

Louis LaBonte, One of French Prairie's "Big Four"

By Connie Lenzen, Certified Genealogist

Louis LaBonte, carpenter, fur-trapper, and early French-Prairie settler was considered one of French Prairie's "Big Four."¹ Joseph Gervais, Etienne Lucier, and Pierre Belleque were the other members of the "Big Four." These French-Canadians broke the prairie sod, signed petitions to bring priests to their community, and actively participated in the establishment of the Oregon Territory. They married women from the local Indian tribes. Their descendants can be found on the French Prairie, and some of the Labonte descendants can be found on the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation.

Louis LaBonte was born about 1789.² He died on 11 September 1860 and was buried in the St. Paul cemetery. He wed Marguerite Clatsop on 21 January 1839 at Fort Vancouver.³ She was the daughter of Chief Coboway of the Clatsop tribe.

The Wilson Price Hunt Overland Expedition

John Jacob Astor formed the American Fur Company (AFC) in 1808 as competition to Canadian fur trading firms. When Louis Labonte was about eighteen years old, he left Canada for St. Louis, Missouri, where he hired on as a carpenter with the AFC.⁴

In 1810, Astor formed the Pacific Fur Company (PFC) with the goal that the company would trap out of a post on the Columbia River. (Now Astoria, Oregon.) Trade goods would be loaded on board a ship at New York; produce, provisions (and some Hawaiians) would be taken on at the Hawaiian Islands; furs and pelts would be picked up at the Columbia and Russian Alaska. The furs would be marketed in Canton, China. Porcelain, silk, spices, etc. would be transported to New York. An overland expedition was formed under Wilson Price Hunt, one of the American Fur Company partners, and Louis joined the expedition that left Missouri in the fall of 1810.

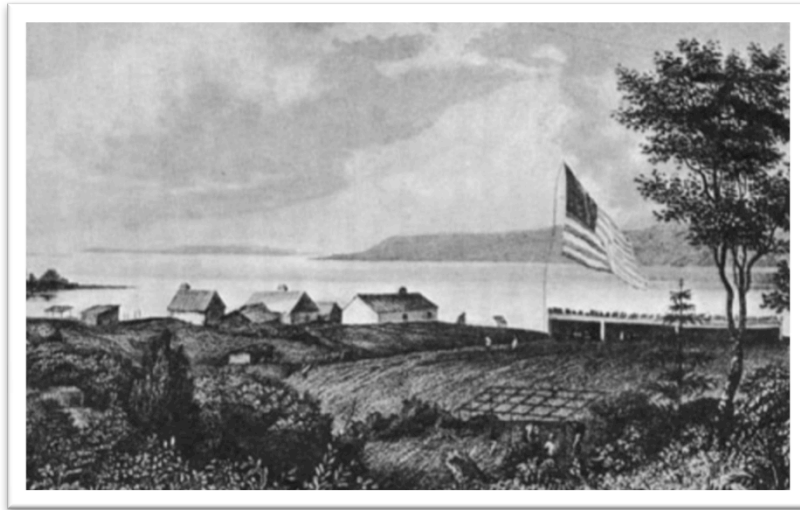
As a side note, Astor sent the ship *Tonquin* from the east coast to Astoria. Alexander McKay, one of the PFC partners sailed on the *Tonquin* and reached Astoria in 1811. McKay's son, Thomas McKay, who also sailed on the ship fits into the Labonte story in the 1830s.

Tonquin



The overland party reached Astoria in February 1812. His first day of work was Wednesday, 26 February 1812, when he assisted William Matthews.⁵

Louis built canoes, armchairs, boxes, and ladders. He also worked as a blacksmith.⁶ Louis was ill quite a bit. The nature of his illness was not recorded, but it was serious enough to keep him down several days for the first few months.⁷



On 31 May 1812, the Fort log read,

“May 31st. Sunday. Rainy unpleasant weather, rather cold, with violent gusts of wind from the Westward. Our sick are getting on very slowly. St. Amant & Labonte will in all probability be detained from the nature of their complaints a long time.”⁸

The War of 1812 ended the American Fur Company residence at Astoria. With concern that British ships might attack, Fort Astoria was sold to the Canadian Northwest Company, and Fort Astoria was renamed Fort George. Louis, along with ten other men, joined the Northwest Company.

