

Pierre Depot, St. Paul Church Founder

Pierre Depot was born about 1799-1800 in Canada, perhaps at St. Roche, Montreal. He may have been Métis – the child of a French Canadian and an Indian. (See the St. Louis Church register entry for Pierre and his third wife, Lizette.) He died on 26 April 1868 and was buried at the St. Louis Cemetery in St. Louis, Oregon.¹

In the 1830s, when he retired to French Prairie in Oregon, he joined seventeen other settlers who petitioned the Bishop of Juliopolis for a priest to be sent to St. Paul. As such, Charles can be considered one of the founders of the St. Paul Church.

Fur Trade

In 1820, Pierre signed a contract with the Northwest Company (NWC) as a Middleman.² He served at Fort George (Astoria).³ In 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) took over the NWC, and Pierre went to work for them – continuing as a Middleman at Fort George.⁴

Fort George⁵
(Now Astoria)



Snake Country Expeditions

The HBC's Snake County Expeditions aimed to trap all the beavers that could be found so that competing American fur companies would find none. 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.

In 1824, Pierre was a member of Alexander Ross's Snake Country Expedition. On 10 February 1824, he was credited with one gun, three traps, and two horses.⁶

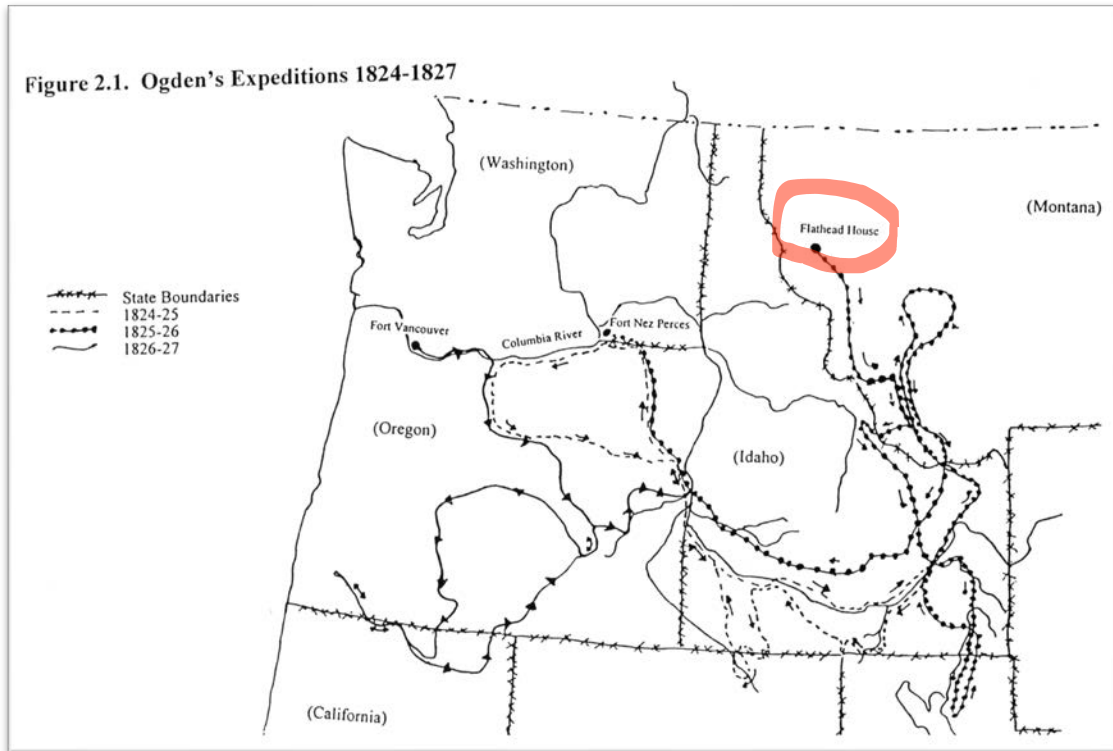
Later, in 1824, he was with Peter Skene Ogden when the expedition left the Flat Head Post for the Snake Country. He had one gun, four horses, and six traps.⁷ Since his number of horses and traps had doubled, it suggests he had someone else with him. Typically, the "other" could be a wife, a slave, or a hired man.

"Saturday, September, 17th, 1825. — We raised Camp — the Weather Cold & we came to our Encampment of the 11th July — one of the men **Depot** arrived & reported that Le Blanc who was in Company with him had been killed by the Black Feet he abandoned his Horse & took to his feet & run hid himself in the bushes during the night, 4 Beaver."⁸

"Wednesday, May 4th, 1825 Last night we received 13 Beaver from the Traps. On account of bad weather this day we did not raise camp. **Depot** had a narrow escape from a Grizzly Bear,

attacking him while setting his traps, he saved his life by diving into the river. We had rain, snow and hail during the day. 7 Beaver from the Traps.”⁹

Map showing Ogden’s Expeditions.¹⁰ Flathead House, where this expedition started, is marked in red.



By 1831, Pierre was back at Fort Vancouver and was employed as a trapper for the Fort Vancouver Indian Trade. By 1836, he was in French Prairie as a settler.¹¹

French Prairie

In December 1837, William A. Slacum of the United States Navy surveyed the Oregon Territory and took a census of the farms. Frederick **Depau** had enclosed 40 acres and cultivated 35 acres. He had harvested 500 bushels of wheat. He had eight horses and thirty-nine hogs. His two houses were in good condition.¹² Since a Frederick Depot cannot be found in any other record, it is assumed this man was Pierre Depot.

