

Peter Skene Ogden

Pioneer of 1817

compiled by Stephenie Flora and Chalk Courchane



Peter Skene Ogden

b. 1790/4 Quebec, Canada

d. 17/24 Sep 1854 Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon

buried [Mountain View Cemetery](#), Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon

m1. 1815 British Columbia, Canada

Marie Comptois de Montigney (aka Cree Woman)

b. 1795

d. c1823

[descendant Lynda Rose]

About 1818, Ogden took his first wife Marie Comptois (b. 1795), a Metis Cree Indian from Ile-a-la-Crosse in northwest Saskatchewan. Marie was descended from a Canadian trapper identified as M. Fragnant, and an unidentified Cree woman. They had two sons Peter and Charles. In 1823, Ogden journeyed to England to visit his aging father. When he returned, he found that his wife had died, but the boys were okay. Marie was buried at Fort McCloud in southern Alberta, near Lethbridge. [http://www.cdapress.com/lifestyles/article_8937ca1b-c5d1-54a7-842d-914ae23caac4.html]

m2. 1838 Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory

Julia Rivet/Rivais

b. c1828

d. 21 Jan 1886 Lac la Hache, British Columbia

buried [McKinley Pioneer Cemetery](#), Lac la Hache, Cariboo Regional District, British Columbia, Canada

1817: NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes

1819-1820: NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes

1820-1822: HBC Clerk, Thompson River

1823-1824: HBC Chief Trader, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls]

[1824-25 Expedition](#). This expedition is the first written account of that region of Southeastern Idaho and Northern Utah which includes Cache Valley, Ogden Valley, and the Weber River Valley; and of the famous confrontation between the HBC and the Americans. Included are Ogden's journal and that of his chief clerk, William Kittson.

[1825-26 Expedition](#). Ogden travels from Walla Walla to the headwaters of the Des Chutes, up the Snake to the Malade (Big Wood) river, Raft river, and Portneuf, returning by way of the Willamette, having crossed Central Oregon.

[1826-27 Expedition](#). The expedition travels to the Klamath country, a part of Oregon unknown to white men at the time.

[1827-28 Expedition](#). Expedition to SE Idaho, winter on Snake, important observations of the movements of American Parties.

[1828-29 Expedition](#). Ogden's last expedition to the Snake Country. Follows Humboldt River, explores region north of Great Salt Lake.

1824-1830: HBC Chief Trader, Snake Party

1830-1831: HBC Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver general

1831-1834: HBC Chief Trader, Fort Simpson

1835-1844 HBC Chief Factor, New Caledonia

1845: Sep 11 Vancouver, Land Claim, Peter Skeen Ogden, Provisional and Territorial Book Vol 1 p. 14 [Oregon State Archives]

1846: Mar 16 Vancouver, Land Claim, Peter Skeen Ogden, Provisional and Territorial Book Vol 1 p. 139 [Oregon State Archives]

1848-1850: HBC Chief Factor, Columbia Department

1850: Clark County, Oregon Territory, October 30, 1850; Peter Skein Ogden, 56, Chief Factor HBC, Canada; Fabia Rivert, 5, OT; Theresa Rivet, 8, OT; Dick Owyhee, 32, steward, Sandwich Islands; Learhenard Owyhee, 32, cook, Sandwich Islands

1850: Lewis County, Tax Roll, Peter S. Ogden, Provisional and Territorial Record #14105 [Oregon State Archives]

1852-1853: HBC Chief Factor on furlough, Columbia Department

1852: Lewis County, Tax Roll, Peter S. Ogden, Provisional and Territorial Record #14106 [Oregon State Archives]

1855: Clackamas County, Guardianship of Minor Heirs of Peter Skene Ogden Record A-46 [Oregon State Archives]

1860: Pleasant Valley Pct, Yamhill County, Oregon, August 20, 1860; A. McKinlay, 44, farmer, \$1920 \$3750, Scotland, Sarah, 34, OR; James, 12, OR; Sarah, 8, OR; Allan, 6, OR; Catherine, 4, OR; Archibald, 1, OR; Julia Ogden, 60, OR; Ulet Ogden (sic-Euretta), 23, OR; Teresa Revet, 7, OR; Fabean, 15, OR

1923: memorial to honor him erected on his grave in Mountain View Cemetery, Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon

OGDEN, Peter Skene

Amer; mem H B co; led trappers
into Tulare valley in 1827 or
1828, 24 D 53, 1:5
purchases Cape Disappointment,
19 F 46, 2:3
repts arri of Fisgard, 28 My
46, 3:1
judge, Vancouver horse races,
20 Ag 46, 3:3; his horse in
race, 29 O 46, 3:2
patron of curling game, Vancouver,
4 F 47, 3:3
thanked by ed for papers, 1 Ap
47, 2:1
name spelled in acrostic signed
"Anonymous", 15 Ap 47, 1:1
payment of Inds with ammunition
deplored, 6 Ja 48, 3:1
salutes Lot Whitcomb, 5 Je 51, 2:3
lr from officers of H B co ex-
presses regret at his depar-
ture, 23 D 51, 3:4

Whitman Massacre
to leave Vancouver with party
for Walla Walla, 9 D 47, 2:3

OGDEN, Peter Skene - Whitman
Massacre (cont)
speaks to Ind chiefs re Amers
kept as hostages; promises
payment for release; lr to
E H Spalding states survivors
to be freed; arrs Ft Van-
couver with survivors; lr to
E Walker re rescue; Gov Aber-
nethy praises act, 20 Ja 48,
2:1, 1:4, 2, 1, 3:3
to rept at Ore Cy on Inds in
interior, following massacre,
20 Ja 48, 1:3
lr to Gov Abernethy re rescue,
10 F 48, 2:4
accused at Calapocoya pub mtg
with protecting Cavuses re-
sponsible for massacre, 12
D 50, 1:2

[Oregon Spectator Newspaper, Oregon City, Oregon Territory Index]

“Ogden, Peter Skene (c. 1790 - 1854) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Quebec City, Quebec - c. 1790 (born to Admiralty Court judge Issac Ogden and Sarah Hanson)

Death: Oregon City, Oregon - September 17, 1854

Fur trade officer

NWC

Clerk, Pacific slopes (1817)

Clerk, Pacific slopes (1819 - 1820)

HBC

Clerk, Thompson River (1820 - 1822)

Chief Trader, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1823 - 1824)

Chief Trader, Snake Party (1824 - 1830)

Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831)

Chief Trader, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834)

Chief Factor, New Caledonia (1835 - 1844)

Chief Factor, Columbia Department (1848 - 1850)

Chief Factor on furlough, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853).

Born to Loyalist [Tory] parents, a teenage Peter Skene Ogden joined the AFC in Montreal for a short time and then the a native only because he had traded with the HBC. To Ross Cox, Ogden was a complex person, “humorous, honest, eccentric, law-defying...the terror of Indians” (Cox, p. 270).

Ogden’s aggressiveness was still evident in 1819 when he led a punitive expedition against the Cowlitz to avenge the death of trapper Nicholas Oskonoton. His men got out of hand and killed twelve largely innocent Cowlitz. To make amends, an officer from Fort George, possibly Ogden himself, had to go through an elaborate wedding ceremony to marry the daughter of Cowlitz chief How-How. In 1820 he was made a NWC partner but at amalgamation because of his violent opposition to the HBC he was not taken on. He pleaded his case in London in 1822 and in 1823, he was taken on as a clerk, soon becoming Chief Trader and was appointed to Spokane House. In 1824, and no doubt because of his toughness, Ogden led the difficult Snake River expeditions for the next six years, replacing a disillusioned Alexander Ross. Ogden had his own problems with one mass desertion in 1825 to the more high paying Americans.

He wrote extensive journals on his travels but failed to mention his wife and growing family who must certainly have accompanied him. In 1831 he went north and constructed Fort Simpson on the Nass and three years later, as Chief Factor that negotiated with the Russians for an HBC lease of the Russian American panhandle. The following year, he was sent to New Caledonia where he spent nine years.

One year after retiring in 1846, he ransomed the survivors of the Whitman massacre bringing them down to Fort Vancouver. He worked at Fort Vancouver until August 18, 1854 when an ill Ogden went to Oregon City to recuperate from a "disease of the brain", however, in September, he died near Oregon City, at the home of Archibald McKinlay and was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery on September 30.

Peter Skene Ogden had two successive wives and nine or more children. With his first wife, an unnamed Cree woman (?-?) from Isle La Crosse, he had Peter (1817-70) and possibly Charles (1819-1880) although his mother may have been Julie. His second wife was Julie Rivet (c.1788-1886), Flathead/Spokane. Together, they had seven children: Cecilia (1822-?), Michael (1824-?), Sarah Julia (1826-92), David (1828-?), Euretta Mary (1836-61), Isaac (1839-69) and Margaret (1844-1918). After Peter Skene's death, Julia [Rivet] Ogden went to live with relative-by-marriage Archibald McKinlay and family in Lac la Hache [BC], and died there January 2, 1886.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2; YFASA 3-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-32; YFDS 4a-7; FtVanASA 2-10; FtVicASA 2-3; FtVanCB 41; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark PPS: HBRS III, p. 52, 53; HBRS II, p. 238; HBRS XIII; HBRS XXII, p. 489-90; HBRS XXIII; HBRS XXX, p. 193-94; Cox, p. 270; A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 129-30 SS: T. C. Elliot, "Peter Skene Ogden", p. 229-78; CCR 1a; W. Ogden, p. 183; Binns; Cline, p. 9; McGregor, p. 195; DCB Williams" [**Lives Lived West of the Divide by Bruce Watson McIntyre p. 733-34**]

| PETER SKENE OGDEN, ASTORIA, 1818

**Intrepid Explorer Who Served This Wilderness in
Early Days and Succeeded Dr. McLoughlin.**



The name Skene came from outside the family. Another prominent U. E. Loyalist was Judge Skene, who acted as godfather to this, his associate's youngest son. The name is properly spelled Skene, but was often misspelled Skeen.

Peter Skene was undoubtedly educated in a private family, but early in life began his career in the fur trade as a clerk in the office of John Jacob Astor, at Montreal. He also began the study of law and acquired some knowledge of legal phrases, but in 1811, at the age of 17, obtained a position as clerk with the Northwest Company, probably through his brother, who was a prominent attorney for that company. He was lo-

ated until 1813 at Isle a La Crosse Fort in Southern Athabasca. This locality takes its name from the game of La Crosse, which the Indians there were playing when first discovered. He participated in many exciting events in the region of Isle a la Crosse. Ross Cox gives a very interesting description of him there.

In 1818 he was transferred to the Columbia and arrived at Fort George (Astoria) in June. On the way he had an encounter with the Indians at the Walla Walla River and perhaps assisted in the building of the fort of that name that Summer. He spent two years with trapping parties in the Cowlitz and Chehalis and Willapa neighborhoods, with headquarters at Fort George, and the next two years at the interior Forts of Spokane and Flathead. In the Fall of 1822 he went to Canada and that Winter to London, called there by the ill health of his father and the merger of the two fur companies. In the Summer of 1823 he returned to the Columbia in charge of the Fall Express from York Factory on

Hudson's Bay. He had by this time acquired an interest in the company.

In the Fall of 1824 he was at Spokane House when Governor Simps and Dr. McLoughlin arrived from across the mountains and was assigned to take charge of the Snake Country Brigade, which started on the annual trading and trapping expedition in December of that year. They reached the Snake country by the Bitter Root Valley and Gibbon Pass, in the dead of Winter. He remained in charge of the Snake Brigade for five seasons and the sixth season, that of 1829-30, led the brigade along the eastern side of the Sierras to the Gulf of California. During this period he explored many localities not before known to white men, especially central and Southern Oregon and Nevada and Western Utah, and suffered many hardships and dangers. His name has been permanently attached to the river and city in Utah, and the Humboldt River was called Ogden's River for many years. He named Mount Shasta on one of his expeditions. He had been promoted to be Chief Trader in 1824.

