

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY					
1	2	3	4	5	6
				2	

Reference :-

B45/e/1

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH-NOT TO BE
REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY OR
OTHERWISE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

SECTION

B

CLASS

45

SUB-DIVISION

e

PIECE

1

DESCRIPTION COLVILE FORT
REPORT on DISTRICT

1827

NOTICE.

THESE COPIES ARE SUPPLIED FOR INFORMATION AND RESEARCH ONLY. NO REPRODUCTION
EITHER OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT OR OF THESE NEGATIVES, OR OF PRINTS FROM THEM,
MAY BE MADE OR USED FOR PUBLICATION WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE HUDSON'S
BAY COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.



FORT
COLYILE HOUSE (COLUMBIA R.)

REPORT 1827.

1
1827

b. 45 1861
Report of Colville District

Limits of the District

The varying mode of life the Indians of this district lead render it impossible to define exactly their limits, however to give a tolerable idea of it they hunt to go about from the said Colville river which is a small distance below Spokane river where it empties into the Columbia to the Rocky Mountain and from thence Eastward to the Oregon lands on the plateau Southward as far as Henry's Fork in the Snake County, the Columbia below this forming a line of boundary line between the Indians from south and those of Shuswap.

Widow's River which empties a brook that runs into the Columbia is Navigable to a considerable distance above our present establishment which is on its North bank.

The Flat Head river which takes its waters from a considerable lake of that name is only in part Navigable, for a considerable distance before it falls into the Columbia. Numerous cataracts, Waterfalls & rapids make it impracticable on the lower part. The Spokane river is not practicable for loaded craft except in spring & then only up as far as the old Fort St. Stephens & Duran this and Whabesa Falls there are upwards of thirty streams that fall into the Columbia but none of any note.

The nature of the country is generally mountainous, however here and there fine plains abound. The little rivers or low grounds are meadowland. The timber is of different kinds. White & Red Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Soft Maple &c. Some of which grow to a very large size. There is many land fit for cultivation. Multitude roots and fruits of different kinds grow spontaneously. Considerable mountains and high hills line the Columbia & Flat Head roads. The animals hunted for food are Deer of different species, Mountain goat, F. Buffalo, Bear, Otter, Marten, Fisher, Muskrat &c. Game a good deal. Great heat in summer and little rain, evenings nights cool & pleasant. Weather during moderate. From some years back winter sets in latter half of Nov. & March pretty fine weather.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH-NOT TO BE
REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY OR
OTHERWISE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON

Reference —
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | 2 | |
B45/e/1

Report of Colville District

Limits of the District

9c 6.7

15.2

Navigable Rivers



*Nature of the Country, Soil
and Vegetable Production*

*Animals fur-bearing
Climate*

The living mode of life the Natives of this district lead rendered it impossible to define exactly their limits, however to give a tolerable idea of it they plant or go about from the head of the Spokane River which is a small distance below Spokan River where it empties into the Columbia to the Rocky Mountain and from thence Eastward to the Oregon boundary on the Columbia Southward as far as Stevens Forks on the Snake County, the Columbia below this forming a line of Boundary line between the Indians from both sides of Shuswap.

Widderup River which empties a brook that into the Columbia is Navigable to a considerable distance above our present Establishment which is on its North Bank.

The Flat Head River which takes its waters from a considerable lake of that name is only in fact Navigable for a considerable distance before it falls into the Columbia. Numerous waterfalls Waterfalls & rapids it impracticable on the lower part. The Spokane River is not practicable for loaded craft except in Spring when only up to port at the old Establishment. Below this river what ever place there are upwards of thirty streams that fall into the Columbia but front of any note.

The nature of the country is generally mountainous, however here and there fine plains called the little rivers or low grounds are meadows. The timber is of different kinds. White & Red Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Soft Maple &c. Some of which grow to a very large size. There are many parts fit for cultivation. Medicinal roots and fruits of different kinds grow spontaneously. Considerable mountains and high hills line the Columbia. Flat head River. The animals hunted for food are Deer of different species, Mountain goat, F. Buffalo, Beaver, Otter, Marten, Fisher, Muskrat &c. Game a good deal. Great heat in summer and little rain, evenings & nights cool & pleasant. Weather moderate. From June year Dark. Winter sets in latter end of Nov. & March pretty fine weather.