As a side-note, after the War of 1812 ended, because the Fort had been owned by an American concern at the beginning of the war, the treaty that ended hostilities said that everything was to be the way it was before the war. That meant both the United States and the British could have a presence in Oregon territory. This lasted until 1846.

Northwest Company

In October 1813, the Pacific Fur Company was sold to the Canadian Northwest Company. Around twenty Pacific Fur Company employees, including Louis, went to work for the Northwest Company and were based out of Fort George.

It was during this time that Louis met Kilakotah, also known as Marguerite, the daughter of Chief Coboway of the Clatsop Tribe.

Marguerite had been married to William Wallace Matthews, “in the fashion of the country,” Matthews, an American, had been a passenger on the *Tonquin*. He served as a clerk at Fort Astoria and then Fort George. William and Marguerite’s daughter, Ellen, was born in about 1815.⁹

Marguerite had a daughter, Victoire, by James McMillan, Hudson’s Bay Company Chief Trader for the Columbia District.¹⁰

Louis and Marguerite’s son, Louis, was born at Astoria in about 1818.¹¹

Hudson's Bay Company

The Northwest Company merged with the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1821, and Louis went to work with that company – stationed at Ft. George.¹²

Fort George



The Northwest Company merged with the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1821, and Louis went to work with that company.¹³

Louis Sr. left Fort George for the Spokane House post, a newly acquired post by the Hudson Bay Company from the merger with the Northwest Company. Louis worked there as a carpenter. It was typical that French Canadians would take their family with them. Later, Louis Jr. recalled that it was there that he learned the Spokane language and myths.¹⁴

Spokane House was 90 miles from the Columbia River, the region's primary transportation route. This meant a three-day journey from the river to Spokane House by packhorse. That added to the expense of transporting products to and from the post. In 1824, Governor George Simpson and Chief Factor John McLoughlin visited Spokane House and decided the isolation and cost were not worth in.

In 1826, the Spokane House was closed. John Work, HBC Chief Factor in charge of Fort Colville, described the work of transferring the stock from Spokane to Colville, and he named Louis.¹⁵



Fort Colville, ca. 1861

"Sat. 14th [January, 1826] Snowing and raining all day. Having every thing ready left Spokane at 10 oclock for the F. Heads accompanied by my own two men, & La Bonte & an Indian with 9 horses for the baggage that I left at the other end of the Portage. On account of the very bad weather and having to go round by the Chutes [Spokan Falls] where we were detained some time in the plains catching two of the Inds horses,

we only reached the Fountain in the plain where we encamped for the night. Every one of us completely drenched to the skin. There is very little snow on the plains.”¹⁶

Louis worked as a cook at Fort Colville until 1828.¹⁷ John Work recorded the return of Marguerite LaBonte and the two children to Fort Vancouver.¹⁸

“Tuesday 20th May 1828

We have only twenty men for the six boats, four men each for two of the boats, and three each for the other four, which certainly weak crews for such a dangerous part of the river, but instead of paddles the people use oars by which they do more work with less labor. Our lading consists of 70 packs of furs, 2 kegs [castorium], 12 bales of leather, 8 bales of [barley meal from the crop of 1827] 2 do [corn meal] 10 do saddles, 1 cage 3 young pigs for N[new] Calidonia, 1 do cask [cage] for Nez Perces, 6 Indian lodges, provisions for the voyage, and which with the other baggage makes 24 pieces per boat, and myself and La Bontes wife, & two children passengers. Everything was ready to start at an early hour, but Chateaux's boat, which was not finished gumming, till the afternoon. Cloudy mild weather.”

Putting down roots

When Louis's HBC service ended in 1828, he wanted to remain in the Northwest with his wife and children. The HBC policy was that employees were to go back to the place where they were hired; they were not to put down roots. Even though Louis was hired in the Northwest, he had to go to Montreal to secure his discharge.

John McLoughlin, HBC Chief Factor, kept HBC employees who retired to French Prairie on the company books as employees, but no service was expected of them – except that they would sell their produce to the company. The Hudson's Bay Company sold wheat and pork hams to the Russian Fur Company in Alaska,¹⁹ and the French Prairie settlers provided some of those commodities.