Returning from California in the Fall of 1820 he found himself named to command the expedition to the Coast of British Columbia, where the Yankee vessels were getting too much trade, but the sickness of the servants at Fort Vancouver delayed the expedition until April, 1821. That year he built the fort at the Nass River, near to where Port Simpson is now located. The following years he located a post on Milbank Sound and in 1834 attempted to enter the Stikine River to build a fort within the 30-mile limit, but the Russian-American Fur Company officials objected, and he thought best not to force a passage. That Fall he returned to Fort Vancouver.

The following Spring he was promoted to a Chief Factorship, the second on the Columbia, and placed in charge of the New Caledonia district, with six forts under his charge with headquarters at Fort St. James on Lake Stuart. There he remained until the Spring of 1844, and was eminently successful in the management of the district, bringing in furs to the value of \$100,000 to Fort Vancouver every Spring. He was during this time made

a member of the board of management of the Columbia District, which met at Fort Vancouver every year.

In 1844 he crossed the mountains on a year's leave of absence, and visited Canada and Europe, and returned in the Summer of 1845, in charge of the Warre-Varasour party, to the Columbia, in behalf of the British government. From that time he became the Factor closest to the confidence of Colonial Governor Simpson, and in many ways succeeded Dr. McLoughlin, who retired from Fort Vancouver in 1846. After James Douglas moved to Victoria in 1849, Mr. Ogden was in full charge on the Columbia up to the time of his death. The year 1852 he spent in Canada and New York and vicinity, and visited Washington to present claims of the company for advances during the Cayuse war and assisted Governor Simpson in business matters there. Returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the Winter of 1853, he was a passenger on the Tennessee, which was wrecked on the California coast, near Telegraph Rock, in March,

and by some exertion or exposure then contracted or aggravated some disease that caused his death. He died at the home of his favorite daughter, Mrs. Archibald McKinlay, of Oregon City, in September, 1864, at the age of 60 years. The Rev. St. Michael Fackler officiated at his burial in the Mountain View Cemetery of that city, where his grave may be seen, a wild rose bush its only adornment, and the shining peak of Mount Hood his only monument.

Peter Skene Ogden was twice married (according to Fur Company custom). His first wife was a Cree, and his second a Spokane woman. The latter resided with him for many years at Fort Vancouver, and afterward at Oregon City, where a house was built for her on the McKinlay donation claim. During his last illness, Dr. McLoughlin visited Mr. Ogden, and urged him to have a legal ceremony performed, but Mr. Ogden refused, saying that his open support of and companionship with this wife for many years counted for more than any mere words a clergyman might utter. His oldest

Indians during his later years as the Old Whitehead. During his management at Fort Vancouver, he came to be generally known by the whites as Governor Ogden. He never became a citizen of the United States, but described himself in his will as of Montreal, Canada. In stature he was below medium height, and in later life quite corpulent; his voice was not squeaky, as so often stated, but harsh.

Mr. Ogden was well known for his genial disposition. Lieutenant Wilkes wrote of him: "Mr. Ogden is a general favorite; and there is so much hilarity, and such a fund of amusement about him, that one is extremely fortunate to fall into his company." And Father DeSmet wrote: "I shall never forget the kindness and friendly manner with which the gentleman treated me throughout the journey, nor the many agreeable hours I spent in his company. I found his conversation instructive, his anecdotes and bon mots entertaining and timely; it was with great regret that I parted from him." The estimate of one of his chief trad-

son was named Peter, and was educated at the Presbyterian School on Red River, and became prominent in the Hudson's Bay Company service, being twice in charge of the New Caledonia District, where his father had been. His descendants are scattered through British Columbia and elsewhere in Canada, some of them still in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The service for which Peter Skene Ogden is best known in Oregon was his ransom of the survivors of the Whitman massacre in December, 1847. It is probable that no other man, with the possible exception of Dr. Robert Newell, of Champoeg, could have accomplished this rescue. The Indians had known Mr. Ogden for more than 30 years, and knew that he always kept his word, and they trusted him. But he was careful to make them no promises, and not to upbraid them for what their Indian nature had made inevitable. He himself was not so very fond of the "missionarying," as he called it, but had great admiration for

ers of the Hudson's Bay Company is as follows: "He was undoubtedly a wonderful man. Whenever the Hudson's Bay Company had occasion to send any of its officers on a dangerous expedition, Peter Skene Ogden was sure of the berth. His even temper, his great flow of good humor, and his wonderful patience, toil and perseverance, his utter disregard of personal inconvenience and suffering, rendered him just the man for any difficult or dangerous task. He was greatly esteemed by his brother officers, and nearly worshipped by his men and the Indians."

Additional Notes From: David "Chalk" Courchane; CCourchane@aol.com; 15 Feb 2016; 1301 3rd St NE; East Wenatchee WA 98802-4914

From Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver volumes I & II, Mikell De Lores Wormell Warner & Harriet Duncan Munnick, French Prairie Press, St. Paul, Oregon, 1972, page A-60:

"Peter Skene Ogden-- Ogden was one of the best known traders and Chief Factors in the West. He was sometimes called "Utah" because of his Snake River Expeditions, or "M'sieu Pete" as a term of regard. He ransomed the survivors of the Whitman massacre and brought them down to Fort Vancouver. After a term of service as Chief Factor he retired to Oregon City, building a good home. "The Cliffs", near the falls. He died in 1854 and is buried in Mountain View Cemetery with a memorial marker erected years later. His wife was a step-daughter of "Old Francois Rivet"; his daughter Julia was the wife of Trader Archibald McKinlay. After Ogden's death, his widow went to live with the McKinlays at Hac la Hache, British Columbia, and there died.

Ogden's middle name that of a family friend of long standing, appears with numerous variations. Most historians spell it Skene, as it was in the original, and it is so spelled on Ogden's monument in Oregon City. He himself usually favored Skeen, saying according to historian T. C. Elliott, "It looked better and he enjoyed a little variety in life."

From "The History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia - Formerly New Caledonia" (1660 to 1880) by the Rev. A. G. Morice, O.M.I., William Briggs, Toronto, 1904, pages 167-171:

"Chapter XI

Peter Skene Ogden Takes Charge of the District

1834.

In the course of 1834 arrived at Stuart Lake a man who for many years was to exercise a potent influence over the whole district. This was Peter Skene Ogden.¹ (footnote 1: The Skenes belong to an old family, which owes its name to an incident which is said to have happened as far back as 1010. As Malcolm II, was returning from the defeat of the Danes, he was saved from a ravenous wolf by a youth, who killed it with his dagger. Hence the name Skene, a modern derivation of the original sgian, which means dagger. Some authors, and even Ogden's own clerks, spelt it Skeen.)

The man was to cut such a prominent figure in the annals of New Caledonia was a son of Chief Justice Isaac Ogden, of Montreal, and was descended from an old and honorable Scotch family. Though he was ever reticent about his age, one can safely assert that he was born in 1794. From the characteristics he evinced at a time when his natural abilities had won him an enviable place in the Hudson's Bay Company, it may be gathered that his youth was not passed without storms or, at least, incidents of a more or less innocent complexion.

At seventeen he entered the service of the North-West Company, where he, no doubt, expected to find the adventurous scenes in harmony with his own restless temperament. The Utah and Shoshone countries had the first fruits of his labors as a fur-trader, and California received also occasional visits from him. As early as 1820 a manuscript memoir by John McLeod speaks of him as of a man already vested with some authority in the service of his corporation. Four years later he was at Flathead Post, in the Snake District where he stayed until 1831. In April of that year a party of experienced traders was dispatched to the North Pacific Coast, somewhere near the mouth of the Naas River, to divert into the direction of the Canadian concern a share of the fur-trade, which so far had been mostly in the hands of the Russians. While Captain Simpson was operating by water, Ogden had charge of the land party. The expedition was a success in so far as the reception it received was concerned; but owing to high prices a keen competition forced them to pay, they lost L1.600 on the 3,000 odd skins they got.

In 1834 P.S. Ogden was sent to the capital of New Caledonia, where he was given the full measure of his administrative abilities. At the same time a Chief Factorship put on his efforts the seal of his superior' official approval. He had been a Chief Trader since 1821.

P.S. Ogden was of middle stature, and has remained famous among the Carriers for his great obesity. Indeed, when he first appeared in their midst, the old men could not help recalling Na'kwoel, who forms the subject of our first chapter, and they maintained that the newcomer must be a reincarnation of their own patriarch. Lively though dignified with his subordinates, imperious though kind-hearted, he was generous while remaining a vigilant guardian of his corporation's interests. On the other hand, it may be as well be confessed that he was subject, like most men of his time and position, to those human weaknesses to which all lack of social restraint exposed him. Yet he was fairly faithful to a native woman he had taken unto himself (and perhaps married) before he was promoted to his new dignity.

In private life, and especially with his friends, one of his chief characteristics was his inveterate penchant for tricks and good-natured malice. Even in his later years, when stationed on the Columbia, nothing would delight him so much as to befool those he cared for....(He and Father Chirouse played tricks on one another, see pages 169-170).

Chief Factor Ogden was above all a fur-trader, and, though he must be credited with the honor of having practically introduced farming in the district, he felt very little sympathy for any other branch of business, and he had absolutely no patience with pursuits the object of which could not be counted in skins or pounds sterling....."

At the time when that gentleman assumed the command of New Caledonia, that country counted eight forts - St. James, on Stuart Lake; Babine, Fraser, and McLeod on the lakes of the same names; George and Alexandria on the Fraser, and Chilcotin in the valley of the Chilco River, to which was soon to be added Fort Thompson, as the embryo of what is now Kamloops was then called....."

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Reminiscences of Fort Vancouver on Columbia River, Oregon in 1832. Author not identified. Found in Transactions of the Ninth Annual Re-Union of the Oregon Pioneer Association; for 1881. Located at Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

"British Columbia, succeeded Dr. McLaughlin in charge of the Hudson Bay company's affairs in Oregon, was Chief Factor Peter Skene Ogden, native of Canada, who had passed many years in the Indian country. Mr. Ogden bore the reputation of having been a pretty wild youth before leaving Canada and carried his love of fun and frolic with him I may say almost to the grave. One of his tricks played at home was, as I have often been told, and played, to, on his own mother, was to send notes to all the midwives in Montreal asking them to repair to the house of Mrs. Ogden at a certain hour, greatly of course to the astonishment and indignation of that lady. Mr. Ogden possessed considerable ability as a writer or literary man and wrote some very interesting sketches of his adventures in the Indian country, which I perused in manuscript and partly copied for him in 1849 I believe they were afterwards published, but I have never seen the book. During my earliest years at Vancouver our intercourse was almost entirely confined to the Company's people when in, I think, 1835, Captain Wyeth of Boston, arrived with his party across the plains; an excellent man and duly appreciated by us all. When he returned home he sent out a keg of choice smoking tobacco, with a handsome letter to the gentlemen of Bachelor's Hall, as we called our smoking room. The doctor and he became great friends and corresponded for many years afterwards. The doctor was fond of argument, and especially on historical points connected with the first Napoleon, of whom he was a great admirer, and often entered into them with Captain Wyeth, and upon one occasion which I well remember he

appended to be dressing my hand which I had lately got hurt, and when in the height of debate on the Peace of Amiens he treated my poor hand so roughly that I heartily wished Napoleon and the Peace of Amiens far enough. To show how attentive the doctor was to every matter appertaining to strangers and which he conceived might involve the honor or reputation of the Company whom he represented, I may here mention that a young American gentleman, Mr. Dwight of Salem, Mass., having crossed the plains and been rather imposed upon by the Hudson Bay Company's then agent at Fort Hall by having to leave his rifle in deposit for provisions supplied him there, complained or rather spoke of the matter to me, then at the Sandwich islands. I wrote and explained the case to Dr. McLaughlin, who immediately sent orders to Fort Hall and had the rifle forwarded to Mr. Dwight free of all charge, and I had the pleasure of returning it to him."

