

Maps Showing Sinixt Territory, 1811-1846

by

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Maps Showing Sinixt Territory, 1811-1846

A number of maps bearing on the location of the Arrow Lakes (Sinixt) Tribe's aboriginal territory were drafted between 1811 and 1846. These maps demonstrate that European interlopers into Sinixt territory during that period gradually became more and more aware of the extent of Sinixt territory, influence and trading capacity, until, by 1846, Sinixt territory was very well known in Canada, the United States, and Europe.

David Thompson, 1813-14

David Thompson, working for the North West Company, was among the very first Europeans to visit Sinixt territory and the first to map it. As Carl I. Wheat, author of the impressive six volume history, *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, said, "Thompson's maps were the first that reasonably depicted the Columbia Basin."¹

Thompson kept extensive journals, in which he recounted his travels and described his survey work in the northwest portion of North American continent. Thompson first reached Kettle Falls in June, 1811. In his journal, Thompson called Kettle Falls, "Ilthkoyape Falls" and described the Indians there as the Ilthkoyape Falls Indians. These people are today known as the Colville Tribe, one of the twelve Confederated Colville Tribes. The French-speaking voyageurs called Kettle Falls "La Chaudière" [boiler], "because of the boiling appearance of the water" at the falls. Thompson called them "Ilthkoyape" Falls Indians from a Salish word said to mean a

¹Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, "From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845." San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, p. 101.

basket used as kettle.² The Salish name the Colville Indians use for themselves has been spelled many ways including “Skoyelpi,” “Sxoielpi,” “Scheulpi,” “Sx^{wv}y?łpx,” and “Sxoiéłp^u.” In his journal Thompson spent considerable time describing the gathering of tribes at Kettle Falls, the fishing for salmon at the falls and the country around the falls.

It took Thompson four and one half years to survey (he was a trained surveyor) the Columbia River drainage.³ In 1813-1814 Thompson prepared a detailed “Map of the North-West Territory of the Province of Canada from actual Survey during the years 1792 to 1812.” In text on the map, Thompson said,

This map made for the North West company in 1813 and 1814 and delivered to the Honorable William McGillivray when Agent[.] Embraces the Region lying between 45 and 60 degrees North Latitude and 84 and 124 degrees West Longitude comprising the Surveys and Discoveries of 20 years namely the Discovery and Survey of the Oregon Territory to the Pacific Ocean the survey of

²Josephy, Alvin M. Jr. “David Thompson,” *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, Volume III. Spokane: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 2001 (first published 1966), pp. 331-333.

Glover, Richard. *David Thompson’s Narrative, 1784-1812*. Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1962, p. 334, provided a proposed Salish meaning for Thompson’s word “Ilthkoyape.”

Hopwood, Victor G. (ed.) *Thompson: Travels in Western North America, 1784-1812*. Toronto: Macmillan, 1971, p. 311.

Belyea, Barbara (edited and with an “Introduction” by.). *Columbia Journals: David Thompson*, Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen’s University Press, 1994, p. 169-170. Belyea produces a transcript of Thompson’s actual journal, not his *Narrative*. In his journal he said he arrived at Kettle Falls on the 20th, while in the *Narrative* he said the 28th. The latter date is accepted with the view that Thompson had time to correct his journal when he drafted his *Narrative*.

³Davidson, Gordon Charles. *The North West Company*. University of California Press: Berkeley, 1918. (University of California Publications in History, Volume VII), pp. 100 and 101n. Davidson said Thompson completed his 1st monumental map in 1814. Davidson reports also that a copy of this map is in the Kohl Collection in the Library of Congress..

Lawrence J. Burpee, *The Search for the Western Sea: The Story of the Exploration of North-Western America*. Toronto: The Musson Book Company, 1908, p. 552-553.

the Athabasca Lake, Slave River and Lake from which flows
Mackenzies River to the Arctic Sea....⁴

Thompson's 1813-14 map was reproduced by Lawrence J. Burpee in his book *The Search for the Western Sea: The Story of the Exploration of North-Western America*. The Canadian first edition came out in 1909, the same year as the English and United States editions. Burpee was Ottawa Public Library librarian and a founding member of the Canadian Historical Association. The Canadian Geographical Society annually gives the Lawrence J. Burpee Medal, awarded to recognize an outstanding contribution or other achievement that greatly enhances the ability of the Society to fulfill its mission of making Canada better known on a national or international level, and/or contributes to the general advancement of geography. His papers form a Special Collection at the E. J. Prat Library, Victoria University, Ontario.⁵

⁴Lawrence J. Burpee, *The Search for the Western Sea: The Story of the Exploration of North-Western America*. Toronto: The Musson Book Company, 1908, opposite p. 356.

This map is also reproduced by:

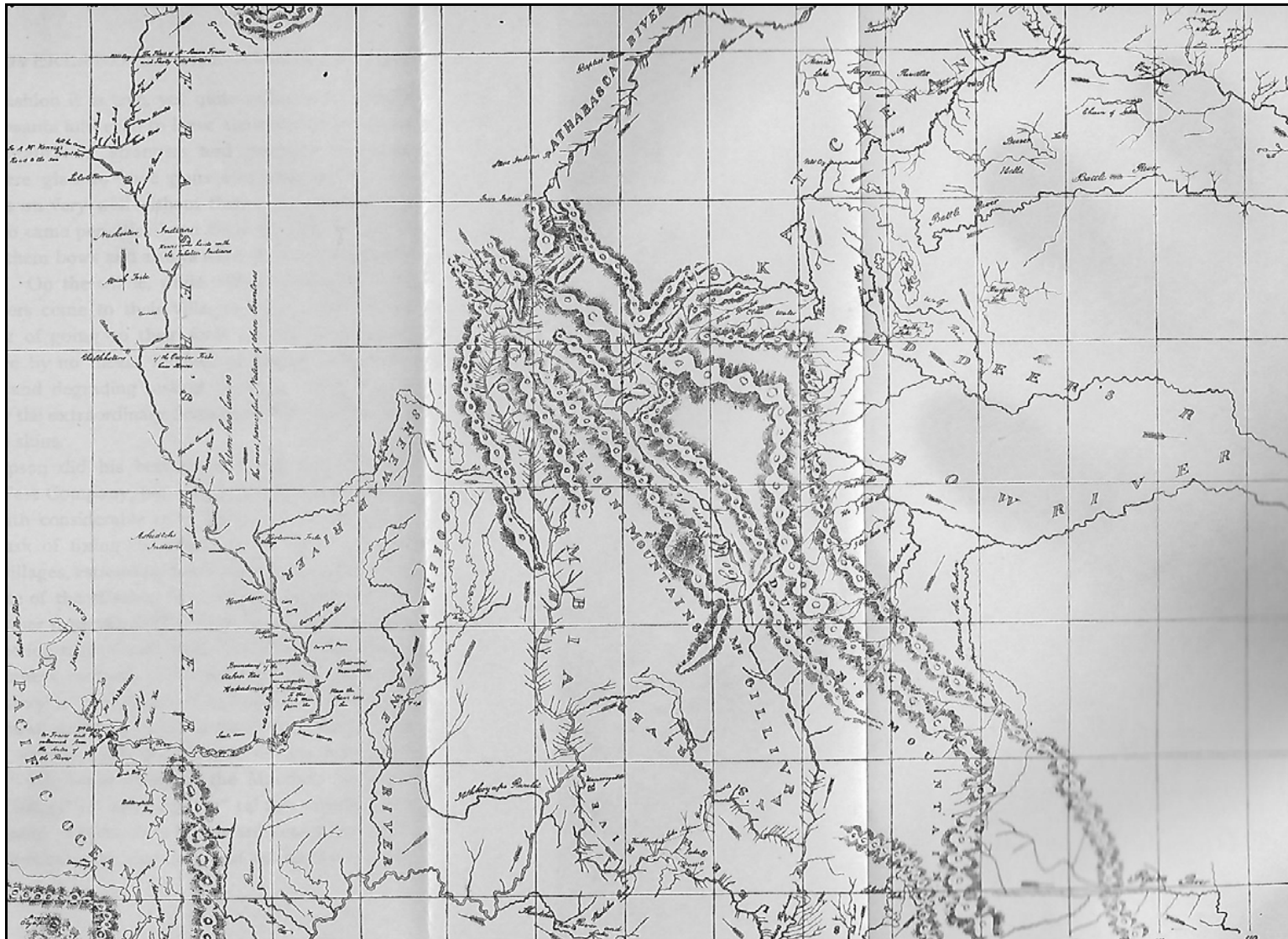
Coues, Elliott. *New Light on the Early History of the Greater North West, the Manuscript Journals of alexander Henry Fur Trader of the Northwest Company and of David Thompson, Official Geographer and Explorer of the same Company, 1799-1814*. Volume 3, New York: Harper, 1897, map in back pocket. Coues had earlier reproduced a portion of Thompson's 1813-14 map.

Tyrrell, J. B. (Ed.) *David Thompson's Narration of his Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812*. Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1916, of what he said was a reproduction of Thompson's 1813-14 map in map pocket.

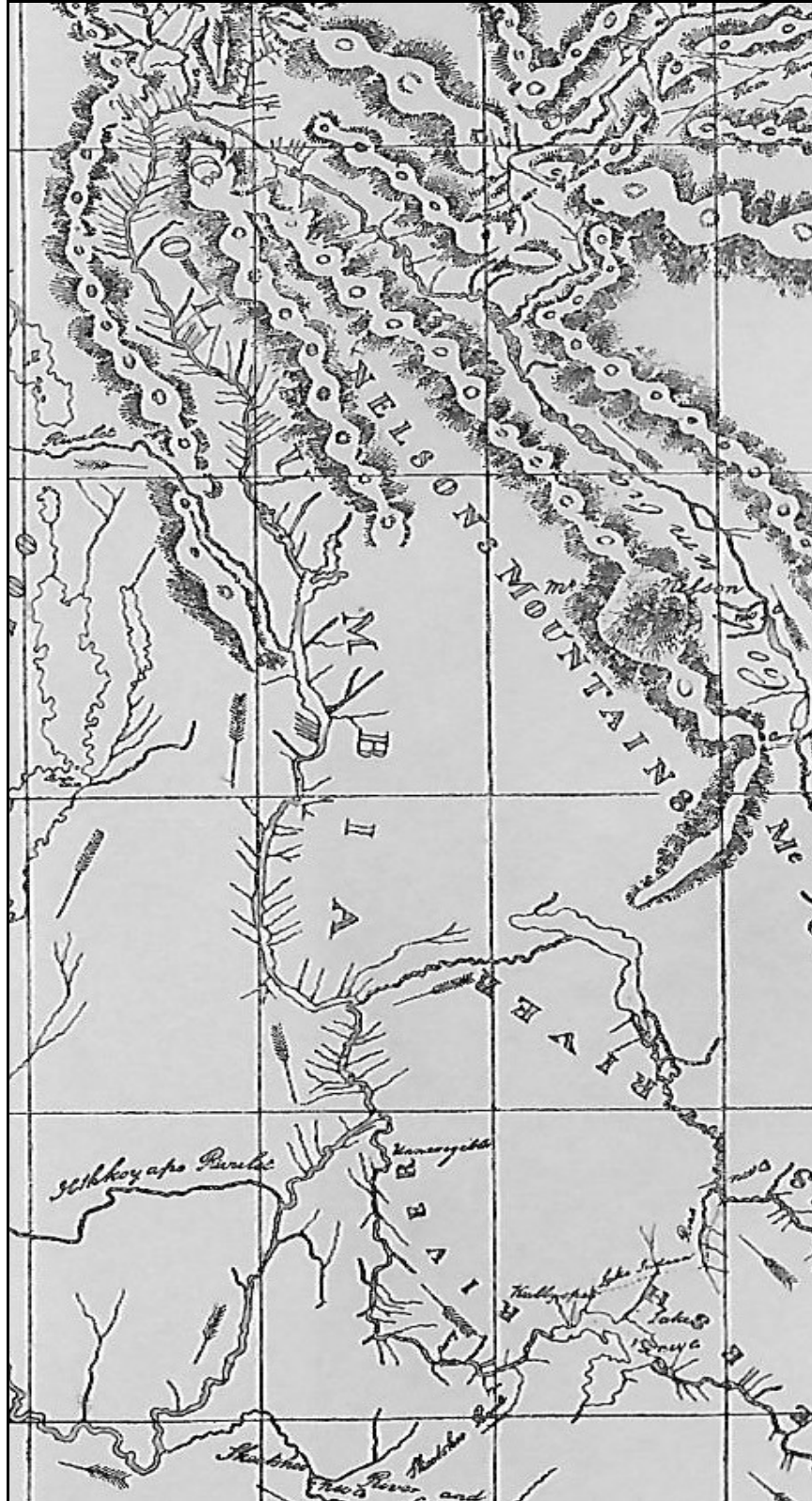
Davidson, Gordon Charles. *The North West Company*. University of California Press: Berkeley, 1918 (University of California Publications in History, Volume VII), foldout map opposite p. cxxviii. Davidson also said he reproduced Thompson's 1813-14 map.

