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# Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2<sup>ND</sup> MAY 1670.

SECTION ..... B

CLASS ..... 45

SUB-DIVISION ..... e

PIECE ..... 3

DESCRIPTION ..... COLVILE, FORT

..... REPORT on DISTRICT

1830

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HUDSON'S  
BAY COMPANY

B 45 C

COLYILE HOUSE <sup>FORT</sup> (COLUMBIA R.)

REPORT, 1830.

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1830

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Some information relative to  
Colville District

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Like most divisions of the Indian Country, the exact extent and boundaries of Colville District, are difficult to determine. It may however, be considered as extending from the Rocky Mountains at the Albatross & Kootenay passes, which form its Northern extremity, to towards the Western sources of the Sturgeon and the upper part of the Salmon River which may be taken its East & Southern limits, a distance in length of probably not less than 300 Miles. And from the high grounds that separate the rivulets which fall into the Okanagan river and upper part of Thompson River, from the streams which discharge themselves into the upper part of the Columbia river which form its Western boundary to the borders of the Blackfoot lands where it terminates to the East and S.E. Making its breadth perhaps about 200 Miles.

The Columbia, the Kootenay or Hellgate, the Caribou Flathead River, with their branches, and the Spokan River, with some smaller streams, are the rivers which water this tract of country. This branch of the Columbia is navigable to its source for small craft, as a means for the trade. The Kootenay river is also navigable to near its source, but in the lower parts much obstructed by falls and rapids. The lower part of the Caribou River is impassable for craft but it afterwards becomes navigable to near its head. Craft have also been taken up the Spokan river to the old Fort, but the passage is difficult.



There are several lakes but of little note. The accompanying rude sketch of the situation of the lakes, the situations and courses of the rivers, and the portions of the territory belonging to the different tribes.

This extensive tract of country is inhabited and frequented by the following tribes of Indians: 1. The Lake Indians or Sinakshits, 2. Kettle Falls Indians or Myelshits, 3. Sinapachish, 4. Spokans, 5. Achahats, or Scheechees, 6. Carving Indians or Callispellous, 7. Flat Heads or Adleish, 8. Kootanians or Callasauits.

The Lake Indians inhabit the Columbia from a above the Athabasca portage to the Whitefoot river a little below the falls, and the small streams that fall into it. This is generally a rugged hilly country, covered with woods. Black tail & common long tail chidrean, rein deer, white mountain goats, & some Elk, with several smaller animals are found here. The river in the summer season abounds with salmon & trout, Sturgeon and other fish of a smaller size are also found in it but the latter a little farther up by the natives. Beaver are still pretty numerous in this part of the country.

The Kettle Falls Indians are divided into two tribes the Myelshits and Ineelameen, they occupy the Columbia from the little falls above mentioned, to near the junction of the Spokane with the Spokane and a little river, Myelshits, that falls into the Columbia from the N.W. just above the Kettle Falls. The description of the Lake Indian country is applicable to this except that as we

around the Columbia the hills become less abrupt and are in places free of woods. No rein deer, Elk, or mountain goats are to be found here, Beaver are also less numerous than near the Rocky mountains, owing to the country having been marshy here.

The Sinapachish reside about the mouth of the Spokan River and down along the Columbia to below a little River falling in from the North which bears their name. These lands still continue hilly but towards the lower part wood is very thinly scattered over the country, or some parts little or to be seen. This is the boundary of the District in this direction. There is no beaver or to be found in this part of the country. They have the Black tail & common chidrean, and the prong horn chidrean or Caribou, and Salmon & trout in abundance.

The Spokans possess the lands on the river that bear their name from near its discharge to above the upper falls near the Owl heart country. They consist of three tribes the Scatse, Cuthinish who live at the lower falls. The Sinahomenish who remain about the Falls at the Old Spokan Fort, and The Sintotsh who dwell at the upper falls. This part of the country is less rugged than the one we have passed, towards the South and there are some pretty extensive plains and also tracts of high ground without wood. Chidrean are in some parts pretty numerous. Great numbers of salmon

and trout ascend the river most seasons  
 Beavers are become very scarce.

The country from above the upper falls  
 of Spokan river to its source, and thence  
 along the south side of the Carving river  
 to the borders of the Flat Head country  
 belongs to the Flat Head Indians. They are  
 also divided into three tribes, the Calkhumites,  
 The Souchimkiniqueps, and the Schuchus. To  
 the Northward and Eastward this is a hilly  
 craggy country, but to the Southward there  
 are large plains and some extensive hills  
 nearly destitute of wood. Chisena are  
 plentiful and towards the upper parts  
 of the country some Elk. Beavers are  
 still pretty numerous particularly towards  
 the Flat Head lands. No Salmon are there for

To the Carving Indians, who consist of two tribes,  
 the Sinahoughquin & the Callispellum, appertain  
 the lands on the Carving River from near its  
 discharge to above the present Ft. Hadfield  
 establishment. The river all this way is  
 enclosed by ranges of steep hills on both  
 sides mostly thickly wooded except where  
 the black rocks are so bare of soil that  
 hardly any thing can grow. There are  
 much with Chisena pretty numerous,  
 grey mountain sheep, Mountain goats,  
 and some Elk. The falls in the lower  
 part of the river present salmon for as-  
 cending, but it yields trout and other  
 small fish. A good many beavers are  
 still to be found scattered through the country.

