

other vegetables such as cabbage, turnips, etc., I can not complain of, the Cattle brought from Vancouver were safe when I came off and thriving well the pasture about being excellent. With respect to our Summer I can not complain, I was visited by the lower Kootonais who brought me some Furs, and seem highly pleased at having a Fort to which they can resort to do trade. The Indians of the Lake brought in tolerable hunts and I expect will do well when Traps become more common among them, in the Fur way the Flat head and Kootonay trade stand much as last year, but not near so good in provisions, which I have every reason to regret as Salmon is scarce all over which is attributed to the height of the Waters."

In the July 1827, writing to John Warren Dease, Governor Simpson says:—

"We are glad to learn that Fort Colville promises to become such a useful Post, both in point of returns and provisions, and we are satisfied that it would be highly advantageous to its interests that you passed another year or two there."

He continues:—

"We regret that you have not gone on with the Buildings and improvements at Fort Colville, and beg that they may be continued . . . . there is no probability of a boundary line being determined for many years, in the meantime the article in the Treaty of Ghent which provides that the country shall be left open to the subjects of both nations, is what we mean to regulate ourselves by."

Mr. John Warren Dease made a report of Colville District in April 1827, from which the following extracts may be of interest:—

*Limits of the Department.* The roving mode of life the natives of this district lead renders it impossible to define exactly their limits, however, to give a tolerable idea of it, they Hunt or go about from the Saint Poilish 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 Piegan Lands on the Missisourie Southward as far as Henry's Forks in the Snake Country, the Columbia below this joining a kind of Boundary line between the Indians hereabouts and those of Okinagan.

## Colville District

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Mc Gillivray's River which empties above this 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. stupendous Cataracts Water Falls & Rindes it impracticable in the lower parts. The Spokane River is not practicable for loaded Craft except in Spring & then only up as

**"Nature of the Country, Soil and Vegetable Productions.** The nature of the Country is generally speaking Woody, however, here and there fine Plains along the little Rivers in low grounds fine Meadowland. The Timber is of different kinds, white and red Pine, Cedar, Larch, Birch, Soft Maple, etc., etc., some of which grow to a very large size. The soil in many parts fit for cultivation. Nutritive roots and fruits of different kinds grow Spontaneous. Considerable Mountains and High Hills line the Columbia and Flat Head Rivers. The animals hunted for Food are Deer of different species, Mountain Goat, and Buffalo.

**"Means of Subsistence.** Fish, Deers, Meat, Roots, Berries and in case of Starvation Moss.

**"Number of Indians.** The Columbia Lake Indians 34. Kettle Fall Indians 54. Grand Rapid Indians 62, Saint Poils 91. These 4 tribes inhabit the country from above Columbia Lakes to Saint Poil River below what is called Spokane Forks. The Spokane Indians separated into 3 more tribes amounting to 222 men inhabit the country along the river of that name. The Pendant Doreilles Lands 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 claim the lands about Bitter Root River and hunt between that and the Snake Country as far as Henry's Forks. All these tribes are part of one nation the rest of them are about Okinagan. The Kootonais Nation are divided in two tribes called Kootonais and Flat Bows. Their Hunting Grounds are McGillivrays River to the Peigen Lands. Gaur Dalenes another Nation divided into several Tribes in number about 150 men Hunt back of Spokane.

"The Kootonais whose numbers I forgot to mention may be 150. So that the three nations who occasionally visit our District Establishments may amount to about 1200 men."

Within three years of its establishment, the control of Fort Colville seems to have passed to John Work, as, in April 1829 he wrote a report, in answer to questions submitted by Governor Simpson, dealing with various points of natural history, climate, surroundings, habits and customs of the native, etc. Therein he gives the number of the Indians in the district thus:—

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 The nature of the Country is generally speaking  
 Woody, however here and there fine Plains along  
 The little Rivers in low grounds fine Meadowland  
 The Timber is of different kinds. White & Red Pine  
 Cedar. Larch. Birch. Soft Maple &c. Some of which  
 grow to a very large size. The soil in many parts  
 fit for cultivation. Nutritive roots and fruits of  
 different kinds grow Spontaneous. Considerable  
 Mountains and High Hills line the Columbia &  
 Flat Head Rivers. The animals hunted for Food are  
 Deer of different species. Mountain Goat. & Buffalo  
 Beaver. Otter. Martens. Fishes. Mushrooms &c.  
 Varies a good deal. Great Heat in Summer, and little  
 Rain. evening & nights cool & pleasant. Winter season  
 Moderate. Snow some years Deep. Winter sets in at  
 latter end of Nov. March pretty fine weather

**"Nature of the Country, Soil and Vegetable Productions.** The nature of the Country is generally speaking Woody, however, here and there fine Plains along the little Rivers in low grounds fine Meadowland. The Timber is of different kinds, white and red Pine, Cedar, Larch, Birch, Soft Maple, etc., etc., some of which grow to a very large size. The soil in many parts fit for cultivation. Nutritive roots and fruits of different kinds grow Spontaneous. Considerable Mountains and High Hills line the Columbia and Flat Head Rivers. The animals hunted for Food are Deer of different species, Mountain Goat, and Buffaloe.

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and those they will hardly ever think of providing  
 By Hunting  
 Three, Colvile, Flat Head & Kootonais,  
 Fish, Deers Meat, Roots, Berries and in cases of Starvation  
 Moss.

It is impossible for the Post Year to give an exact account owing  
 to the distance we were obliged to remove, the waste and damage  
 in consequence thereof. Besides feeding a number of Indians who  
 gave a distance which would be no return to be by hereafter

English 1 Officer - 2 Clerks. 16 Men.