⁵Lawrence J. Burpee, *The Search for the Western Sea: The Story of the Exploration of North-Western America*. Toronto: The Musson Book Company, 1908, opposite p. 356.

Coues, Elliott. *New Light on the Early History of the Greater North West, the Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry Fur Trader of the Northwest Company and of David Thompson, Official Geographer and Explorer of the same Company, 1799-1814*. Volume 3, had earlier reproduced a portion of Thompson's 1813-14 map. New York: Harper, 1897, map in back pocket.



“An Exact Reproduction of the Western Portion of David Thompson’s Manuscript Map of North-Western America, 1813-14.” From Burpee, 1908, foldout map opposite p. 356.



Detail of Thompson's 1813-1814 map showing "Ilthkoyape Rivulet" and "Lake Indians Road," from Burpee, foldout map opposite p. 356.

J. B. Tyrrell, in his book *David Thompson's Narration of his Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812*, included what he said was a reproduction of Thompson's 1813-14 map of the Northwest. Wheat's bibliographic entry for this work suggests it is a photostatic reproduction of an original map. The map is found in a folder at the end of the book. Wheat noted that the original of the map is now located in the Archives of Ontario.⁶ However, both the Burpee and Coues reproductions have details not present in the Tyrrell and Davidson reproductions.

The map, as reproduced by Burpee and Tyrrell, shows the upper Columbia River from Kettle Falls to the location of Boat Encampment. Thompson located North West Company trading stations (or posts) that had been established at a number of locations among other tribes, including one at the location that later became known as Boat Encampment, one among the Kalispell Indians and another among the Kootenay Indians.

Although his map does not locate the Sinixt people, he does a reasonable job of showing the Upper Columbia River, the location of both Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes (as they would later be named) and the confluence of the Columbia with the Kettle River, the Pend Oreille River, and the Kootenay River. Arrows indicate the direction of the flow of the waters of the various rivers.⁷

Although Thompson did not indicate the location of tribes or tribal villages along the upper Columbia River, he did correctly represent the topography. He named the Nelson Range

⁶Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, "From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845." San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, pp. 100-107 and 217.

⁷Tyrrell, J. B. (Ed.) *David Thompson's Narration of his Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812*. Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1916, reproduction of Thompson's 1813-14 map in map pocket.

Davidson, Gordon Charles. *The North West Company*. University of California Press: Berkeley, 1918 (University of California Publications in History, Volume VII), foldout map opposite p. cxxviii.

of mountains that run roughly parallel to came to be known as Lower Arrow Lake. Thompson and cartographers who followed him, indicated that the Nelson Range was practically impenetrable and created a barrier between the people living along the upper Columbia and those to the west of them. Similarly, Thompson showed ranges of mountains to the east of the Arrow Lakes and upper Columbia, mountains that also provided a barrier between the people living along the upper Columbia and today's Arrow Lakes.

Three years after Thompson submitted his 1814 map to the North West Company, the Company published a pamphlet with a map showing "The Principal Trading Stations of the North West Company." The map shows the upper Columbia River and provides a "Lakes" label where the Arrow Lakes are located. The Kootenay Indians are located considerably east of the lakes.⁸

Coues called Thompson, "The greatest geographer of his day in British America, and maker of what was then by far its greatest map."⁹

A close examination of the Tyrrell, Burpee, Davidson and Coues reproductions shows

⁸Davidson, Gordon Charles. *The North West Company*. University of California Press: Berkeley, 1918 (University of California Publications in History, Volume VII), foldout map opposite p. cxxviii. Although Kettle Falls are not labeled the area of the river is marked in that relative location as nonnavigable. Davidson reported that Thompson's map located seventy-eight trading posts of the North West Company.

⁹Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, "From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845." San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, pp. 100-107, quoted at 102. Wheat added somewhat enigmatically "the *Prospectus* of the map, [was] printed in 1820."

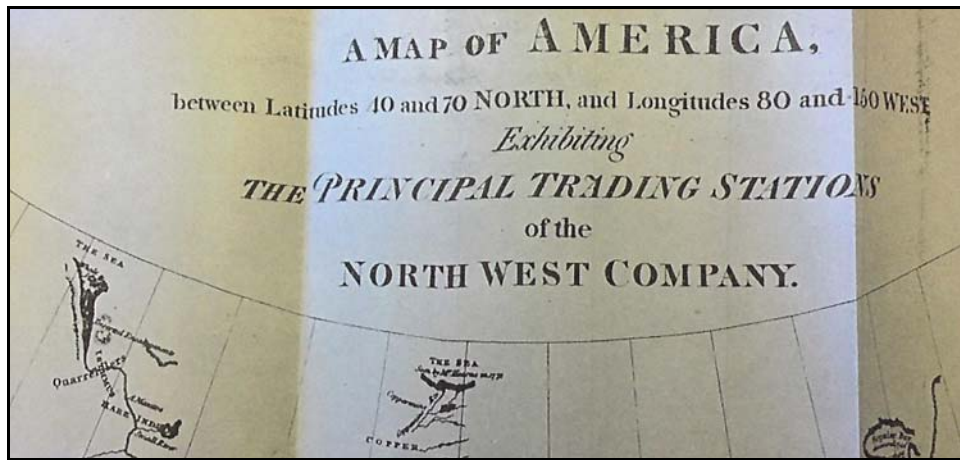
Coues, Elliott. *New Light on the Early History of the Greater North West, the Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry Fur Trader of the Northwest Company and of David Thompson, Official Geographer and Explorer of the same Company, 1799-1814*. Volume 3 reproducing a portion of Thompson's 1820 map. New York: Harper, 1897, map in back pocket.

White, M. Catherine (ed.) *David Thompson's Journals Relating to Montana and Adjacent Regions, 1808-1812*. Missoula: Montana State University Press, 1950, opposite p. 222, provides a copy of what appears to be a tracing of the 1813-14 Thompson map, which also shows the Kettle River.

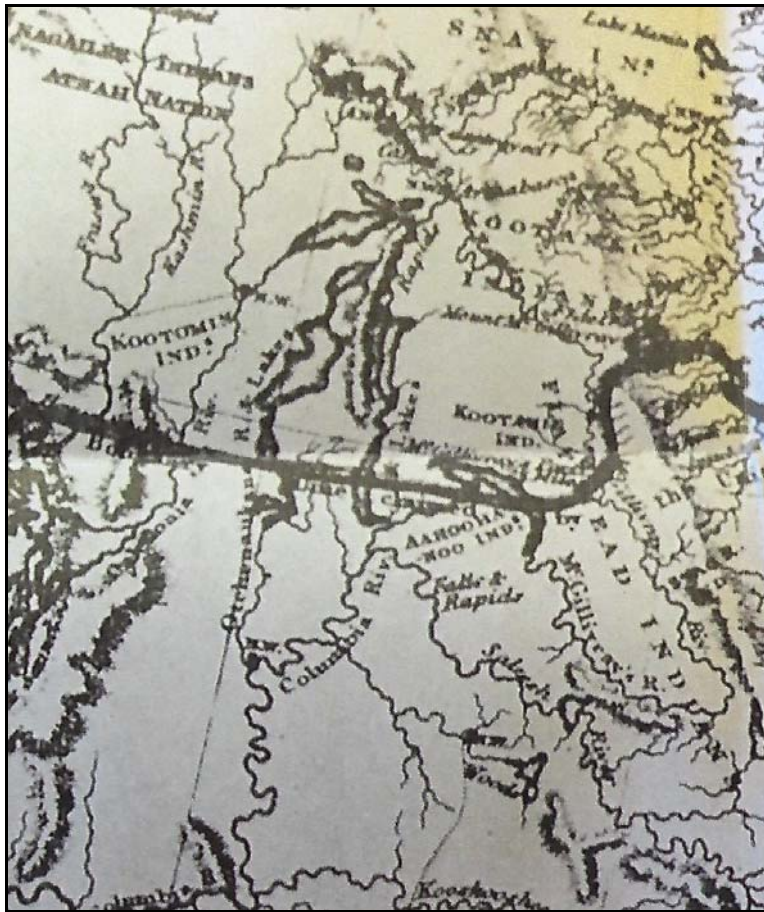
Burpee, L. J. *The Canadian Historical Review*, Vol. IV, June, 1923, pp. 108-109. Wheat said that this publication reproduced the 1820 prospectus map, but an examination of the article revealed no reproduction.

that the Coues and Burpee maps have additional details from the copy of Davidson and Tyrrell.

A possible explanation is that Davidson and Tyrrell actually copied a later version of a Thompson map, possibly his 1820 *prospectus*, or possibly they reproduced the Thompson map copy located in the Kohl Collection of the Library of Congress.



Detail of 1817 North West Company map. Davidson, foldout map.



Detail of North West Company map of 1817 showing “Lakes” next to Arrow Lakes and faintly the “NWCo” station at Boat Encampment. Davidson, foldout map.

David Thompson, 1818

Another set of maps was made by Thompson in 1818. The title of the maps is, “The Oregon Territory from Actual Survey; corrected by Many Astronomical observations by David Thompson. Astronomer and Surveyor.” The original maps are in the British Museum. The maps are currently inventoried as Additional Manuscripts 27,363 A-E.¹⁰ Two of the manuscript maps show portions of Sinixt territory. Map Number 27,363 A includes the portion of the upper Columbia, including the future location of Boat Encampment and perhaps as far south as the future location of Revelstoke. This map is also signed, “David Thompson. Astronomer and Surveyor.” This map also places the Nelson Mountain range to the west of the upper Columbia River in the area of today’s Lower Arrow Lake.

The second manuscript map in the British Library set is Map Number 27,353 B. This map includes much of Sinixt territory. The map shows what would come to be called Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes. It shows McGillivray’s River emptying into the Columbia just below Lower Arrow Lake. This is the Kootenay River on today’s maps. He also depicts the Kettle River (labeled “Ilth Koi Ape River”), and the Pend Oreille River (labeled “Saleesh River”). South of today’s international boundary, Thompson depicts the confluence of the Okanogan and the Columbia Rivers.

Although Thompson did not identify tribal lands or villages on these maps, his depiction of the general geography was accurate and allowed a later understanding of where the international boundary might be placed. In fact, on one of the five sheets Thompson referenced

¹⁰Thompson, David. “The Oregon Territory from Actual Survey; corrected by Many Astronomical observations by David Thompson. Astronomer and Surveyor”; 1818, British Museum; Additional Manuscript 27,363 A-E.

the Treaty of Ghent, which officially ended the War of 1812.¹¹ His maps also correctly depict the natural topography that bounded Sinixt aboriginal territory.

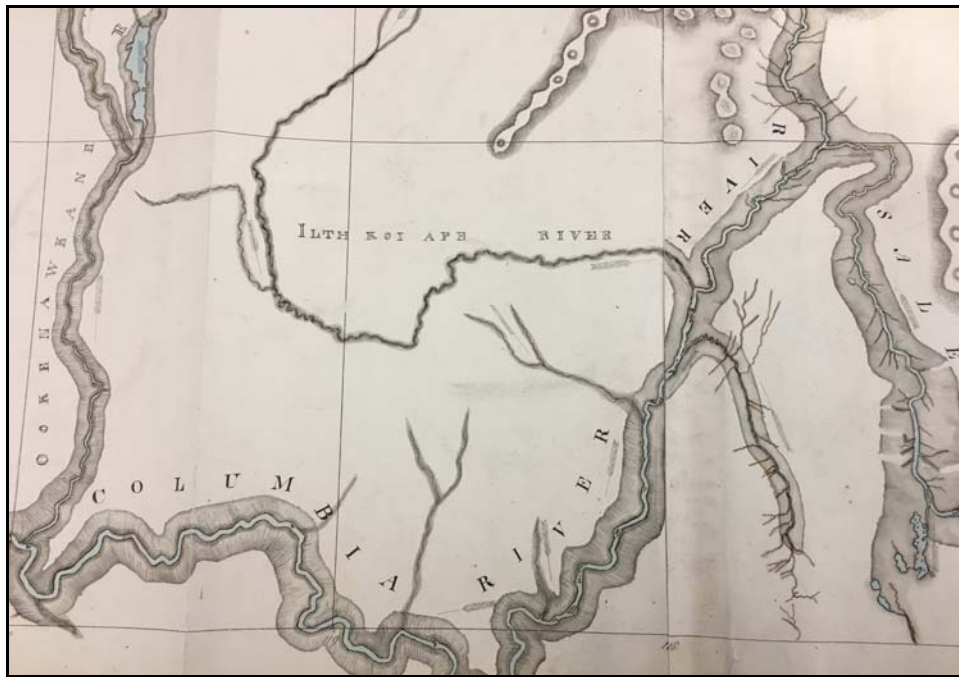
Wheat asserted that the maps showing Sinixt territory have never been reproduced.¹²

Davidson correctly identified the five 1818 Thompson maps and described generally the area which the cartography covered.¹³

¹¹Thompson, David. "The Oregon Territory from Actual Survey; corrected by Many Astronomical observations by David Thompson. Astronomer and Surveyor"; 1818, British Museum; Additional Manuscript 27,363 E.