The Flat Head Indians are the proprietors  
 of the above river with different branches

and the country in its vicinity from above the  
 Flat Head house to its source and thence  
 Southeast on to towards the Western source  
 of the Spawie and Southward to towards the  
 Salmon River. This Spawie is common with  
 the Flat Head and Callispellum tribes of Car-  
 ving Indians and both tribes are almost  
 constantly passing through the plains in quest  
 of buffalo &c. The lower part of the country  
 is hilly but with level valleys of considerable  
 extent intervening many parts of which as  
 well as some of the high grounds are free of  
 wood. towards the Eastward the country opens  
 a more level appearance and wood becomes  
 very scarce. This extensive country is stocked  
 with Chisena, Mountain sheep, and goats, Moose,  
 Elk, Buffalo, and Antelope, the like latter  
 are found in the plains. There are also in  
 some parts a good many horses that run  
 wild. Notwithstanding this country has  
 been frequently hunted by persons there  
 are still in many places plenty of beaver,  
 particularly to the Northward of the Flint,  
 and Blackfoot Rivers they are said to be  
 very numerous, but the country is very  
 dangerous on account of the Blackfoot Indians  
 so that a small party cannot venture to  
 hunt it.

The Kootenais of two tribes the Selaguilagum, by the White  
 called the Flat Domes, and the Callisawalt. This country  
 lies on the Kootenay river from near its discharge to its  
 source, and on the head of the Columbia river, to the  
 Westward the country is mountainous, but to the  
 Eastward there are fine plains with little wood.  
 Here Chisena & Elk abound, there are also, near



mountain kept part, and by passing the left of  
 land to the Coast they find plenty of buffaloes. The  
 falls on the entrance of the river stop the salmon  
 from ascending, but they have sturgeon, and  
 some other kind of fish. Most part of this country  
 on still covered with ice.

The following table shows the numbers of these tribes  
 as obtained from the chief within three last years.

| The Names by<br>which the Whites<br>know them | No. of Tribes | The Names by<br>which they are known<br>among the Natives | Men |      |       | Children |      |       | Total |      |       | Principal Chiefs  |  |
|---|---------------|---|-----|------|-------|----------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------------------|--|
|   |               |   | Men | Boys | Girls | Men      | Boys | Girls | Men   | Boys | Girls |                   |  |
| Lake Indians                                  | 1             | Sinasteh  |     |      |       |          |      | 34    | 38    | 25   | 41    | Zuilischanshue    |  |
| Kettle Falls                                  | 2             | Whyeelpie   | 54  | 51   | 35    |          |      |       |       |      |       | Hobome            |  |
|   |               | Zelneksameen  | 122 | 59   | 39    |          |      | 96    | 110   | 61   | 74    | Zuilguilseemita   |  |
| Singapaitish                                  | 1             | Singapaitish  |     |      |       |          |      | 41    | 77    | 24   | 26    | Ulopooselakie     |  |
| Spokans                                       | 3             | Scat. Cuthenish   | 64  | 70   | 49    | 52       |      |       |       |      |       | Chistlimakahat    |  |
|   |               | Sinohomenish  | 94  | 95   | 123   | 54       |      |       |       |      |       | Chelmechupstangay |  |
|   |               | Sintatolush   | 62  | 76   | 19    | 24       |      | 222   | 241   | 111  | 138   | Tauwilithkin      |  |
| Subbeats                                      | 3             | Pachhummite   | 20  | 10   | 5     | 4        |      |       |       |      |       | Spaighummite      |  |
|   |               | Sinchinkineguyph  | 23  | 34   | 13    | 20       |      |       |       |      |       | Stelassim         |  |
|   |               | Scheechue   | 124 | 68   | 122   | 51       |      | 157   | 112   | 60   | 75    | Whishkoneutsa     |  |
| Cumyud  | 2             | Challopellum  |     |      |       |          |      | 243   | 248   | 207  | 115   | Zuilguilshaimen   |  |
|   |               | Sinashoughquin  |     |      |       |          |      |       |       |      |       |                   |  |
| Flat Head                                     | 1             | Aselish   |     |      |       |          |      | 114   | 128   | 61   | 59    | Chitchehantimash  |  |
| Kootanics                                     | 2             | Challopellum  | 91  | 121  | 55    | 72       |      |       |       |      |       | Joshinamisan      |  |
|   |               | Silaguilague  | 41  | 44   | 53    | 63       |      | 132   | 215   | 118  | 115   | Challopellum      |  |
|   |               |   |     |      |       |          |      |       | 1099  | 1169 | 667   | 745               |  |

- a Both tribes are generally termed Whyeelpie by their neighbors
- b They are termed Spokans in general by the neighboring tribes
- c Scheechue is the general name among the Indians
- d They are both termed Challopellum by their neighbors
- e The Silaguilague, are called Flat Head by the Whites.

Of the aboriginal the Kootanics and Red head  
 languages are totally different from each other  
 and from that spoken by the other tribes.  
 All the others speak the same language at least  
 there is so little difference in it that it can  
 only be considered as provincial.

There is not a similarity of manners and  
 customs through the District notwithstanding  
 the difference of language that the differ-  
 ence may be considered to arise from the differ-  
 ence of situation.

The Lake Indians, Kettle Falls, Sam Lake or  
 Flat Land Kootanics, and the Cumyud Indians  
 have few or no horses and travel either  
 in canoes or by land, in the latter case  
 carrying their baggage on their backs. All  
 the others are well stocked with horses with  
 which they perform their journey. The  
 Flat Head, Upper Challopellum and  
 Upper Kootanics, seldom know the want  
 of provisions at least if they do fall  
 short it is only temporary; but those they  
 are continually exposed to danger  
 particularly the Flat Head, from the  
 want of their neighbors' supplies  
 the Kootanics. Scarcity of provisions is  
 often experienced by most of the other  
 tribes especially those that have no  
 horses, particularly the Kettle Falls. They  
 are frequently reduced to the utmost  
 degree of wretchedness in the winter season  
 and the small quantity and bad quality  
 of what they often subsist on is almost  
 incredible. This scarcity does not arise  
 from the want of resources in the country.

but is chiefly occasioned by their indolence and improvidence which appear to be unconquerable. They seldom think of tomorrow, and the observation may be applied to the most of the Indians in the District, as well as the people for gambling which often absorbs every other consideration.