11 Women and 22 Children

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 54. Grand Rapid Indians 62. Saint Poils 91. These 4  
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 Spokane Indians separated into 3 more Tribes amounting  
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Information Concerning Establishment of Fort Colville 107

|                             | Men   | Women | Children |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
|                             |       |       | Boys     | Girls |
| Lake Indians -----          | 34    | 38    | 25       | 41    |
| Kettle Falls Indians -----  | 96    | 110   | 61       | 74    |
| Sinapoilish Indians -----   | 91    | 77    | 24       | 26    |
| Spokans Indians -----       | 222   | 241   | 111      | 130   |
| Coeur d'Alens Indians ----- | 157   | 112   | 60       | 75    |
| Pendant d'Oreilles -----    | 203   | 248   | 207      | 185   |
| Kootenais Indians -----     | 182   | 215   | 118      | 115   |
| Flat Heads Indians -----    | 150   | 180   | 164      | 169   |
| Nez Perces Indians -----    | 440   | 495   | 255      | 260   |
|                             | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/>    | <hr/> |
|                             | 1575  | 1716  | 1025     | 1076  |
|                             | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/>    | <hr/> |
| Total -----                 |       |       |          | 5391  |

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language Sping is denominated *Shaypuck*,  
*Sa ah nithk*, - Autumn *Shaiik*, and winter  
*Sea is tick*.

As follows viz.

| Names of the tribes<br>as distinguished by<br>the leaders | Names in the<br>Spokan language | No. of Men | No. of Women | Children |       |       |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------|-------|
|   |                                 |            |              | Boys     | Girls |       |
| Lake Indians  | <i>Sinactebt</i>                | 34         | 38           | 25       | 41    |       |
| Kettle fall Indians                                       | <i>Whyelpic</i>                 | 96         | 110          | 61       | 74    |       |
| Sinapoilish   | <i>Sinapailish</i>              | 91         | 77           | 24       | 26    |       |
| Spokans   | <i>Spokans</i>                  | 222        | 241          | 111      | 130   |       |
| Coeur d'Alens   | <i>Scheehues</i>                | 157        | 112          | 60       | 75    |       |
| Pendant d'Orille  | <i>Callispellum</i>             | 203        | 248          | 207      | 185   |       |
| Kootenais   | <i>Callisanith</i>              | 182        | 215          | 118      | 115   |       |
| Flat heads  | <i>Asellich</i>                 | 150        | 180          | 164      | 169   |       |
|   |                                 | <hr/>      | <hr/>        | <hr/>    | <hr/> | <hr/> |
|   |                                 | 1135       | 1221         | 770      | 815   | 3941  |

The Lake, Kettle fall, Sinapoilish, Spokan, Pendant  
d'Orille, and Flat head Indians speak all the same  
language, at least any dissimilarity in it can only  
be considered as a provincial difference, their manners  
and customs are also nearly the same, any dif-  
ference that may exist arising principally from  
situation and causes connected with it. The

Information Concerning Establishment of Fort Colville 107

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| Flat Heads Indians -----    | 150  | 180   | 164      | 169   |
| Nez Perces Indians -----    | 440  | 495   | 255      | 260   |
| <hr/>                       |      |       |          |       |
|                             | 1575 | 1716  | 1025     | 1076  |
| <hr/>                       |      |       |          |       |
| Total -----                 |      |       |          | 5391  |

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Nez Perce-->

|                     |              |      |      |     |      |
|---------------------|--------------|------|------|-----|------|
| Lake Indians        | Sinactebit   | 34   | 38   | 25  | 41   |
| Kettle fall Indians | Whyelpic     | 96   | 110  | 61  | 74   |
| Sinapoilish         | Sinapoilish  | 91   | 77   | 24  | 26   |
| Spokans             | Spokans      | 222  | 241  | 111 | 130  |
| Coeur d'Alens       | Scheehues    | 157  | 112  | 60  | 75   |
| Pendant d'Orilles   | Callispellum | 203  | 248  | 207 | 185  |
| Kootenais           | Callisauith  | 182  | 215  | 118 | 115  |
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|                     |              | 1135 | 1221 | 770 | 815  |
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The Lake, Kettle fall, Sinapoilish, Spokane, Pendant d'Orilles, and Flat head Indians speak all the same language, at least any dissimilarity in it can only be considered as a provincial difference, their manners and customs are also nearly the same, any difference that may exist arising principally from situation and causes connected with it. The manners and customs of the Coeur d'Alens, and Kootenais are nearly similar to the others; but their language differs both from the other tribes and from each other.

The Nezperces Indians, Schoptonish in the Spokane language, more properly belong to Nezperces district than this but as they frequently visit both Colville and the Flat head post it may be satisfactory to

Information Concerning Establishment of Fort Colville 107

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|                             | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/>    | <hr/> |
| Total -----                 |       |       |          | 5391  |

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to be known their numbers which has been ascertained to be 440 men, 495 women, 255 Boys, and 260 girls, A band called the Pelasches towards the mouth of Lewis & Clark's River with the Columbians, are not included in this number. - This census has been obtained at different periods within these three years.

As except in very few instances when some of the traveling tribes in the plains leave their aged parents or relatives, more from necessity than want of filial affection.



Deserted, generally from an idea of fear, of they know not what. - Illegitimate children are also frequently deserted by their unnatural mothers.

On this subject they can give no satisfactory information either from tradition or otherwise being ignorant whence they originally came, they tell a superstitious ridiculous story of their forefathers being pland in sack or sack a situation by the Sinchulep, Little Wolf.