¹²Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, "From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845." San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, p. 221. Wheat reproduced an 1818 Thompson map (p. 98), but it is unclear which of the five maps he reproduced. Wheat described archival numbers and information that does not exist in the British Library today, but his description of the maps he said he viewed there appear to be from the same series now listed as Add MS 27,363 A-E.

¹³Davidson, Gordon Charles Davidson, *The North West Company* (Berkeley, 1918), pp. 101-104.



Thompson, David. "The Oregon Territory from Actual Survey...," 1818, British Library, Add MS 27,363 A. Detail showing Kettle River, Pend Oreille River, and Okanogan River.

David Thompson, 1820

It is possible that Davidson and Tyrrell reproduced Thompson's 1820 *Prospectus* of a map he intended to publish after his retirement. The Burpee and Coues reproductions of the 1813-14 map have details on it that are not present on the Davidson and Tyrrell copies. For instance, the Coues and Burpee reproductions show a "Lake Indian Road" running from "Kullyspel" to the "NWCo" post on the upper Kootenay River.

Like its predecessor, this [1820?] Thompson map also shows the Kettle River, labeled "Ilthkoyape Rivulet," the North West Company station at the approximate location of the later Boat Encampment, and both Arrow Lakes.

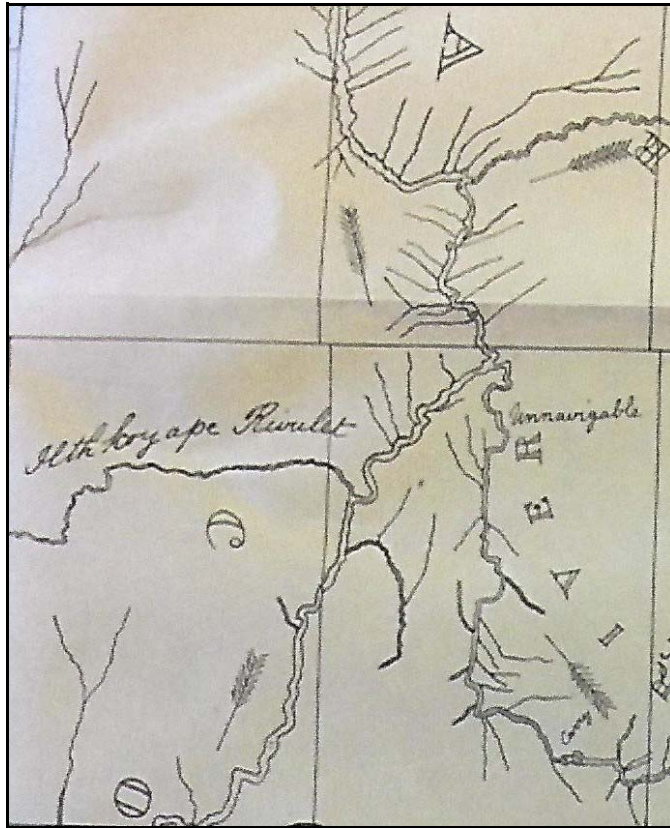
Lawrence J. Burpee also emphasized that Thompson had also discovered the headwaters of the Mississippi River in 1798, in addition to being the first European to explore the entire length of the Columbia River.¹⁴

[Thompson] ... settled at Terrebonne, where for two years he was engaged in preparing for the North West Company his great map of Western Canada. This very remarkable map, now in the possession of the Crown Lands Department at Toronto, and portions of which were [reproduced in] Dr. Coues' Henry-Thompson Journals, is on a scale of about fifteen miles to an inch. It was compiled mainly from Thompson's own observations and surveys covering a period of twenty years, but embodies also Turner's surveys of Athabaska Lake and Slave River, Alexander

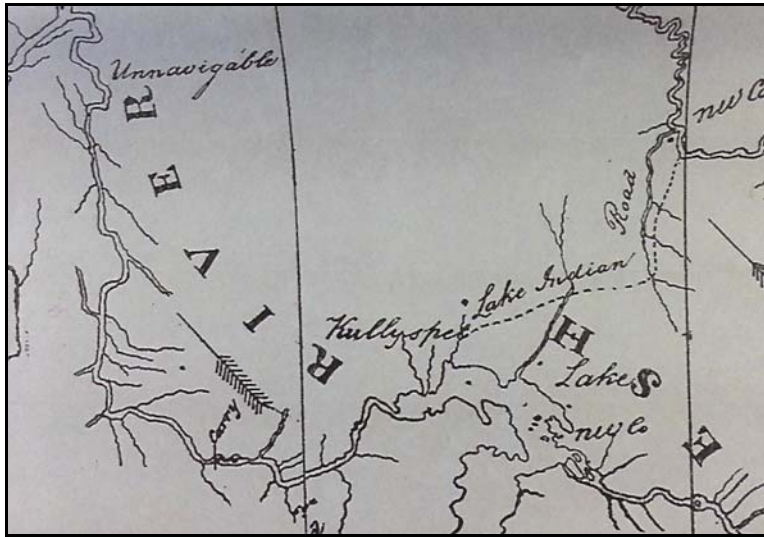
¹⁴Burpee, Lawrence J. And Arthur G. Doughty (eds.) *The Makers of Canada: Index and Dictionary of Canadian History*. Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited; 1912, pp. 84 and 260.

Mackenzie's track through the mountains and down the Fraser as far as Alexandria, and John Stuart's survey of the Fraser down to the sea.¹⁵

¹⁵Lawrence J. Burpee, *The Search for the Western Sea: The Story of the Exploration of North-Western America*. Toronto: The Musson Book Company, 1908 [1st Canadian Edition]; p. 554.



Detail of David Thompson's 1813-14 map showing Ilthkoyape Rivulet (Kettle River). Davidson, foldout map.



Detail showing "Lake Indian Road" from David Thompson's 1820 map. Coues, map pocket.

Alexander Ross 1821

Alexander Ross arrived in the region in 1811 and was in charge of Fort Okanogan until 1816. Between 1816 and 1825 Ross spent time in the northern reaches of the Columbia River drainage.

Interestingly, in his book *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River*, Ross described an early indication of David Thompson's work in the area. As Ross was ascending the Columbia River towards the north and as he reached the mouth of the Snake River, he reported the following on August 14, 1811, "Early in the morning what did we see flying triumphantly in the air at the confluence of the two great branches but a British Flag, hoisted in the middle of the Indian Camp, planted there by Mr. Thompson as he passed, with a written paper, laying claim to the country north of the forks, as British Territory."¹⁶

In 1821 Ross completed a map of the Columbia River drainage, from its headwaters to where it emptied into the Pacific Ocean. He added details to the map over the next four years. For instance, he added Fort Colvile¹⁷ to the map with a note indicating the post's establishment in 1825. In 1849 he reviewed the map, particularly as to the placement of the Indian tribes he had located. He added handwritten textual notes to the map at that time.¹⁸

¹⁶Ross, Alexander. (Edited by Milo Milton Quaiife). *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River*. R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company: Chicago, 1923, p. 138. The map shows the general lay of the land and little else.

Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, "From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845." San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, pp. 107-108. Wheat also says That Ross included a "trifling" map illustrating his "adventures."

¹⁷Fort "Colvile," with one "l" was the Hudson's Bay Company Post. When the United States later occupied the location, it named its oupost "Fort Colville," with two "l's."

¹⁸Ross, Alexander. Untitled Map of the Columbia River Basin. September, 1821. British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 31,358 B. Additional details to the map were added between 1821 and 1825. On July 1 and August 1, 1849, Ross added additional handwritten, signed notes. This map is 48 inches by 54 inches. Alexander Ross signed the map, saying "Drawn by Alex. Ross, September, 1821."

In 1958 Carl I. Wheat reproduced a low-resolution copy of the Ross 1821 map. This may have been the first and only modern reproduction of the Ross map. But the Wheat reproduction does not have sufficient resolution for the reader/researcher to see all the relevant Sinixt details, nor to transcribe any of the 1849 notes. Because the original Ross map is large, using the Wheat reproduction, the reader/researcher cannot see all of the details relating to Sinixt territory, nor all other pertinent details on the map.¹⁹

An examination of the original Ross map shows much more relevant detail. The original Ross map, located in the British Library in London, shows both Upper and Lower Arrow Lake. Lower Arrow Lake is labeled “First Lake 42 miles.” Upper Arrow Lake is labeled “Second Lake 33 miles.” Ross shows a “Cedar grove” at the head of Upper Arrow Lake and “Sheep Country” to the east of Upper Arrow Lake, in the area of today’s Selkirk Mountains. Importantly, Ross illustrates a village at the head of Lower Arrow Lake and labeled it “Sin-natch-eggs Nation.” He showed a tributary flowing into the Columbia River just above the village, which is apparently today’s Nakusp Creek. Above Upper Arrow Lake, Ross depicted the “Dalles des morts” where “15 persons drowned” and further above that the big bend of the Columbia and “Portage R.”²⁰

On Wheat’s reproduction of the map it is possible to make out the large lettering of “Sin Natch Eggs” across the swath of land between Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes. This type of labeling on the Ross map is used to denote tribal territory. However, on the Wheat reproduction it is impossible to make out the location of the village Ross depicted with the label

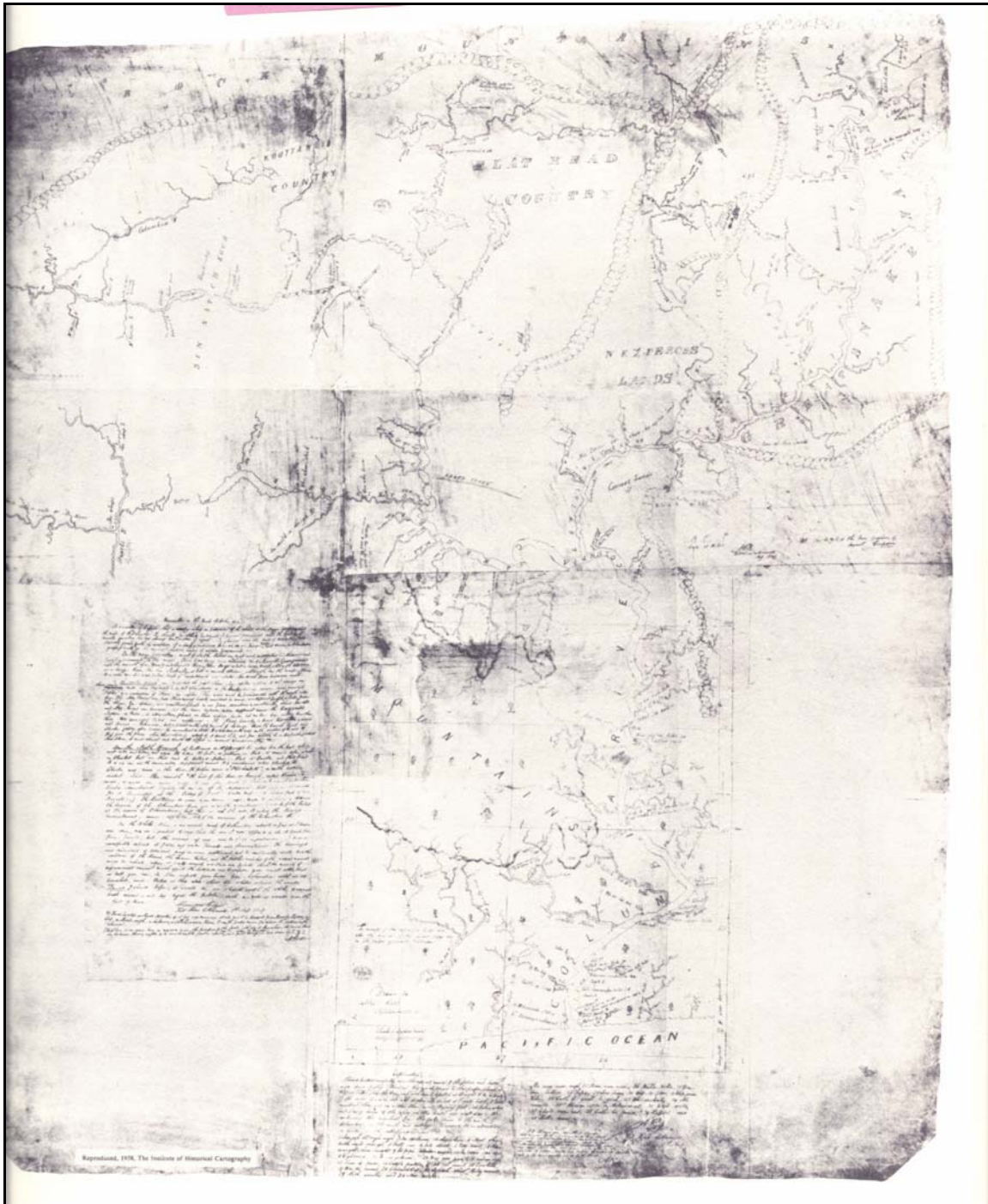
¹⁹Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, “From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845.” San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, p. 106 (Map 345).

