

Marie (Iowa) Dorion Venier Toupin

By Connie Lenzen

Marie Dorion Venier Toupin, known as Madame Dorion in Oregon, was an Iowa Indian, born about 1790 near St. Louis, Missouri.¹ As the second woman to cross the American plains (Sacagawea was the first) and the first to settle in the Oregon Territory, she was one of Oregon's earliest pioneers.² Her courage and devotion to her children saw her through one of the most harrowing experiences a mother could have when she and her children were lost in the Oregon wilderness during extreme winter conditions.³

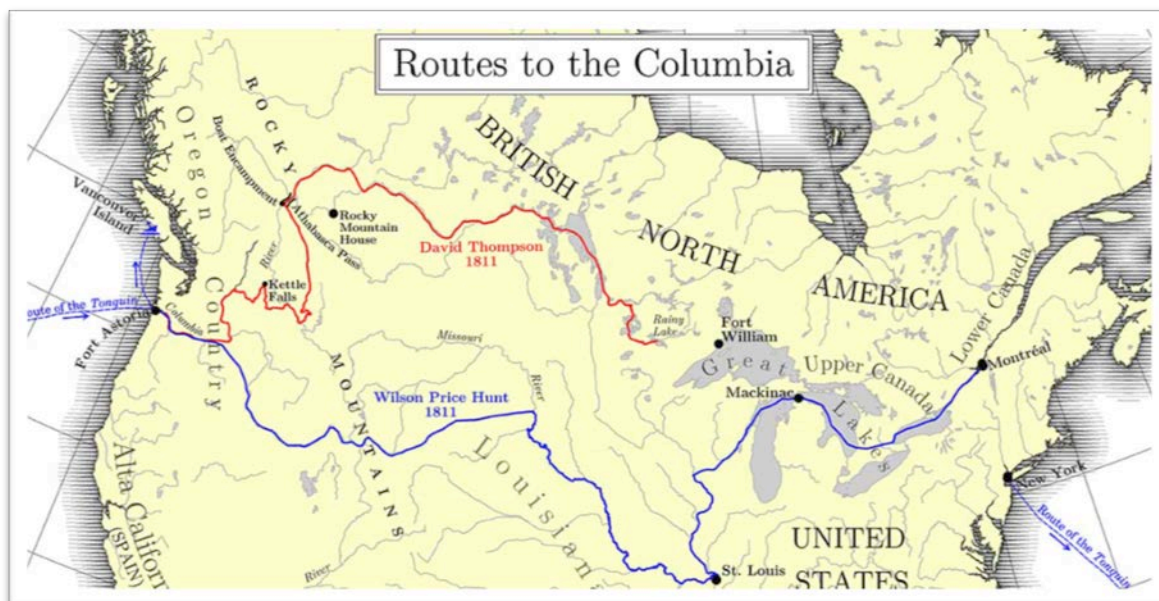
In the 1840s, Dr. Elijah White, a Methodist minister and Oregon Indian Agent, wrote that he was impressed with Marie's "noble and commanding bearing." The French Canadians called her "Madame Iowa."⁴ At her death, she was buried inside the Catholic Church at St. Louis, Oregon,⁵ one of the highest honors given to an individual. Her present burial place is unknown.

Her name is inscribed in Oregon State Capitol's Senate Chamber as one of 69 notable people who contributed to Oregon's history.

1811, Wilson Price Hunt Expedition to Astoria

Marie appeared upon the scene in 1811 when Wilson Price Hunt, the St. Louis agent for John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company, hired her husband, Pierre Dorion, as an interpreter. Hunt wanted someone to converse with the Indians he knew they would encounter on the overland expedition to the Columbia River. Pierre was the son of a Sioux mother and Pierre Dorion, the interpreter who accompanied Louis and Clark. He was suited for the job.⁶

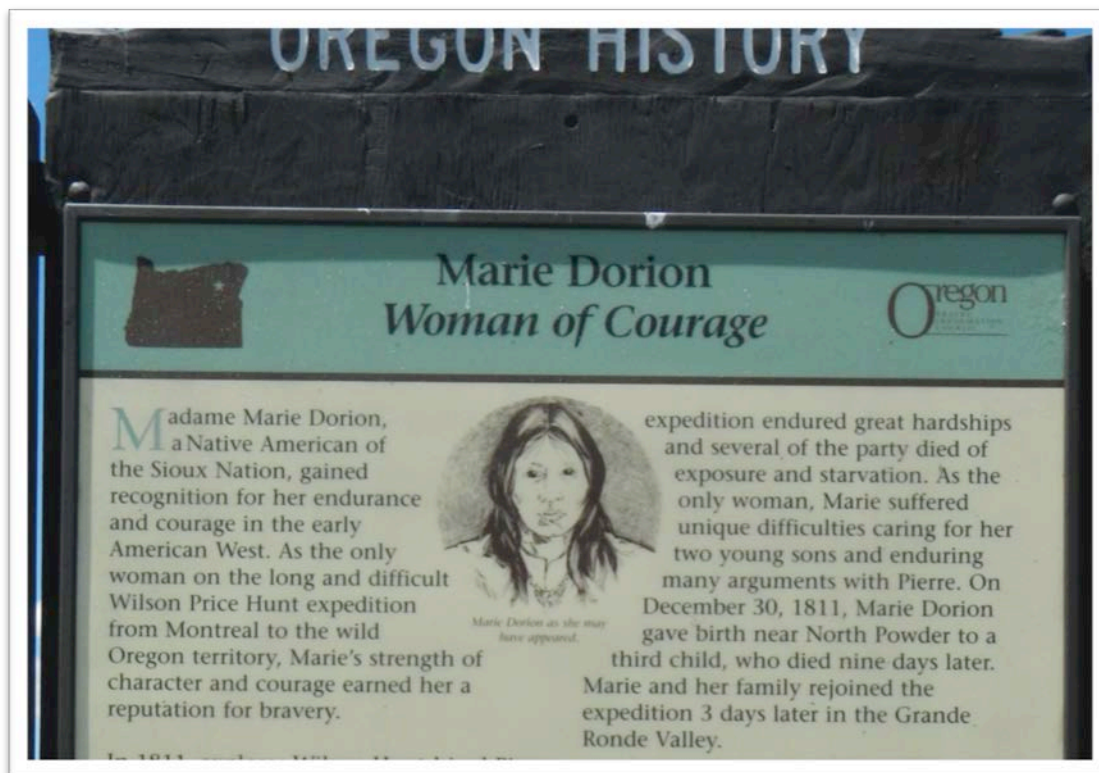
Pierre had one requirement – that Marie and their children accompany the expedition.⁷ Pierre and Marie Dorion had two sons, one born about 1808 and the other about 1810.⁸ The expedition members, including Marie and the two children, left St. Louis in March 1811.⁹ The map below shows the route they took.¹⁰