The Nersees Indians or Schaptonisk inhabit part of the County on Lewis & Clark's river to the southward of the District and are considered as belonging to the establishment at Wallawalla which bear their name. They nevertheless have always visited Spokan a Colville and the Flat Head part in this District as frequently as their own part. Their language is different from any of the others spoken in this District. Their manners and customs are nearly similar. They are generally denominated Schaptonisk but are divided into a number of small tribes that bear different names. Their numbers are 440 Men 495 Women 255 Boys, and 260 Girls. This class not include the Celushes a band of the same nation that inhabit Lewis river from Fleg River to its junction with the Columbia.

There are three establishments in the District. Colville House and the Flat Head & Kootany part, the two latter are only kept up in the winter, but the former is permanent and is the head quarters.

The following view of the returns for the last seven years will give some

some idea of the state of this Trade

Colville or Spokan District Returns for the last seven years. that is for the Budget 1823. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29

|                       | 1823  | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829 |
|-----------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Beaver skins &c       | 42220 | 3669 | 3304 | 3088 | 3740 | 2798 | 3297 |
| Cuttings &c           | "     | "    | "    | "    | "    | 36   | 20   |
| Beaver Skatlet        | "     | "    | "    | 4    | 18   | 20   | 34   |
| Browns                | "     | "    | "    | 10   | 25   | 12   | 25   |
| Gizzles               | "     | "    | "    | "    | 10   | 6    | 18   |
| Badgers               | "     | "    | "    | "    | "    | 3    | "    |
| Castoreum lb          | 448   | 60   | 48   | 44   | 73   | 48   | 648  |
| Fishes N <sup>o</sup> | 154   | 189  | 107  | 76   | 102  | 147  | 385  |
| Foxes                 | 60    | 87   | 83   | 14   | 42   | 48   | 107  |
| Lynx                  | "     | "    | 2    | "    | 1    | 1    | 19   |
| Marten                | 12    | 42   | 135  | 141  | 190  | 336  | 391  |
| Minks                 | 246   | 490  | 585  | 190  | 230  | 299  | 330  |
| Musquash              | 2963  | 7809 | 6635 | 5578 | 5691 | 7157 | 5092 |
| Otter                 | 186   | 167  | 177  | 107  | 142  | 199  | 217  |
| Wolver                | "     | "    | "    | "    | 2    | 5    | 7    |
| Wolverines            | "     | "    | "    | 3    | 2    | 4    | 12   |



But few Beavers appear on the above list, they are nevertheless pretty numerous through many part of the District, the same is the case with Wolves and some other Animals. Formerly the Indians were not encouraged to hunt any Animals but Beavers and Otter.

Previous to 1823 the business of the District and that of the Snake Country were so blended together that the quantity of furs procured in either cannot be ascertained.

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The following tables show the proportions of the Returns obtained at the respective Posts.

Spoken's Colville House Returns for the following Outlets viz.

|                             | 1823 | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Beaver Skins N <sup>o</sup> | 1609 | 1442 | 886  | 1100 | 1143 | 1034 | 849  |
| - Cuttings                  | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 32   | "    |
| Beaver Black N <sup>o</sup> | "    | "    | "    | 4    | 14   | 14   | 17   |
| - Brown                     | "    | "    | "    | 10   | 20   | 10   | 19   |
| - Gizzle                    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 10   | 6    | 12   |
| Badgers                     | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 3    | "    |
| Castoreum                   | 6    | 20   | "    | 9    | 14   | 22   | 24   |
| Fishers N <sup>o</sup>      | 116  | 181  | 110  | 52   | 86   | 89   | 207  |
| Foxes                       | "    | 58   | 78   | 83   | 11   | 48   | 45   |
| Lynx                        | "    | "    | 2    | "    | 1    | "    | 13   |
| Martens                     | 12   | 42   | 109  | 119  | 127  | 250  | 291  |
| Minks                       | 241  | 476  | 374  | 182  | 207  | 254  | 268  |
| Musquash                    | 2811 | 7013 | 5818 | 4702 | 4684 | 4692 | 3861 |
| Others                      | 140  | 136  | 141  | 76   | 107  | 139  | 164  |
| Wolverines                  | "    | "    | "    | 2    | 2    | 3    | 4    |

Flat Head Post returns for the following Outlets viz.

|                             | 1823 | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Beaver Skins N <sup>o</sup> | 1472 | 2009 | 1468 | 960  | 1400 | 928  | 1671 |
| - Cuttings                  | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 3    | 20   |
| Beaver Black N <sup>o</sup> | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 2    |
| - Brown                     | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 1    | 1    |
| - Gizzle                    | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 2    |
| Castoreum                   | 10   | 215  | "    | 24   | 15   | 20   | 11   |
| Fishers N <sup>o</sup>      | 4    | 8    | 16   | 17   | 11   | 19   | 20   |
| Foxes                       | "    | 9    | "    | 3    | "    | 2    | 6    |
| Martens                     | "    | "    | 2    | 9    | 3    | 21   | 8    |
| Minks                       | 4    | 14   | "    | 2    | 6    | 13   | 15   |
| Musquash                    | 96   | 775  | 99   | 87   | 427  | 281  | 347  |
| Others                      | 23   | 32   | 22   | 10   | 22   | 31   | 27   |

In 1824 the Martens trade at the Flat Head post and no separate account being kept of the furs removed from there they are included with those of the Flat Head.