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Peter Skene Ogden (alternately Skeene, Skein or Skeen), (baptised 12 February 1790 - September 27, 1854[1]) was a fur trader and a Canadian explorer of what is now British Columbia and the American West . During his many expeditions he explored parts of Oregon , Washington, Nevada , California , Utah , Idaho and Wyoming and despite early confrontations with the Hudson's Bay Company during his time with the North West Company , later became a senior official in the operations of the HBC 's Columbia Department, serving as first Chief Trader of Fort Simpson and similar posts.

Ogden was a son of Chief Justice Isaac Ogden of Quebec and his wife Sarah Hanson. After a brief time with the American Fur Company, he joined the North West Company in 1809. His first post was at Île-à-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan in 1810, and by 1814 was in charge of a post at Green Lake, Saskatchewan, 100 miles south.

Ogden had frequent run-ins with the rival Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) employees and engaged in physical violence on several occasions. In 1816, HBC clerks reported that Ogden killed an Indian who had traded with the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indian was "butchered in a most cruel manner," according to HBC officer James Bird. Although many in the North West Company viewed this as a necessary part of living in the Northwest, the HBC viewed Ogden as a dangerous man whose actions were deplorable, especially considering his background as the son of a judge. Ogden was charged with murder, and the North West Company moved him further west to attempt to avoid any further confrontations with the HBC. He served at different posts in modern-day Oregon, Washington, and British

Columbia for the next several years.

As a way of ending the ongoing strife between the two companies, the HBC and the North West Company merged in 1821. Ogden's violent history placed the now larger HBC in a quandary. The company management severely disliked and distrusted Ogden, but finally agreed that he had done no more than many others during the 'fur-trade wars' and appointed him Chief Trader for the Snake River Country of the HBC's Columbia Department in 1823. Between 1824 and 1830 Ogden set out on a series of expeditions to explore the Snake River country. One of the company's objectives was to bring as many furs from this area as possible to the HBC so as to create a "fur desert". This would discourage inroads by American trappers and traders. The exploration trips included:

1824-25: Ogden led a fur brigade which expanded HBC's influence along the Snake River east to Montana's Bitterroot River and south to the Bear River in modern Utah.

1825-26: Traveling south from the Columbia River to the Deschutes River in Oregon, Ogden then turned east and traveled through the Blue Mountains to the Snake River.

1826-27: From Walla Walla, in present-day Washington, this expedition also explored the Deschutes River, following it to Klamath Lake and an area near Mount Shasta in Northern California .

1828-29: Ogden explored the Great Salt Lake and the Weber River drainage, where the Ogden River, and subsequently the current city of Ogden, Utah, is named for him. He explored areas of the Great Basin, following the Humboldt River to its dry sink in modern-day Nevada. Jedediah Strong Smith, an American fur trapper and explorer, had crossed the Great Basin a year and a half earlier in 1827 from the Sierra Nevada near Ebbetts Pass .[2] The party traveled through the Great Basin along the eastern Sierra Nevada , through the Mojave Desert of Mexican Alta California (present day California), and reaching the north shore of the Gulf of California in Baja California. The expeditions were a successful venture for the HBC, but not without troubles, including an attack by the Mohave people near the Gulf of California.

In 1830, Ogden was sent north to establish a new HBC post named Fort Simpson near the mouth of the Nass River in British Columbia. He also managed an outpost on the south coast of Alaska. He administered a fur post at Fort Vancouver throughout the 1840s. There Ogden fought successfully against American fur competition and successfully negotiated with local native tribes, including the Cayuse.

In 1847 Ogden averted an Indian war and successfully negotiated for the lives of 49 settlers taken as slaves by the Cayuse and Umatilla Indians after the Whitman massacre. Ogden retired to Oregon City, Oregon with one of his several Native American wives. His contact with native tribes led him to write a memoir entitled "Traits of American Indian Life and Character. By a Fur Trader." The book was published posthumously in 1855."

WIFE

-

Julia Mary (Rivet) Revais

NOTES:

Mary Julia Rivet was born about 1794(or 1800), the daughter of Therese Flathead (Teteplate) and a Flathead father. Her father was killed in battle against Blackfeet. She was a full blood. Her step-father was Francois Revais (Rivet) both Francois and Therese died in 1852. "Although she often romantically was termed a princess, she is more prosaically known as the dauntless wife of Peter Skene Ogden, swimming icy rivers and retrieving stolen packs in her role as helpmate on the trail."

According to Agnes C. Laut in 1908, she was the chiefs daughter in her book title, "Conquest of the Great Northwest" and she wrote:

"Legends are still current in the west about this princess of the wilds; how when a spring torrent would have swept away a raft-load of furs, Julia leaped into the flood tide, roped the raft to her own waist, and towed the furs ashore; how when the American traders, who had relieved Ogden of his furs, in 1825, stampeded the Hudson's Bay horses and Julia's horse galloped of with her first-born dangling from the saddle straps in a moss bag, she dashed into the American lines with a bound, she was in the saddle, she had caught up the halter to round back and horses back to the Hudson's Bay camp, when a drunken Yankee trader yelled, :Shoot the damn

squaw!" But the squaw was already hidden in a whirl of dust stamping back to the British tents." (A similar story is told about Mary Ermatinger Ashley rescuing her oldest in 1860 from the Blackfeet near Tobacco Plains.)

"Meanwhile, Ogden's Indian wife was having her own troubles with the deserters. While she was busy collecting her children, several men stampeded the company horses outside her tent. Her eight-month-old son Michael had been tied to the saddle of one of the mares that was herded off. The frightened mother quickly ran to the American camp and managed to seize the child and mare before being caught. On her way back she collected several company horses loaded with furs."

[http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/trappers, traders, and explorers/mountaingreenin1825.html](http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/trappers,_traders,_and_explorers/mountaingreenin1825.html)

Julia Mary and Peter Skene Ogden had eight children. She died at Lac la Hache, British Columbia at the home of her daughter, Sarah Julia McKinlay in 1886, but not at the age of 98, as is sometimes given. Although Peter Skene Ogden refused to marry her formally, claiming a marriage ceremony was meaningless after so many faithful years together, Julia was baptised in the Catholic Church after his death. At the time of this baptism at St. Paul, Washington Territory, October 10, 1857, her age was given as "about fifty" which would place her birthdate early in the 1880s and her death date age about 81 at the most. When she was baptised by Father M. O'Reilly, she was living with her daughter "Madame McKindlay of Champoeg." Peter Skene Ogden was her second husband, and she his third wife. Her first husband, a Flathead, was killed in battle against the Blackfeet.

From the Washington Historical Quarterly, Vol. 8, 1917, "A Few Items of the West" by Angus McDonald" page 210:

"I found at Lac La Hache the oldest living of the Flathead tribe of Montana, all that remains of the wife of Chief Factor Ogden. Her hair is white as snow, leaves her bed once a day for a short time and is very deaf. She however is well cared for by her kind daughter Mrs. McKinley, once well known in Oregon."

Children of Peter Skene Ogden and Marie Comptois:

1. Peter Ogden

b. 18 Jan 1817 Montreal, Quebec, Canada

d. 09 Oct 1870 Fort St. James, New Caledonia, British Columbia, Canada

buried [Saint Patricks Anglican Episcopal Cemetery](#), Fort Saint James

Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, British Columbia, Canada

m. 17 Jan 1844 Edmonton House

Phrisine Brabbant

b. 1827 Fort Edmonton, Rupert's Land

d. 27 Jul 1899 British Columbia, Canada

buried [McKinley Pioneer Cemetery](#), Lac la Hache, Cariboo Regional District, British Columbia, Canada

Children of Peter Ogden and Phristine Brabbant:

i. Margaret Julia Ogden (1844-1918)

ii. Peter Skene Ogden II (1845-1870)

iii. Adelaide Victoria Ogden (1849-1879)

iv. Charles Griffen Ogden (1851-1904)

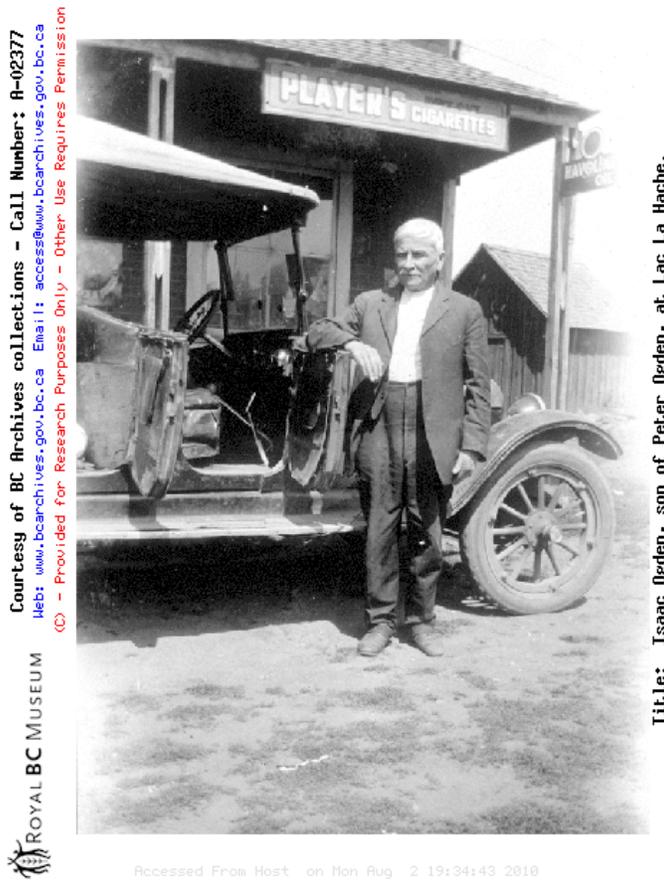
v. Rachel Sarah Ogden (1853-)

vi. Christine Ogden (1857-1945)

vii. Mary Elizabeth Ogden (1859-1936)

viii. Elizabeth Martha Ogden (1861-1866)

ix. Isaac Ogden (1862-1927)



buried [McKinley Pioneer Cemetery](#), Lac la Hache, Cariboo Regional District, British Columbia, Canada

x. William Henry Ogden (1864-)

buried [McKinley Pioneer Cemetery](#), Lac la Hache, Cariboo Regional District, British Columbia, Canada

Ogden, Peter Jr. (1817 - 1870) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Western Canada, North America - **January 18, 1817** (born to Peter Skene Ogden and Julie Rivet, (error-child of first wife) Spokane/Flathead)

Death: Fort St. James, New Caledonia - **October 9, 1870**

Fur trade officer

HBC:

Clerk disposable, Columbia Department (1841 - 1843)

Clerk, Fort Fraser (1844 - 1845)

Clerk in charge, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1845 - 1846)

Clerk in charge, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1846 - 1847)

Clerk in charge, Fort Fraser (1847 - 1848)

Clerk in charge, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1848 - 1850)
Clerk in charge, McLeod Lake Post (1850 - 1853)
Clerk in charge, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1853 - 1854)
Chief Trader, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1854 - 1859)
Chief Trader/Clerk in charge, Fort Alexandria (1855)
Chief Trader, Fort St. James (1859- 1860)
Chief Trader in charge of New Caledonia, Fort St. James (1860 - 1861)
Chief Trader, Fort St. James (1861 -1868)
Chief Trader in charge, Fort St. James (1868 - 1869)
Chief Trader in charge of New Caledonia, Fort St. James (1869 - 1870).