²⁰Ross, Alexander. Untitled Map of the Columbia River Basin. September, 1821. British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 31,358 B.

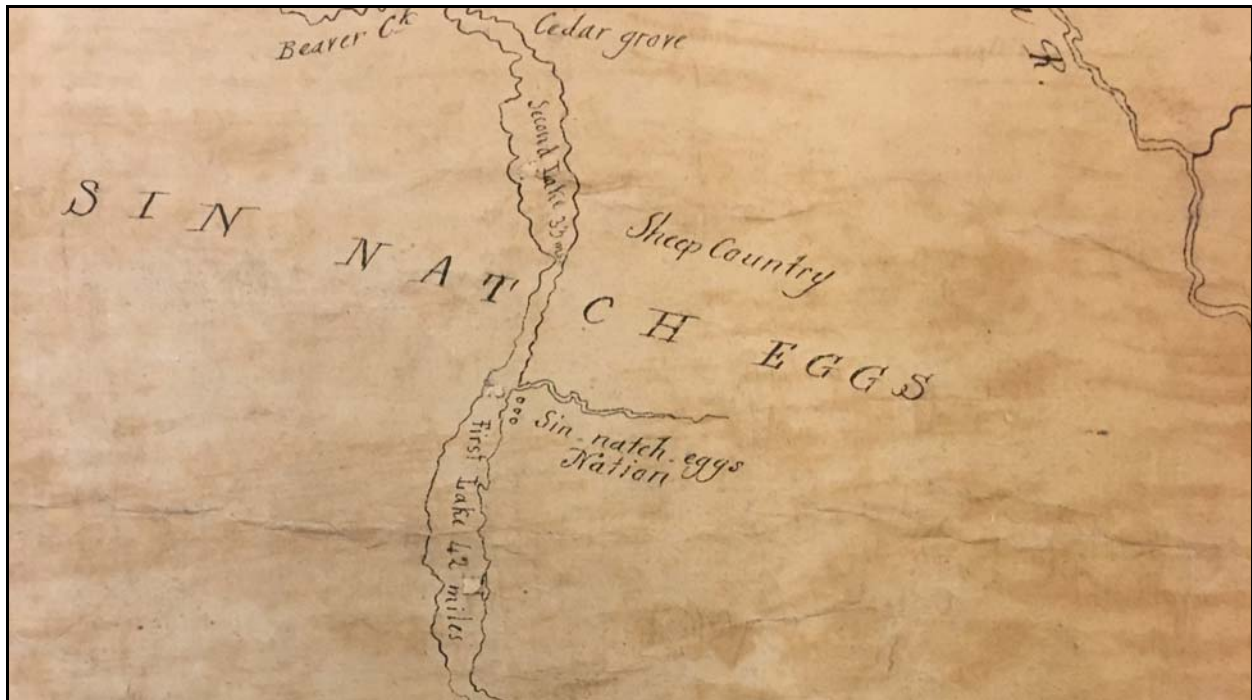
“Sin-natch-eggs Nation.”²¹ Looking at the entire map, it is certain that Ross meant the larger “Sin Natch Eggs” to show tribal territory, just as “Kootanois Country” (shown in the area of today’s Kootenay Lake) is meant to show Kootenay Country. The “She Waps” [Shuswaps] are shown far to the west of the Columbia drainage and near the Shuswap Lake drainage.

²¹Ross, Alexander. Untitled Map of the Columbia River Basin. September, 1821. British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 31,358 B.

Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, “From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845.” San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, p. 106 (Map 345). On pp. 108-111 Wheat added commentary on the map, which he praised for its accuracy.



Alexander Ross. Untitled map of the Columbia River Basin, September, 1821. Original 48 by 54 inches. British Museum, Additional Manuscript 31,358 B (P)BM. Copy from Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, "From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845." San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, page 106, map 345. The Sinixt (spelled "Sin Natch Eggs") are located in the upper left hand corner of the Ross map. North is toward the left on this map.

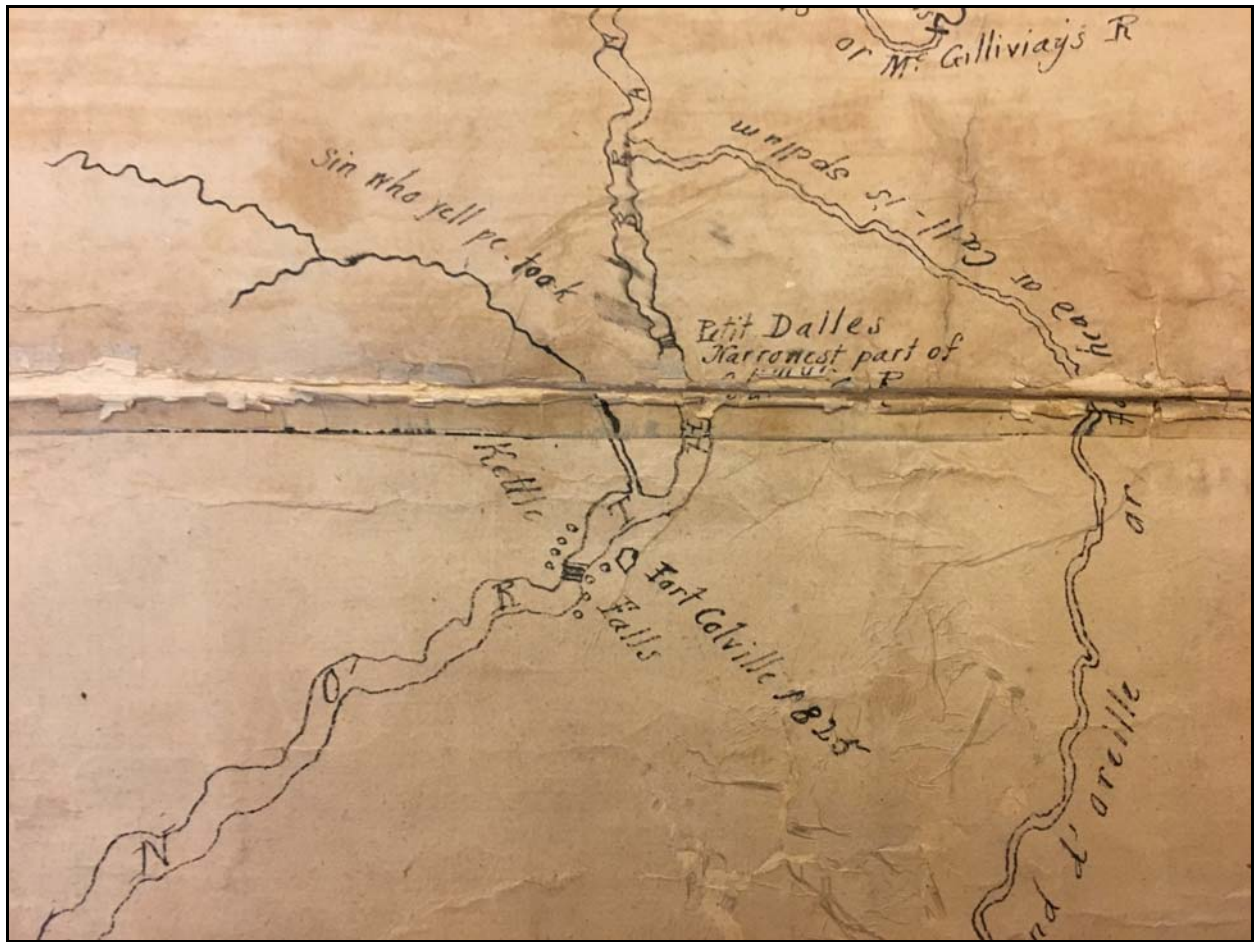


Ross, 1821, Detail. British Library, Add. MS 31,358 B. Detail shows Sinixt [Sin Natch Eggs] territory and village ("Sin-natch-eggs Nation"), apparently the headquarters of the Tribe. Also indicated are mountain sheep in the Selkirk Mountains and both Arrow Lakes. This detail is taken from the actual, original Ross map in the British Library.

Ross's map of the Columbia River Basin shows numerous additional details in Sinixt territory. Fort Colville is shown as being established as of 1825. Kettle Falls is shown and Ross indicates the presence of Indian lodges on both sides of the river there. The "Petit Dalles [or rapids]" is located upriver from "Fort Colville" [Colvile] and is labeled as the "narrowest part of [of the Columbia River]. The Pend d'Oreille River is depicted and labeled also as the "Pend d'oreille or head or Callis spellum."²² The "Sin who yell pe-took" is the Kettle River. Thompson had labeled it the "Ilthkoyape" River. The influence of the Ross map can be seen on the 1859 Arrowsmith where the Kettle River is called it the "Sin-who-yel-pe or Ilthkoyape River." The "Kootanois or McGillivay's R" is now known as the Kootenay River and was also sometimes called the McGilvray or McGilvray's River. Interestingly, Ross locates the "Falls" on that river. This was Bonnington Falls, the highest point on Kootenay River where Salmon could reach, and the boundary between the Kootenay [today's Ktunaxa] and the Sinixt.²³

²²The Kalispel Tribe occupied the upper reaches of the Pend d'Oreille River.

²³Ross, Alexander. Untitled Map of the Columbia River Basin. September, 1821. British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 31,358 B.



Ross, 1821, Detail. British Library, Add. MS 31,358 B. Detail shows Fort Colville, Indian lodges on both sides of Columbia River at Kettle Falls, the Kettle River ("Sin who yell pe-took") and other geographical features.

The text added by Ross in 1849 is very important to understanding his depiction of Sinixt territory on his 1821 map. On September 1, 1849, while located in the Red River Settlement, Alexander Ross reviewed the 1821 map and wrote an extensive textual addition, titled “Remarks on the Map of Columbia.” He lamented the fact that the location and names of tribes on the lower Columbia (near the mouth), “a country so long in possession of the whites...,” were now incorrect or lost. However, he stated that his map was based on his own “travels and observations and said the locations of the Indian tribes “may be relied upon as pretty correct...” and that the tribes were located “as they were when the whites entered the country.” He concluded that it would be a worthwhile object to “correct past maps, and lay before the public such a map as would bear the test of time.”²⁴

Ross also added a paragraph of text on the map titled “Explanation.” In this paragraph he said that the tribes were all “in their proper places,” confirming the locations he had used when drafting the original map. It is important to note that in 1825 Ross made a journey into Sinixt territory and provided considerable commentary, which he later published.²⁵

In conclusion, the Ross map demonstrates that the business and governmental authorities in the region knew as of 1821 that the Sinixt occupied the territory surrounding the Arrow Lakes and that the Tribe had a major village at the head of Lower Arrow Lake. Because of his notes added in 1849, the map is also evidence that at the time of the Treaty of Oregon, in 1846, when

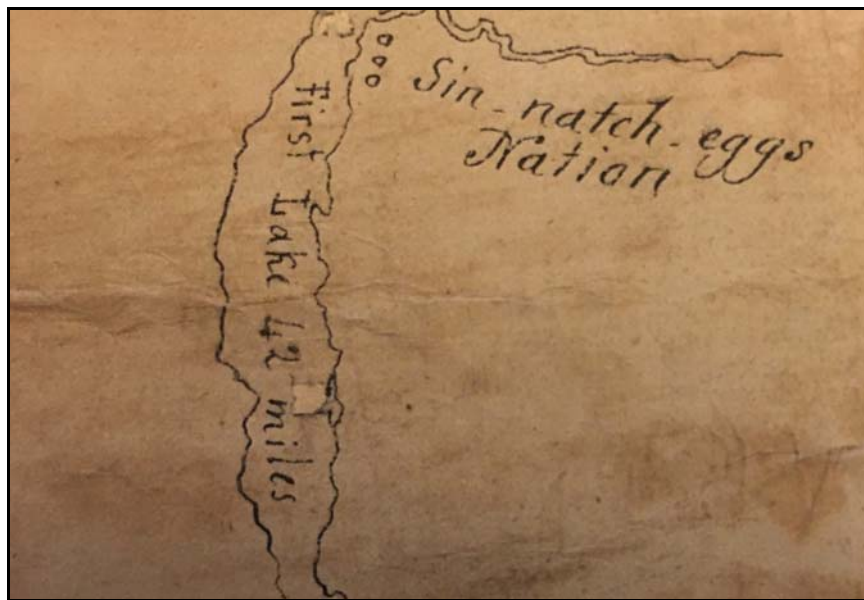
²⁴Ross, Alexander. Untitled Map of the Columbia River Basin. September, 1821. British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 31,358 B. Text added September 1, 1849, and titled, “Remarks on the Map of Columbia.”