Marie's third child was born on 30 December 1811 near North Powder, Oregon. Hunt noted the event in his diary.

“On the 30th, after we had left the river at a spot where it thrusts into the mountains to the north, we came to another beautiful valley several miles wide and very long. A pretty stream meanders there and the beaver seem to be plentiful. Happily we found six Shoshone tepees and many horses. These Indians sold us four horses, as well as three dogs and some roots. They told me that we still had three nights to sleep before we came to the Sciatoaga village and they showed me a pass in the mountains through which we had to travel. They added that not much snow was there, but they had so often given me erroneous reports that I did not take this news seriously. On every side of us snow blanketed the mountains. The pregnant woman gave birth to her child early the next morning. Her husband [Dorion] remained with her in the camp for a day, then rejoined us on the 31st. His wife rode horseback with her newly born child in her arms. Another child, two years old and wrapped in a blanket, was fastened by her side. One would have thought, from her behavior, that nothing had happened to her. (21 miles west)”¹¹

A historical marker near North Powder commemorates this event.¹² As written, the new child died nine days later.



In February 1812, after a 3,500-mile journey, they arrived at Astoria.¹³ Pierre was assigned to build canoes and to supply the company with meat. Marie and the children were with him on the hunting trips.¹⁴ It was during this time that their eldest son died.¹⁵

Pierre's Death and Marie's Ordeal

During the winter of 1813-14, the Dorion family was part of a trapping party led by John Reed on the Snake River. Marie managed the base camp while the men went trapping. In mid-January 1814, a friendly Indian warned Marie that "bad" Indians intended to murder the men. She set out

to warn them, but she was too late. When she arrived, she found Pierre and the other men had been killed.

Afraid for her sons' lives, she grabbed them and fled and with as many provisions as she could carry. After a treacherous journey through freezing blizzards, she spent the winter in the snow-covered Blue Mountains near present-day LaGrande, Oregon. In the spring, she went to the Columbia River, where friendly Walla Walla Indians took her to their camp. A passing fur convoy on the Columbia River picked her up. They took her and her children to Fort Okanogan in the northeastern part of present-day Washington on the present-day Colville Indian Reservation. John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company built the fort in 1811. In 1813, the Northwest Fur Company purchased the outpost.



Fort Okinakane by John Mix Stanley¹⁶

Ross Cox described the fort as it looked in 1816

“By the month of September we had erected a new dwelling house for the person in charge, containing four excellent rooms and a large dining hall, two good houses for the men and a spacious store for the furs and merchandise to which was attached a shop for trading with the natives. The whole was surrounded by strong palisades fifteen feet high and flanked by two bastions. Each bastion had in its lower story a light brass four-pounder, and the upper loop-holes were left for the use of musketry.”¹⁷

Louis Joseph Venier

It was at Fort Okanogan that Marie lived with Louis Joseph Venier, a French-Canadian fur trapper who was working for the Northwest Fur Company. Their daughter Marguerite was born about 1819 or 1820.¹⁸ Louis was killed by Indians in 1821.¹⁹

Jean Baptiste Toupin

Marie married Jean Baptiste Toupin.²⁰ He was a French-Canadian interpreter and trapper for the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). Company records show he was at Fort Colville from 1827 to 1830, and Marie was most likely with him. Fort Colville was a new HBC post at Kettle Falls on the Columbia River.

John Work was the clerk in charge of Fort Colville from 1825 to 1830.²¹ On 23 August 1832, Jean left Fort Vancouver as a member of John Work's expedition to the Bonaventura

(Sacramento) River. There were 26 trappers in the party that consisted of 100 men, women, and children. Marie and her children, plus an Indian, were with Jean. On 1 September, Jean was listed among the sick. He and others suffered from a fever. On 2 October, he suffered from a shaking fit. He recovered, but a few weeks later, he again came down with the fever.²² Marie would have nursed him through what was called the “ague.” By December, Jean was recovered.

Several scary events were recorded in Work’s Journal.