The Hudson’s Bay Company controlled the entire area’s economy – including the cattle. The Company would lease two cattle to settlers, but they would not sell the cattle to them. William Slacum offered to take the settlers to California on his ship, the *Loriot*, where they could buy cattle for \$3.00 a head and then drive them overland to Oregon. **P. Depot** was a subscriber to the Willamette Cattle Company expedition to California. He contributed \$210.25.¹³ All told, more than \$2,500 was contributed, with Dr. McLoughlin contributing one-third of the amount.

Religion

The French Canadians on French Prairie wanted 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.

Jason Lee and his fellow Methodist missionaries arrived on the prairie that fall. 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."¹⁴

In the spring of 1836, the French Canadian settlers sent another letter 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 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..."

Pear Depot signed with one child.

One year later, on 8 March 1837, the "Willammeth Settlers," now down to eleven members, including **Peare Depo**, sent another letter to the bishop. In this letter, they referred to the Methodist Mission.

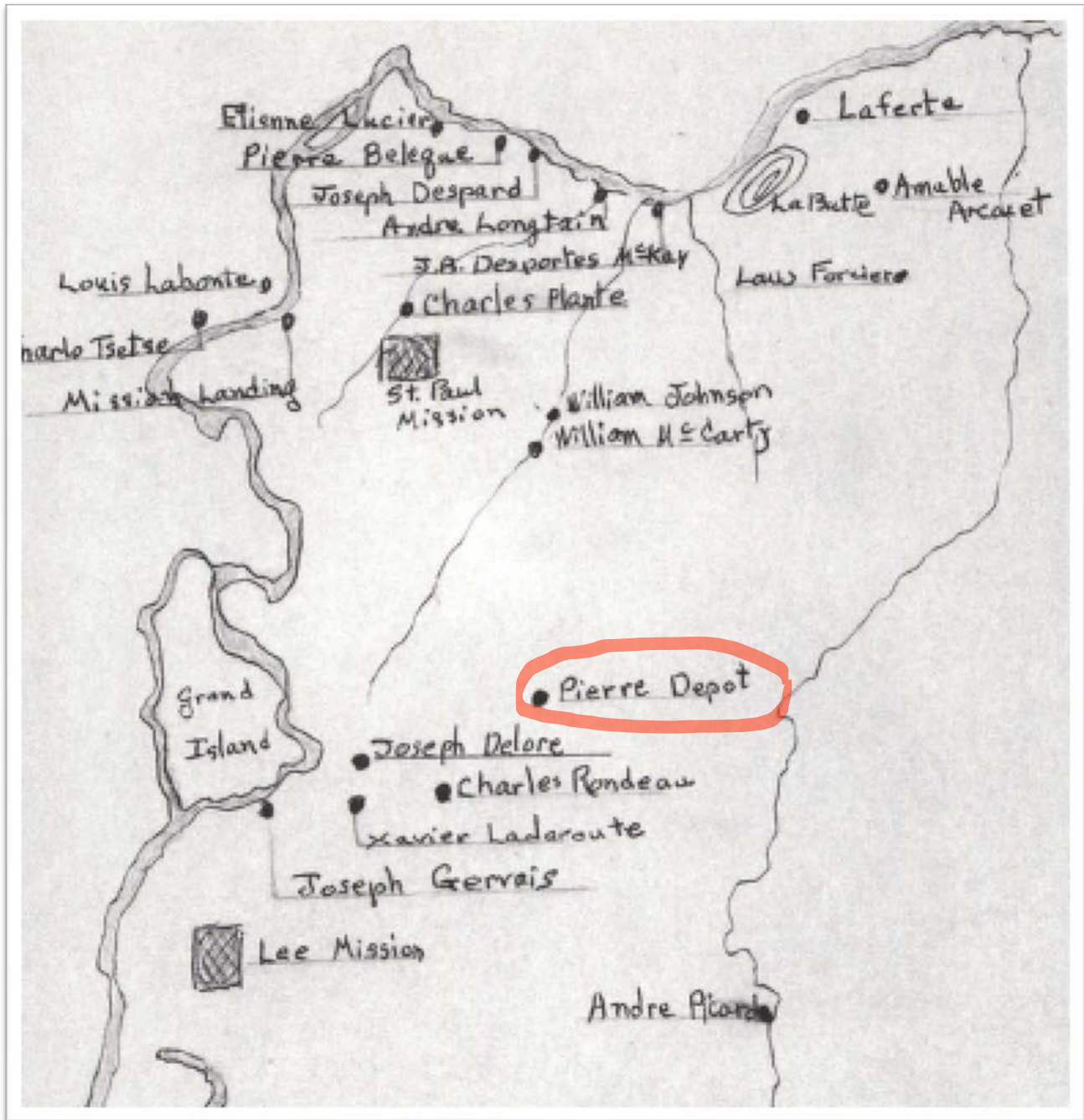
"Reverend sir you will think us very troublesom but we hope you will excuse us for we have much of neede of some assistance from you for we have almost every religion but oure own wich you know Reverend sir with oute youre assistance wen we are surrounded by every one it will be very hard for us to bring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

Without other options, some of the French-Canadian families attended Jason Lee's Methodist Mission at Willamette Station.¹⁵ **Pierre** joined Lee's Methodist Mission on 14 January 1838.