During the testing period, if an ex-employee caused trouble, they would be formally discharged and transported out of the country. McLoughlin provided seed grain, a two-wheeled cart, a plow, two cows, and two steers, and sold additional farm implements at a discount.²⁰

Louis's HBC “service” during this testing period, as recorded on his HBC biographical sheet, was,

- 1828 – 1832, servant and carpenter at Fort Vancouver
- 1832 – 1836, trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade
- 1836 – 1839, Wallamette Settler
- 1839 – 1842, Freeman

Louis and his family were living on French Prairie by 1830 where he raised wheat for Joseph Gervais whose wife, Yiamist, Louis' wife's sister.

In 1832, Louis, Jr. was sent to Fort Vancouver to attend the school that was taught by John Ball. Louis later “recalled little about what was learned, but he did remember that Dr. McLoughlin had

taken him by the hand to school, treated him kindly, and told him he would provide him with books and pens.”²¹

The family next moved to Thomas McKay’s farm on Scappoose Creek near Sauvie’s Island where they raised wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and other garden produce.²² Thomas McKay’s mother was Marguerite Waden, the wife of John McLoughlin, Fort Vancouver’s chief factor. Thomas McKay’s father, Alexander McKay, was an Astorian on the *Tonquin*. He died in the fatal explosion aboard that ship. Thomas stayed on at Fort Astoria where he would know the Labonte family. Victorie McMillan, Marguerite LaBonte’s daughter would marry Joseph McLoughlin, son of John and Marguerite (Waden) McLoughlin on 9 July 1839 at Vancouver.

John Work passed by the McKay place in 1834 and recorded his impressions.

July 8, 1834

Mr. McKay's place is in a beautiful situation. There is a plain of considerable extent surrounded by woods clothed with fine pasturage in which there is a considerable quantity of clover. The soil however is gravelly & appears of an inferior quality to the Faladin country. There is a considerable quantity of ground enclosed & under crop. One field of potatoes, 5 acres, has a fine appearance, but the wheat, barley, peas & Indian corn don't promise so abundant a crop. The house is built on the bank of a lake which communicates by channels with the small channel of the Willamette. The cattle & horses are in fine order. What a pity the low ground is subject to be inundated, for otherwise it would yield most abundant crops of every kind of grain.

July 9, 1834

*Fine. Obtained a canoe from La Bonte and a boy as a guide & embarked at [221] 10 oclock & after winding through a number of small channels reached the small or western channel of the Willamet which we ascended a considerable distance & crossed a lake (which now occupies a considerable portion of Wapitoe Island) and made a portage of 190 yds into the main channel of the Columbia which we ascended to opposite the upper fork of the Willamet where we encamped at sunset, as it would have been late in the night before we could have reached the fort.*²³

The Prairie Develops

In 1835, the French Canadian settlers on French Prairie felt the need to have their marriages blessed and their children baptized in the Catholic faith. They sent a letter to the Bishop of Juliopolis [at Red River, now Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada] and asked for a priest. In the spring of 1836, they sent the following letter as a reminder, and Louis LaBonte was a signer.²⁴ Note: few French-Canadians could read or write. The St Paul church register noted this with the phrase “could not sign.” Louis was one who “could not sign.”

1836 Petition Willammeth March 22 1836

To the Bishop of Juliopoles

Reverend sir

We received youre kind Letter last fall wich gave us Much pleasure and ease to our minds for it has been a Long time since we have heard the Likes of it it has Gave us a new heart

since we recived youre kinde instructions to us we will do oure Best indeavours to instruct oure fammilies to youre wishes still Living in hopes of some Steady releafe wich we are Looking for with eager hearts for the day to Come since we Recived youre kinde Letter we have beGun to Build and to make some preperations to Recive oure kinde father wich we hope that oure Laboure will not be in vaine for you know oure sittewations better than oure selves for Some of us stand in greate Neade of youre Assistance as quick as posible

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 that it will not trouble you to much for Righting so quick to you but the Country is setteling slowley and oure Children are Learning very fast wich 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 preasent in the settelment so no more preasant from youre humble servants

When a year went by and a priest did not arrive, another petition was sent. When the priests arrived on 23 January 1838, the St Paul parish registers documented the settlers' activities and their relationships. On 27 January 1841, Rev. F. N. Blanchet was called to the LaBonte home to baptize Ignace, a 25-year-old sick Indian.²⁵ On 9 March 1841, Rev. F. N. Blanchet buried Ignace in the St Paul Cemetery. Louis and Pierre Kayous were present at the burial.²⁶ On 23 April 1843, Louis and Marguerite were named as godparents to Marie Graice, infant child of Dominique and Betsey Hoe.²⁷