Peter Ogden Jr., who was educated in a protestant school in Red River, joined the HBC on June 9, 1835 from British North America and served the first six years east of the Rockies coming to the Columbia around 1841. Known as one of the perpetrators (along with Paul Fraser and Donald Manson) of the "club law" (discipline by violence), young Ogden was capable of wielding tough blows. In 1853, George Simpson reprimanded him for beating François Lacourse so severely that Lacourse had become subject to epileptic fits. He could be relied upon to administer effectively for, in 1855, when Ogden assumed charge of Fort Alexandria, he found the place very dilapidated without even parchment for the windows and the surrounding natives were starving because of a poor salmon run. In 1861, as the gold rush was moving north into his area, he was given the directive that no one in the fur trade business was to associate themselves in gold mining operations for it was felt that the fur business would be more profitable in the long run. Ogden's son, a clerk at Fraser Lake, died on October 3, 1870 and Peter himself died from influenza six days later at Fort St. James. Peter Ogden had one wife and eleven children. On January 17, 1844 at Edmonton House, he married Euphrosini/Phristine/Freezen Brabant (1817?-89), the daughter of Augustine Brabant, of Quebec and Angelique Lucier or Fort Edmonton. Their children were Peter Skene (c.1844-70), Margaret Julia (1844-1918), Adelaide V. (1847-?), Christine (1851-?), Charles Griffin (?-c.1904), Rachel (c.1852-?), Sara Julianna (c.1854-?), Mary Elizabeth (c.1858-?), Elizabeth Martha (?-?), Isaac (1859-?), and Henry (c.1864-?). Phrisine died on July 27, 1889.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6; FtVicASA 1-16, 18; YFASA 21, 24-32; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StPetStLk PPS: OHS Oregonian, Nov. 3, 1870, p. 2 SS: Cline, p. 33; Morice, The History of, p. 279, 281, 289, 290, 326 [**Lives Lived West of the Divide by Bruce Watson McIntyre p. 733**]

2. Charles Ogden

b. 15 Sep 1819

d. 01 Dec 1890 Lac la Hache, British Columbia

buried [McKinley Pioneer Cemetery](#), Lac la Hache, Cariboo Regional District, British Columbia, Canada

m. never married

Ogden, Charles (1819 - 1890) (Mixed descent)

Birth: September 15, 1819 (born to Peter Skene Ogden and possibly Julie Rivet, Spokane/Flatehead)

Death: Lac la Hache, British Columbia - December 1, 1890

Fur trade employee

HBC

Apprentice post master, Snake Country (1853 - 1855)

Apprentice post master, Fort Nez Perces (1855 - 1856);

Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1856 - 1858)

Post master, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1858 - 1860)

Post master, Fort Yale (1860 - 1862)

Clerk, New Caledonia (1862 - 1890)

Charles Ogden joined the HBC in 1853 and began his work in Snake Country. While he was working at Fort Boise in 1854, he was accused by local residents of selling ammunition (even though he had no powder to trade) to local Indians who had killed several Americans (FtVanCB 41, fo. 56, 57). As a result, a Portland newspaper, the Democratic Standard, stated that all HBC men should be turned out and their establishment burned (FtVanCB 41, fo. 57). Ogden was then transferred to Fort Nez Percés and later to Fort Vancouver where he worked until the post closed. He spent the rest of his career in the British Columbia/New Caledonia and worked as a clerk although, by 1866, he was unable to get credit from the HBC as he had no money in their hands. William Fraser Tolmie wrote of Ogden's "irregular habits and intemperance." Nonetheless, he worked as an HBC clerk until his death. Charles Ogden did not marry and died at Lac La Hache according to Gavin Hamilton, on December 1, 1890.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-15; FtVanCB 41; FtVicASA 8-10, 13-16; FtVicCB 22, 29, 41, Dugald Mactavish Oct. 6, 1854 Fort Vancouver letter to A. Barclay, B.223/g/41, fo. 56; *ibid*, Dugald Mactavish Oct. 20, 1854 Fort Vancouver letter to George Simpson, B.223/g/4, fo. 57; UBC-SC Hamilton SS: Cline, p. 33 [**Lives Lived West of the Divide by Bruce Watson McIntyre p. 732**]

Children of Peter Skene Ogden and Julia Rivet:

1. Cecilia Ogden

b. 1822

d. 1880 Canada

m.

Hugh Fraser

b.

d. probably Canada

2. Michel [Michael] Ogden

b. 24 Sep 1824

d. c1872 Montana

m1. 12 Apr 1863 St. Ignatius, Montana

Angelique (Denoyer) Bonaparte

b. 1825 Washington Territory per 1860 Census

d. 27 Apr 1910 Montana

d/o Baptiste "Coquin" Bonaparte and Josephine []

Notes from Chalk Courchane

Angelic (Denoyer) Bonaparte:

1. Flathead Al.#624; 4/4 Nez Perce

2. died age 66 years

3. Her brother was Alexander Bonaparte

4. St. Ignatius Mission – Marriages m. 2 Aug 1873 Louis (Kaniuange) Dandy Jim and Angelique Bonaparte witness: Pital Chiyti and Sabine Maly.

m2.

Mrs. Julia Bordeniun", widow of "C. Bordeniun"

b.

d. 28 Jul 1886

1860: Bitter Root Valley, Spokane County, Washington, September 26th & 28th, 1860; Michael Ogden (sic), 33, trader, WT; Anglick, 35, WT; Sarah, 9, WT; Angelick, 6, WT; Peter, 3, WT; Isaac, 9/12, WT

Ogden, Michael (1824 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Spokane House, Columbia District - September 24, 1824 (born to Peter Skene Ogden and Julie Rivet)

Death: Montana, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC

Apprentice, New Caledonia (1840 - 1841)

Native apprentice, Thompson River (1841 - 1842)

Native apprentice Fort Alexandria (1842)

Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843)

Apprentice labourer, New Caledonia (1843 - 1844)

Interpreter, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845)

Interpreter, Thompson River (1845 - 1847)

Post master, Thompson River (1847 - 1848)

Post master, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849)

Post master, Thompson River (1849 - 1851)

Post master, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852)

Interpreter, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1852)

Post master, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1853 - 1860)

Post master, Columbia Department (1860 - 1861)

Michael Ogden joined the HBC in 1840 in the New Caledonia area and in 1848 was running letters to Fort Colville. He worked his way up through the ranks until, in 1853, he was put in charge of Fort Connah [Montana]. He eventually retired around 1861 but carried on transactions with the Company for two more years. Michael Ogden died in Montana Territory. Michael Ogden had two successive wives and several children. The name of his first wife has not been traced. His second wife, "Julia Bordeniun", widow of "C. Bordeniun", survived him and died July 28, 1886.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtAlexPJ 5, 7; FtVanASA 6-7, 9-17; FtVicASA 9-10 SS: W. Ogden, p. 183 [**Lives Lived West of the Divide by Bruce Watson McIntyre p. 732**]

Additional Notes From: David "Chalk" Courchane; CCourchane@aol.com; 15 Feb 2016; 1301 3rd St NE; East Wenatchee WA 98802-4914

Michel (Michael) Ogden

NOTES:

Ogden name meaning

English: habitational name from some minor place, probably the one in West Yorkshire, called Ogden, from Old English ac 'oak' + denu 'valley'.

Third in charge of the post was Michel Ogden, from 1853 to 1861 as clerk and postmaster. He was the son of Peter Skene Ogden and Julie Rivet (Revais) and was born on September 29, 1824. He was an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, as was his father.

In 1842 he and Michel Martineau were transferred from the Thompson's river post to Fort Alexandria, they Traveled there with Alexander Caulfield Anderson, the new Chief Trader. One of Ogden's chores at Fort Alexandria was to secure the barley from the rats. Nancy Marguerite Anderson deals with both of these men in her new book "Pathfinder" (see title, etc. below) she says that Martineau was a favorite character of hers, and she usually refers to me as Marineau, or Louis Desasten, and that the Martineau rendering comes from Bruce Watson, a British Columbia historian.

On May 12th, 1843 he was in the Fort Alexandria brigade to Fort Kamloops and then back to Fort Alexandria with Chief Trader Alexander C. Anderson where they arrived on May 22nd. That August he accompanied Anderson and some Indians set off from the fort with horses to meet the incoming Kamloops brigade. While with Anderson at Fort Alexandria he learned among other things how to raise potatoes!

From the Fort Alexandria journals of Alexander Caulfield Anderson, ancestor of Nancy Marguerite Anderson who furnished these bits of news from Fort Alexandria:

"Thurs. 15th (Dec. 1842) -- Fine. Michel Ogden and Marineau ret'd from Barge [the Native village south of Fort Alexandria]. They have brought a mere nothing -- say some half score Beaver & a few small furs. The Indians have not hunted at all in that direction since last summer. A great many, from all directions, were assembled at the Barge, & they one & all make great promises for the future.

Saturday 17th -- Thomas, who came here with Marineau for his rations -- sought his horses, but did not succeed in finding them.

1843 -- "Fri. 6th Jan. -- Snowing in the morning. Then a violent south wind arose & the snow drifted much. Sent Marineau & Michel Ogden off before day to the Island to see after the Torche who remained there last night. I was fearful that he would attempt to cross in quest of the mare & share her fate; but they found him all safe and crossed him without difficulty a little higher up, where the ice is quite solid. I reproach myself with not having sent Marineau yesterday, by which measure the loss of the mare would have been avoided. [Torche is a horse].

Marineau is spending his time at the Horse Guard, obviously. "Sat. 13th -- Misty and rather colder. Marineau returned from below accompanied by Thomas, who come for his rations. But I wonder is the man I thought was Mariscotte, is Marineau? These names are handwritten, and not necessarily clearly written! "These horses, it is necessary to state, were lost prior to my arrival, Mariscatte having been alone down at the guard & apparently having neglected them. Since Thomas has been there I have every reason to be satisfied with their care of the horses...."

Aug. 1843, "29th ... Marineau visited the horses & crossed more to fort. At present stationed here. A.C.A., Gendron, Therouiac, Marineau, Michel Ogden, I Linneard, Edouard Montigny (Tout Laid, Jack & Baptiste [?] Indians). And at the Chilcotins, Mr. McLean & Bapt. Lapierre.

Friday 1st Sept., "He [Linneard] & Marineau, with M. Ogden & an Indian, afterwards carting barley of which 10 cart loads were brought home."

About six months of journals missing.

[no date] "Want of ink has interrupted my journal for a time but now by the arrival of Marineau from Colvile, I have received a supply. He & Gendron arrived here yesterday (18th) but there was no intelligence of import, further than the safe arrival of Mr. Ogden at Colvile on the 16th ulto.

Saty. 20th -- "Marineau at apres, Gendron sifting flour. [Apres is saddles and saddleblankets, harnesses, etc.]

Marineau is nowhere around the fort until September 1844: "...find myself with Marineau, Gendron, Therioac and Michel Ogden ... to conduct the duties of the place.

Thurs. 5th December -- "Poor Marineau, having met with severe lacerations of the eye, lies [in a bad way] & suffers much. I am doing what I can to relieve him.
[He bleeds him].

Saty. 7th -- "Marineau is much relieved. His eye is now, I trust, out of present danger.

Tues. 10th -- "Michel Ogden & Laframboise set out in quest of the two horses left behind by Marineau.