Since 1826 to the present year the Flat Head trade has been materially injured by the intensions of the Americans and had not their own necessities compelled them to trade a good many years in 1827 & 1828 the returns would have been very low indeed.



Hastany Post Returns for the following  
Outfits viz

|                  | 1823  | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829   |
|------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Beaver Skin      | 1139  | "    | 930  | 1028 | 1194 | 836  | 827    |
| "    "    "    " | "     | "    | "    | "    | "    | 1    | "      |
| Bears Black      | "     | "    | "    | "    | 4    | 2    | 15     |
| "    "    "    " | "     | "    | "    | "    | 4    | 3    | 5      |
| "    "    "    " | "     | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 4      |
| Castoreum        | 4     | "    | "    | 20   | 29   | 26   | 29 1/2 |
| Fishes           | N. 14 | "    | 21   | 7    | 11   | 35   | 78     |
| Faxes            | 2     | "    | "    | "    | "    | 1    | 11     |
| Marten           | "     | "    | 24   | 13   | 60   | 66   | 92     |
| Minks            | 3     | "    | 11   | 6    | 17   | 30   | 47     |
| Musquash         | 56    | "    | 2718 | 729  | 780  | 2182 | 1584   |
| Others           | 23    | "    | 14   | 21   | 13   | 29   | 26     |
| Volucras         | "     | "    | "    | 1    | "    | "    | 8      |
| Syns             | "     | "    | "    | "    | "    | "    | 5      |

In 1824 the Kootenies traded at the Flat Head Post in the returns of which the trade included no separate account being kept of the.

The decline in the trade of this post for the last two years may be chiefly attributed to the intercourse of the Natives with the Crow and Piegan from the East side of the Mountains. Some of their time is occupied attending to meetings, negotiating peace, hunting & that sufficient is not left to attend to their hunting in the proper season. Beavers are still numerous in their country.

The Snake Indians, Kootenies, Lemhi, Appahans, Seal, Heats, and occasionally the Carrying Indians, Nespees, and Kootenies, (the latter only sometimes in the summer season) trade at Colville. The following is an account of the whole trade of the Post for two years showing the proportion obtained from each tribe.

|                  | Lake   | Flat    | Head   | Snake  | Appahans | Carrying | Stath  | Heats  | Seal   | Heats  | Carrying | Others | Total  | Total  |     |    |   |     |    |    |      |      |      |        |    |   |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-----|----|---|-----|----|----|------|------|------|--------|----|---|
|                  | Indian | Indian  | Indian | Indian | Indian   | Indian   | Indian | Indian | Indian | Indian | Indian   | Indian | Indian | Indian |     |    |   |     |    |    |      |      |      |        |    |   |
| Beaver Skin      | 281    | 336     | 192    | 169    | 7        | 4        | 68     | 88     | 171    | 105    | 277      | 215    | 79     | 16     | 25  | 63 | 3 | 14  | 15 | 30 | 1139 | 1036 |      |        |    |   |
| "    "    "    " | "      | "       | "      | "      | "        | "        | "      | "      | "      | "      | "        | "      | "      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    |        |    |   |
| Bears Black      | 5      | 3       | 2      | 4      | "        | "        | 1      | 2      | 3      | "      | 1        | "      | 1      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | 9    | 14     |    |   |
| "    "    "    " | 2      | 5       | 5      | 3      | "        | "        | 1      | "      | 3      | 2      | 2        | 1      | "      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | 14   | 10     |    |   |
| "    "    "    " | 5      | 1       | 4      | 1      | "        | "        | "      | "      | 1      | "      | "        | 1      | "      | 1      | "   | 1  | " | 1   | "  | "  | "    | "    | 9    | 6      |    |   |
| Castoreum        | 60     | 197 1/2 | 2      | 66 1/2 | "        | "        | 18     | "      | 12     | 17     | "        | "      | 13     | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | 74   | 224    |    |   |
| Fishes           | N. 13  | 9       | 17     | 16     | 1        | "        | 14     | 24     | 9      | 28     | 4        | 6      | 29     | "      | 1   | "  | 2 | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | 88   | 85     |    |   |
| Faxes            | 1      | 5       | 27     | 32     | 14       | 2        | 8      | 5      | 2      | "      | 6        | 1      | "      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | 128  | 45     |    |   |
| Syns             | "      | "       | "      | "      | "        | 1        | "      | "      | "      | "      | "        | "      | "      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | 1      | "  |   |
| Marten           | 72     | 187     | 34     | 45     | 1        | "        | 9      | 7      | 4      | 13     | 4        | 25     | 5      | "      | 3   | 2  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | 132  | 250    |    |   |
| Minks            | 13     | 33      | 140    | 30     | "        | 1        | 73     | 68     | 76     | 76     | 22       | 66     | 10     | "      | 6   | 12 | " | 7   | "  | 1  | "    | "    | 240  | 254    |    |   |
| Musquash         | 76     | 184     | 913    | 506    | 42       | 11       | 740    | 783    | 1058   | 102    | 377      | 971    | 626    | 29     | 206 | 66 | " | 311 | "  | 3  | "    | "    | 4228 | 4692   |    |   |
| Others           | 15     | 28      | 17     | 17     | 3        | "        | 15     | 27     | 26     | 26     | 15       | 34     | 6      | 3      | "   | 1  | " | 1   | "  | 2  | "    | "    | 102  | 139    |    |   |
| Volucras         | "      | "       | 5      | 6      | "        | "        | "      | "      | "      | "      | "        | "      | "      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | 5      | 6  |   |
| Volucras         | "      | 1       | 2      | 1      | "        | "        | 1      | "      | "      | "      | "        | "      | "      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | 2      | 3  |   |
| Horses           | "      | "       | "      | "      | "        | 27       | 24     | 10     | 16     | "      | "        | "      | "      | "      | 5   | 22 | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | 42     | 62 |   |
| Cattle           | "      | 1       | "      | "      | "        | 4        | 2      | 1      | "      | "      | "        | "      | "      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | "      | 5  | 3 |
| Appahans         | "      | "       | "      | "      | "        | 1        | 5      | "      | 6      | 34     | 32       | "      | "      | 1      | "   | 6  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | 25     | 50 |   |
| Buffalo Robes    | "      | "       | "      | "      | "        | "        | "      | "      | 5      | 1      | "        | "      | 1      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | "      | 5  | 2 |
| Rain Deer        | 1      | "       | "      | "      | "        | "        | "      | "      | "      | "      | "        | "      | "      | "      | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | "      | 1  | " |
| Elk Skins        | 5      | "       | "      | "      | "        | "        | "      | "      | "      | 3      | 2        | 32 1/2 | 1      | 14     | 12  | 1  | 1 | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | 53 1/2 | 16 |   |
| Chow             | 22     | 8       | 13     | 20     | 1        | "        | 2      | "      | 4      | 3      | 53 1/2   | 9      | 16     | 31     | "   | "  | " | "   | "  | "  | "    | "    | "    | 609    | 73 |   |