“Sunday [Dec.] 9 Overcast weather, very heavy rain in the evening. Notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of the weather, there being no grass for the horses, we raised camp and proceeded 11 miles S.S.W. down the fork to the end of the bite where there is good grass. Several of the men are out hunting and have not yet arrived, probably night came on them & they could not find the camp. J. Toupin accompanied by a W.W. Indian (Walla Walla) who is with him remained behind yesterday to set his traps and sleep out with them. The Indian came to the camp this morning & said he had lost his horse & that he had separated from Toupin & not seen him [since] last night, he was sent off immediately to find Toupin & to bring him to camp but neither of them has yet arrived.”

“Monday [Dec.] 10 Very heavy rain in the night & greater part of the day. Did not raise camp. The men who slept out last night arrived in the morning, they slept close to the camp. Toupin's Indian also arrived & said first that he had come for traps but afterwards that he had seen nothing of Toupin. I am getting alarmed for the safety of this man he was to remain only one night. The Indians may take advantage of finding him alone. It is but a short time since he recovered of the ague it may attack him again. Some of the men set their traps yesterday & today in the little river and [in] some small lakes & swamps which are about 8 beaver taken and 3 grizzle bears & 3 deer killed.”

“Tuesday [Dec.] 11 Heavy rain in the night & heavy during the day. Did not raise camp. Sent off ten men to seek Toupin. They are ordered should they find him killed by the Indians to endeavour to punish the murderer immediately should they find themselves able, but unless they were sure that such was the case they have strict orders on no account to injure an Indian or quarrel with them. Toupin arrived shortly after their departure so that they will have their journey for nothing.”

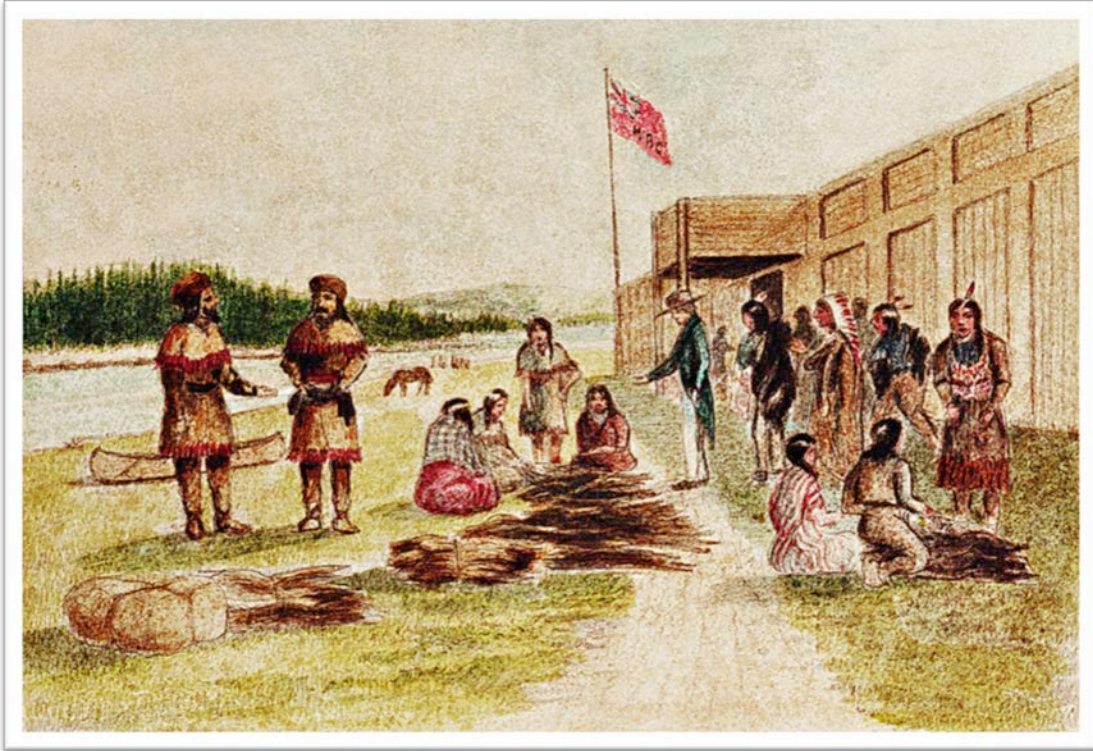
“Monday [January] 14 Fine weather. Did not raise camp. All hands out hunting. Killed 3 Antelopes and 1 elk, 11 beaver taken. M. Laferte & J. Toupin who had remained behind with their traps came up with the camp. Toupin in crossing a river was carried down the stream horse and all & lost his gun.”²³

As the expedition reached their destination, the weather and the hunting improved.

“Thursday [July] 11 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.”²⁴ (One of the tasks for Marie and the other wives was processing the furs.)

In 1834, Toupin was at Woahoo, but it isn’t known if Marie was with him²⁵ Woahoo, one of the four principal Hawaiian islands,²⁶ is now known as Oahu.