In 1842, Dr. Elijah White, the first Oregon Indian Agent, took a census of settlers in the Oregon Territory. It included the numbers of men, women, and children and a summary of their crops for the 1841–1842 year. White intended to show it was possible to farm the territory. It was under joint occupancy between the Americans and the British, and it appeared that the British had a foothold. Unless American settlers moved in, the Canadians (British) would be in the majority. White recorded that Louis was farming 200 acres. He had harvested 430 bushels of wheat and 425 bushels of grain. He had 22 horses, 26 neat stock, 6 sheep, and 15 hogs.²⁸ Wheat was important. With paper money and coins in short supply, wheat was accepted as currency.²⁹

On 8 May 1843, Rev. F. N. Blanchet baptised twenty-four-year-old Louis Labonte, Louis and Marguerite's son. On the same day, Rev. Blanchet baptised Caroline Montour, daughter of Sieur Nicolas Montour and Anne Humpherville. Both parents were of Indian lineage. Louis Jr. and Caroline were married on 5 May 1843.³⁰

Provisional government

In May 1843, Louis voted against the formation of a provisional government at Champoege.³¹ However, he was in the minority, and Oregon's provisional government was established. It permitted inhabitants to stake out provisional claims and survey them by the metes and bounds method. According to the rules, any male could claim 640 acres.³²

Louis's claim was located between the Willamette and Yamhill rivers. He had purchased it from Baptiste Tahiquari, alias Norwest. Baptiste Tahiquari was an Iroquois Indian who entered service as a middleman with the Northwest Company in 1815 and the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821.³³ Louis LaBonte, Joseph McLaughlin, and Charles Pichet were Baptiste's neighbors when he filed for his land claim.³⁴ The appearance of "American" names shows the overlanders from the

States were arriving – foreshadowing the demographic change that would push out the French-Canadians with their Indian wives and children. [Note: the Norwest family was removed to the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation.]

In 1844, Louis appeared on the tax list as having horses valued at \$280.00, cattle valued at \$200.00, and hogs valued at \$48.00.³⁵

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, granted 320 acres to every white settler or American half-breed Indian who was over eighteen-years of age and who filed a claim. For married men, their wives received 320 acres in their own right, and a proof of marriage had to be submitted. The “American” requirement meant the claimant had to be a citizen of the United States, or they had to have made a declaration of intent to become a citizen. Louis filed for American citizenship in 1851 at the U S District Court in Yamhill County.³⁶

The 1852 original General Land Office survey map shows the location of the Labonte’s 640 acre land claim in the crook of the Yamhill River and north of the Willamette River. Louis was granted the east half, and Marguerite was granted the west half.³⁷ (South of the Yamhill River in Section 10 – “Louis LaPontee.”)