---Methodist Mission sketch.¹⁶

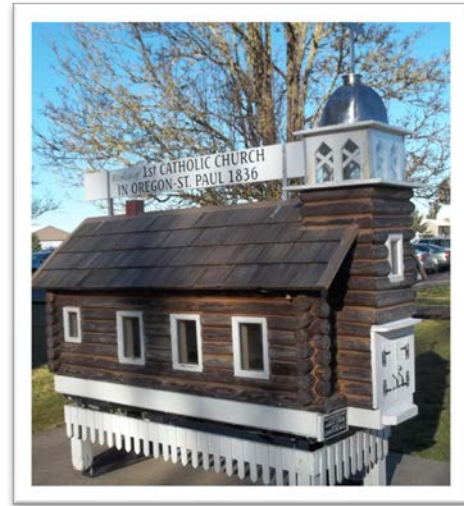


Harriett Duncan Munnick created a map showing the location of the first French Prairie settlers. Her map includes Pierre Depot and shows the location of the Lee Mission.¹⁷



In November 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 from 13 May to 10 June 1839. The sacraments were recorded in the Vancouver register. Father Blanchet returned to St. Paul on 12 October 1839 and took up residence.

--Replica of the first St .Paul Church



Pierre Depot's marriage to Marguerite Clamack (Klamath) was one of the January 1839 marriages.

“This 22 January, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized Pierre aged 4 years, natural child of **Pierre Depot** and of a woman of the country now dead. Godfather Etienne Lussier who as well as the father has not known how to sign.”¹⁸ [In subsequent sacramental entries, the mother's name is given as Susanne Tchinoukl]

“This 23 January, 1839, in view of the dispensation of 2 bans of marriage, granted by us Vicar General, and the publication of the third, between **Pierre Depot**, of Saint Roch, district of Montréal in Canada, and farmer of this place, on the one part, and **Marguerite Clamak** by nation, 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 Stanislas Jacquet and of Etienne Lussier witnesses before whom the said groom has recognized as his legitimate child **Pierre** aged 4 years. The said spouses and the witnesses have not known how to sign.”¹⁹

“This 13 October 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized Pierre, born since 4 months of the legitimate marriage of **Pierre Depot**, farmer of the Wallamette, and of **Marguerite Klamak**. Godfather, . . . , who as well as the father has not known how to sign.”²⁰ [In subsequent sacramental entries, the child's name is given as Joseph.]

“This 6 July 1840, we priest undersigned have buried in the cemetery of this mission the body of Jean Baptiste, natural child of Jean Baptiste Depati, farmer of this place and of . . . , deceased yesterday aged 16 months. Present Charles Rondeau and **Pierre Depot** who have not known how to sign.”²¹ [Both Charles Rondeau and Jean Baptiste Depati were signers of the petitions for a priest.]

“This 7 January 1841, we priest undersigned have baptized at home, in danger of death, Maria, aged 10 years, legitimate daughter of Nicholas Montour, farmer of this place, and of Susanne Humperville. Godfather **Pierre Depot**, godmother Isabelle Montour McKay who have not known how to sign.”²²

“This 10 January, 1842, in view of the dispensation of two bans of marriage granted by us priest undersigned and the publication of the third between Antoine Bonenfant, farmer of this place, of-age son of Antoine Bonenfant and of Marie Anne Pepin of the Grand Maska in Canada, on one part, and Françoise Depati, natural daughter of Jean Baptiste Depati and of a Kalipouya woman, 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 Charles Rondeau, of **Pierre Depot**, and of Jean Baptiste Depati, witnesses, in presence of whom the said Antoine Bonenfant has recognized as legitimate Antoine aged 11 years, and Martin aged 8 years whom he has had of another woman.”²³

“The 11 November 1842, we priest undersigned have baptized **Adelaide** born the same day of the legitimate marriage of **Pierre Depoe** farmer and of **Marguerite Tlamak** of this parish. Godfather Charles Rondeau, godmother Marie Anne . . . of this parish who have not known how to sign.”²⁴

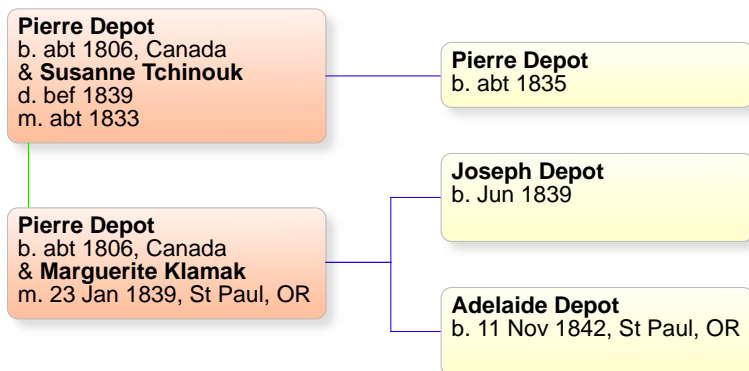
In September 1842, Dr. Elijah White, the first Oregon Indian Agent, arrived in the Willamette Valley with a wagon train of settlers. This was a return home for him. In 1836, the Methodist Church appointed him as a physician to the Willamette Valley mission. In 1841, due to differences with Jason Lee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

White took 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. The Territory was under a “joint occupancy” agreement between England and the United States. An overwhelming number of British (Canadian) settlers could tip the balance of power, and Oregon could become an English possession. Slacum’s census included the numbers of men, women, and children and a summary of their crops for the year 1843. White found **Pierre Depot’s** household consisted of one male over 18, one female over 18, and three children. He had 100 acres under improvement and had harvested 300 bushels of wheat and 110 bushels of coarse grain. He had 29 horses, 32 neat cattle, and 14 hogs.²⁵ The cattle were likely from the Willamette Cattle Company’s expedition.