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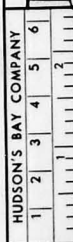
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|                         | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Beaver Deer skin        | 2   | 2   |     |     |     |      |      |     |      | 2   |     |     | 4     |
| Saddles                 |     |     |     |     |     | 2    | 5    |     |      |     |     |     | 7     |
| Ind. Cattle skin        |     |     |     |     |     | 1    | 1    | 2   | 1    | 8   | 2   |     | 11    |
| - Saddle                | 2   | 1   |     |     |     | 1    |      | 1   |      | 5   | 3   |     | 9     |
| Chin. Blanket           | 1   | 2   |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 3     |
| Panflecher              |     | 1   |     | 2   | 8   | 13   | 25   | 10  | 4    |     |     |     | 32    |
| Park Cards, full        |     |     |     |     | 10  | 10   | 100  | 6   |      |     |     |     | 104   |
| - Saddle                | 1   | 1   |     |     | 11  | 14   | 2    | 6   |      |     |     |     | 2     |
| Hair Brides             |     | 2   |     |     |     | 2    | 2    |     |      |     |     | 2   | 4     |
| Indian Bogs             |     |     |     |     | 6   | 5    | 3    | 2   |      |     |     | 5   | 3     |
| Hats                    |     | 73  | 52  |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 73    |
| Boat                    |     | 26  | 14  |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 26    |
| Sag Canvas              |     | 1   |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 1     |
| Gum Raw                 |     | 123 | 136 |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 123   |
| Venison dry             |     | 88  | 96  |     | 15  | 18   |      |     |      |     |     |     | 88    |
| - fresh                 |     | 235 | 94  | 160 | 57  |      | 22   | 146 | 9    |     | 63  |     | 76    |
| Beaver feet             | 2   | 5   | 8   |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 10    |
| - Tails                 | 8   | 6   | 3   |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 8     |
| Salmon dry              |     | 870 | 793 | 147 |     | 676  | 892  |     |      |     |     |     | 1531  |
| - fresh                 |     | 687 | 310 |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 687   |
| Trout                   |     | 80  | 46  |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 80    |
| Small fish              |     | 119 | 200 |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 119   |
| Deer                    | 1   | 26  | 64  |     |     | 15   | 2    |     |      |     |     |     | 42    |
| Quar                    |     | 4   | 4   |     | 2   |      | 28   | 1   |      |     |     |     | 34    |
| Porcupine & long haired |     | 16  | 35  |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 16    |
| Seals                   | 1   |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |     |     |     | 1     |
| Seals                   |     |     |     |     |     | 2    | 1    |     |      |     |     |     | 2     |
| Beaver & Porcupine      | 76  | 2   | 88  | 372 |     | 140  | 344  | 72  | 136  | 144 | 372 |     | 1492  |
| Boys                    |     | 4   | 2   |     |     | 1    |      |     |      |     |     |     | 4     |

At the Flat Head Post the trade is obtained from the Flat Heads, carrying Indians and occasionally some Nez Percés. Several of the latter tribes that have been frequently sent here to accompany the Flat Heads to the plains to hunt buffaloes, but seldom any thing in the way of trade is obtained.

The following is an account of the trade of the post for three years, that is for the years 1825, 1828, & 1829.

|                    | 1825     | 1828 | 1829 |
|--------------------|----------|------|------|
| Beaver Skins       | 1468     | 928  | 1621 |
| - Cuttings         |          | 3    | 20   |
| Beaver Black       |          |      | 2    |
| - Brown            |          |      | 1    |
| - Gristle          |          |      | 2    |
| Castoreum          | 24       |      | 11   |
| Fishes             | 16       | 19   | 20   |
| Foxes              |          | 2    | 6    |
| Marten             |          | 2    | 21   |
| Mink               |          |      | 13   |
| Moosquash          | 99       | 281  | 347  |
| Others             | 22       | 31   | 27   |
| Apprehensions      | 647      | 200  | 353  |
| Buffalo Robes      | 64       | 27   | 12   |
| Elk Skins          | 77       | 27   | 32   |
| Chisena            | 115      | 76   | 34   |
| - separate         | 20       |      | 12   |
| Saddles            | 74       | 6    | 7    |
| Panflecher         | 40       | 27   | 60   |
| Park Saddle        | 159      | 123  | 205  |
| Park Cards         | full 734 | 310  | 410  |
| Buffalo Skin dress |          | 2    |      |