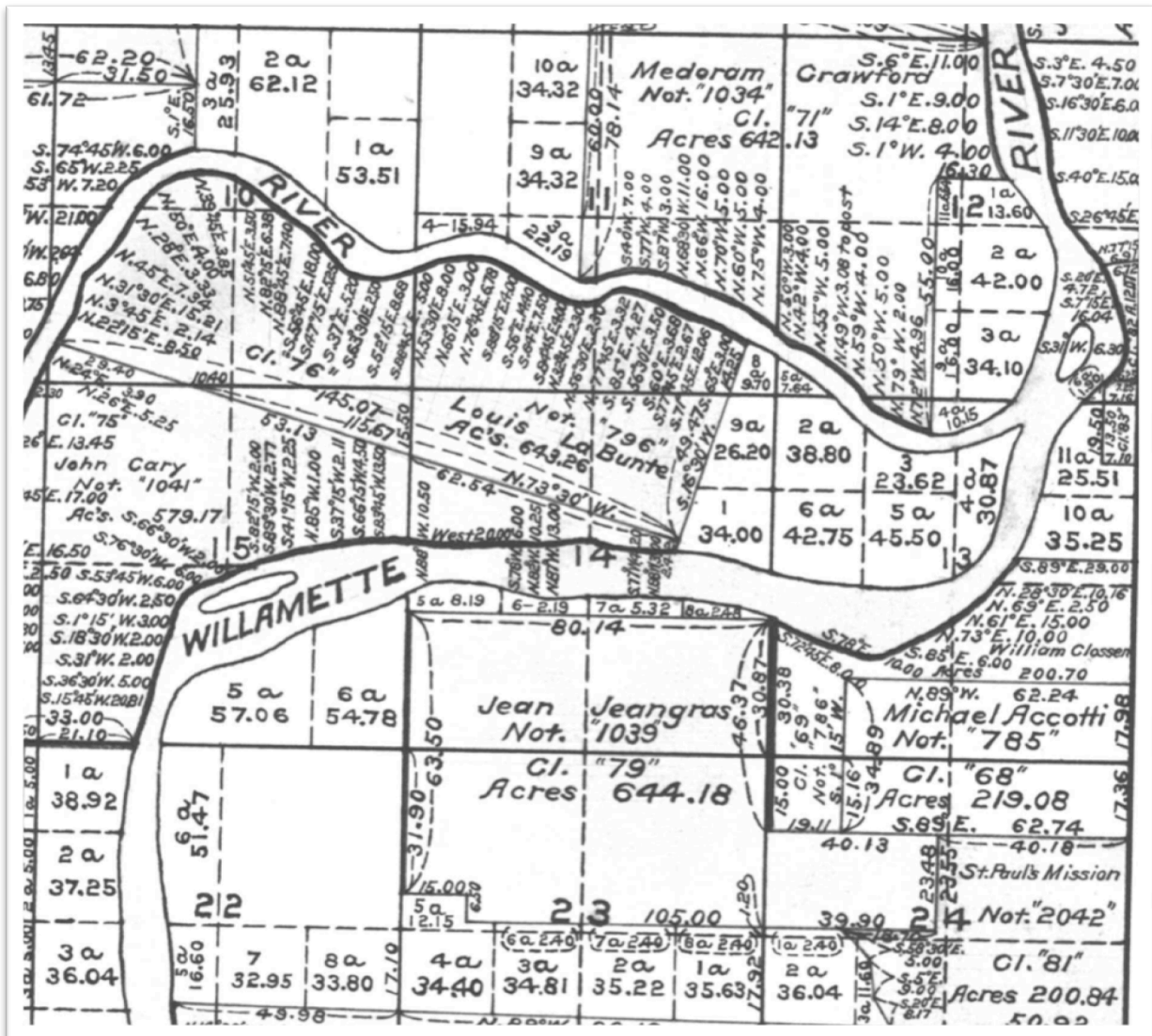


Louis died on 11 September 1860, presumably on his land – since two days elapsed between his death and his burial. The St. Paul church register reads,

The 13 September, 1860, we parish priest undersigned have buried the father Louis Labonte deceased 2 days ago, aged about 80 years, in the presence of all the parish; of his children and grandchildren who could not sign.

J. F. Malo, priest³⁸

The following 1861 survey map shows the location of Louis LaBonte's land claim.³⁹ It is smaller than before, with the west side whittled away. An Abstract of Title to Claim Number 76 shows mortgages on the west half. (The east half belonged to Louis's wife.) It was said that Louis had "gambled his place away."⁴⁰



Marguerite Labonte died on July 19, 1873. The St Paul church register reads,

On July 20, 1873, we the undersigned have buried Margaret, wife of the late Louis Labonte of this parish of St. Paul, deceased on the day before yesterday at the age of 80 years. Witnesses, Peter Kitson and Firmin Lebrun.

B. Delorme, V.G.⁴¹

Harriet Munnick, author of the Catholic Church Records of the Northwest books was one of French Prairie's historians. In 1959, she walked the Labonte claim and took these two photographs.



Site of Louis Labonte's land claim.



Probably the Labonte cabin.

Child List

The Vancouver marriage record for Louis and Marguerite named their children and Marguerite's daughter by James McMillin.

“This 21 January, 1839, in view of the dispensation of 2 bans of marriage granted by us Vicar General, and the publication of the third between Louis Labonté, of Laprairie in Canada, and farmer of this place, on the one part, and Marguerite, Clatsoppe by nation, on the other part, nor any impediment having been 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 Louis aged 20 years, Julienne aged 1 year the 2 April last, and Victoire aged 17 years, daughter of the bride with Mr. McMullin. The said spouses as well as the witnesses have not known how to sign.