Mon. 30th & Tues. 31st -- "Marineau & the Indn lads cutting wood.

Sat. 8th May -- "This morning Mr. Lane set out for Colvile on his way to Canada. Two retiring servants accompany him, Lefevre & Thirouiac -- Marineau & Gendron also, to return to Alexandria.

Mon. 10th -- "Fine weather. On Saturday night, notwithstanding every precaution that I had taken, the rascally dogs from above broke into the yard, and having forced their way into the poultry house, destroyed nearly all the turkeys & one half of the hens, before they were discovered. Fortunately I overheard the noise & saved the remainder. 4 hen turkeys only remain. 33 or 34 head of all sorts have been destroyed. I have sent a note after Mr. Lane to endeavour to send me a couple of turkey cocks by Marineau.

At Fort Alexandria: "In May 1843, the "men of the establishment busy getting seed into the ground." Potatoes can be sown from seed, but for the most part potatoes are grown from seed potatoes -- that is, sections of cut up potatoes that contain the "eyes," or seeds for the future crop. On June 15th 1843, "Michel [Ogden] & 2 Indian lads hoeing earth round potatoes in garden, which are now long enough."

On July 8th, "Our potatoes & turnips which have been duly thinned & hoed are thriving well. The barley is earing fast."

Fish Out of Water: chapter 5 page 17

In 1843 he was still at Fort Alexandria and traded for three thousand salmon at the barrier near the Chicotin post, but returned from his expedition to the 'Chutes' with none. Salmon was scarce and the winter of 1843 the Indians around the fort nearly starved to death.

In 1844 the Fort Alexandria Post Journal, 1843-45, B.5/a/6, fo.8A mentions that he again went out to trade for salmon. He returned to Fort Alexandria with the news that there few salmon to trade. Hungry times for the post personnel and Indians again, although the wheat crop had been good and that help stave off starvation.

Thurs. 5th December -- "Poor Marineau, having met with severe lacerations of the eye, lies [in a bad way] & suffers much. I am doing what I can to relieve him.
[He bleeds him].

Saty. 7th -- "Marineau is much relieved. His eye is now, I trust, out of present danger.

Tues. 10th -- "Michel Ogden & Laframboise set out in quest of the two horses left behind by Marineau.

In March, 1845 Ogden traded for salmon at Grand Lac (Quallgualbows) to the south of Fort Alexandria.

In June he to a derouine (trading trip) to Chilcotin to trade furs but only got a few. In July he went to Thleuz-cuz to trade tobacco for salmon.

In late August, 1845, Michel's father, Peter Skene Ogden paid a visit to Fort Alexandria, with him he had Father Nobili and Donald Manson. In September Michel returned by horseback to Fort Alexandria from the Rapids with seventy horse loads of dried salmon, an estimated 15,000 fish. Four days later, he set out again with sixty horses to pack in the fish he planned to trade for at the Barriere on Chilco River, and at the end of the month he returned with eleven thousand salmon. A good Chinook salmon and sockeye salmon year.

November, 1845 Michel had returned to Fort Alexandria from the Chilcotins with martens, beaver and fox, and immediately set off for Quesnel's River, to return in a few weeks with 70 or more martens and 29 beaver.

“Michael Ogden was also learning the ways of the Hudson’s Bay Company. A week before their letter to Sir George Simpson, Ogden and Douglas had written to A. C. Anderson directing him to explore a new route from Fort Langley to the Thompson River and assigning Michael as one of his aides.” Peter Skene Ogden Fur Trader, Archie Binns, Binford & Mort, Publishers, Portland, Oregon, 1967, page 318.

So in 1847 he was with Alexander C. Anderson on his Second Exploration of a brigade route to Fort Langley through the rugged canyons and falls of the Fraser River. Michel Ogden may have been with Anderson on his first exploration trip in 1846.

On May 5, 1848 Alexander C. Anderson packed up and left Fort Alexandria with his family and the New Caledonia brigade. He had been ordered to take charge of Fort Colville and was to summer at Fort Kamloops. Donald Manson was with him and this is probably when Michel Ogden left the north. Instead of Fort Vancouver Anderson was going to the new Fort Victoria.”
"Fish Out Of Water" manuscript by Nancy Marguerite Anderson, 2008 (Nancy has since published this in the title “Pathfinder: A.C. Anderson’s Journeys in the West,” Heritage House, and will be out in the Fall of 2011, at the moment she is doing the index.)

April 12, 1848 Walker wrote:

“I had some talk with a young man who requested to be baptized.” footnote 50: "The reference is to Michael, the half-breed son of Peter Skene Ogden." From "Nine Years Among the Spokane Indians," The Diary of Elkanah Walker- 1838-1848, edited by Clifford M. Drury, Arthur H. Clark Co., 1976, pages 463-464

Then on April 15, 1848 Walker wrote: "I have felt some anxiety about baptizing Michael (Ogden). I should much prefer to perform the ceremony according to our practise but I know it will be more pleasing to all to perform it according to the Episcopal rite." Walker baptized him on April 16 (a Sunday) 1848, at Fort Colville, and he simply wrote: "I baptized Michel Ogden."

In September, 1851, Angus McDonald and Michel Ogden set off for Fort Connah.." Fish Out of Water:Chapter 7 page 34

"D.4/46 Letter from Gov. Simpson to Donald Manson, June 19th 1853

fo. 130 -- You must really put a check on the "Club-Law" which prevails in your district, it makes the service so unpopular that it is difficult to [entice] men to join it. I can easily understand that the men are very troublesome and difficult to control, at times richly deserving punishment which you are right to inflict, but let it be in any other shape than corporal chastisement. We fear that [Donald] McLean and [Michel] Ogden use their fists very freely, and I think you should caution them on the subject ... G. Simpson" Donald Manson and club law Nancy Anderson nananderson@shaw.ca

In 1853 Angus McDonald was re-assigned to Fort Colville, and this left Michel Ogden in charge of Fort Connah in Montana. They were brothers-in-law through their Indian wives, Angelic and Catherine.

When Fort Hall was abandoned by the HBC owing to Indian troubles in 1856 he was ordered by his superiors to transport the fort's supplies and trade goods by packtrain to Fort Connah. He did this during July and August of 1856.

In 1853 "the survey parties found him living in a camp located near a point of painted rock on Lake Pend d'Oreille, but this must have been a temporary trading camp. When Lieutenant [John] Mullan passed through the Flathead Valley in April, 1854, he obtained supplies at Post Creek and remarked that Ogden was the factor. The chattels of Fort Connah were increased considerably in 1856 when Ogden brought supplies and goods from Fort Hall, Neil McArthur's old post which was being abandoned by the Hudson's Bay people because of Indian depredations. "Men and Trade on the Northwest Frontier as Shown by the Fort Owen Ledger," George Weisel, 1955, page 103.

Evidence of William Charles, in H. B. Co. Ev. H. B. Co. Claims, 173. This was the end of the company's occupation at Walla Walla, later known as Wallula. The end of their occupation of forts Hall and Boise occurred about the same time, Fort Boise a little earlier, and Fort Hall a little later. The Indians about the former post were embittered, seeing the company's agent on good terms with Major Haller and the American soldiers, and because he refused to sell them ammunition. Fort Hall was abandoned because it could not, on account of the Indian hostilities, be communicated with in the usual way, which was by Walla Walla and Boise from Vancouver. 'Our two express men, Boisclere and Desjardins, had been killed between Fort Hall and Walla Walla. I had orders from Chief Factor McTavish to have the company's effects at Fort Hall, men and property, withdrawn to the Flathead post by a party sent from there for them, which was done, the active theatre of hostilities not being so much in the direct course of that party.' Angus McDonald, in H. B. Co. Ev. H. B. Co. Claims, 162. Footnote: 36. http://www.accessgenealogy.com/washington/washington_indian_wars_1855_1856.htm

"Michael Ogden, half-breed son of Hudson Bay Company's Peter Skene Ogden, for whom Ogden, Utah was later named. Michael was one of the head fur traders for HBC, and was the factor at Fort Connah from 1853 to 1861, when he left to develop the farm he'd started in 1856 in the Flathead Valley. Fort Connah gained in significance when HBC closed Fort Hall, Idaho in 1856, due to Indian trouble. Although Ft. Owen competed with HBC for trade in western Montana, Ogden and Owen were friends and had made journeys to Fort Colville in 1858 and 1859. Ogden later had a fall from a horse, struck his head and lost his mind....and forgot where he had hidden a fortune in gold." Excerpts from the Journals of Thomas W. Harris Bitterroot Valley, Montana, 1860-1868 <http://www.fulkerson.org/1-harris.html> Provincial Archives of Manitoba, HBC Archives, Ref: B.239/g/17 fo. 40

Also on September 24, 1854 the Catholic Jesuits, Fathers Adrian Hoecken, Joseph Menetrey, and Lay Brothers McGean, Claessens, and Specht, founded St. Ignatius Mission about six miles south of Fort Connah. They were guided to the area by the Pend d'Oreille chief, Alexander. The valley was good with "wonderful soil, good grasses, plenty of water furnished by creeks and springs, and timber nearby which could be used in council fires, logs, and lumber for building." McAlear, p23. Where they soon built a saw mill and a flour mill, further destroying the remoteness of the area. "The first saw mill was a crude affair made of wagon wheels, a circle saw, and a carriage, but it served the purpose." McAlear, 131. "By the end of the year a log hut (which still stands today), 82 Flatheads had been baptized, a chapel, two houses, a carpenter and a blacksmith shop were built. " McAlear, p23. Later two more saw mill were built by the government one in 1861 at the Jocko Agency and the other in the 1890's at a spot near Ronan." In 1904 Ben Cramer built one near Polson on Flathead Lake.

By the Easter of 1855 over a 1,000 of the local Salish, Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai had moved in to surround the Mission with their teepees and 12 log houses, both a flour and a saw mill were erected. "Barns were built to shelter livestock brought in from Fort Colville as sustenance for the missionaries and their helpers." Ibid. p24

Back in 1854 the new governor of Washington Territory had stopped at St. Ignatius Catholic Mission. He had appointed Thomas Adams as a special Indian agent whose main job was to get the three local tribes ready for a big pow wow to be held in July, 1855 at Council Grove. Those attending were Father Hoecken, Chief Victor of the Salish (Flatheads), Chief Alexander of the Upper Pend d'Oreilles and Chief Michelle of the Kootenai tribe. From this meeting came the Flathead Reservation and the Confederated Salish, Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai Tribe.

In July, 1855 at Hellgate when Isaac Stevens made the treaty with the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai tribes, it brought out the fact that Fort Connah was still operating on American soil, and would now be on the Flathead Reservation. Stevens wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "the treaty guarantees the Indians the undisputed possession of their Reservation as against the claims of the Hudson Bay Company growing out of their Trading post on Prairie River [Post Creek] within the limits of the Reservation. It consists simply of three old and small log houses. Not over two acres of land has ever been cultivated. An estimate will be submitted of its value in my annual report. Notice will be given to cease trading with the Indians at that Post, and if persisted in the buildings will be torn down and the Traders sent out of the Indian Country."

The Flatheads were to become farmers and received the necessary equipment and merchandise to this purpose. Farm irrigation had come with the Jesuit missionaries in 1855 when they and their Flathead followers dug ditches to move the water from the Mission Creek to the Mission fields. It wasn't until 1872 that the U.S. government built irrigation ditches in the Jocko Agency area that diverted the waters of Jocko River and Finley Creek to the timothy hay and clover fields that grew naturally on the reservation. Soon the Flatheads were growing other grains, fruit and vegetables.