²⁵Ross, Alexander. *Fur Hunters of the Far West: A Narrative of Adventures in the Oregon and Rocky Mountains*, Volume II. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1855, pp. 161-165, 167, 169-172, and 190.

See also:

Stewart, Edgar I. “Alexander Ross,” *The Mountain Men and the Furt Trade of the Far West*, Volume VI, Arthur H. Clark Company: Glendale, California, 1968, p. 397.

the British Empire expressed sovereignty over what would become the Province of British Columbia in Canada, Sinixt territory was well known by the government and by business interests like the Hudson's Bay Company, and had been known for at least two decades. Ross emphasized that the location of the tribes was intended to show where they were when Europeans first entered the territory.



Ross, 1821, Detail. British Library, Add. MS 31,358 B. Detail shows Sinixt village near head of Lower Arrow Lake and designates the Tribe as a “Nation” at the time of first contact with Europeans.

Samuel Parker, 1838

The next important map showing Sinixt territory was by Samuel Parker in 1838. Archibald McDonald prepared a sketch map of the Thompson River District in 1827, but it was to the west of Sinixt territory.²⁶

Although the Lakes had been subjected to proselytizing by Hudson's Bay Company employees for some years, it was not until somewhat later in the 1830s that formal missionaries came among them. The first of them was the Reverend Samuel Parker, a Congregational missionary who spent three years (1835-1837) traveling through the Northwest under the aegis of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His principal object was to gather information on the Indians of the region for future mission work.

Parker visited Fort Colville in 1837 and said it was well-stockaded, but "so friendly have the natives always been, that no wars have ever occurred among them."²⁷ He also explained how the Lakes got their English name and estimated their population.

...the Lake Indians, so named from their place of residence, which is about the Arrow Lakes. They are about five hundred in

²⁶Archibald McDonald was a Hudson's Bay Company official in 1827 when he drafted a sketch map of the Thompson River District, over which he was in charge. The map did not include the territory of the Sinixt because it was outside his district, but he did locate Fort Colville and two trails from the country of the Shuswap and Okanagan to Sinixt country along the Columbia River.

McDonald, Archibald. "A Sketch of Thompson River District, 1827. HBC Journal and Letterbook, B.97/a/2 (1826-1827), Folio 40; Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Winnipeg. The trail from Okanagan country went to Kettle Falls. The Shuswap trail appears to be along the Eagle Pass route. The location of these two trails is consistent with the location of the Nelson Mountain Range first mapped by David Thompson.

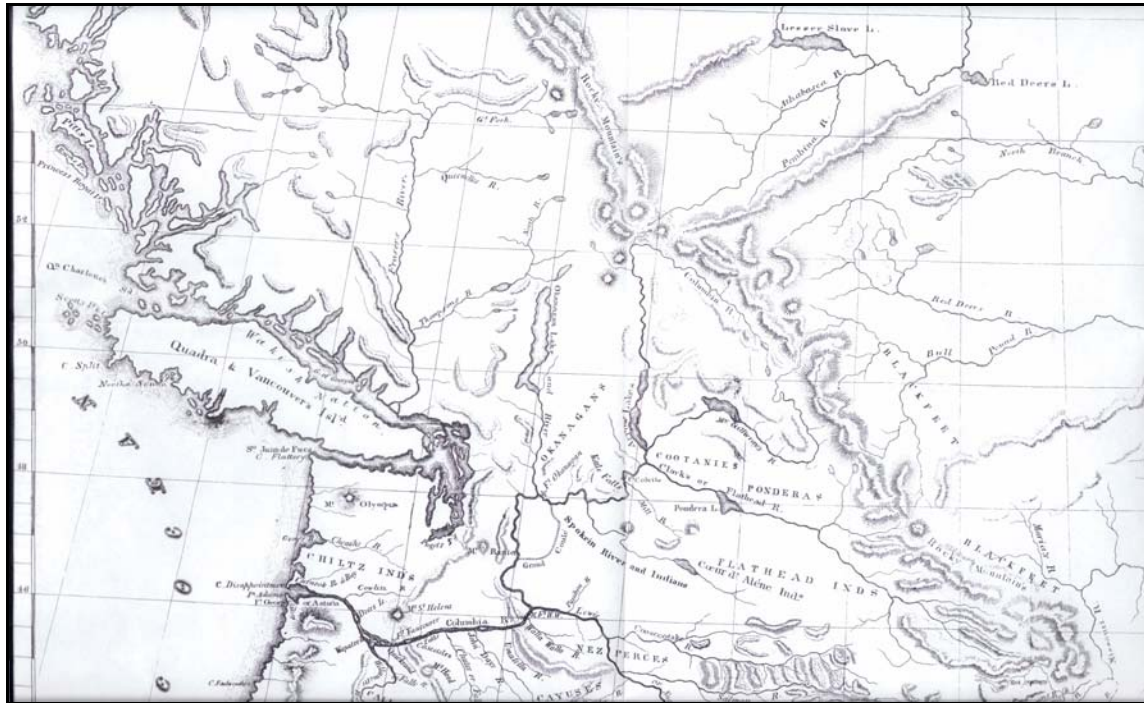
Kennedy, Dorothy. "Expert Report; R. v. Desautel: The Sinixt People's Territory, Affiliation and History," Prepared for: Glen Thompson, Esq., Barrister and Solicitor for the BC Ministry of Justice, Legal Services Branch, Aboriginal Law Litigation; September 9, 2015, pp. 22-24.

²⁷Parker, Samuel, *Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains, Under the Direction of the A. B. C. F. M. Performed in the Years 1835, '36, and '37* (Minneapolis: Ross & Haines, 1967). [Originally published 1838.], p. 291.

number.²⁸

In 1838 Parker published a book on his missionary efforts. The book included a foldout map on which were located Fort Colvile, Kettle Falls and the Arrow Lakes. The Cootanies [more commonly called “Kootenays” then] were to the east of Sinixt territory and the “Okanagans” were to the west in the Okanagan River drainage.

²⁸Parker, Samuel, *Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains, Under the Direction of the A. B. C. F. M. Performed in the Years 1835, '36, and '37* (Minneapolis: Ross & Haines, 1967). [Originally published 1838.], p. 304.



Parker, Samuel. "Map of Oregon Territory," 1838, from *Journal of An exploring Tour...1935, '36, and '37*. Ross & Haines. Minneapolis, 1967 (facsimile of 1838 edition).



Parker, 1838, Detail. In his text he places the Lake Indians "about the Arrow Lakes." He said the Okanagan were found around Fort Okanagan and west and northwest of the San Poil.

Charles Wilkes and James Wyld, 1841

The first official United States expedition to reach Fort Colville was in 1841 under Charles Wilkes. Wilkes provided an extensive textual description of the fort and produced a map of Oregon Territory. Cartographic historian Carl I. Wheat reproduced a copy of Wilkes' "Map of the Oregon Territory," saying it was influential on later maps of that portion of the northwest United States.²⁹

During the same year, 1841, James Wyld "re-published" Wilkes map with the following annotation:

The Northern part of this Map contains the latest information of the Hudson [sic] Bay Company, and the Eastern part, that of Lieutt. [sic] Fremont's U.S.T.E. Explorations on the Eastern side of the Rocky Mountains.

The Wyld map also shows "Fort Colville" and the Arrow Lakes. It appears to show Hudson's Bay Company tribal jurisdictions, with all the Interior Salish tribes (including Okanogan and Sinixt) under the title "Atnah Souswap" [Shuswap].³⁰ Wyld's map also portray's the Nelson Range of Mountains to the west of Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes.

²⁹Hale, Horatio. *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, During the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, under the Command of Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.* Volume 6: Ethnology and Philology. Philadelphia: C. Sherman, 1846, p. 197.

Wheat, Carl I. *1540-1861 Mapping the Transmississippi West*, Volume Two, "From Lewis and Clark to Fremont, 1804-1845." San Francisco: The Institute of Historical Cartography, 1958, pp. 177-178 and Plate 457.

³⁰Wyld, James. "Map of the Oregon Territory by the U. S. Ex. Ex. Charles Wilkes, Esqr. Commander, 1841. G.3/397 published (lithog), Bay 67, Sh. 32, Box 3, Hudson's Bay Company Archives.



Wyld, James. "Map of the Oregon Territory by the U. S. Ex. Ex. Charles Wilkes, Esqr. Commander, 1841. G.3/397 published (lithog), Bay 67, Sh. 32, Box 3, Hudson's Bay Company Archives.

Alexander Caulfield Anderson, 1842

Alexander Caulfield Anderson had a long career in the fur trade. In the 1840s he held positions for the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, Fort Alexandria and Fort Colvile. In 1842 A. C. Anderson drafted a map of the Upper Columbia from Fort Colvile in the south to a point considerably north of Boat Encampment. Anderson made a copy of that map in 1866. His son, James Robert Anderson described a journal his father made in the 1840s that described portions of the area mapped.

In the general vicinity of today's Goldstream River, Anderson shows a horse trail going west from the Columbia River. He writes on the map, "There is a horse trail across by this pass striking the N. Branch of Thompson's R. About 45 [miles] above Kamloops." In the approximate location of today's Downey Creek, he shows a 34 ½ mile route to the west from the Columbia to the head of Shuswap Lake. The route apparently going over today's Pettipiece Pass. At the head of Upper Arrow Lake, Anderson notes that there is "apparently" a pass going over the mountains to the east. To the west of Upper Arrow Lake Anderson shows a mountain range, and notes, "This divide continuous past the upper end of the great Okanagan Lake to the lands of the Similkameen."

Like McDonald in 1827, Anderson shows trails to Shuswap country over passes from the Columbia north of the location of today's Revelstoke.