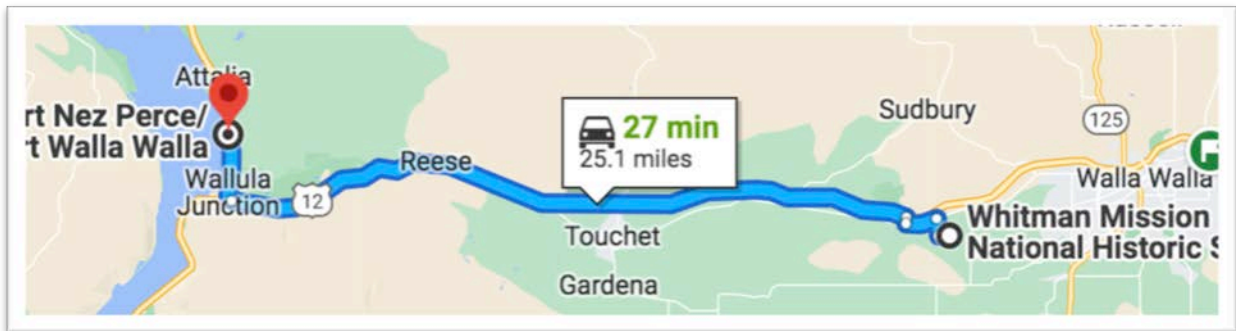
Toupin was next stationed at HBC's Fort Nez Percé.²⁷ Marie and the children would have been with him. Fort Nez Percé was also known as Old Fort Walla Walla to distinguish it from the American Fort Walla Walla.



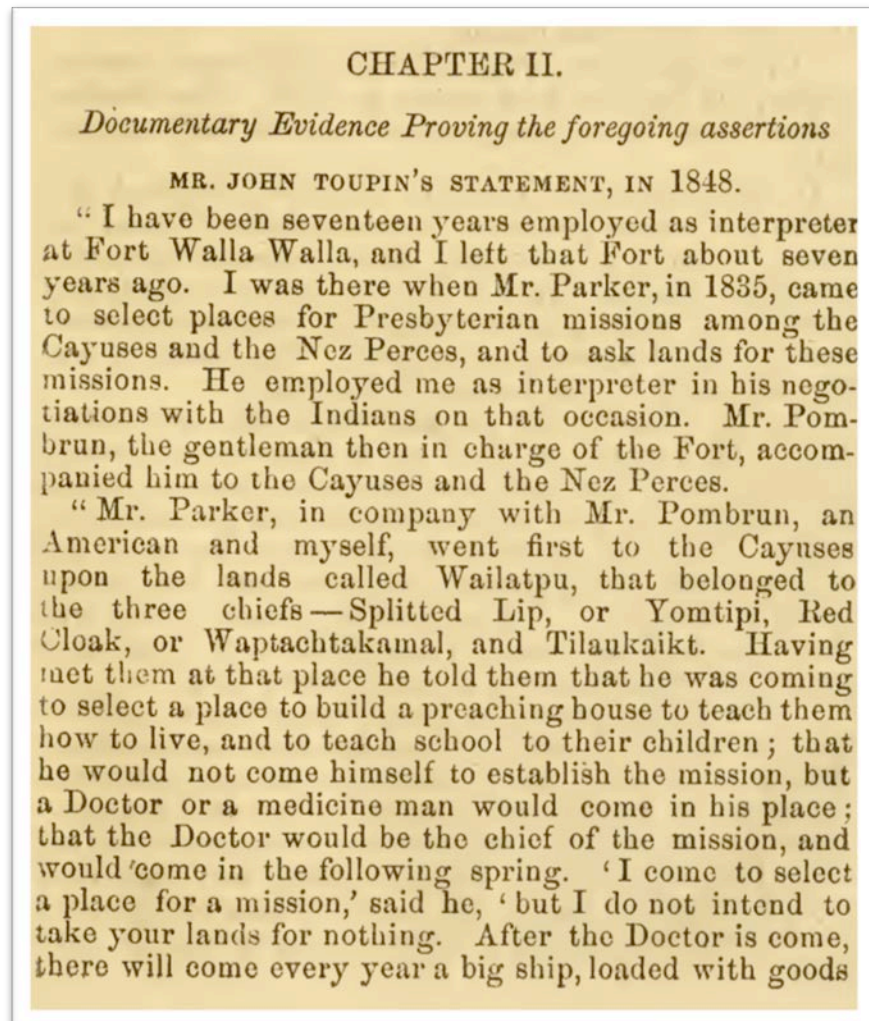
Fur trading at Fort Nez Percé²⁸

In September 1839, Fr. Modeste Demers, a missionary priest from Fort Vancouver, visited Fort Nez Percé. He baptized Marguerite Venier, Marie's daughter. Marie's name was penned into the church register as Marie Ohiose, the jargon version of Iowa. Another daughter, thirteen-year-old Marie Anna Toupain [*sic*], was also baptized the same day.²⁹

In 1841, Fort Nez Percé burned down (it was later rebuilt), and Jean retired from the HBC. In 1836, Marcus Whitman established his Presbyterian Mission at Waiilatpu. The distance between Fort Nez Percé and the Whitman Mission was merely 25 miles, and Jean visited from time to time.



In 1847, the Whitman Massacre at Waiilatpu took place. The Toupin family was no longer in the area, but Jean was asked in 1848 about Whitman's relations with the Indians.



“to be divided among the Indians. These goods will not be sold, but given to you. The missionaries will bring you plows and hoes, to teach you how to cultivate the land, and they will not sell, but give them to you.

“From the Cayuses Mr. Parker went to the Nez Percés, about 125 miles distant, on the lands of the Old Batton, on a small creek which empties into the Clearwater seven or eight miles from the actual mission. And there he made the same promises to the Indians as at Waiilatpu. ‘Next spring there will come a missionary to establish himself here and take a piece of land; but he will not take it for nothing; you shall be paid every year; this is the American fashion.’

“In the following year, 1836, Dr. Whitman arrived among the Cayuses, and began to build. The Indians did not stop him, as they expected to be paid, as they said.