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|                     | 1817 | 1818 | 1819 | 1820 | 1821 | 1822 | 1823 | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829 | 1830 | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 | 1835 | Total |      |      |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Beaver Deer skin    | 2    | 2    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 4     | 2    |      |
| Saddles             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 5    |      |
| Ind. Ant. Skint     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 11   | 3    |
| - Saddle            | 2    | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 9    | 4    |
| Chin: Skimpant      | 1    | 2    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 3    |      |
| Panflecks           |      | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 32   | 35   |
| Pack Cards, felt    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 184  | 26   |
| - Saddle            | 1    | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 2    | 53   |
| Hair Brides         |      | 2    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 4    | 4    |
| Indian Bags         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 3    | 18   |
| Kate                |      | 73   | 52   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 73   | 52   |
| Back                |      | 26   | 14   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 26   | 14   |
| Sag Canes           |      | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 1    |      |
| Gum Raw             |      | 123  | 134  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 123  | 134  |
| Venison dry         |      | 88   | 96   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 88   | 129  |
| - fresh             | 225  | 96   | 160  | 57   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 1709 | 914  |
| Beaver fresh sk.    | 2    | 5    | 8    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 10   | 5    |
| Tails               | 8    | 6    | 3    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 8    | 9    |
| Salmon dry          |      | 870  | 793  | 457  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 1531 | 1685 |
| - fresh             |      | 657  | 510  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 657  | 310  |
| Trout               |      | 80   | 46   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 80   | 46   |
| Small fish          |      | 119  | 200  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 119  | 200  |
| Deer                | 1    | 26   | 64   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 32   | 66   |
| Goose               |      | 4    | 4    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 4    | 5    |
| Warrant & Sag Canes |      | 16   | 35   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 16   | 55   |
| Sag Canes           | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 1    |      |
| Canes               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 2    | 1    |
| Roast & Kinnik. kg. | 34   | 2    | 84   | 372  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 1032 | 115  |
| Sage                |      | 4    | 2    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       | 4    | 3    |

All the Flat Head Part the trade is obtained from the Flat Heads, carrying Indians and occasionally some Eskimoes. Several of the lower tribes that have been frequently sent here to accompany the Flat Heads to the plains to hunt buffaloes, but seldom any thing in the way of trade is obtained.

The following is an account of the trade of the post for three years, that is for the years 1825, 1828, & 1829.

|                   | 1825     | 1828 | 1829 |
|-------------------|----------|------|------|
| Beaver Skins      | 1468     | 928  | 1621 |
| - Cuttings        |          | 3    | 20   |
| Beaver Black      |          |      | 2    |
| - Brown           |          |      | 1    |
| - Grizzle         |          |      | 2    |
| Castoreum         | 26       |      | 11   |
| Fishes            | 16       | 19   | 20   |
| Faxes             |          | 2    | 6    |
| Marten            | 2        | 21   | 8    |
| Mink              |          | 13   | 15   |
| Musquash          | 99       | 281  | 347  |
| Others            | 22       | 31   | 27   |
| Appachimons       | 647      | 200  | 333  |
| Buffalo Robes     | 64       | 27   | 12   |
| Elk Skins         | 77       | 246  | 32   |
| Chisena &         | 115      | 76   | 34   |
| - Skimpant        | 20       |      | 12   |
| Saddles           | 76       | 6    | 7    |
| Panflecks         | 40       | 27   | 60   |
| Pack Saddles      | 159      | 123  | 205  |
| Pack Cards        | felt 754 | 340  | 410  |
| Buffalo Sk. skint |          | 2    |      |



|                   | 1825  | 1828 | 1829 |
|-------------------|-------|------|------|
| Hair Bristle      | 9     | 7    | 16   |
| Buffalo Horn      | 15    | -    | 21   |
| - Liner           | 184   | -    | 155  |
| India Leather Hat | 3     | -    | -    |
| Dry Buffalo Meat  | 22152 | 2060 | 1146 |
| Tongue fresh      | 947   | 117  | 516  |
| " dry salt        | 211   | -    | 188  |
| B-pes fresh       | 22    | "    | 25   |
| Beaver -          | 3     | -    | 1    |
| Venison -         | 2816  | -    | 4198 |
| Mutton "          | 360   | -    | 51   |
| Pemmican          | -     | -    | 210  |
| Tallow or Grease  | -     | -    | 44   |
| Mats              | 26    | -    | 38   |
| Quinn             | 9     | -    | 8    |

The middle column does not include the provisions and other articles expended at the post in the winter. The other two columns contain every thing that was traded during the respective years.

The Anatomy Part may be said to be exclusively for themselves, a few have sometimes visit it but seldom have any thing to trade. Some Ojibwa used formerly to come occasionally but they have not been there for some years.