Names of Heads of Families	No of Males over 18	No of Females over 18	No of Children of both Sexes	Acres under improvement	Amount of Wheat in 1842	Amount of Coarse Grain	No of Horses	No of Neat Cattle	No of Sheep	No of Hogs
Pierre Depau	1	1	3	100	300	110	29	32		14

By the end of 1843, the Depot family consisted of the following people.

After Adelaide’s baptism, no further sacramental events were recorded for the Pierre Depot family in the St. Paul Church register.



St Louis Church

The St Louis Church register began in 1845. The following event is from that register.

The 4 January 1847, we undersigned missionary of the Company of Jesus have baptized **Etienne born the day before of the legitimate marriage of Pierre Depot and of Marguerite Tlamat**. Godfather Etienne Biernes, Godmother Sophie Tchinook.²⁶

Government

In 1843, wagons filled with resettlers arrived in the Oregon Territory. William E. Hill's trail statistics estimate that 125 people arrived in Oregon in 1842, and 875 people arrived in Oregon in 1843.²⁷ These newcomers outnumbered the French Canadians, and foreshadowed changes that would come for 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.



Oregon provisional government seal²⁹

On 2 May 1843, the settlers met at Champoeg 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.²⁸

Taxation was an issue at the meeting, and it was resolved that there would be no taxes. Instead, there would be a voluntary subscription. Unfortunately, that subscription did not bring enough money to run 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.³⁰

In 1844, Pierre paid \$1.97 tax on horses valued at \$500, cattle valued at \$600, and hogs valued at \$60.³¹

Land

Oregon's provisional government permitted inhabitants to stake out claims and survey them using the metes and bounds method. A legislative committee created a constitution that included rules for land claims. Any white male could claim 640 acres, and within six months of recording their claim, they were to build a home.³² Pierre claimed land.

The following table shows land claims during the Provisional period for Pierre and his immediate neighbors.³³ The information comes from the published transcription of the original documents.

DEPOR(DEPON), Pierre, Champoick Dist, on Grand Prairie. 640a. Antoine Bonafas (Bonafant) on S, Masta on N. Personal occupancy, 14 Nov 1845. V I p59

Note: Grand Prairie is the St. Louis Church area.

Neighbors – Antoine Bonenfant, William Felix, John Poujade claims.

BONENFANT, Antoine, Champoic Co. 640a On Grand Prairie; Pierre Depot on N. Personal occupancy. 8 June 1846. Bk 2 p 47

BONENFANT, Antoine, Junr, Champoig Co, "tract". Neighbors were Depot and Larocque, Senr. Holds without occupancy, 17 Oct 1846. Void by recording another claim, Book 8, 22 May 1848. V 4 p 32

BONENFANT, Antoine, Champoeg Co, 320a. In Grand Prairie; adjs A. Neal and Pierre Depot. Occupancy 22 May 1848. V 8 p 28.

FELIX, William, Champoig Co, 320a. In timber E of Great Prairie; P. Depoe claim on W. Intends holding without personal occupancy, 24 Oct 1846. V 4 p 46

POIJADE, John P, Champoeg Co, 640a. Adjs ____ Rondo, ____ Depoe and A. Bonenfant. Occupancy 17 May 1848. V 8 p 25 (Index gives Poyades, John P.).

The Depot household was enumerated in the 1845 Champoic County census. The census only named the head of household – with the rest of the household members indicated by numbers. The household consisted of one male between 18 and 45, one female between 18 and 45, two males under 12, and one female under 12 years of age.³⁴