“In the summer of the next year, Splitted Lip asked him where the goods which he had promised him were; whether he would pay him or whether he wanted to steal his lands. He told him if he did not want to pay him, he had better go off immediately, because he did not want to give his lands for nothing. This has been told me very often by the Indians at that time.

“In the winter of the ensuing year, 1838, as Spitted Lip’s wife was sick, he went to the Doctor one evening and told him; ‘Doctor, you have come here to give us bad medicines; you come to kill us, and you steal our lands. You had promised to pay me every year, and you have been here already two years and have as yet given me nothing. You had better go away; if my wife dies; you shall die also.’ I happened to be present in the house when he spoke so, and I heard him.

“I very often heard the Indians speaking of new difficulties relative to the payment for their lands, arising from year to year. They constantly told the Doctor to pay them or else go away; and the Doctor always persisted in remaining there without paying them, saying that the Indians were talking lightly, and that they would do him no harm. He let them have ploughs, but those only who had good horses to give him, as they said.

“The Indians often complained that the Doctor and his wife were very severe and hard to them, and often ill-treated them, which occasioned frequent quarrels between them and the Doctor.

“One day the Doctor had a great quarrel with the Indians, on account of some of their horses that had damaged his grain, and was very ill treated by them. They insulted him, covered him with mud, plucked out his beard, pulled his ears, tried to throw his house down, snapped a gun at him twice, and attempted to strike him with an axe, which he avoided by turning his head aside.

“A short time afterwards he started for the United States, telling the Indians that he was going to see the great chief of the Americans, and that when he would return, he would bring with himself many people to chastise them; and the Indians had been looking to his return with great anxiety and fear.”³⁰

Note: The American Board for Foreign Missions, having heard about issues at the mission, planned to close the mission. Whitman left Waiilatpu for the East in the fall of 1842 – intending to ask that the mission not be closed.

French Prairie

In 1841 Jean-Baptiste Toupin left Hudson’s Bay employment. The family settled in Oregon’s Willamette Valley.³¹ On 19 July 1841, Fr. F. N. Blanchet, missionary priest, baptized Marie Laguivoise at the St. Paul church. (Laguivoise was another term for Iowa.) The St. Paul church was the only Catholic church in what was known as French Prairie, and it drew people from all over the area. Marie, “born of infidel parents, Indians of St. Louis,” was about 50 years of age. The next entry in the church register was for Marie’s marriage to Jean Baptiste Toupin, a farmer born in Canada. The couple’s two children, Francois, aged 16, and Marie Ann, aged 14, were then legitimized. Marie’s daughter, Marguerite Venier, wed Jean Baptiste Gobin on 23 August 1841.³² Marie’s daughter, Marie Ann Toupin, wed David Gervais on 9 November 1841.³³

In 1842, when Dr. Elijah White, the Indian Agent, enumerated the settlers west of the Rockies, the John B. Topan [*sic*] household consisted of four males over 18, three females over 18, and five children. They had 70 acres under improvement. In 1842, they harvested 400 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of grain. They had 36 horses and 10 neat stock. (Neat stock includes all kinds of cattle.)

The census neighbors were David Gervais and John B. Gobar.³⁴ Gobar is most likely Jean Baptiste Gobin, husband of Marie’s daughter Marguerite. As noted above, David Gervais was the husband of Marie’s daughter, Marie Anna Toupan.

The retired Hudson’s Bay Company retirees picked prairie land that didn’t encroach on their neighbors. The land was under the oversight of the Hudson’s Bay Company, and there does not appear to be a formal registration process.

Oregon's provisional government, established in the spring of 1843, permitted inhabitants to stake out claims and survey them by the metes and bounds method. The provisional government's legislative committee created a constitution that included rules for the land claims. Any male could claim 640 acres, and within six months of recording their claim, they were to build a home.³⁵ Those claims have been abstracted and published in Lottie Gurley's *Genealogical Materials in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*.

On 24 March 1846, Francois Toupins [*sic*] claimed 640 acres in Grand Prairie based upon his occupancy of the land. [Grand Prairie was the southern part of French Prairie and was served by the St. Louis Church.] Thomas Moisan was on his east, Louis Vandal was on the south, and Jean Baptiste Gobbin was on the north³⁶.

TOUPINS, Francois, Champoick Co. 640a. In Grand prairie. Thomas Moisan on E; Louis Vandal on S; Jean Baptiste Gobbin on N. Claim in abt. 2 mi. from east to west. Personal occupancy, 24 Mar 1846. V I pl 44

In March 1849, Congress established a territorial government for Oregon, and the provisional land laws were null and void. Everyone had to refile for their land under new rules that came into effect in December 1850.

Marie died on 3 September 1850 and was buried the next day.³⁷ The St Louis Church burial record states she was buried "in the church." The church was built of logs and later replaced. The remains of Marie Dorion likely are in the ground at the front of the present church building.³⁸

The 1850 Marion County census captured the names of the people living in the Toupin home.³⁹ They included Marie's widow, her son and his family, and two grandchildren.

Toupin, Jean, 55, born Canada, value of real estate, \$4,000

Toupin, Francois, 25, born Oregon Territory

Toupin, Angelique, 19, born Oregon Territory

Toupin, Mary, 7/12, born Oregon Territory

Dorion, Pierre, 14, born Oregon Territory

Dorion, Jane, 8, born Oregon Territory

Dorion, David, 6, born Oregon Territory

The people named in the Provisional Claims were not nearby – suggesting the family moved between 1846 and January of 1851 when the census was actually taken. According to the census, Jean Toupin had real estate worth \$4,000, suggesting he had an Oregon Donation Claim. His closest census neighbors were four people who had real estate suggesting they had taken out a donation claim.