F.N. Blanchet, priest”⁴²

Kikakotah, daughter of
Coboway, wife of Louis
LaBonte.

Photo from the Harriet D
Munnick collection,
online, St Paul Mission
Historical Society
website,
www.spmhs.com.



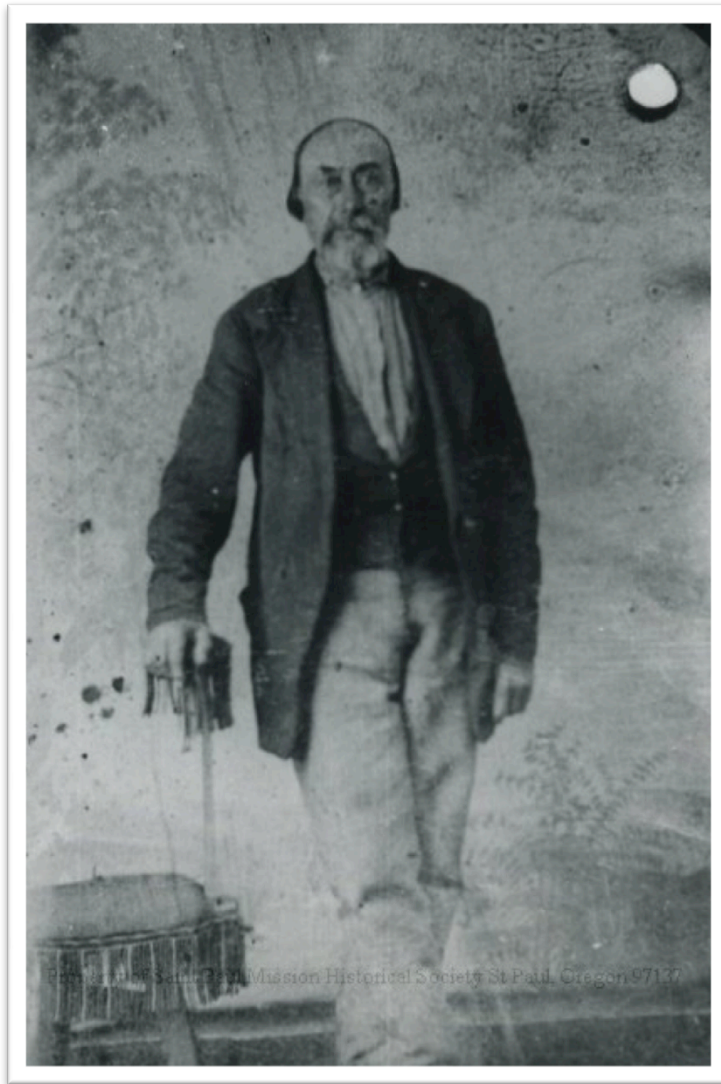
1. Louis Labonte was born about 1818 in Oregon. He died on 30 October 1906.

This 8 May, 1843, we priest undersigned have baptized Louis aged 24 years, Louis legitimate son of Louis Labonte farmer and of Marguerite Tlatsop. God-Labonte father Andree Chalifou, godmother Catherine . . . who have not known how to sign.⁴³

- Louis married Caroline Montour, daughter of Nicholas Montour on 5 May 1842 at St. Paul.⁴⁴ She was born about 1822 in Oregon and died on 1 August 1851. She was buried two days later in the St. Paul Cemetery.⁴⁵
- Louis married Euphrasie Gervais, daughter of Jean Baptiste Gervais and Marie Lucie on 18 May 1852 in St. Paul.⁴⁶ She died on 20 October 1854 and was buried two days later in the St Paul Cemetery.⁴⁷
- Louis next married Josette Laframboise, daughter of Michel Laframboise and of Emelie Picard on 14 April 1856 at St Paul.⁴⁸

Louis LaBonte, Jr, born in Astoria, Oregon in 1818, son of Louis LaBonte.

Photo from the Harriet D. Munnick collection, online, St Paul Mission Historical Society website, www.spmhs.com.



2. Julienne Labonte was born about 1837 in Oregon.⁴⁹ She died on 29 Oct 1916 in Marion County. She had children by three men.