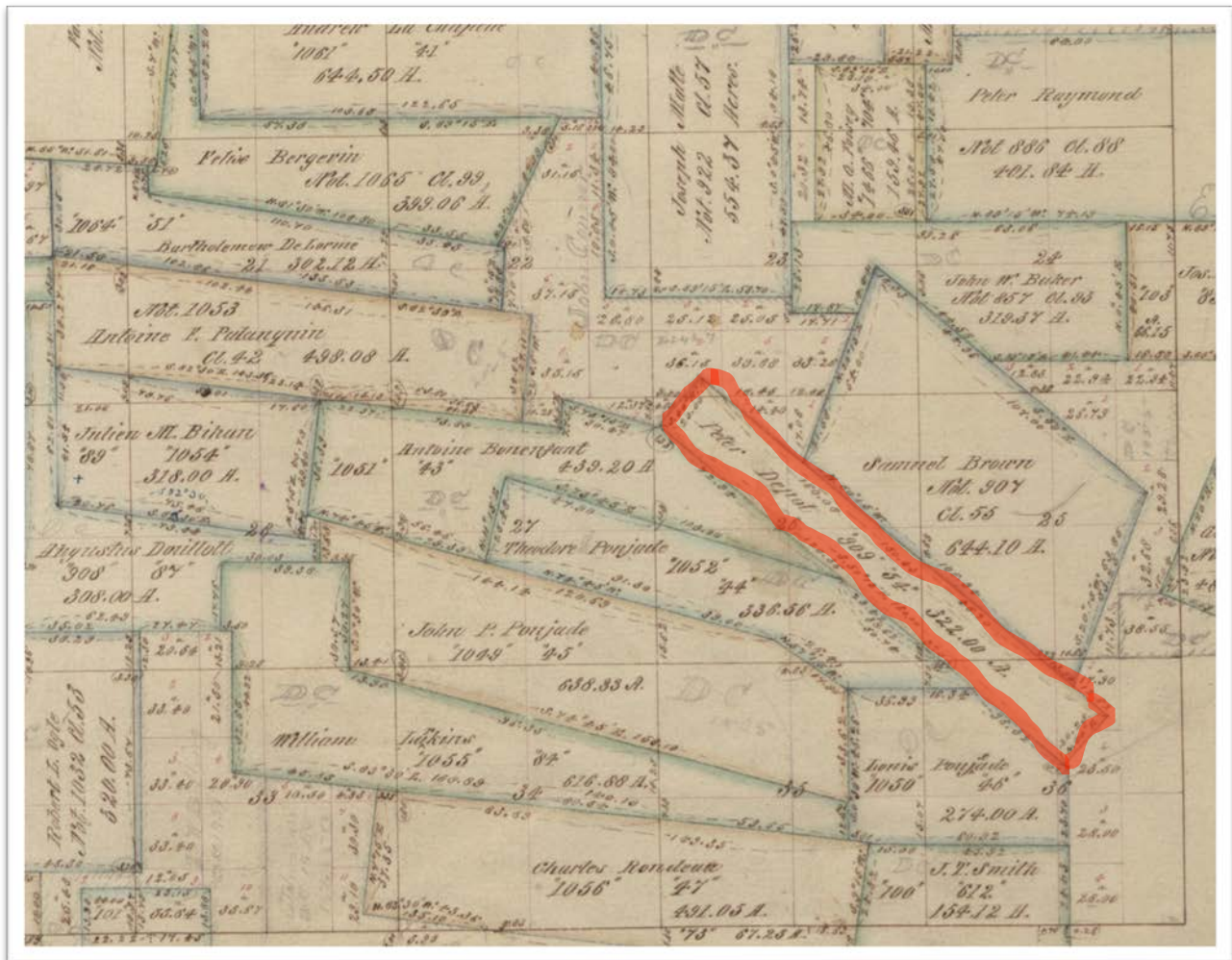
[Champoeg County, sometimes written Champoic, established in 1843, was one of the original Oregon Territory counties. In 1849, it was renamed Marion County.]

The provisional claims became null and void when the United States 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 proof of marriage had to be submitted. The claimant had to be a citizen of the United States, or they had made a declaration of intent to become a citizen.

Pierre Depot (Peter Depot) filed donation claim, #1839 for 640 acres. In the claim papers, he testified that he came to what became the United States in 1820. He married Margaret in December 1835 or 1838. He settled the claim on 25 December 1839. He became a naturalized citizen at the Marion County Court on 30 September 1851.

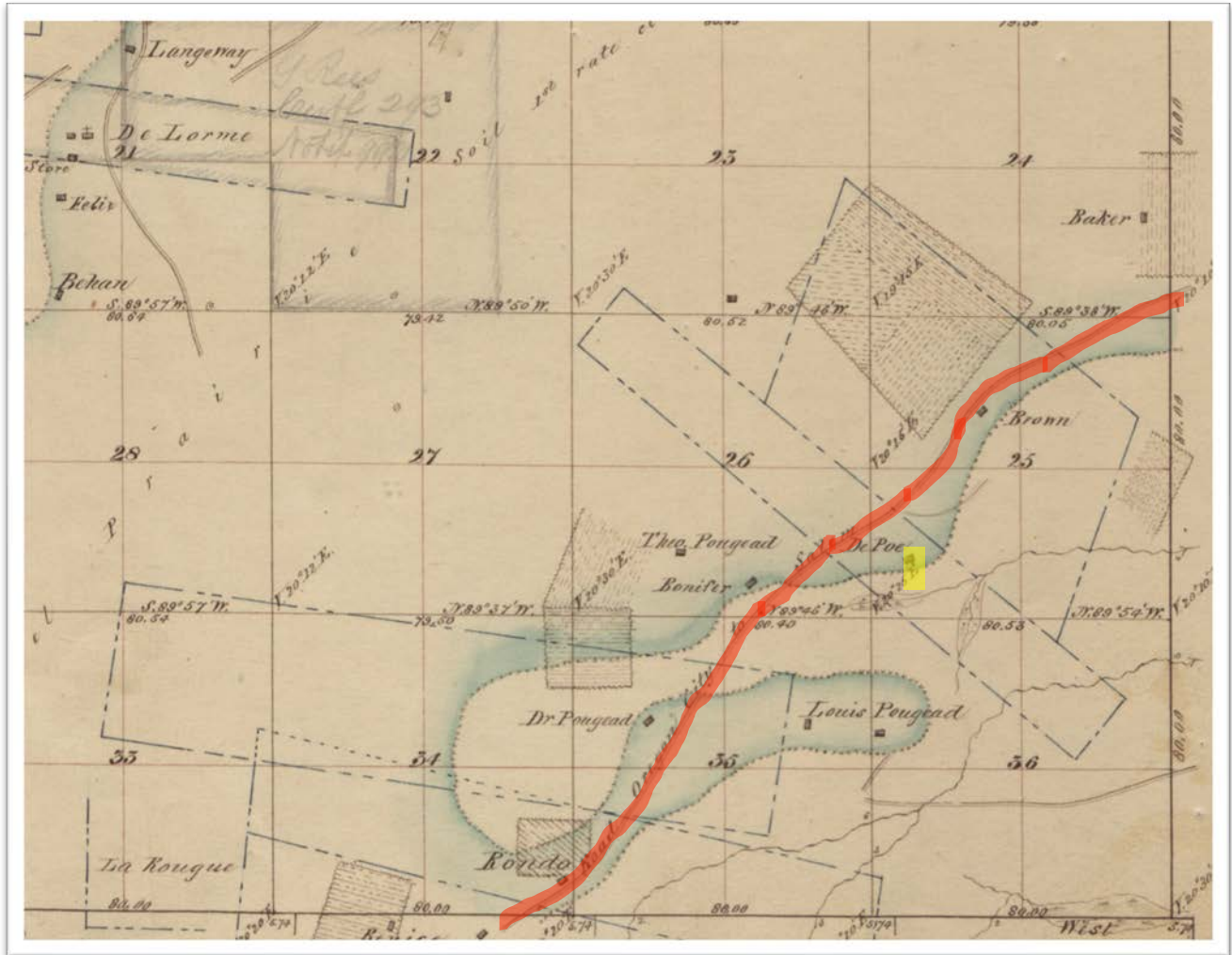
Margaret, his wife, died on 3 January 1850. Because her death occurred before the Donation Act, his claim was limited to 320 acres.