- W. R. Munkers, real estate valued at \$1,500
- Cornelius Stringer, real estate valued at \$4,00
- Zachariah Pollard, real estate valued at \$2,000
- J. Savage, real estate valued at \$5,000

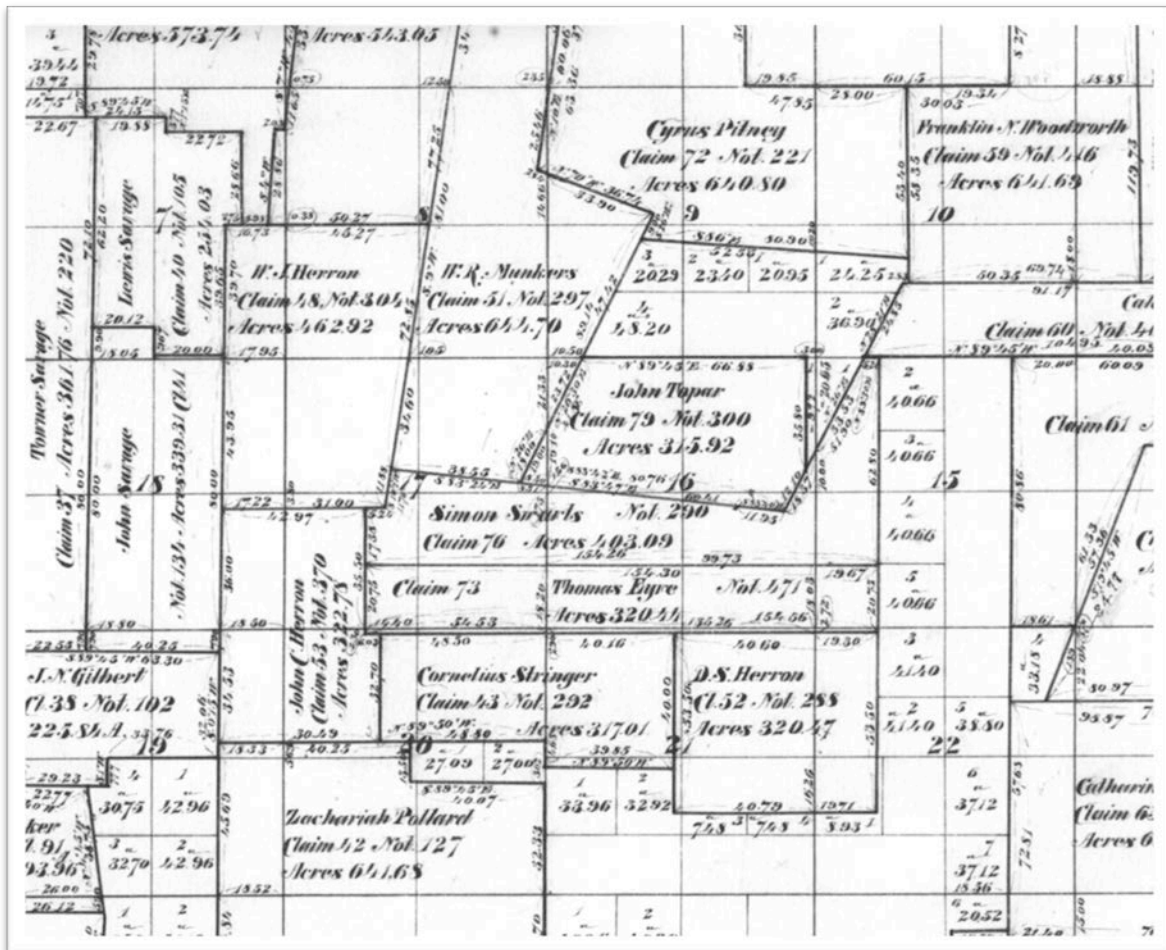
The donation claim of John Topaz (Toupin) is abstracted in Genealogical Materials in Oregon Donation Land Claims.

While the name is spelled Topaz, the marriage record clearly shows that John is the widow of Marie Dorion.