The following is the Trade of the different articles obtained for three years separately that is for the Outfit 1825, 1828 & 1829

|                | 1825 | 1828 | 1829 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| Beaver Skin    | 950  | 836  | 827  |
| - Cutting      | -    | 1    | -    |
| Beaver Blank   | -    | 2    | 15   |
| - Brown        | -    | 3    | 5    |
| - Gristle      | -    | -    | 14   |
| Castoreum      | -    | 26   | 298  |
| Fishes         | 21   | 35   | 78   |
| Foxes          | -    | 1    | 11   |
| Marten         | 26   | 66   | 92   |
| Minks          | 11   | 38   | 117  |
| Musquash       | 2718 | 2182 | 1384 |
| Otter          | 14   | 29   | 26   |
| Wolverines     | -    | "    | 8    |
| Skins          | -    | "    | 5    |
| Apprehensions  | 16   | "    | 23   |
| Buffalo Ropes  | -    | "    | 1    |
| Red Deer Skins | 91   | 139  | 308  |
| - parts        | 17   | 7    | 13   |
| Childrens Hat  | 404  | 653  | 1286 |
| Ladys          | 4    | 17   | 7    |
| Panfleches     | 32   | 45   | 108  |
| Park Saddles   | 2    | 5    | 5    |
| Park Cord pad  | 104  | -    | 400  |
| Hair Bristle   | "    | "    | "    |



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|                    | 1825 | 1828 | 1829 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| Indian beath Skins | -    | 17   | 18   |
| - - - Leggs        | -    | 11   | 27   |
| - - - fawns        | -    | 1    | 1    |
| Horses             | 4    | -    | -    |
| Skins              | "    | "    | 170  |
| Dry Buffalo Meat   | -    | 188  | 748  |
| Verison's fish     | -    | "    | 7097 |
| Grass              | -    | "    | 200  |

The column under 1829 contains every thing under that year, the other two columns do not include what provisions and other articles were consumed at the establishment during the winter.

The quantity of fresh meat and wild fowl that can be obtained from the Indians at belvile seldom more than barely suffices for the Officers mess and is frequently not enough. As the Indians mostly depend themselves to give it they are paid a little dearer for it than at the other port. During the Salomon season a sufficiency of fresh fish was obtained to maintain all the people of the establishment. The price they cost varies according to the article with which they are traded when they are paid for principally with leather they come cheap but when dry good has to be given they cost higher. In the article paid mostly by great expense. In 1828 they cost on an average 2 3/4 each but the year before this did not amount to over 2 each. This was about 16<sup>th</sup> the ft. lb. is sufficient without any thing else for a mans rations for two days. The only accounts of the plants for the winter season are dried Salmon and dried roots & berries, (except the service berries) which are far from being adequate in quantity. The drying used sometimes to be made up with dried buffalo meat obtained from the Flat heads, this also is precarious so much so that they have frequently been necessitated to live upon horses. The farm which was commenced three years ago is now become so productive as to render the plan nearly independent of any other means of subsistence whatever. The dry Salmon costs something less than the fresh three pence an average rations for a day. The roots and berries cost nearly 7/8 per lb.



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of 32 quarts, they don't do for the people to subsist on alone but are generally mixed with the dry salmon 2 pieces of salmon & a quart of roots or berries are sufficient for a man for a day.

At the Flat Head Establishment the people subsist on dry buffalo meat obtained from the Indians that frequent the plains, and fresh venison from those that winter about the post. The dry meat costs little over 75¢ per pound, 3/4<sup>th</sup> is the proportion of 3/4 of lean and 1/4 of back fat is a man's ration per day. The meat obtained from the Natives in the fall is mixed lean and fat in about the proportion of 3/4 of lean and 1/4 of fat nearly the 3/4 of which is back fat. In the Spring and Summer <sup>the animals</sup> are not in such good order and the proportion may be about 2/3 of lean and 1/3 of fat.

The fresh venison costs about 75¢ for 90 lbs<sup>wt</sup>, a man's rations are 8<sup>th</sup> for a day. There is now much likelihood of there being a want of provisions for the people at this post, the supply is monthly precarious, Chisena are numerous but the Indians are often unsuccessful in their hunting, besides there are so many of themselves that it takes a wide range of country to furnish enough for them. In the plains buffalo are seldom scarce to sometimes they have far to be gone for, the supply is monthly uncertain, the Indians horses may be carried off by their enemies, or they may lose them in heavy snows, or have them so encumbered that they are unable to carry loads, so that the meat must be left <sup>behind</sup>.

As the produce of the farm and quantity of live stock at Colville will render any supplies of provisions to that place in future unnecessary I have requested the Indians, after this Spring, to bring only fat, except a small quantity of lean to serve the people at the post, and that they would be paid a higher price for it. It was pointed out to them the advantage to themselves of adopting this plan, they will have to kill more buffalo, but then they will have a great saving in carriages which is of importance to them. I believe is an article ~~the~~ much wanted and as it can be obtained much perhaps at so cheap a rate as here, encouraging the Indians to follow the above plan merits attention, I think with little trouble it would succeed. It is difficult to say what quantity might be procured.

At the Keokau post the people subsist chiefly on fresh venison and Chisena & Elk. There is still a sufficiency obtained but within three few years the animals are becoming scarcer than formerly. By an account kept by Mr. Kiltson two or three years ago the Chisena then averaged 5 1/2 lbs<sup>wt</sup> and cost only 3/4 cent. 8<sup>th</sup> are a man's daily rations. In making the above calculations the article paid an value at prime cost with the <sup>5/8</sup> per cent laid upon it.