In the spring of 1856, Dr. R.H. Lansdale was the first Indian agent and he established the Jocko Agency. He went to Salt Lake City that May for supplies and help, and he returned with an assistant, Henry G. Miller and his wife, who is considered the first white woman to live on the Flathead Reservation. The Flatheads were amused to see her riding side-saddle. That year the Jesuits had taught the Flatheads how to plant potatoes and wheat. Lansdale was replaced by Major John Owens later that year, and he now was in charge of the Indians in both the Bitterroot Valley and the Jocko Agency. Due to the problems of traveling the distance between the two agencies the Jocko Agency was closed down in June of 1857. Owen now devoted all his time in the Bitterroot. He held the post from 1856 to 1862. "His official position brought patronage to his post in the Bitter Root Valley and enabled him for several years almost to control the Indian trade of the region, much to the disadvantage of the traders at Fort Connah." Partoll, page 407. "Though competitors in business Ogden and [John] Owen were great friends; they frequently visited each other and traveled together. While taking his winter's returns of furs to Fort Colville in 1858, and again in '59, Ogden joined Owen's pack strings going the same way." Men and Trade on the Northwest Frontier as Shown by the Fort Owen Ledger," George Weisel, 1955, page 103.

The 1855 Blackfeet Treaty made in October of that year, supposedly terminated the war between the Flatheads and Blackfeet. It has been said that Michel Ogden and the Flatheads did not get on good terms because of his trade practices.

"An event in the affairs of Fort Connah during 1856 was the arrival of the supplies and trade goods from Fort Hall, another company post several hundred miles to the south, which was abandoned owing to Indian troubles. Michael Ogden, in charge of Fort Connah, transferred the merchandise by pack train in

July and August under orders from his superiors. He made the round trip from Fort Connah to Fort Hall and return without incident." Partoll, page 407.

"In Bitterroot Valley, the Flatheads' hunting and digging was impeded more and more by white cattlemen and settlers. As the result of shifts in population and new overland routes for immigration and trade, the Hudson's Bay Company closed out its business at Fort Hall, moving its wares to a log cabin called Fort Connah, built in 1846, six miles northwest of St. Ignatius, where trade continued under Michael Ogden while the company sought to replace Fort Colville with a new post on British soil.

In view of Stevens' prohibition, Lansdale had sternly ordered the bay in 1857 to stop trading with the Indians, but the company, referring to rights granted it in the 1846 boundary settlement, continued to sell and buy from whites and Indians." Fahey, John, The Flathead Indians, 1974, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, page 104

The Jocko Agency was re-opened in 1859 and a new agent was seated there, H. M. Chase. But in 1860 John Owen was again sent to the Jocko, but this time he had two agricultural assistants. A store house, blacksmith shop, millwright shop and two houses were built and a small farm was put into operation. Later a saw mill and a flour mill were started and this put two each in the valley.

U.S. Census 1860, Washington Territory, Free Inhabitants in Bitter Root Valley, County of Spokane, Territory of Washington, September 14, 1860

House	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Birth pl.	Real
146/104	Michael Ogden	33	M	Hb	Trader	W.T.	
	Angelick "	25	F	Hb		W.T.	
	Sarah "	9	F	Hb		W.T.	
	Angelick "	6	F	Hb		W.T.	
	Peter "	3	M	Hb		W.T.	
	Grace "	9m	F	Hb		W.T.	

"In November, 1860 he was with Chief Alexander (Tum-cle-hot-cut-se) and his band of Upper Pend d'Oreille, when they were attacked by a war party of 200 Assiniboine and Cree. Twenty Pend d'Oreilles were killed and twenty-five wounded, of which five were to die later. Among the dead was Chief Alexander's son, Penitzu." "Men and Trade on the Northwest Frontier as Shown by the Fort Owen Ledger," George Weisel, 1955, page 62.

"Office Flathead Agency
Fort Owen Bitter Root Valley, W.T. Dec. 21, 1860

Sir,

I returned last evening after an absence of two weeks to the Jocko Reservation. While there I heard of Alexander's approach with his defeated & scattered camp. I went to see him. My feelings were shocked at the scene his camp presented. Women with their children slung upon their backs had traversed the whole 400 miles on foot from the point on Milk River where they had been defeated. They were literally worn out & exhausted. The loss of horses they sustained by the attack of the Assinaboines & Crees was so great that most of their camp equipage had to be abandoned on the battlefield. They were destitute of provisions & clothing. I immediately ordered the Indian Dept. pack train from the Jocko to this place for stores. I issued them four head of oxen. Alexander had lost a son in the fight, a young man of much promise, some 20 years of age. He found his son's body in a horribly mutilated state, scalped, stripped & heart cut out. Some of the wounded have since died. Dr. Mullan was prompt & effiecient in rendering assistance to the wounded that succeeded in reaching home. They numbered [---- --?] Some fifteen operations of a difficult nature had to be performed. Extracting arrow points, bullets,

&c&c. The Pend's Oreilles had twenty five wounded (five of the latter since dead) and lost 290 head of horses. Ogden, a 1/2 breed who was one of the party, gave me a trilling & interesting account of the attack & the battle. He says the Assinnaboins numbered some two hundred, or thereabouts. They were a War party all on foot & uncumbered with families, lodges, horses, &c&c. Nothing in the world saved the complete & entire extermination of Alexander's Camp but the amt of plunder the attacking party had come in possession of. The 290 head of horses, which they were eager to secure, beyond a doubt. The Pend Oreilles made every effort that a brave and gallant band could do to recover some of the animals they had lost. But they were overcome by numbers & had to quietly submit to their fate & beat a retreat toward their far distant home. It was hard. They had just reached the buffalo. They were in fine spirits. On the evening of the night of the attack the tired Camp, on bended knees, offered their thanks to almighty God for the prospect then before them. Alexander in a short harangue told his Camp that "here we will Make our winter's meat & return. Secure your fleet horses for tomorrow's chase, &c&c Little did the unsuspecting Camp know what awaited them. Before the dawn the Camp was surrounded & between the report of the rifle, the wailings of the women, the neighing of the horses at the picket, & the sheet of fire that encircled the Camp from the rifles of the attacking party, you can form but a slight conception of what followed. Mr. Ogden says it was about one hour before day when the attack was made. Alexander's Camp was still asleep. The attacking party approached the lodges, cut an opening with the knife through which they thrust their rifles & discharged their deadly contents. The heart bleeds at the thrilling story. Alexander thirsts for revenge. He talked to me with moistened eyes. He says he must visit the Sleeping place of his son & people. I tell him I appreciate his feelings. I sympathize deeply with him. I had a long talk with him. I have no doubt myself, but there will be a large war party in the field this spring. I have had to purchase ammunition for camp, none having been sent up with the annuity goods from the East.

Respect &c Jno Owen, Ind. SubAgent &c&c W.T." The Ninepipes Museum of Early Montana Quarterly Newsletter, Summer, 2003, Issue #14, p1.

In 1861 he fell from his horse injuring his head which caused an unsettled mind, and this forced him to relinquish Fort Connah to Lachlan McLauren. "Men and Trade on the Northwest Frontier as Shown by the Fort Owen Ledger," George Weisel, 1955 103: "After he fell from his horse in 1861 unsettling his mind he forgot where he had hidden a substantial sum in gold dust some place on his property.' (I never heard of anyone ever finding it.)

He and Angelic Bonaparte had about 8 children:
Issac, Peter, Agate, Michael (Michel), Angelique, Sarah, Grace and Susan.

Michel owned a home on Higgins Avenue in Missoula, Montana. "Fort Connah: A Frontier Trading Post", A, J. Partoll, Pacific NW Quarterly, XXX Oct. 1939, page 407.

In the St. Ignatius Mission, Montana Marriage Book 1856-1873 we find:

1863

"12 April Junxi in matrimonium Michaellem Ogden & Angelicam. Testes Atele & Isabella consaguinea Angelica. U.Grassi"

The book "The Ogden Family in America, Elizabethtown Branch, and Their English Ancestry: John Ogden, The Pilgrim, and His Descendants, The Seventh Generation, page 183. This states that Michel Ogden had a second wife, Julia Bordeniun, the widow of C. Bordeniun, and she died on July 28, 1886. What happened to this woman?

Children of Michael Ogden and Angelique Denoyer:

- i. Sarah Ogden
- b. 1851 Washington Territory
- d.

1860: Bitter Root Valley, Spokane County, Washington, September 26th & 28th, 1860; Michael Ogden (sic), 33, trader, WT; Anglick, 35, WT; Sarah, 9, WT; Angelick, 6, WT; Peter, 3, WT; Isaac, 9/12, WT

Notes from Chalk Courchane:

Sarah (Magpie) Ogden; m. Peter Magpie Sarah (Magpie) Ogden

Notes:

1. Flathead Al.#2275

From The Daily Missoulian, Apr. 22, 1934, p9:-- "Arlee, Apr. 21, - (Special)-- Many of the Indians attended the triple death feast at the home of Eneas Magpie, an old Indian judge near Dixon, Tuesday. The occasion was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Eneas Magpie and their daughter, Mrs. Annie McDougall, who have died recently." (Bob Bigart)

ii. Angelique Ogden

b. 1855 Washington Territory

d.

1860: Bitter Root Valley, Spokane County, Washington, September 26th & 28th, 1860; Michael Ogden (sic), 33, trader, WT; Anglick, 35, WT; Sarah, 9, WT; Angelick, 6, WT; Peter, 3, WT; Isaac, 9/12, WT

Notes from Chalk Courchane:

Angelica "Telchuichuinah" Ogden; Born 1 Jan 1855 St. Ignatius, Missoula Co., Montana; Christened 11 Jan 1855 St. Ignatius, Montana Terr.; Died 18 Nov 1935 Montana; m. Louis "Cuzack" "Gonzageu" Matt

1. 3/4 Flathead/ Nez Perce Flathead Al.#347

2. "Tel-chui-chui-nah"

3. In "Liber Baptismorum in Mission St. Ignatius - Pend d'Oreilles, etc., page 8, B90:

"Angelica Ogden Anno die 1855 die 11 Januarii baptisim Angelicam filiam Michaelis Ogden metis catholic et Angelicas Denoyer metisse Nez perces natam 1 Januarii. Matrina fuit Rosella."

iii. Peter Ogden

b. 1857

d. 19 Feb 1898

1860: Bitter Root Valley, Spokane County, Washington, September 26th & 28th, 1860; Michael Ogden (sic), 33, trader, WT; Anglick, 35, WT; Sarah, 9, WT; Angelick, 6, WT; Peter, 3, WT; Isaac, 9/12, WT

Notes from Chalk Courchane:

From the Daily Democrat - Messenger (Missoula, Mt.), Feb.20, 1898, p4: "Peter Ogden, aged 40 years, died yesterday of bright's disease at the Sister's hospital. Deceased was a resident of the Flathead reservation, where the remains will be conveyed today for interment, the funeral to occur at the agency." (from Bob Bigart)



THANKS TO WALT MCDONALD we have a really splendid Down Memory Laner this week. The group assembled outside the old storehouse (now departed) at Fort Connah included, from left, Charlie Graham, Pete Ogden and unidentified child, Joe McDonald, Alex McKinsey and Sam

Pablo. And of course those are the famous Angus McDonald bagpipes being played in the center. One man's identification is missing, and we'd be glad to fill it in next week if anyone knows.

- iv. Isaac Ogden
- b. 1859 Washington Territory
- d.