- Julienne Labonte and Alexander Poirier had a son, Jacques, who died on 27 October 1855 at the age of two and a half years and was buried two days later in the St. Paul cemetery.⁵⁰ Alexander Poirier was the son of Basile Poirier and Celiast, Marguerite Labonte's sister. He was Julienne's cousin.
- Julienne married Narcisse Vivette, son of the deceased Louis Vivet and of Josephte Tchinoock, on 9 February 1858 at St Paul.⁵¹ He died on 5 March 1870 and was buried two days later in the St Paul Cemetery.⁵²
- Julienne had a relationship with an unknown man; they had a child on 26 July 1873.⁵³



Julienne LaBonte

Photo from the Harriet D Munnick collection, online, St Paul Mission Historical Society website, www.spmhs.com.

Marguerite's children by her other liaisons;

1. Ellen Matthews was born on 1 July 1815, daughter of William W. Matthews, a clerk who came with the Astor group.⁵⁴ Ellen married George Barnston, a HBC clerk and then a Chief Factor.⁵⁵ Barnston was in Fort Colvile in 1829, and that may be where they married.⁵⁶

2. Victoire McMillan was born about 1821, daughter of James McMillan, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁵⁷

- Victorie married Joseph McLoughlin, son of Doctor John McLoughlin, HBC Chief Factor at Vancouver. Joseph died on 14 December 1848, aged about thirty-eight.⁵⁸
- Victorie married Pierre Lacourse on 20 May 1850 in St Paul.⁵⁹ He died on 16 April 1861.⁶⁰
- Victorie married Simon-Etienne Gregoire on 12 March 1862 in St. Paul.⁶¹

By 1880, some of Louis Labonte's grandchildren were living on the Grand Ronde reservation, and others were spread across Marion County, Oregon. For additional information about the LaBonte and allied families, use the St. Paul Mission Historical Society's "Collections" on the website, www.spmhs.com.

End notes

- ¹ *JStor*, Oswald West, "Oregon's First White Settlers on French Prairie," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, vol. 43, No. 3 (Sep., 1942), 200.
- ² *JStor*, H. S. Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis Labonte," *Oregon Historical Society Quarterly* Vol. 1, No. 2 (Jun., 1900), 170. According to Louis's son, Louis was about 22-years-old when he signed on with the Hunt expedition in 1811.
- ³ Harriet Duncan Munnick and Mikell De Lores Wormell Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver Volumes I and II and Stellamaris Mission* (St Paul, Oregon; French Prairie Press, 1972), Vol 1, p 27, M-9.
- ⁴ H. S. Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis Labonte," 170.
- ⁵ Robert F. Jones, ed., *Annals of Astoria, The Headquarters Log of the Pacific Fur Company on the Columbia River, 1811-1813*, (New York: Fordham University Press, 1999), 74
- ⁶ Robert F. Jones, ed., *Annals of Astoria, The Headquarters Log of the Pacific Fur Company on the Columbia River, 1811-1813*, 74, 94, 103, 130, 142, 143, 157, 159, 161.
- ⁷ Robert F. Jones, ed., *Annals of Astoria, The Headquarters Log of the Pacific Fur Company on the Columbia River, 1811-1813*, 93, 94, 013, 108, 110, 114, 118.
- ⁸ Robert F. Jones, ed., *Annals of Astoria, The Headquarters Log of the Pacific Fur Company on the Columbia River, 1811-1813*, 93.
- ⁹ *National Park Service*, "Kilakotah Labonté," (<https://www.nps.gov/people/kilakotah.htm>).
- ¹⁰ *National Park Service* "Kilakotah Labonté."
- ¹¹ H. S. Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis Labonte," 169, 170.
- ¹² H. S. Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis Labonte," p. 170.
- ¹³ H. S. Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis Labonte," p. 170.
- ¹⁴ H. S. Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis Labonte," 170.
- ¹⁵ "Journal of John Work, Dec. 15th, 1825, to June 12th, 1826," (<http://www.mtmen.org/mtman/html/jwork/work04c.html>).
- ¹⁶ Journal of John Work, Dec. 15th, 1825, to June 12th, 1826.
- ¹⁷ *Hudson's Bay Company Archives*, "Louis LaBonte Biographical Sheet," (https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/_docs/hbca/biographical/l/labonte_louis.pdf).
- ¹⁸ JOURNAL OF A TRIP FROM FORT COLVILLE TO FORT VANCOUVER AND RETURN IN 1828 (<https://user.xmission.com/~drudy/mtman/html/jwork/work06.html>).
- ¹⁹ *GoogleBooks*, George Bryce, *The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company* (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Company, 1900), 494.
- ²⁰ John A. Hussey, *Champoege: Place of Transition* (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1967) 51, 52.
- ²¹ "Teaching at Fort Vancouver," (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/schoolatfortvancouver.htm>)
- ²² Horace S. Lyman, *History of Oregon; The Growth of an American State* Vol. Two (New York: The North Pacific Publishing Society, 1903), 403.
- ²³ "Journal of a Trip to The Southward in 1834," (<http://mtmen.org/mtman/html/jwork/work13.html>).
- 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; located at Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
- ²⁵ Harriet Duncan Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol. 1 (St. Paul, Oregon: Binford & Mort, 1979), 21a.
- ²⁶ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol. 1, 21b.