The present mode of conducting the trade of these two post is to make a trip in the summer, about the latter end of July or beginning of August.

of August to meet each of the tribes at a trading rendezvous when the business is soon completed. The trip generally occupies about twenty days. In the fall towards the close of October or beginning of Nov. the people of the respective parts proceed to their winter establishments, settle with the Indians, and wait their return in the Spring when the year's work is completed, and the parties return to Colville about the close of March or beginning of April. It is generally towards the end of December before the Flatheads all arrive. In Spring they commonly return towards the close of March. A trip is generally made to Colville from the F. Head with the produce of the fall's trade immediately after its completion if the season will admit, this trip is absolutely necessary if the trade is any way good because horse packing such as saddles, Apprehensions, and provisions are so very bulky that the canoe, with an only two men each which are too few, are not able to take out the whole of the returns in the Spring. There is so little to do at the Flatheads during the winter, that, for that matter, the people might reside here all winter, but the uncertainty of the season induces the present plan, of wintering at the place, being adhered to. The river frequently freezes in in the winter and the navigation is sometimes <sup>not</sup> open before the end of March; and seldom, or a moment of the year, is the passage from Colville to Canby river propable for horses before that time, so that

that in either case supplies could not be got back in time for the Spring trade. While there is not of opposition which will always be the case so long as the American hunters are in the country, it is indispensable to have the Indians regularly furnished with supplies. I did all the work that the people could do during the short period of the dead winter season that they could remain at Colville would be of very little importance. The Kaatany summer trip is performed by land with horses. In the fall they go by water, the voyage occupies about twenty days going in. The Flat Head people at both seasons make a portage of their dogs march to the Canby river when they embark in canoes. When it met for driving the Kaatany in the way of the Americans they might be induced to trade at the Flat Head port with perhaps meet the same advantage as at present, and a little saving in men would be effected.



Scarcely the two thirds of the annual expenditure of the District goes for fur all the rest is consumed in the trade of what is denominated Country produce, provisions and other expenses. The raising grain at Colville was done with this expense for provisions to a trifling amount. A sufficiency of Country produce to supply other places can seldom be procured. When the demand for these articles to be done away with or reduced, it would be the means of diminishing the expenses and

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increasing the Returns of Furs. When other means  
of procuring Supplies would discontinue the  
Natives would be obliged to exert themselves  
more hunting beaver to procure their wants.  
But doing away with the trade of these  
Articles should be by degrees so that the  
Indians might not all at once feel  
the effects of the want of these means  
of obtaining Supplies that they have  
long possessed. So long as the great demand  
for beaver continues, notwithstanding the expense,  
this trade should be encouraged at all times.  
Want of mink skins, the beaver being less, with  
cause often induces the Natives to resort  
to the to deprive of them when they would  
otherwise not be so inclined, and when  
there is a proper opportunity of trading  
goods they are obtained at a cheaper rate  
than when gone for to the Mackinac County  
a perhaps at Fort Mackinac. So long as the  
trapping parties don't endeavor to procure  
hairs, stockings, lace & for themselves. The  
District is the only place where these things  
can be obtained in any thing like sufficient  
quantities. Except lace these articles don't  
cost very high. Nevertheless such quantities  
of them swallow up a considerable part  
of the outfit.

The American opposition naturally opened  
the trade of the Flat Head, thus threw a few  
years past and had not this and might  
compelled them to retreat part of the  
year at the Flat Head post, this would  
have been a great diminution in the  
return. Last summer they were falling

in with the Flat Head, though both parties  
were taking each other. The Americans had  
given out to the Indians that this enterprise  
again. While this follows the present plan  
of making trapping their primary object  
and the trade with Indians a secondary  
consideration, the most effectual means  
of opposing the and counteracting this  
business is by a party of hunters like  
themselves. The dangers of the Country  
will not admit of small parties  
of men being sent on trading excursions  
to the Indians as in some other part.

The expenditure of the District is heavy  
this season than usual. This arises chiefly  
from the reductions in the Tariffs, but is also  
in part occasioned by the loss of some furs  
by the swamping of a boat on the way from  
Vancouver with the outfit. This has also  
been considerable advances to procure at  
a low rate than usual.

At the Flat Head and Kootenai  
the houses being inhabited but a few  
months during the winter are very temporary.  
At all times, though established from before,  
the buildings are still backward, the  
limited number of men and the various  
duties to be attended to, particularly last  
building and getting the farming establish-  
ment fairly under way preclude the  
probability of getting them completed; but  
an additional number of men having  
been obtained for the purpose that ob-  
sivable object is being carried on to  
effect. A plan would to go forward has  
been

constructed, and the establishment enclosed with stockades during the last season.

By arrangements made few - first passage 16 men were the complement allowed for the District, this number is inadequate at present, but at that time the duty of boat building was ~~not~~ considered, no more than any form. There has last year there has been a few more than the complement on the establishment. I should think 20 men would be required to do the duty of the District, 6 for Colville, 8 for the Flat Head and 6 for the Kootenais, but with the want some assistance will be required to bring up part of the outfit as far as tent skins or blankets. The six men for Colville require to both summer and winter at the place in order to attend to the various duties to be performed. When the spring trade is good at the Flat Head, there are generally three canoes to take out and 8 men are rather few, but some assistance might be spared from Colville for the trip. While the Flat Head men are employed in their work taking down the sleds returns, should danger be apprehended from the Kootenais, some assistance might be obtained from the Kootenais for a short time. There are generally two canoes coming out from the Kootenais in spring and three men each are few enough so that navigation is reported to be - Until the building at Colville be completed or partly well advanced a few additional hands would be necessary at that place. The Flat Head and Kootenais men should

employed in the voyage to Vancouver and making the summer trading trip, an employe during the summer forwarding the Colville work, he has however been a heavy draw back upon it lately by a few of them having to go to the Mountains very far with the Express.

The farms at Colville merit particular attention. At a very slight additional expense and without interfering with the trade, I have little doubt, it may not only under the plan independent of the horses for provisions, but furnish a sufficient quantity of grain and pork for the other establishments in the Kootenais above Vancouver, and for the Colville.

John Wash

April 1830

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THE END.

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