- <sup>3</sup> 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), 775; Andre Picard's HBC Biographical Sheet.
- <sup>4</sup> "About The Fur Brigade Trail; <https://westbankmuseum.com/furbrigadetrail>
- <sup>5</sup> Watson, *Lives Lived*, p. 775.
- <sup>6</sup> Chalk Courchane, *Francis Ermatinger In the Pacific Northwest in 1824*; <http://www.oregonpioneers.com/bios/FrancisErmatinger1.pdf>.
- <sup>7</sup> Chalk Courchane, *Francis Ermatinger In the Pacific Northwest in 1824*; <http://www.oregonpioneers.com/bios/FrancisErmatinger1.pdf>.
- <sup>8</sup> Watson, *Lives Lived*, p. 775.
- <sup>9</sup> Burt Brown Barker, ed., *Letters of Dr. John McLoughlin, 1829 – 1832* (Portland, Oregon; Binford & Mort, 1948), 193, 321.
- <sup>10</sup> 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>.
- <sup>11</sup> Cornelius James Brosnan, "The Signers of the Oregon Memorial of 1838," *The Washington Historical Quarterly* vol. 24, No. 3 (Jul 1933), 187; pdf, *JStor*; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610776>.
- <sup>12</sup> "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
- <sup>13</sup> Methodist Mission Store Collection," University of Oregon Special Collections, Eugene, Oregon.
- <sup>14</sup> Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver*, p. 24, B-13.
- <sup>15</sup> Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver*, p. 24, B-13.
- <sup>16</sup> Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver*, p. 27, M-11.
- <sup>17</sup> Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver*, p. 47, B-187.
- <sup>18</sup> Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver*, p. 47, B-188.
- <sup>19</sup> "Marguerite McLoughlin," NPS.gov; <https://www.nps.gov/people/margueritemcloughlin.htm>.
- <sup>20</sup> Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver*, p. 49, M-58.
- <sup>21</sup> Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Paul, Oregon* (Binford & Mort; Portland, Oregon, 1979), A 83–4.
- <sup>22</sup> John A. Hussey, *Hudson's Bay Company Fur Brigade in the Columbia Department*, p. 237; <https://npshistory.com/publications/fova/columbia-dept-fur-brigades.pdf>.



- <sup>23</sup> Elijah White, *Ten Years in Oregon, Travels and Adventures of Doctor E. White and Lady West of the Rocky Mountains* (Ithaca, N.Y.; Mack, Andrus, & Co., Printers, 1848), 119-20.
- <sup>24</sup> Hussey, *Hudson's Bay Company Fur Brigade in the Columbia Department*, p. 237.
- <sup>25</sup> Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. 1, p. 7, S-8.
- <sup>26</sup> Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 28, B-30.
- <sup>27</sup> Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 41, B-121.
- <sup>28</sup> Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 42, B-125.
- <sup>29</sup> Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 58, B-73.
- <sup>30</sup> Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 70, S-1.
- <sup>31</sup> William E. Hill, *The Oregon Trail, Yesterday and Today* (Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1989), xxv
- <sup>32</sup> Charles Henry Carey, *History of Oregon*, Vol. I (Chicago: The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 379.
- <sup>33</sup> 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>.
- <sup>34</sup> Leslie M. Scott, "First Taxpayers in Oregon, 1844." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 31, no. 1 (1930): 20; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610516>.
- <sup>35</sup> Scott, "First Taxpayers in Oregon, 1844," p. 17.
- <sup>36</sup> Julie Kidd, *1845 Census of the Territory South of the Columbia and West of the Cascade Mountains* (Portland, OR; Oregon Territorial Press, 1997), 4.
- <sup>37</sup> Ju Kidd, *1845 Census of the Territory South of the Columbia and West of the Cascade Mountains*, p. 17.
- <sup>38</sup> Munnick, *St. Paul*, p. 134, S-67.
- <sup>39</sup> Munnick, *St. Paul*, p. 144, M-26.
- <sup>40</sup> Paul Kane, "The Catholic Mission about 32 Miles above Oregon City" (late January to early February 1847) *Royal Ontario Museum*; <https://collections.rom.on.ca/objects/194231/the-catholic-mission-about-32-miles-above-oregon-city?jsessionid=F747171D1974744A11CA710B5041103F>.
- <sup>41</sup> Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims, Abstracted; Volumes I-III, 1845-1849* (Portland: The Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1982. Foreword.
- <sup>42</sup> Lottie Gurley, *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims, Abstracted*, p. 89, 218, 257.
- <sup>43</sup> 1850 U.S. census, Marion County, Oregon Territory, p. 199 (stamped), dwelling 362, family 362, Culbert Lambert; *Ancestry*
- <sup>44</sup> Oregon Donation Land Claim, 159, Culbert Lambert, Oregon City Land Office, citing National Archives microfilm publication M815, digital images, *Genealogical Forum of Oregon* (<https://gfo.org/>) > MemberSpace > Digital Collections > Indexed Images > Oregon Donation Land Claims.