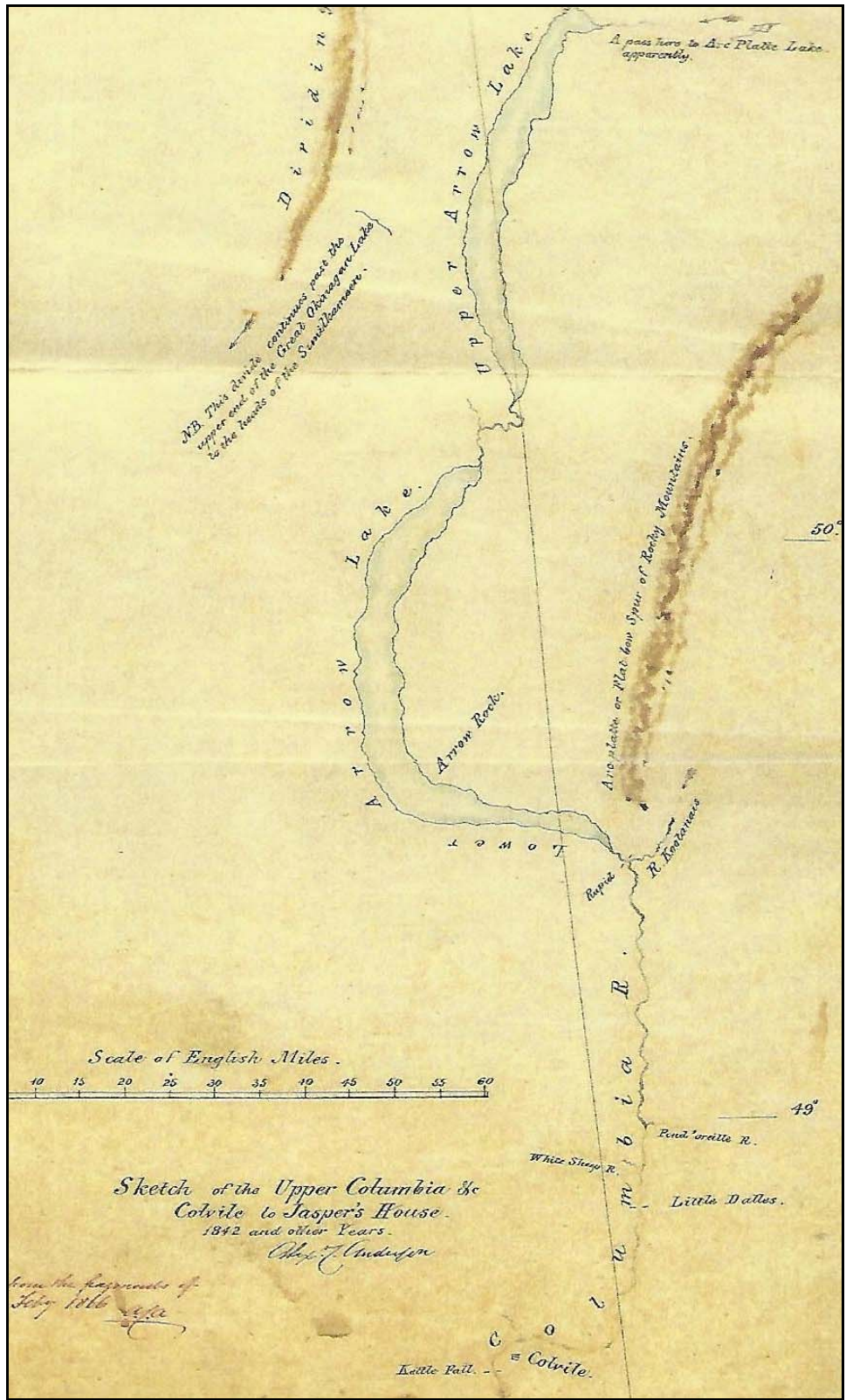
On Lower Arrow Lake, Anderson locates Arrow Rock. His son used A. C. Anderson's journal to provide a textual description of Arrow Rock. At the extreme southern end of his map

he locates Kettle Falls and Fort Colvile.³¹

³¹Anderson, A. C. "Sketch of the Upper Columbia, Colvile to Jasper's House 1842 and other years," recopied from old maps in 1866. Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Map Division, CM B246/1167.

Bouchard, Randall T. And Dorothy I. D. Kennedy. *First Nations' Ethnography and Ethnohistory in British Columbia's Lower Kootenay/Columbia Hydropower Region*. Prepared for the Columbia Power Corporation; Castlegar, British Columbia, August 2000, pp. 105.

Watson, Bruce McIntyre. *Lives Lived West of the Divide: A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies, 1793-1858*, Volumes 1. Kelowna, British Columbia: Centre for Social, Spatial, and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia, 2010, pp. 152-153.



Detail of A. C. Anderson's sketch of the Upper Columbia in 1842. Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Map Division, CM B246/1167.

Pierre-Jean de Smet, 1846

Catholic missionaries reached Sinixt country in 1838, arriving at the Hudson's Bay Company's "House of the Lakes" (also called "Fort of the Lakes"). This was a company trading post established near the shore of Upper Arrow Lake. Francis Norbert Blanchet and Modeste Demers spent over two weeks with the Sinixt, whom they called the "Lake Indians." Demers said the Lake Indians, along with the Chaudiers (Colville) were "the most numerous of all" the tribes in the region.³² Over the next two years many leading Sinixt were baptized by the Jesuit missionaries.³³

By 1842 Father Pierre-Jean de Smet was in charge of the Oregon missions, including the efforts among the Lakes. During the next few years he spent much time among the *gens des lacs*, or "people of the lakes," as the French-Canadian fur men called them.³⁴ In 1845 de Smet established a "sub-mission," or "station," among the Lakes Indians, and named it St. Peter's Station (in French: "Station St. Pierre Gens des Lacs de la Col[umbia]"). De Smet said he anticipated that a chapel would one day be constructed at the station, which was located on the

³²Bagley, Clarence B. *Early Catholic Missions in Old Oregon*. Seattle: Lowman & Hanford Company, 1932, p. 49.

Kowrach, Edward J. (ed.) *Historical Sketches of the Catholic Church in Oregon by Most Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet*. Fairfield, 1983, p. 67.

³³Warner, Mikell de Lores Wormell (trans.) and Harriet Duncan Munnick (annotations). *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: Vancouver Volumes I and II and Stellamaris Mission*. St. Paul, Oregon: French Prairie Press, 1972, 61st page.

³⁴De Smet, P. J. *New Indian Sketches*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1985 (originally published 1863 in Boston), p. 16, provides the quotation.

De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1978 (first published New York 1847), pp. xv-xvi, 49 and 105-106.

See also:

Carriker, Robert C. *Father Peter John De Smet: Jesuit in the West*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995, pp. 53, 55, 57, 59, and 97.

east shore of Upper Arrow Lake.³⁵

Father de Smet wrote a number of books which spread the word of his missionary efforts, and, importantly, helped raise funds to support the missions. In 1843 he wrote *Origin, Progress and Prospects of the Catholic Mission to the Rocky Mountains*.³⁶ In 1845 he spent considerable time among the Lakes people and wrote about them in another book published originally in 1847, in which he described the establishment of St. Peter's Mission Station for the Lake Indians.³⁷

In 1845 de Smet had traveled up the Arrow Lakes where he established a mission station and met and described Lakes people. His *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46*, first published in 1847, included a map of the Lakes Indians country that showed his travels. The book was subsequently published in a number of different countries and languages and provided much of the world an idea of the tribes of the region and their territories, landscapes and subsistence practices. The map included in the book is titled "Oregon Territory, 1846."³⁸

³⁵Burns, Robert Ignatius. *The Jesuits and the Indian Wars of the Northwest*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966, p. 52.

³⁶De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Origin, Progress and Prospects of the Catholic Mission to the Rocky Mountains*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1986 (originally published, Philadelphia, 1843, p. 10.

³⁷De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1978 (first published New York 1847), pp. xv-xvi, 49 and 105-106.

See also:

De Smet, P. J. *New Indian Sketches*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1985 (originally published 1863 in Boston), p. 16, provides the quotation.

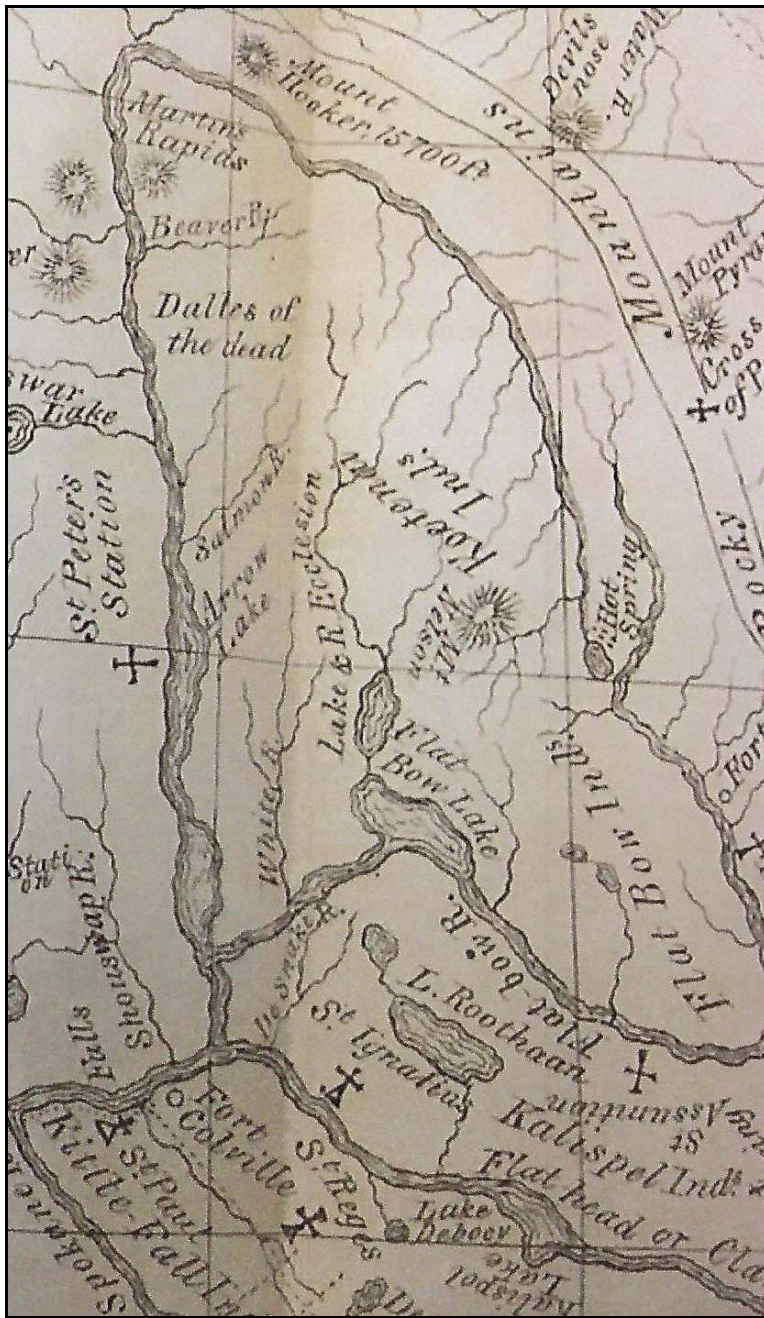
Carriker, Robert C. *Father Peter John De Smet: Jesuit in the West*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995, pp. 53, 55, 57, 59, and 97.

³⁸In 1906 this entire work of de Smet, including the full map, was reprinted in one volume in the influential "Early Western Travels, 1748-1846" series published by The Arthur H. Clark Company:

Thwaites, Reuben Gold. *Early Western Travels, 1748-1846*, Volume XXIX. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1906. The map is found as a foldout opposite page 115 and also includes on it St. Peter's Station, Fort Colville [sic, Colvile], and [Upper] Arrow Lake.

The 1846 map shows St. Peter's Station on the west side of Upper Arrow Lake, which is labeled "Arrow Lake." Other mission stations are also shown located among the Okanagan (at the foot of Okanagan Lake), among the Kootenay to the east, and among the Colville (St. Paul Mission located at Kettle Falls).³⁹

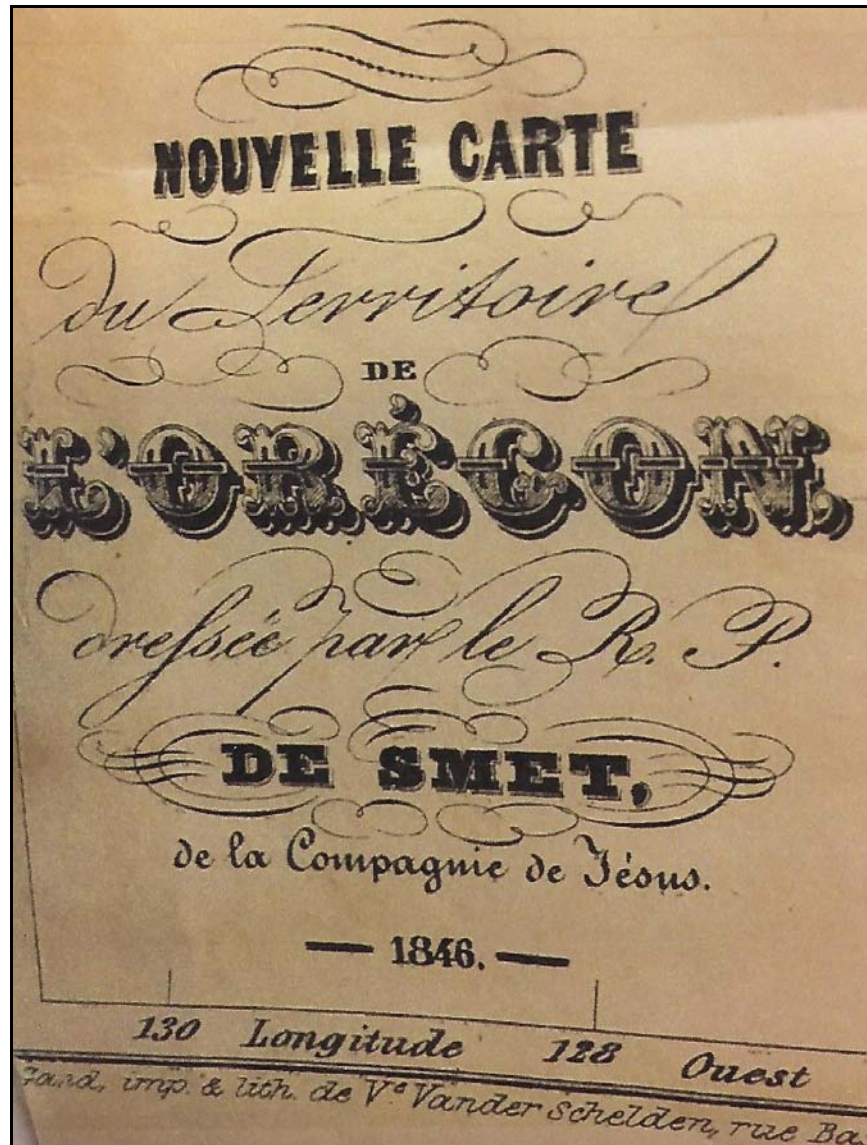
³⁹De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1978 (first published New York 1847). In the text (page 49), de Smet said St. Peter's Station was established "at the great Lakes of the Columbia." The foldout map is found in the Thwaites reprint.