*Advantages of the
Department.*

Trade cheap. No credits given out, and our Outposts have for these few years back enabled us to get in their furs which would in our absence have fallen into the hands of the Americans who hunt about the Snake Country. Not very far from the Flat Head & Kootenai Posts, our intercourse with the Surrounding Tribes by supplying them with their principal wants has attracted them so much, and in case of opposition will give us an advantage over them, providing they don't understand us.

Indians are very addicted to gambling, their debts are another very well marked article of commerce

to trading.

Three Collected, Flat Head & Kootenai.
Fish, Deer Meat, Roots, Berries and in cases of starvation
Oats.

It is impossible for the Post to give an accurate account owing to the distance we were obliged to remove, the waste and damage in conveying things, especially a number of Indians who have a instance which would be no return to go by land after

100 miles, 2 Cycles, 16 Mts.

11 Miles and 22 Cycles.

The Columbia Lake Indians 34. Kettle Falls Indians
54. Grand Ronde Indians 42. Seven Poles 91. These 4
Tribes inhabit the Country from above Col. Lakes to the
Bitterroot River below which called Spokane Falls. The
Pitkay Indians separated into 3 more Tribes amounting
to 222 men inhabiting the Country about the River of that
Name. The Pend d'Orville Indians are at a Bay of that
Name and along Flat Head River, they may be in Number
250 Men. The Flat Heads another Tribe of about 150
Inhabitants about Bitterroot River and hunt between
that and the Snake Country as far as Palouse Falls. All
these Tribes are part of one Nation, the total of them are
about 800 men. The Kootenai Nation are divided in
two tribes call Kootenai & Flat Boys. Their Hunting
Grounds are Mr. Gilpin's River to the Bear River
& Col. Dalney another Nation divided into several
Tribes in Number about 700 Men. Hunt Back of Spokan
The Kootenai whose numbers I forgot to mention may
be 150. So that the 9 Nations who occasionally
visit our District Establishments may amount to about
1200 men.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH-NOT TO BE
REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY OR
OTHERWISE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON

Reference—
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
1 2 3 4 5 6
B45/e/1

Demerits of Dept.

Posts occupied
Money disbursed

Expenditure of Provisions

Spent Clerks and Engrs.
Number of Men & Cycles
Number of Indians
Inhabiting District

Trade

The Trade stands much on a par for these few years back.

The following Quantities sent to Osh by Chief Factor M'Laughlin

1. What are the average Returns
of each District

2^d At the Boundary Line runs
by Lewis and Clark's Track
how will affect the Trade of
this District

3^d If the Boundary Line
Runs West in the Bed of
the Little St. Charles Flat Head
River and follows it down
to the Sea how will it affect
the Trade of the District

A Post established about the Head Waters of
the Missoula would almost cut off our Flat Head
Trade amounting yearly to upwards of 1000 Beaver
Buckles required the Kootenai Trade as part of their
Indian trade especially up with the Flat Heads to the
Buffalo Country where they kill Beaver.

Why it would not leave us any Trade, except that
of the Kootenai which if alone would not repay the
expenses we would incur.

III Disease

The Flat Head Indians comprising of the High and
Several other Tribes, about 8000 Indians in
particular. The Chief disease at which they all suffer
that arising from American City Fish similar with
which they breed mostly their Fish has deprived them
of their River. To cover over River at present
I am sure will be a bad investment and will affect
the New River and Kootenai Post, but as to probable
The Indian already mentioned may again suffer the
Americans we cannot expect to get their Plants if then
they may find have where with to supply them with
at a cheaper rate.)

April 16, 1827

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 1 1 1 1 1	Reference — 	<small>COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY OTHERWISE, WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON.</small>
---	---	--

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH—NOT TO BE
REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY OR
OTHERWISE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON

Reference

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1
REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY OR
OTHERWISE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON



No. 128

Colville Indians

*Hepburn
and*

Mrs. Deacon, Worcester
To

9%

Scanned first by
John Langdon

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY					
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1		2	

Reference:—

B45/e/1

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH-NOT TO BE
REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY OR
OTHERWISE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON

THE END.