The following 1852 GLO surveys show the location of Depot's claim. His neighbor, Samuel Brown, is the person who purchased his claim on 5 December 1854.



This survey map shows the Depot claim and the “Road Oregon City to Salem.” Hwy 99 E follows this old road.

The survey map indicates the land claim boundaries, and it shows house locations. The “DePoe” house is indicated in yellow.



To secure his claim, Pierre had to become an American citizen. He was naturalized on 30 September 1851, in the Marion County Court.

United States of America }
 Territory of Oregon }
 Marion County ss } District Court of
 the United States in and for the County of
 Marion, in the judicial District of Oregon.
 Peter Depot an alien
 of the United States, being duly sworn doth depose
 and say that he is a native of Canada that
 he first came to the United States A.D. 1820, that
 it then was and still is his true free intention
 to become a citizen of the United States and to
 renounce forever all Allegiance and fidelity to
 every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty
 whatever and particularly to Victoria Queen of the
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
 of whom he is a subject.

Given and Subscribed
 before me this thirtieth day of Peter Depot
 of September A.D. 1851. ^{his} mark

L. J. Groom Clerk of
 the United States District Court
 of Oregon for Marion County.

Pierre's household was enumerated in the 1850 Marion County census.³⁵ Marguerite, his wife, died before the census date, and she is not included in the list.

		NAME	AGE	SEX	COLOUR	BIRTH PLACE	
14	17	Pierre Depot	50	m		Canada	1
15		Pierre	19	"		U.S.	
16		Joseph	13	"		"	
17		Henriette	8	f		"	

Pierre's real estate was valued at \$2,000. Three children were in the household – Pierre, Joseph, and Harriette. No Harriette is found in the St. Paul or St. Louis church registers, but an Adelaide is. This Harriette is likely Adelaide.

The St. Louis church registers document the changes in the family structure.

“The 28 July, 1851, in view of the publication of three banns of marriage made at the sermon of our parish masses between **Pierre Depot, minor son and legitimate of Pierre Depot of this parish**, by the consent of whom he proceeds, **and of the late Suzanne Tchinook** on the one part; and **Marie Banak**, widow of Louis Brousseau, deceased in California, on the other part; nor having discovered any impediment, we undersigned have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of **Pierre Depot, father**, Joseph Dejarlet, Etienne Biernes.”³⁶

On 5 December 1854, Pierre sold his 320-acre DLC to Samuel Brown, a neighbor. The purchase price was \$1,450. It is unknown where the Depot family lived after the sale, but they continued to be named in the St. Louis register.

“The 8 January 1858, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have buried **Adelaide** daughter of **Pierre Depot** and of **Marguerite, Indian**, Inhabitants of this parish, deceased the day before aged about 15 years. Present Francois Menes, Joachim Hubert.”³⁷

Pierre married again – on 23 August 1858 at St. Louis to Lisette, an orphan.

“The 23 August, 1858, in view of the publication of one bann of marriage made at the sermon of our parish mass between **Pierre Depot** inhabitant of this parish, **widower of Marguerite, Indian**, on the one part, and **Lisette**, orphan living under the protection of Louis Vandale on the other part, the dispensation of two other banns having been granted by us and not having, furthermore, encountered any impediment, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have received their mutual consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of Louis Vandale, Antoine Bonnenfant and Joseph Depot who could not sign.”³⁸

In Lisette's 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 and that her siblings were Louis and Antoine. They moved to French Prairie when she was young, and they lived at St. Louis where her father helped haul logs for the first church.³⁹

“The 6 October, 1858, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis, in view of dispensation of three banns of marriage granted by us, and not having, furthermore, encountered any impediment, have received the mutual consent to marriage of **Joseph Depot of the parish of St. Louis, minor son of Pierre Depot and of the late Marguerite, Indian**, and of Angelique Laroc, widow of Martin Bonenfant; and have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of Amadée Seguin and Félicité LaChapelle his wife who have signed with us.”⁴⁰

“The 6 October 1859, we undersigned parish priest of St. Louis have baptized **Catherine**, born the 30 of September last of the legitimate marriage of **Pierre Depot and of Lizette**, Indian, of this place. **Godfather Joseph Depot**, godmother Angelique Laroc who could not sign.”⁴¹