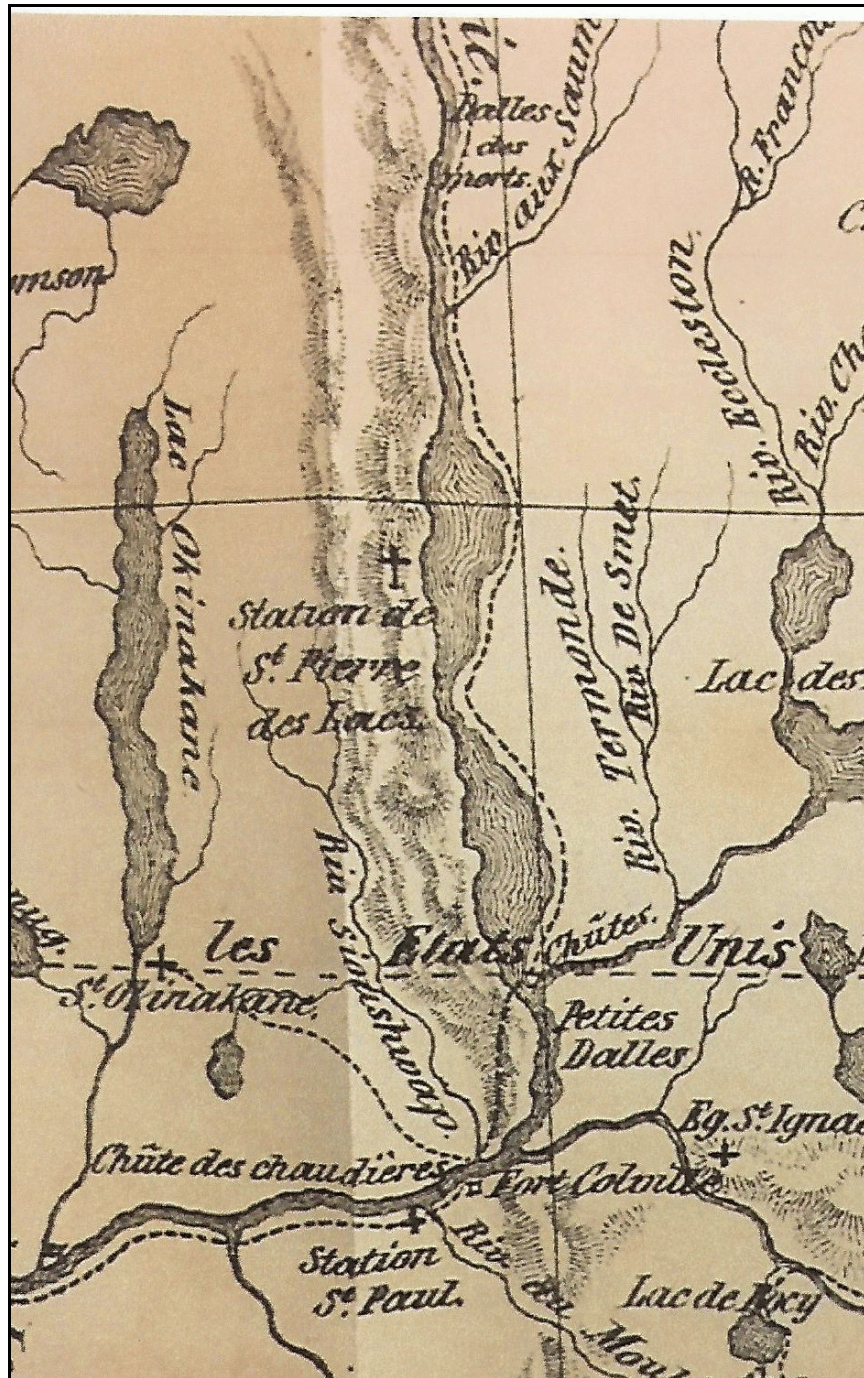
Detail of de Smet's 1846 published map showing St. Peter's Station and other details. De Smet, 1847.

In an early Belgian edition of the book, titled *Missions de L'Orégon et Voyages aux Montagnes-Rocheuses, aux sources de la Colombie, de l'Athabasca et du Sascatshawin; pendant l'annee 1845-46*, the map is titled "Nouvelle Carte du Territoire de L'Orégon dressée par le R. P. De Smet, de la Compagnie de Jésus."⁴⁰ In this Ghent edition of the book, de Smet also labeled "Station de St. Pierre de Lacs" opposite Upper Arrow Lake. In addition, he shows "stations [submissions]" among the Okanagan, Colville, and Kootenay. Fort Colvile (misspelled "Colville") is shown. A route of De Smet travel is shown by dotted lines. It shows that in 1845 he traveled up the Columbia River to Kettle Falls, from there traveled to and from the foot of Okanagan Lake, and then on up the Arrow Lakes to the Big Bend (Boat Encampment).

⁴⁰De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Missions de L'Orégon et Voyages aux Montagnes-Rocheuses, aux sources de la Colombie, de l'Athabasca et du Sascatshawin; pendant l'annee 1845-46*. Gand: Chez V.^E Vander Schelden, [n.d., 1846], fold out map



Detail of de Smet's 1846 map in the Ghent edition of the book.



Detail from de Smet 1846 map (Ghent edition), showing "Station de St. Pierre des Lacs, Fort Colville [sic, Colville], and the stations established for the Okanagan and Kootenay.

Another map in the Ghent edition shows the Upper Columbia River and its sources.⁴¹ This map shows de Smet's route past Lower Arrow Lake ("1st Lac de la Colombie"), Upper Arrow Lake ("2nd Lac"), and on up towards the Big Bend of the Columbia. His route was along the east shore of the lakes. In an area near the head of Upper Arrow Lake de Smet added a drawing of a camp which includes three tepees and one tent and which has the labels "Loges de Morigeau" and "Ma Tente." This is apparently a camp he shared with French Canadian free trapper Francois Morigeau. Morigeau was an early free trader (an independent trapper/trader). "Free trappers" frequently had Indian families and traveled or lived with them.⁴² Free trappers were treated differently than those under full contract with the company. They could be carried on the Hudson's Bay Company rolls, but could trap where they wanted but usually sold their furs to the company.⁴³ It is likely, thus, that Morigeau was trading and trapping with the Sinixt and selling the furs to the Hudson's Bay Company. It is interesting that his camp was relatively close to the location of the early trappers' Fort of the Lakes.

⁴¹De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Missions de L'Orégon et Voyages aux Montagnes-Rocheuses, aux sources de la Colombie, de l'Athabasca et du Sascatshawin; pendant l'année 1845-46*. Gand: Chez V.^F Vander Schelden, [n.d., 1846], opposite page 80 is map titled, "Nouvelle Carte des Sources du Fleuve Colombie, dressée par le R. P. DeSmet, de la Compagnie de Jésus.-1846."

⁴²For instance, see:
Hafen, LeRoy H. (Ed.) *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, Volume III, Spokane, Washington: Arthur H.Clark Company, 2001, p. 68
Hafen, LeRoy H. (Ed.) *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, Volume V, Glendale, California: Arthur H.Clark Company, 1968, p. 41.
Hafen, LeRoy H. (Ed.) *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, Volume VI, Glendale, California: Arthur H.Clark Company, 1968, p. 208.
Hafen, LeRoy H. (Ed.) *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, Volume X, Spokane, Washington: Arthur H.Clark Company, 2004, pp. 11 and 15.

⁴³Hafen, LeRoy H. (Ed.) *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, Volume X, Spokane, Washington: Arthur H.Clark Company, 2004, p. 11.
Hafen, LeRoy H. (Ed.) *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, Volume VII, Glendale, California: Arthur H.Clark Company, 1969, p. 195.

On September 9, 1845, de Smet wrote to his superior from the “Head of the Columbia” to describe his recent travel. He described his interactions with “Morigeau,” whom he described as “our Canadian.” De Smet said free trapper Francois Morigeau served de Smet a meal of bear paws, roast porcupine, moose muzzle, and a soup made from “some remains of beef, buffalo, venison, beavers’ tails, hare, partridges, &c.”⁴⁴

Further north along his route toward the sources of the Columbia River, de Smet drew a cross and added the inscription, “Croix de la Nativité, 8 Sept, 1845.” In the text of the book, he described the “feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin,” and said “a large cross was erected in the plain, which, from that time, is called the *Plain of the Nativity*.” De Smet said Morigeau was devout at the ceremony, and reported that the Canadian free-trapper traveled with three Indian families, the children of which de Smet baptized during the ceremonies.⁴⁵ Another color version of this map is found in the Jesuit Archives and Research Center in St. Louis.⁴⁶ This map, although somewhat more difficult to read (de Smet did not clearly show directions on many of his maps) also shows de Smet’s route through Morigeau’s camp to the Nativity Cross.

⁴⁴De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1978 (first published New York 1847), pp. 133-136.

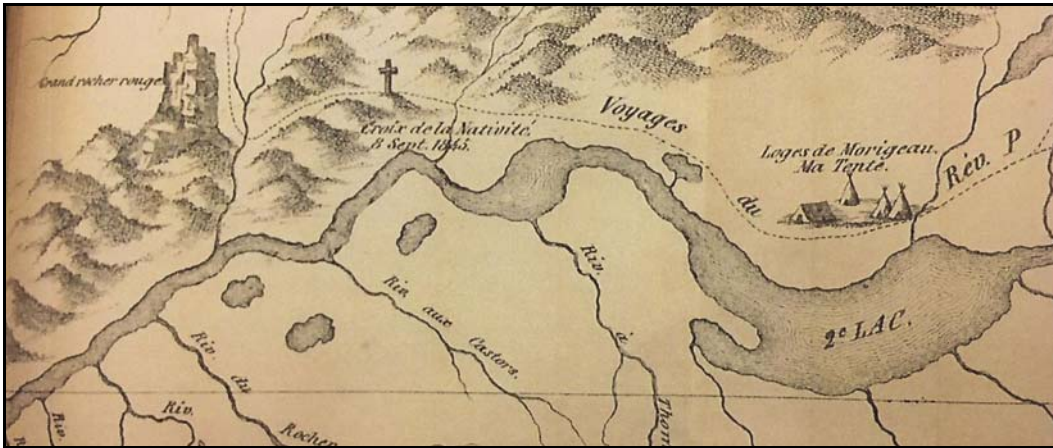
Watson, Bruce McIntyre. *Lives Lived West of the Divide: A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies, 1793-1858*, Volume 2. Kelowna, British Columbia: Centre for Social, Spatial, and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia, 2010, p. 702.

Chittenden, Hiram Martin and Alfred Talbot Richardson. *Life, Letters and Travels of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S. J., 1801-1873*. New York: Francis P. Harper, 1905, volume II, pp. 498-499.

⁴⁵De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1978 (first published New York 1847), p. 135.