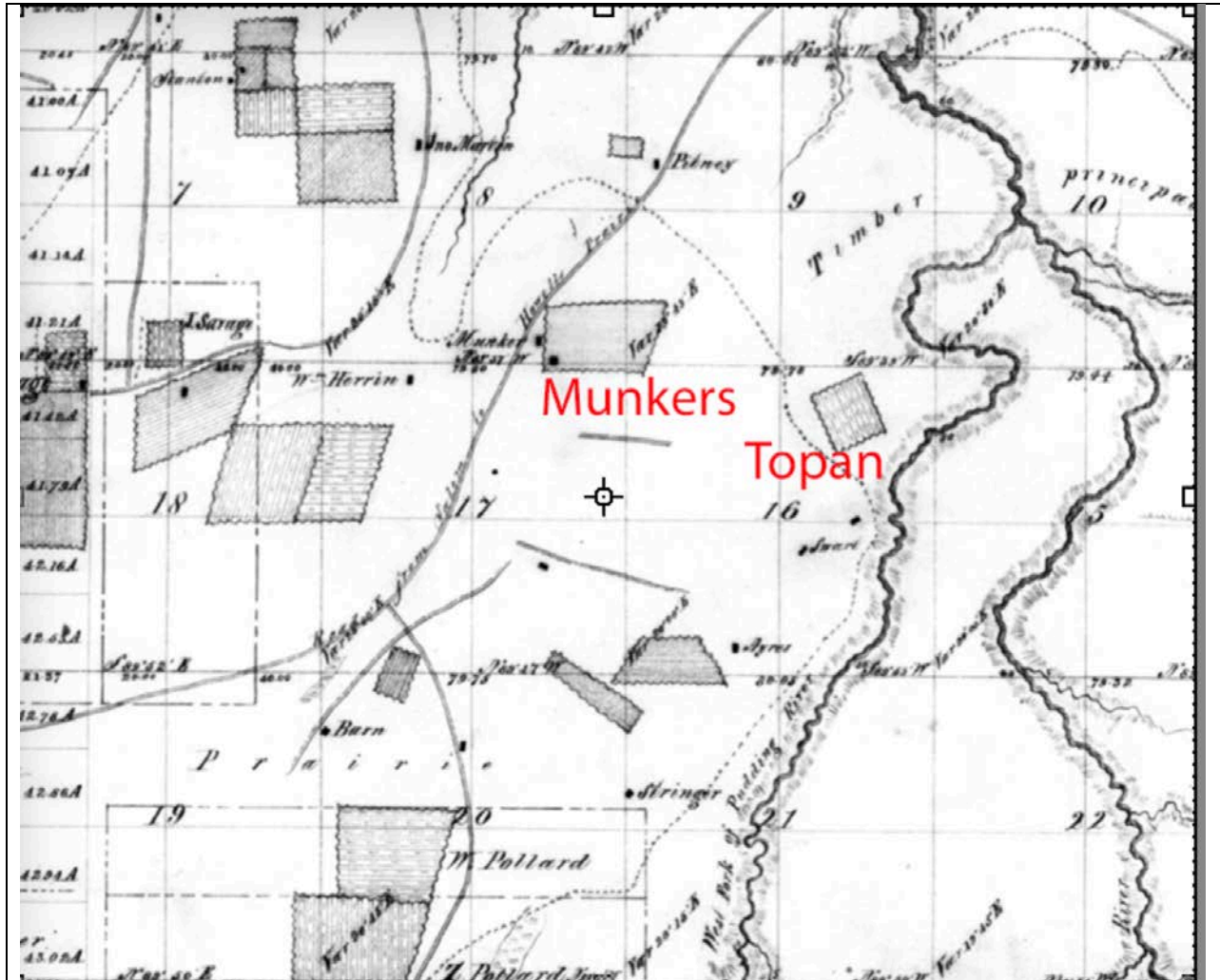
No. 3586 TOPAZ (TOUPIN) (X), John, Marion Co; b 1795, Canada; SC 27 Mar 1841; m Mary 19 July 1841, Marion Co, Ore. T. She d 3 Sept 1850 on c leaving 3 children. M record written in French enclosed - "Jean Baptiste Toupin, farmer, previously of Mackinonge, Canada & Marie (Marguerite) Lagaivoise b St. Louis, Mo. (aged 51), widow of Joseph Venier & Dorion. 19 July 1841". Cit. awarded 11 Sept 1850, Marion Co, Ore. T. W. R. Munkers gave aff. 13 May 1869 that Topaz d abt. 1860/l. Aff: Wm. J. Herren, Zachariah Pollard, John C. Herren.

In addition, W. R. Munkers and Zachariah Pollard provided affidavits showing they knew John had been on the land.⁴⁰

The 1863 General Land Office survey map for Township 7 S, Range 2 W, Willamette Meridian shows the land claim outline (as a parallelogram). W. R. Munkers was on the west. Zachariah Pollard was to the south.⁴¹



The 1852 survey shows the location of the Topan claim. The hash marks shows the part of the claim that was cultivated. A trail led from the Topan claim to the Munkers claim. The meandering stream on the east is the Pudding River.⁴²



In 2014, a memorial for Marie was placed at St. Louis, Oregon, by the Daughters of the American Revolution.





Marianne Toupin, daughter of Madame Dorion. Marianne was born in 1826.