Pierre Depot does not appear in the 1860 federal census, but his son Joseph Depot, along with his family, are enumerated in the 1860 Walla Walla, Washington, federal census.⁴²

283	283	Frederick Palmer	28	m	Farmer	200	250	Ohio
		Dominique Lafave	35	m	Packer		14,000	France
		Joseph Depo	24	m	Farmer	250	300	Oregon
		Angelina Depo	24	f				Wash Terr
		Francis Depo	14	m				Oregon
		Mary L Depo	2	f				"
		Narcisse Depo	4	m				Wash Terr
		John Hancock	29	m	Laborer			New Hampshire

Back to the St. Louis register

“The 28 February, 1868, by us priest undersigned has been baptized **Marcelline** born today of the legitimate marriage of **Pierre Depot** [J.B. Gobin written above the line, nothing crossed out] and of **Lizette, both metis**, of this parish, Marion Co. Oregon. The godfather and godmother have been Isai Crete and Isabelle Crete, who could not sign.”⁴³

Pierre died on 26 April 1868 and was buried in the St. Louis Catholic Church cemetery.

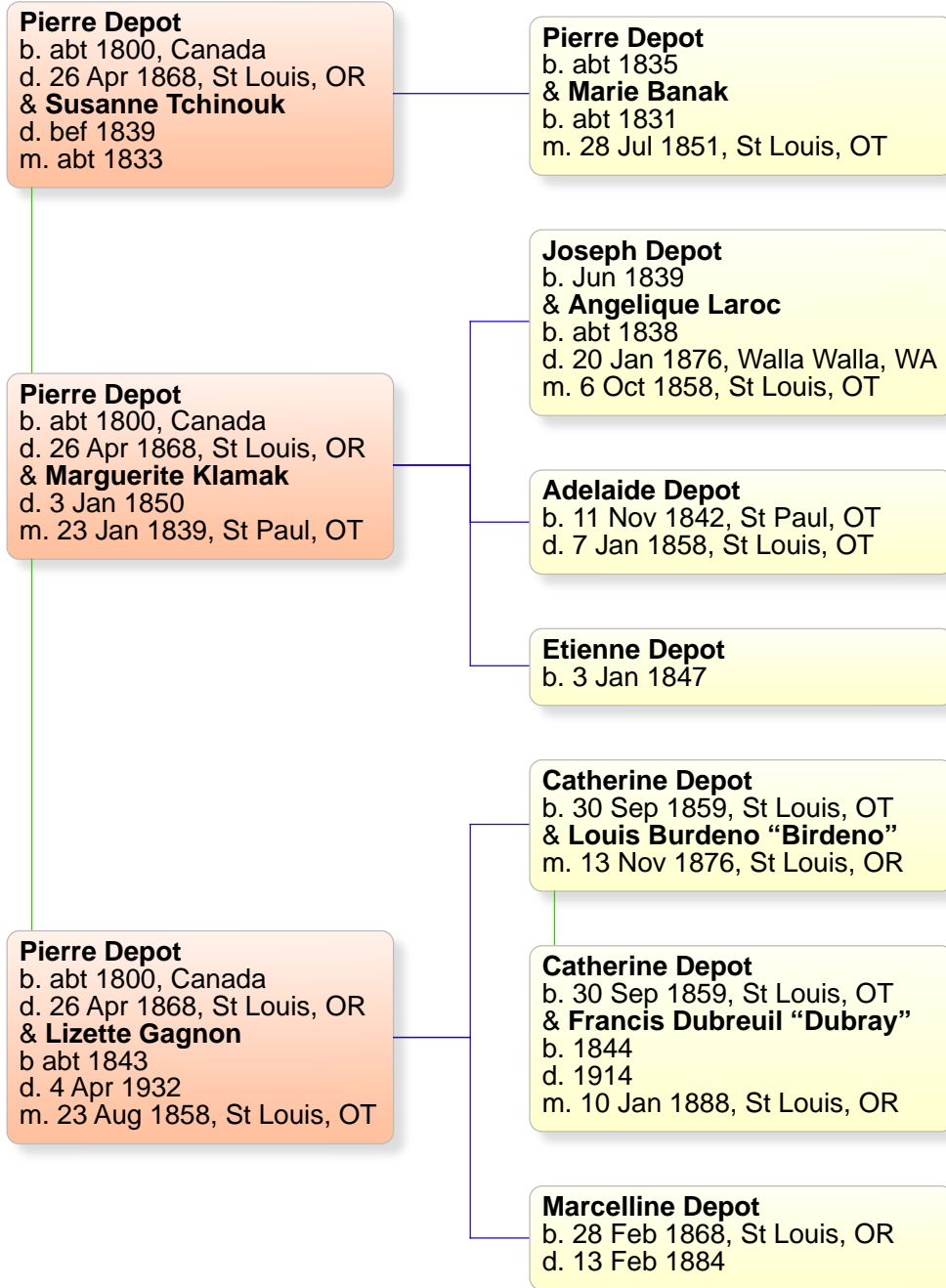
“The 28 April 1868, we undersigned, parish priest of St. Louis, have buried in the cemetery of this parish **Pierre Depot**, deceased 2 days ago, aged about 62 years. Present: George Manning, George Rondeau and so forth.”⁴⁴

It did not take long for Pierre’s widow to remarry.