1860: Bitter Root Valley, Spokane County, Washington, September 26th & 28th, 1860; Michael Ogdin (sic), 33, trader, WT; Anglick, 35, WT; Sarah, 9, WT; Angelick, 6, WT; Peter, 3, WT; Isaac, 9/12, WT

Notes from Chalk Courchane:

Died 18 Oct 1917 Green Springs, Sanders Co., Montana; Buried 20 Oct 1917 On home ranch; m. 1893 Sarah Camille Lantow [per Chalk Courchane]

1.Flathead AI.#603

"This Week in Tribal History, Mary Rogers--March 5, 1915

from The Plainsman- Two cases were brought before United States Commissioner H. J. Burleigh Wednesday, wherein the parties were charged with furnishing liquor to Indians, which is against the Federal Statues.

Ernest Kelly was charged with selling liquor to Mary Lamoose ... and Isaac Ogden, an Indian, was charged with giving liquor to Peter Lamoose and Nicholas St. John, other Indians. The preliminary hearing of the two defendants was set for March 17th before Commissioner Burleigh and their bonds fixed at \$1,000 each, whih they were unable to furnish and were taken to jail in Missoula."

The Char-Koosta News, March 5, 2015, page3

State of Montana, Cerrtificate of Death, no. 63 Cause of Death-- Lobar pneumonia & alcoholism

v. Grace Ogden

b. c1860

d.

vi. Agate Ogden

b. Feb 1861 per obituary

d.

Notes from Chalk Courchane:

Born Feb 1865 Post Creek, Missoula Co., Montana; Christened 18 Feb 1865 St. Ignatius Mission, Missoula Co., Montana; Died 29 Jul 1954 St. Ignatius, (Holy Family Hospital), Lake Co., Montana; Buried 31 Jul 1954 St. Ignatius Cem., Lake Co., Montana; m. 1897; Thomas Alexander McDonald Sr.

REL: Family Group Sheet prepared by Eugene Felsman.

!OBIT: The Ronan Pioneer, Thurs., 5 Aug. 1954, p1 (E.M. Felsman Obit. Collection)

In "Liber Baptismorum in Mission St. Ignatius (Pend d'Oreilles, etc.) 1854-1873, page 106, we find that Agatha Ogden was baptised 18 Feb. 1865, dau. of Michael Ogden & Angelica. Godmother Susanna.

1. Flathead Al.#439 1/4 Spokane & 1/4 Nez Perce

State of Montana, Certificate of Death, no. 3743B

2. From her obituary in The Ronan Pioneer, Thurs., Aug. 5, 1954, p1:

"Agate Finley Dies at 93---St. Ignatius-Requiem High Mass for Agate Ogden Finley, 93, was conducted Saturday morning at 9 a.m. at the St. Ignatius Mission with the Rev. Cornelius Byrne, S.J. celebrant. Burial was in the family plot at the St. Ignatius Catholic Cemetery.

Pallbearers were: Walter McDonald, Louie Blood, Orin Newton, Tom Ashley, George Blood and Leon Bourdon.

Mrs. Finley, who had lived on the Flathead Indian Reservation all her life, died at a local hospital following an illness of a few days.

She was born at Post Creek in February, 1861, and was the youngest of seven children.

Survivors include: one son, Tom McDonald; seven grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren; three nieces and two nephews.

Rosary for Mrs. Finley was recited Friday at 7:30 at her son's home under the direction of the Rev. Louis Taelman, S.J. Fearon Mortuary had charge of all arrangements."



“Agate Ogden Finley, a Native American woman on the Flathead Indian Reservation in western Montana, holds a patterned, wool blanket wrapped around her waist. She has her hair in braids and wears large, round earrings and a beaded choker necklace.”

Edward H. Boos abt. 1905-1907 From History of the American West Collection 1860-1920, Denver Public Library

Agate Ogden Finley 1865-1954 was Spokane and Nez Perce and the daughter of Michel Ogden and Angelic Bonaparte Ogden, and the granddaughter of Peter Skene Ogden. She married twice first to Thomas Alexander McDonald (son of Angus and Catherine McDonald) and second to Alexander Finley (son of Joseph and Philomene Finley). She posed in the early 1950's with film stars Donna Reed and Robert Wagner. She was 93 years old when she died. [contributed by Chalk Courchane]



A Native American couple, including Agate Ogden Finley, poses on the Flathead Indian Reservation in western Montana. The woman holds a blanket wrapped over one shoulder and around her waist. Her hair is in braids. The man, Alexander Finley, holds a folded, striped blanket over his left arm and holds a gun in his right hand.

Edward H. Boos abt. 1905-1907 From the History of the American West Collection 1860-1920, Denver Public Library [contributed by Chalk Courchane]



Call Number: BS-111

Edward H. Boos abt. 1905-1907 From History of the American West Collection
1860-1920, Denver Public Library

Helen "Ellen" "La-la-tee" Larose and Agate Ogden Finley, two Native American women on the Flathead Indian Reservation in western Montana, stand on a patterned, wool blanket in a field near the St. Ignatius Mission on the reservation. Both women have their hair in braids. Mrs. Latati, on the left, holds a ceremonial pipe and wears a striped dress. She also wears a beaded belt around her waist. Finley, on the right, wears a dark dress and a light-colored belt. A ridge of mountains is in the distance. [contributed by Chalk Courchane]

Mrs. Finley was born February, 1861, near Post Creek. She resided on the Reservation all her life. She died at the age of 93, Saturday, July 31, 1954.

Mrs. Finley was Salish and Nez Perce, as well as some Caucasian. Her father was Michel Ogden who owned a home on Higgins Avenue in Missoula. He was related to the pioneer family of Higgins.

Mrs. Finley was buried in St. Ignatius Catholic cemetery. Of her funeral services, the St. Ignatius Post of the week of July 31, 1954, states:

"The service was largely attended. In the congregation were folks of all races, creeds, and rank, as the quaint little old lady had been one of the most widely known and truly loved persons on the Flathead Reservation for many years."



MRS. AGATE OGDEN FINLEY, AGE 93. [Picture by courtesy of Naida Hudson.]

[contributed by Chalk Courchane]



Agate Ogden Finley at her birthplace on Post Creek between Saint Ignatius and Ronan, Montana, 1945

Copyright to this collection is held by the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula Photo Number 92.6086



THE DAY THE MOVIE STARS CAME TO TOWN. Agate Finley, at the extreme right, others are Louie Nine Pipe, child [not named], Marian Antonine, Chief Paul Charlo, David Diamond, and two other non-local folks named Donna Reed and Robert Wagner.

Photo courtesy of Naida Hudson.

[Contributed by Chalk Courchane]

vii. Susan Ogden

b.

d. 30 Jul 1873 St. Ignatius, Missoula County, Montana

Notes from Chalk Courchane:

Born Abt 1863 Montana; Died 1873 St. Ignatius, Missoula Co., Montana; Buried 30 Jul 1873 St. Ignatius, Missoula Co., Montana [per Chalk Courchane]

From St. Ignatius Mission, Montana Book of Deaths, 1852-1873:

"Die 30 Julii sepultum fuit corpus Susannae (filiae Michaelis Ogden et Angelica Bonaparte) aetate circiter 10 annos natae,"

3. Sara Julia Ogden

b. 01 Jan 1826 Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory

d. 04 Apr 1892

buried [Savona Cemetery](#), Savona, Thompson-Nicola Regional District, British Columbia, Canada

died from an Accident during a "pleasure ride up the valley eastwards to Mr. Hugh's with a Team and Light Wagon [per descendant, Diane Dickert]

m. 1840 Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory

Archibald McKinley/McKinlay

b. 1811

d. 04 Oct 1891 Savona, British Columbia

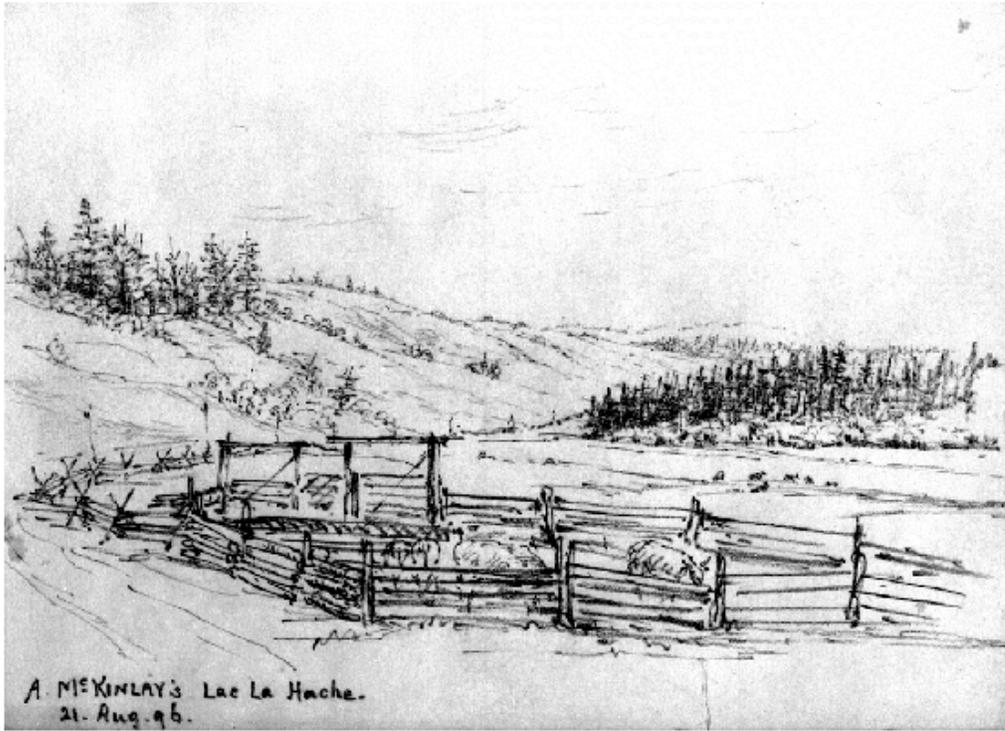
buried [Savona Cemetery](#), Savona, Thompson-Nicola Regional District, British Columbia, Canada



Children of Archibald McKinlay and Sarah Ogden:

From Troy Felsman (Mon 09/01/2008 12:36 PM) to Chalk Courchane

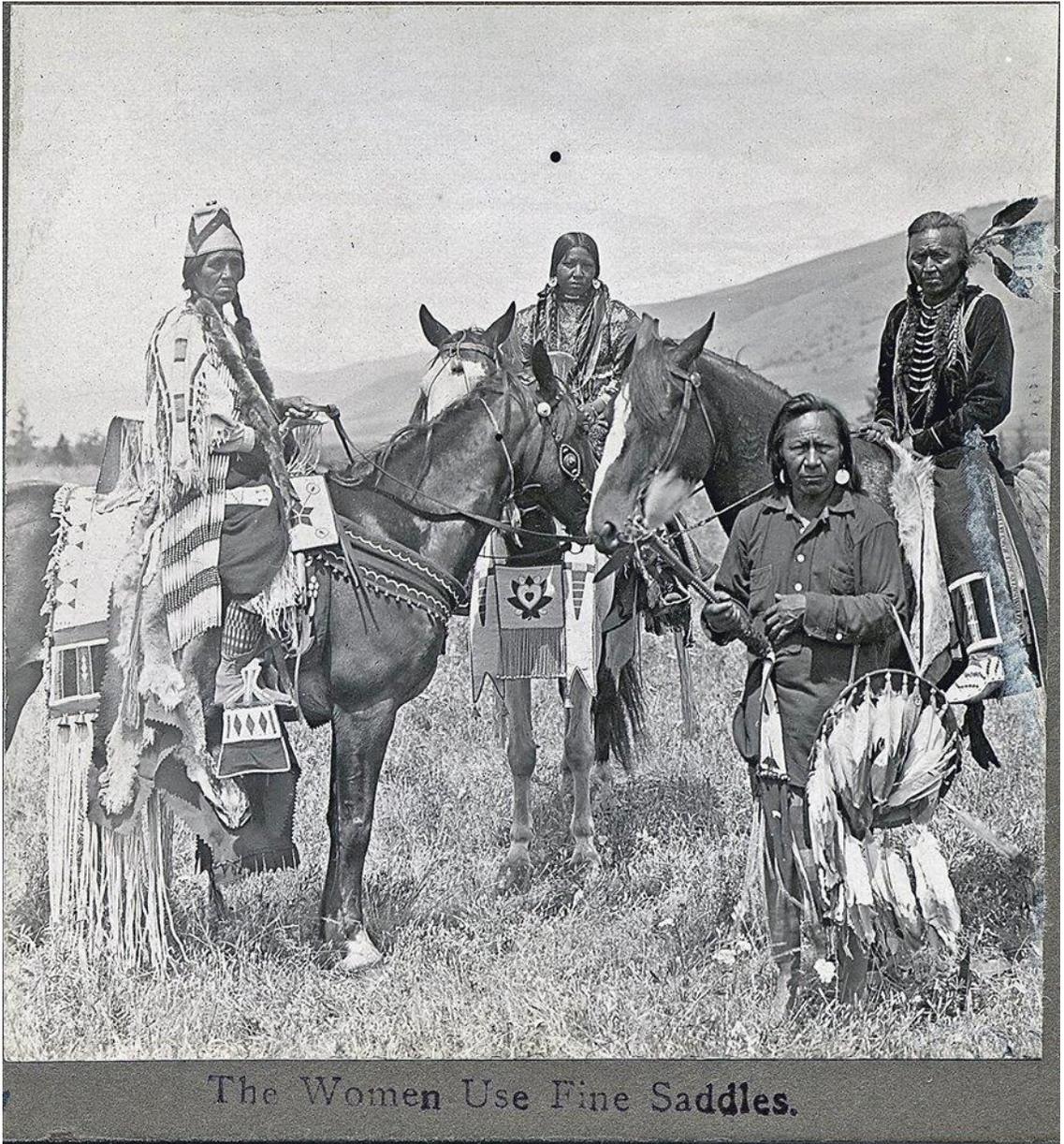
pic of Sarah Julia Ogden's family with husband Archibald McKinley, she being the daughter of Peter Skene Ogden and Julia, stepdaughter of Francois Rivet, It has to be from the late 1850's from the known ages of the kids.



Title: A. Mckinlay's Lac La Hache



Three Native American women, Cecille Magpie Vanderburg, Felicity Delaware, and Sara Ogden Magpie, pose on horseback on the Flathead Indian Reservation in western Montana. The women sit in wood-framed saddles. The blankets underneath the saddles are patterned and some have long tassels that hang almost to the ground. A teepee is set up in the left background. An unidentified man and a small child stand next to a wagon in the right background. A ridge of mountains is in the distance. Edward H. Boos 1905-1907
Sara Ogden Magpie [contributed by Chalk Courchane]



The Women Use Fine Saddles.

Sarah Ogden Magpie is on the left. Andrew Many Bears is standing, not sure of the other two. Sarah was the older sister of Agate Ogden Finley. 2/12/2014 Troy Felsman to Chalk Courchane



Peter Magpie and Sarah, two Native Americans on the Flathead Indian Reservation in western Montana, pose in front of a teepee on the reservation. Peter Magpie, who later became a chief judge, wears a feather headdress with ermine fur tassels hanging from its sides, numerous beaded necklaces, fur pelts, and beaded moccasins. Sarah wears a long necklace, possibly made from bone, that almost reaches the ground, fur strips wrapped around her long braids, and a beaded pouch from her right shoulder. Edward H. Boos 1905-1907 [contributed by Chalk Courchane]



Peter Magpie, a Native American man on the Flathead Indian Reservation in western Montana, poses in front of a teepee on the reservation. He wears a feather headdress with ermine fur tassels hanging from its sides, a beaded band across the top, and numerous beaded necklaces. His buckskin shirt is adorned with additional strips of ermine fur and beads. Edward H. Boos 1905-1907 [contributed by Chalk Courchane]



Antoine Moiese looks as tough as he was, in this photo taken around 1910. He was one of Charlo's head men and a warrior of renown in the Old Days. The Grizzly claws around his neck are his medals of courage. Standing by him is a man named Magpie.

[contributed by Chalk Courchane]

- i. James McKinlay
- b. 1848 Oregon Territory
- d.

- ii. Sarah McKinlay
- b. 1852 Oregon Territory
- d.

iii. Allan McKinlay
b. 1854 Oregon Territory
d.

iv Catherine McKinlay
b. 1856 Oregon Territory
d.

v. Archibald McKinlay
b. 1859 Oregon Territory
d. 1919

buried [McKinley Pioneer Cemetery](#), Lac la Hache, Cariboo Regional District, British Columbia, Canada

1860: Pleasant Valley Pct, Yamhill County, Oregon, August 20, 1860; A. McKinlay, 44, farmer, \$1920 \$3750, Scotland, Sarah, 34, OR; James, 12, OR; Sarah, 8, OR; Allan, 6, OR; Catherine, 4, OR; Archibald, 1, OR; Julia Ogden, 60, OR; Ulet Ogden (sic-Euretta), 23, OR; Teresa Revet, 7, OR; Fabean, 15, OR

4. David Ogden
b. 01 Feb 1828 Oregon Territory
d. 1828

5. Euretta Mary Ogden
b. 29 Jul 1836 Fort Vancouver, Clark County, Oregon Territory
d. 10 Feb 1861 Champoeg, Marion County, Oregon

1860: Pleasant Valley Pct, Yamhill County, Oregon, August 20, 1860; A. McKinlay, 44, farmer, \$1920 \$3750, Scotland, Sarah, 34, OR; James, 12, OR; Sarah, 8, OR; Allan, 6, OR; Catherine, 4, OR; Archibald, 1, OR; Julia Ogden, 60, OR; Ulet Ogden (sic-Euretta), 23, OR; Teresa Revet, 7, OR; Fabean, 15, OR

“The 16 February, 1862, we parish priest undersigned have baptized Joseph, born the 12, illegitimate child of Irrita (Euretta) Ogden of Champoeg. Godfather Mongrain, godmother Chatherine Lafantaisie who could not sign. J.F. Malo, priest.” [Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, St. Paul Vol II p. 125 B-6]]

6. Isaac Ogden
b. 06 Jun 1839 Vancouver, Oregon Territory
d. 10 Feb 1869 Champoeg, Marion County, Oregon
buried [Champoeg Cemetery](#), Champoeg, Marion County, Oregon

m. 1859
Anne Manson
b. 28 Mar 1850
d. 21 Jun 1913 Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
buried [River View Cemetery](#), Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
d/o Donald Manson and Felicite Lucier

“This 17 July, 1839, we priest undersigned have baptized Isaac, born the 6 of last month, natural child of Peter Ogden, Esquire and of Julie, Spokane by nation. Godfather Pierre Lacourse who has not known how to sign. Mod. Demers, priest, Miss.” [Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver I p.52 B-114]

1850: Clark County, Oregon Territory, October 30, 1850; Boarding School, Isaac Ogden, 10, Hudsons Bay

Children of Isaac Ogden and Anne Manson:

i. William Peter Skene Ogden

b. c1861 Marion County, Oregon

d.

ii. Emma F. Julia Ogden

b. 02 Nov 1864 Marion County, Oregon

d. 29 Oct 1894 Marion County, Oregon

buried [Champoeg Cemetery](#), Champoeg, Marion County, Oregon

“On June 27, 1873 23 the undersigned, pastor of the parish of St. Paul, have baptized conditionally Emma Julia, born on the second day of November, 1864 of the lawful marriage of Isaac Ogden and Anna Manson, and Sara May, born on the tenth of May, 1866 of the same parents. We stood godfather for both children, and Miss Katie Murphy was the godmother for Emma Julia, and Miss Emma Patterson was the godmother for Sara May. The sponsors have signed with us along with the mother of the children. Annie Ogden, Katie Murphy, Emma Patterson. B Delorme, V.G.” [Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St. Paul Vol III p. 65 B-16 & 17]

“On October 31, 1894, Emma Ogden, aged 25 years, unmarried, died the day before yesterday and was buried today in the Champoeg cemetery. Witnesses, A. Jette, Marguerite Jette, Mrs. Scollard and others. F.X. Blanchet, V.G. Rector.” [Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St. Paul Vol III p. 226 S-9]

iii. Sarah May Ogden

b. 10 May 1866 Butteville, Marion County, Oregon

d. 1941

buried [Masonic Cemetery](#), McMinnville, Yamhill County, Oregon

m. 1882

Thomas H. Draper

b. 1858

d. 1931

buried [Masonic Cemetery](#), McMinnville, Yamhill County, Oregon

“On June 27, 1873 23 the undersigned, pastor of the parish of St. Paul, have baptized conditionally Emma Julia, born on the second day of November, 1864 of the lawful marriage of Isaac Ogden and Anna Manson, and Sara May, born on the tenth of May, 1866 of the same parents. We stood godfather for both children, and Miss Katie Murphy was the godmother for Emma Julia, and Miss Emma Patterson was the godmother for Sara May. The sponsors have signed with us along with the mother of the children. Annie Ogden, Katie Murphy, Emma Patterson. B Delorme, V.G.” [Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest St. Paul Vol III p. 65 B-16 & 17]

“Impressions and Observations of the Journal Man by Fred Lockley—This article is concerned chiefly with the life and labors of Donald Manson, able and trusted executive in the service of the Hudson’s Bay company a century ago. The sketch is contingent upon an interview given by a native-born pioneer, a granddaughter of Donald Manson—

Mrs. Thomas Draper of Portland was born at Butteville. Her maiden name was Sarah Ogden. ‘My father’s name was Isaac Ogden,’ said Mrs. Draper, when I visited her recently. ‘My father married Annie Manson on French Prairie. She was a daughter of Donald Manson, one of the trusted employees of the Hudson’s Bay company. My father and mother were married about 1859. They had three children—my brother, William Peter Skene Ogden, my sister, Emma and myself. I was married in 1882 to Thomas Draper. He was born in upper Canada in 1857. We have six children. Though I was born at Butteville, I spent my girlhood days at Champoeg.’

‘You can find all about my father, Isaac Ogden, Mrs. Archibald McKinley, Maria Ogden and Charley Ogden by asking any of the old pioneers of French Prairie or at Oregon City. Most of the old-timers knew my grandfather, Peter Skene Ogden.’

‘When the Indians killed Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and the others at the Whitman mission, Peter Skene Ogden went up the Columbia river, held a council with the Indians, and bought their prisoners from them and brought them down to Oregon City.’ [the remainder of the article is a biography of Donald Manson]

“Ogden, Isaac (1839 - 1869) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort St. James, New Caledonia - June 6, 1839 (born to Peter Skene Ogden and Julie Rivet, Spokane/Flathead)

Death: Champoeg, Oregon - February 10, 1869

Fur trade employee

HBC

Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1853 - 1855)

Isaac Ogden, who was named after his grandfather, spent his short career with the HBC at Fort Vancouver before retiring in outfit 1855; later, he lived at Champoeg. He was killed, probably accidentally, after a game of cards in a brawl with a man named Howard on February 10, 1869 in Champoeg and buried in the local cemetery. Isaac Ogden married Anna Manson, daughter of Donald Manson and Felicite Lucier. Their children were Emma Julia (1864-94) and Sara May (1866-?) and an unnamed son.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-12; PSACWills 2; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County PPS: CCR 1a, 2c SS: W. Ogden, p. 183” **[Lives Lived West of the Divide by Bruce Watson McIntyre p. 732]**

7. Margaret Ogden

b. 1844

d. 1918