End Notes

- ¹ Edward T. James, ed., *Notable American Women 1607–1950: A Biographical Dictionary, Vol. 1* (Radcliffe College, 1970), 502; digital image, *GoogleBooks* (<http://www.books.google.com>).
- ² Howard McKinley Corning, ed., *Dictionary of Oregon History* (Portland: Binford & Mort, 1956), 75.
- ³ J. Neilson Barry, “Madame Dorion of the Astorians,” *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (Sep., 1929), 274; digital image, *JStor* (<http://0-www.jstor.org.catalog.multcolib.org/stable/20610487>).
- ⁴ J. Nielsen Barry, “Astorians Who Became Permanent Settlers,” *The Washington Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (Jul., 1933), 228; digital image, *JStor* (<http://0-www.jstor.org.catalog.multcolib.org/stable/40475523>).
- ⁵ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Louis, Oregon 1845–1868* (Portland: Binford & Mort, 1982), twenty-fourth page.
- ⁶ Washington Irving, *Astoria* (Lincoln : University of Nebraska, 1976), 97.
- ⁷ J. Nielson Barry, “Madame Dorion of the Astorians,” *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 30, no. 3 (1929); (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20610487>).
- ⁸ J. Nielsen Barry, “Astorians Who Became Permanent Settlers,” p. 228.
- ⁹ J. Neilson Barry, “Astorians Who Became Permanent Settlers,” p. 228.
- ¹⁰ “The War of 1812 in the West The Oregon Country Legacy (<http://www.osoyoomuseum.ca/1812/panel2.html>).
- ¹¹ Diary of Wilson Price Hunt’s Overland Journey to Astoria, XMission (<https://user.xmission.com/~drudy/mtman/html/wphunt/wphunt.html>).
- ¹² “Marie Dorion, Woman of Courage,” *The Historical Marker Database* (<https://www.hmdb.org/PhotoFullSize.asp?PhotoID=407844>).
- ¹³ Edward T. James, *Notable American Women*, p. 502.
- ¹⁴ *Annals of Astoria: The Headquarters Log of the Pacific Fur Company on the Columbia River, 1811–1813* (New York: Fordham University Press, 1999), 81, 102, 106, 117, and 134.
- ¹⁵ J. Neilson Barry, “Astorians Who Became Permanent Settlers,” page 228.
- ¹⁶ Fort Okinakane by John Mix Stanley (American, 1814–1872) (<https://artgallery.yale.edu/collections/objects/54861>).
- ¹⁷ William C. Brown, *Early Okanogan History*, (Press of the Okanogan Independent, Okanogan, WA, 1911), 22; digital image, *Library of Congress*, (<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/public/gdcmassbookdig/earlyokanoganhis01brow/earlyokanoganhis01brow.pdf>).
- ¹⁸ Edward T. James, *Notable American Women*, p. 502. For Marguerite’s calculated birth, see Marie’s marriage record to Toupin in Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Paul, Oregon 1839-1898* (Portland: Binford & Mort, 1979), fifteenth page and Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver and Stellamaris Mission* (St. Paul, Oregon: French Prairie Press, 1972), page 57.
- ¹⁹ David A. Bainbridge, *Fur War 1765 – 1840* (2020); digitalized; *Archive.org* (<https://archive.org/details/fur-war-volume-1/FurWarVolume1/>).
- ²⁰ J. Nielsen Barry, “Astorians Who Became Permanent Settlers,” page 228.

- ²¹ John Work Biographical Sheet; digital image, *Hudson's Bay Company Archives* (https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/w/work_john_f11814-1861.pdf).
- ²² 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): 193–222 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/25155793>).
- ²³ 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 (Continued)." *California Historical Society Quarterly* 22, no. 4 (1943): 323–48 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/25155808>).
- ²⁴ 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 (Concluded)." *California Historical Society Quarterly* 23, no. 2 (1944): 123–46 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/25155841>).
- ²⁵ Jean-Baptiste Toupin Biographical Sheet; digital image *Hudson's Bay Company Archives* (https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/t/toupin_jean-baptiste.pdf).
- ²⁶ Sir George Simpson, *An Overland Journey Round the World: During the Years 1841 and 1842* (Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1847), 227; digital image, *GoogleBooks* (<http://www.books.google.com>).
- ²⁷ Jean-Baptiste Toupin Biographical Sheet; digital image *Hudson's Bay Company Archives*.
- ²⁸ "Fur trading at Fort Nez Percé," image, Fort Nez Percé, *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Nez_Perc%C3%A9s).
- ²⁹ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver Volumes I and II and Stella Maris Mission* (St. Paul, OR: French Prairie Press, 1972), page fifty-six.
- ³⁰ J. B. A. Brouillet, *Authentic Account of the Murder of Dr. Whitman and other Missionaries by the Cayuse Indians of Oregon, in 1847, and the causes which led to that horrible catastrophe* (Portland, Oregon; S. J. McCormick, Publishers, 1869), 23-25; digital image, *Library of Congress*, (<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/public/gdcmassbookdig/authenticaccount00brou/authenticaccount00brou.pdf>).
- ³¹ Jean-Baptiste Toupin Biographical Sheet; digital image *Hudson's Bay Company Archives*.
- ³² Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Paul, Oregon 1839-1898* (Portland: Binford & Mort, 1979), thirty-second page.
- ³³ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Paul, Oregon 1839-1898*, thirty-seventh page.
- ³⁴ Elijah White, "List of Settlers West of Rockies, 1842," *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1842–1880* (Oregon Superintendency); NATF 234, reel 607.
- ³⁵ Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, Abstracted; Volumes I-III, 1845-1849 (Portland: The Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1982), Foreword.
- ³⁶ Lottie Gurley, comp. *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, 21.
- ³⁷ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Louis, Oregon 1845-1868* (Portland: Binford & Mort, 1982), twenty-fourth page.
- ³⁸ T. C. Elliott, "The Grave of Madame Dorion," *Oregon Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Mar. 1935), 103; digital image, *JStor* (<http://0-www.jstor.org.catalog.multcolib.org/stable/20610915>).

³⁹ 1850 U.S. census, Marion County, Oregon Territory, page 190 (stamped), dwelling 329, family 329, Jean Toupin; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>), citing NARA microfilm publication, roll 742.

⁴⁰ *Genealogical Materials in Oregon Donation Land Claims*, Vol. II (Portland; Genealogical Forum of Portland, 1959), 56.

⁴¹ 1863 Survey of T7S, R2W, *Bureau of Land Management – Oregon State Office, Cadastral Survey Records, Willamette Meridian; Blm.gov/or/* (https://www.blm.gov/or/landrecords/survey/yPlatView1_2.php?path=POR&name=t070s020w_002.jpg).

⁴² 1852 Survey of T7S, R2W, *Bureau of Land Management – Oregon State Office, Cadastral Survey Records, Willamette Meridian; Blm.gov/or/* (https://www.blm.gov/or/landrecords/survey/yPlatView1_2.php?path=POR&name=t070s020w_001.jpg).