“The 1st of June 1868, we, undersigned, parish priest of St. Louis, have received the mutual consent to marriage and administered the Sacrament to Jean Baptiste Gobin, widower, of **this parish, on the one part; and to Elizabeth widow of Mr. Pierre Depot**, of this parish, on the other part...”⁴⁵

“

The following chart shows Pierre Depot's three wives and his children by these wives. Sons Pierre and Joseph moved to the Walla Walla, Washington, area. Daughter Catherine lived in the Brooks, Oregon, area.



End Notes

- 1 Pierre Depot's Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) Biographical Sheet; https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/d/depot_pierre.pdf.
- 2 Pierre Depot's HBC Biographical Sheet.
- 3 Bruce McIntyre Watson, *Lives Lived West of the Divide: Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies, 1793–1858* (Kelowna, British Columbia: Center for Social, Spatial and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia, Okanagan, 2010), 326.
- 4 Watson, *Lives Lived*, p. 326.
- 5 Henry James Ware, Fort George (1845); *Wikimedia Commons*, <http://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/206/301/lac-bac/explorers/data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/ap/c/c040856k.jpg>.
- 6 T. C. Elliott, "Journal of Alexander Ross—Snake Country Expedition, 1824." *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 14, no. 4 (1913): 369; JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20609944>.
- 7 E. E. Rich, ed, *Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country Journals* (London; Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1950), 2; Internet Archive, <https://archive.org/details/ogdensnake>.
- 8 *Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country Journals*, p.82.
- 9 *Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country Journals*, p.231.
- 10 Jennifer Susan Ott, "Clearing the country; A history of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur desert policy," (Thesis, University of Montana, 1997); <https://scholarworks.umt.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2828&context=etd>
- 11 Watson, *Lives Lived*, p. 326.
- 12 *Memorial of William A. Slacum Praying Compensation for his services in obtaining information in relation to the settlements on the Oregon river, December 18, 1837* (Fairfield, Washington, Ye Galleon Press, 1972), 22.
- 13 F. G. Young and Joaquin Young, "Ewing Young and His Estate: A Chapter in the Economic and Community Development of Oregon," *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*, Vol. 21, No. 3 (Sep, 1920), 208, *JSTOR* (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610165>).
- 14 Jason Lee, "Diary of Reverend Jason Lee—III." *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 17, no. 4 (1916): 397–430; *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610056>.
- 15 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.
- 16 Rev. Z. A. Mudge, *The Missionary Teacher: A Memoir of Cyrus Shepard, embracing a brief sketch of the early history of the Oregon Mission* (New York; Lane & Tippett, 1848, frontispiece; HathiTrust, <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/102392730>
- 18 Harriet Duncan Munnick and Mikell De Lores Wormell Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest Vancouver*, Vol 1 (St. Paul, Oregon: French Prairie Press, 1972, p. 29 B-48.
- 19 Munnick and Warner, *Vancouver*, Vol. 1, p.30, M-18.
- 20 Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Paul, Oregon*, Vol. I (Portland, OR; Binford & Mort, 1979, p 1, B-1.
- 21 Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 13, S-9.
- 22 Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 21, M-303.
- 23 Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 13, M-10.
- 24 Munnick, *St. Paul*, Vol. I, p. 63, B-96.
- 25 Lists of settlers west of Rockies, 1842 by Elijah White, Indian Agent," *FamilySearch DGS 8276177*, image 118; citing List of Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1842 – 1880, Oregon Superintendency, NARA M234, reel 607, image 113.
- 26 Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: St Louis Register*, Vol 1 (1845-1868), St. Louis Register, Vol. II (1869 – 1900) (Portland, OR; Binford & Mort, 1982), p. 1, 1-5.
- 27 William E. Hill, *The Oregon Trail, Yesterday and Today* (Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1989), xxv.
- 28 Charles Henry Carey, *History of Oregon*, Vol. I (Chicago: The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 379.
- 29 "Colorized version of the Oregon provisional government seal. (Oregon State Archives image)." Oregon Blue Book, <https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/exhibits/constitution/Pages/before-politics.aspx>.
- 30 Leslie M. Scott, "First Taxes in Oregon, 1844." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 31, no. 1 (1930): 3, 4, 5, 6; JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2061051>.

- 31 Leslie M. Scott, "First Taxpayers in Oregon, 1844." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 31, no. 1 (1930): 14; JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610516>.
- 32 Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims, Abstracted; Volumes I-III, 1845-1849* (Portland: The Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1982), Foreword.
- 33 Lottie Gurley, *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, 33, 67, 69, 226, 227.
- 34 Taia Neal, trans., "1845 Oregon Territory Census," transcription; *USGenWeb Free Census Project*, <http://uscensus.org/pub/usgenweb/census/or/champoeg/1845/pg0001.txt>.
- 35 1850 Marion County, Oregon Territory, federal census, p. 78, dwelling 67, family 67, Pierre Depot; *Ancestry*.
- 36 Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol 1, p. 29, 2-M.
- 37 Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol 1, p. 111, B-1.
- 38 Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol 1, p. 120. M-5.
- ³⁹ Mike Helm, ed., *Conversations with Pioneer Women by Fred Lockley* (Eugene: Rainy Day, 1988), 148-50.
- 40 Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol 1, p. 122, M-5.
- 41 Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol 1, p. 138, B-32.
- ⁴² 1860 Walla Walla County, Washington, federal census, Walla Walla City, p. 286, dwelling 283, family 283, Frederick Palmer (stamped); *Ancestry*.
- 43 Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol 1, p. 205, B-9.
- 44 Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol 1, p. 207, Sep 4.
- 45 Munnick, *St Louis*, Vol 1, p. 207, M-4.