- ²⁷ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol. 1, 71.
- ²⁸ Elijah White, "List of Settlers West of Rockies, 1842."
- ²⁹ "Wheat for the West," *Oregon State University* (<https://terra.oregonstate.edu/2012/06/wheat-for-the-west/>).
- ³⁰ Munnick and Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest Vancouver* Vol 1, p 71, 72.
- ³¹ *The Evening Journal* (Portland, OR) 16 June 1902, page 2, col. 3; digital image, *Newspapers.com* (<http://www.newspapers.com>).
- 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 Jean Baptiste Tyequariche Biographical Sheet; digital image, *Hudson's Bay Company Archives* (https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/biographical/t/tyequariche_jean-baptiste.pdf).
- ³⁴ *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims*, Abstracted; Volumes I-III, 1845-1849, 75, 107, 119, 267.
- ³⁵ Burt Brown Baker, *Letters of Dr. John McLoughlin* (Portland: Binford & Mort, 1948), p 312.
- ³⁶ *Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims*, Vol. I (Portland, OR: Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, 1969), 71.
- ³⁷ Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records, Bureau of Land Management, Twp 4S, Range 3W, sections 10, 11, 14, 15 (www.glorerecords.blm.gov).
- ³⁸ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol. 1, p. 110, S-7.
- ³⁹ Digital General Land Office Map; digital image, *University of Oregon Library* (<http://library.uoregon.edu/map/GIS/Data/Oregon/GLO/index.html>).
- ⁴⁰ Harriet D. Munnick, "Louis Labonte," in LeRoy Hafen, ed., *The Mountain Men* Vol. 7 (Glendale, CA: A. H. Clark Co, 1965), 198.
- ⁴¹ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol. 1, p 66, S-9.
- ⁴² Munnick and Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest Vancouver*, p 28, M-9.
- ⁴³ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol I, p 72, B-5.
- ⁴⁴ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol I, P 73, M-2.
- ⁴⁵ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol I, P 29, S-17.
- ⁴⁶ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol I, P 47, M-5.
- ⁴⁷ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol I, P 67, S-11.
- ⁴⁸ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol I, P 79, M-3.
- ⁴⁹ Munnick and Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest Vancouver* Vol 1, p 13, B 56.
- ⁵⁰ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol II, P 75, S-13.
- ⁵¹ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol II, P 92, M-3.
- ⁵² Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* Vol II, p 34, S-3.
- ⁵³ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul* p 66, B-21.
- ⁵⁴ Horace S. Lyman, *History of Oregon; The Growth of an American State* Vol. Two (New York: The North Pacific Publishing Society, 1903), 402.
- ⁵⁵ "George Barnston," Bruce McIntyre Watson, *Lives Lived West of the Divide: A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies, 1793-1858* (Kelowna, BC: Centre for Social, Spatial and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia, Okanagan, 2010), 176. (<https://www.scribd.com/doc/215991063/Lives-Lived-West-of-the-Divide-A-Biographical-Dictionary-of-Fur-Traders-Working-West-of-the-Rockies-1793-1858>).
- ⁵⁶ "Peter Wagner, *Lives Lived West of the Divide: A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies, 1793-1858*, p. 962.

⁵⁷ Munnick and Warner, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest Vancouver*, Vol 1, 48, B 192.

⁵⁸ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul*, Vol II, P 15, S-19.

⁵⁹ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul*, Vol II, P 27, M-4.

⁶⁰ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul*, Vol II, P 118, S-4.

⁶¹ Munnick, *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St Paul*, Vol II, P 126, M-2.