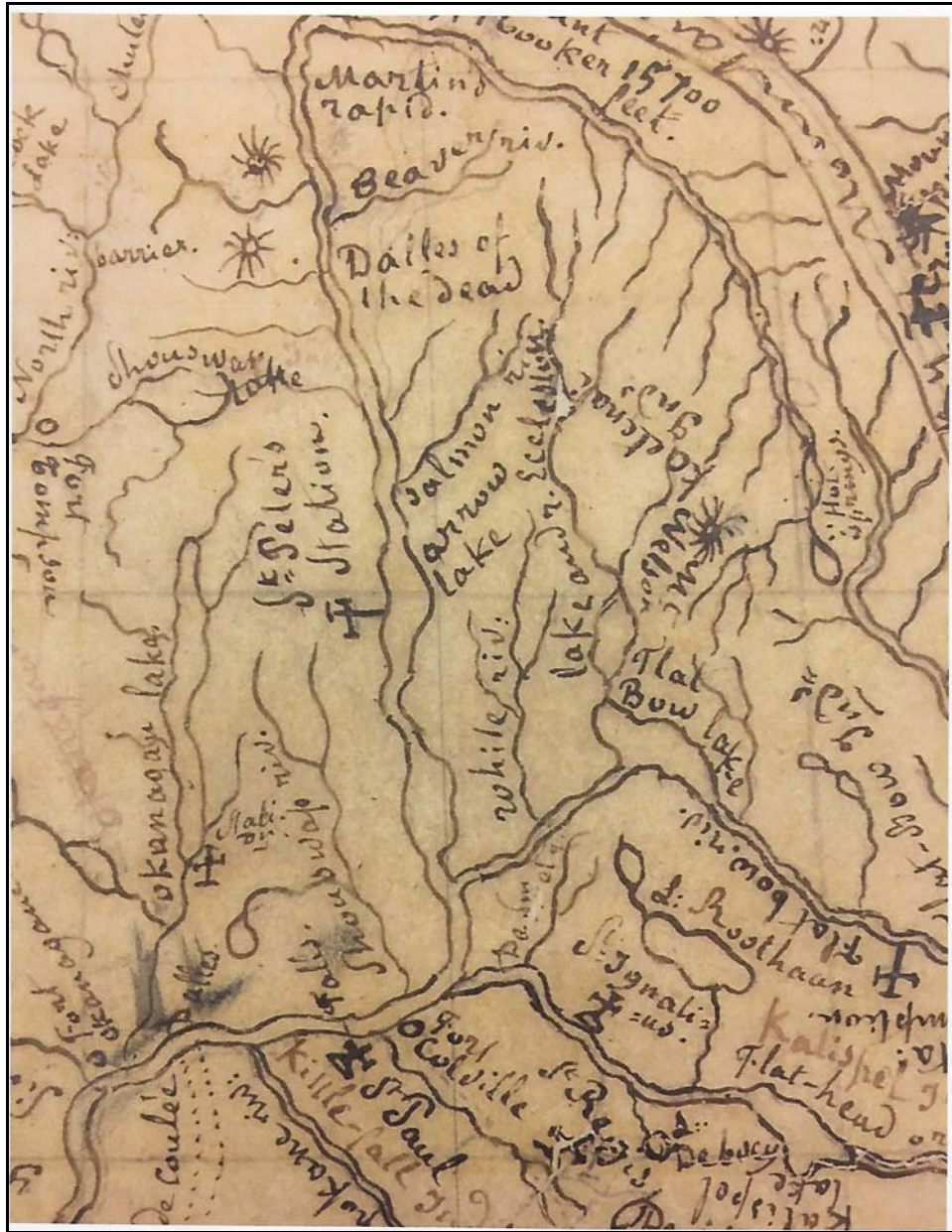
De Smet, Pierre-Jean. *Missions de L’Orégon et Voyages aux Montagnes-Rocheuses, aux sources de la Colombie, de l’Athabasca et du Sascatchewan; pendant l’année 1845-46*. Gand: Chez V. Vander Schelden, [n.d., 1846], opposite page 80 is map titled, “Nouvelle Carte des Sources du Fleuve Colombie, dressée par le R. P. DeSmet, de la Compagnie de Jésus.-1846.” It is interesting that de Smet shows three tepees in the camp where his “tente” was also located.

⁴⁶Smet, Pierre-Jean de. “Carte des Sources de la Colombie, 1847,” Jesuit Archives and Research Center, St. Louis.



Detail from de Smet's 2nd 1846 map (Ghent edition), showing the camp with Morigeau and the "Croix de la Nativité, 8 Sept. 1845.

The Huntington Library also possesses the original manuscript map drafted by de Smet, which was the source for his maps in the various editions of his 1846 book. This map also shows “St. Peter’s Station” on the west side of Upper Arrow Lake and also locates missions and mission stations among the Colville, Kootenay and Okanagan. He locates the “Kettle Falls Indians” next to his St. Paul Station and “Fort Colville.” This manuscript map is almost certainly the source for all of de Smet’s maps showing Lakes country in 1846.



Detail from de Smet's manuscript 1846 map showing St Peter's Station, [Upper] Arrow Lake, Fort [Colville], the mission among the Colville, and the stations among the Okanagan and Kootenay. Huntington Library Manuscript HM 258.

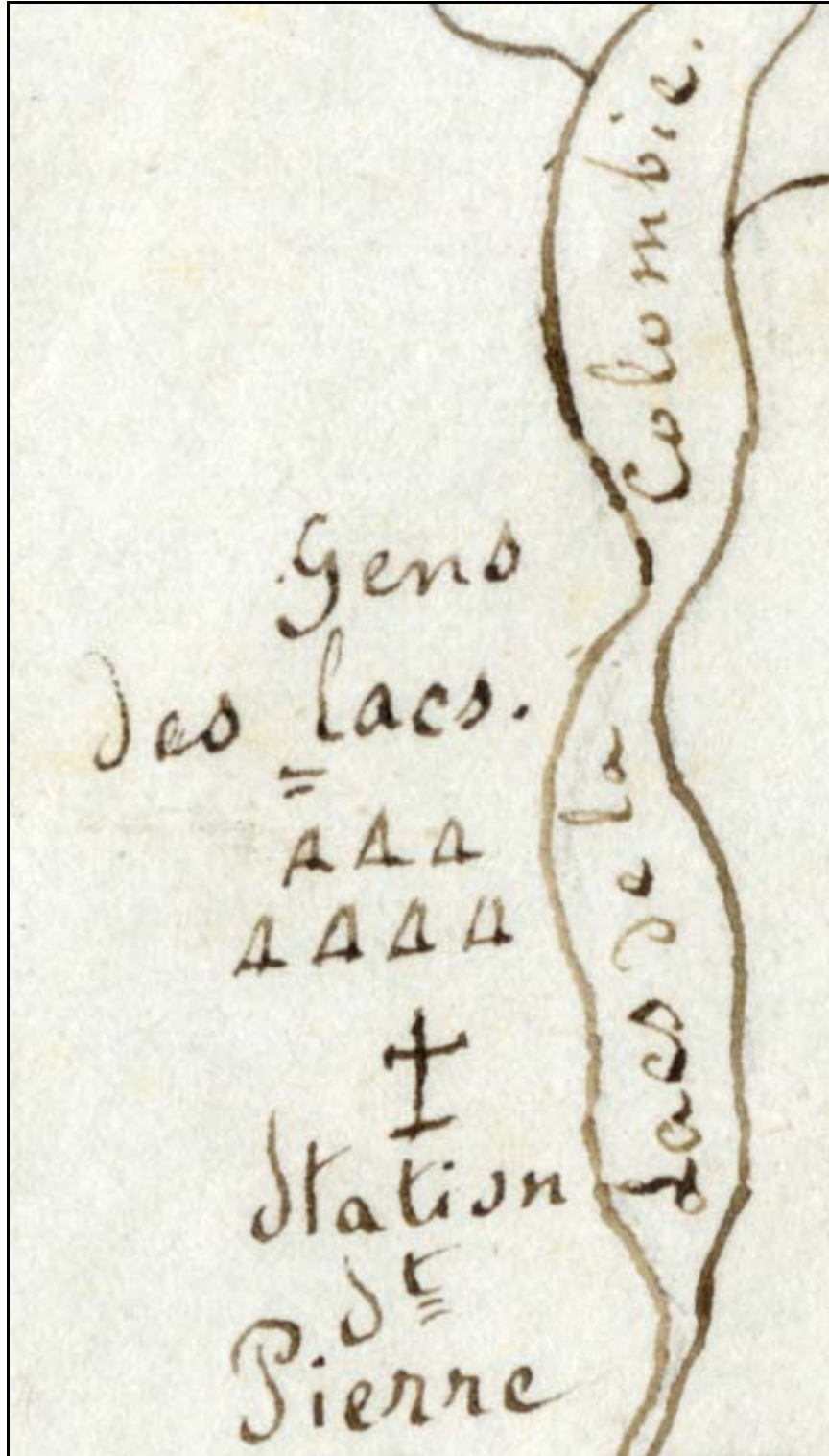
De Smet drafted another map at about this time. A purpose of this map also seems to be to locate the mission stations established by the Jesuits in the region by 1845. De Smet added a textual note that Demers had baptized a total of 436 Indian people between 1842 and 1843. This manuscript map is located in the archives of Washington State University.⁴⁷ Although the university archives has the map dated 1841, De Smet reported that he established St. Peter's Station in 1845. Since that location is shown on the map, the map could not have been drawn prior to 1845.⁴⁸ This map also appears to show a Lakes village at the location of St. Peter's Station. It would make sense that the station would have been established where Demers baptized a number of Lakes people, including leaders.

In the text of his 1846 book de Smet reported that in 1845 he visited Kettle Falls where eight to nine hundred Indians were gathered to fish for salmon. There he said he established his mission to the Colville people (St. Paul's Mission) and had a small chapel built. He recalled that having met Lake Indians (Gens de lac) at Kettle Falls Father de Smet had then made a short excursion north to the Lake country, to the Lakes tribal grounds. He said that here he established St. Peter's Mission Station in 1845.⁴⁹

⁴⁷De Smet, Pierre. "Map of the Upper Columbia River," ca. 1841." Washington State University Archives.

⁴⁸Goetzmann, William H. *Looking at the Land of Promise: Pioneer Images of the Pacific Northwest*. Pullman, Washington: Washington State University Press, 1988, p. xiv, reproduced a detail from the map.

⁴⁹De Smet, P. J. *New Indian Sketches*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 1985 (originally published 1863 in Boston), pp. 16. This means the map should actually be dated 1845 or later. Elsewhere in its archives, Washington State University now has this map dated as 1846, but provides no reasoning. However, since we know de Smet drafted other similar maps in 1846, that dates seems appropriate.



Detail from de Smet map ca. 1846 showing stations established by 1846, showing "Gens de lacs," tribal lodges, and "Station St. Pierre." Washington State University Manuscript.

The Jesuit Archives and Research Center in St. Louis houses a considerable number of manuscripts created by Father de Smet. Included in this collection are three maps that show Sinixt territory. His map that the archives has titled “Upper Althabasca River, the Columbia River Basin, the Upper Missouri, and the Great Divide”⁵⁰ This map shows St. Peter’s Station located on the east side of Upper Arrow Lake where there is depicted at Sinixt village. Downstream on the Columbia near Fort Colvile and today’s Kettle Falls is located a mission to the Colville Tribe. Missions and submissions are also located among the Kootenay to the east and the Okanogan to the west.

De Smet maps a chain of mountains that is placed similarly to Thompson and Wyld. De Smet in his French captions says this chain of mountains separates the people of Kettle Falls from the Okanogan. He shows a chain of mountains running north and south and beginning north of Upper Arrow Lake and says they are mountains associated with the Shuswaps and Carriers. There is a trail between the Okanogan and Kettle Falls, but no trail shown between either the Okanogan or the Shuswap and Sinixt territory above that location. Thus, de Smet very clearly shows geographic boundaries around the Lakes (Sinixt) territory, just as other cartographers had done since Thompson.

⁵⁰Smet, Pierre-Jean de. “Upper Althabasca River, the Columbia River Basin, the Upper Missouri, and the Great Divide.” 1847, Jesuit Archives & Research Center, Digital Collections & Resources.



De Smet, 1847, detail from Jesuit Archives & Research Center, manuscript map De Smetiana-IX-C8-13 (detail).

De Smet's "Carte des Sources de la Columbie, 1847," is described above, and also depicts a chain of mountains separating the Okanogan from the Sinixt. A third de Smet map in the St. Louis archives is titled "La Carte du Territoire de l'Oregon, 1846."⁵¹

⁵¹Smet, Pierre-Jean de. "Carte des Sources de la Columbie, 1847," Jesuit Archives and Research Center; Digital Collections & Resources.



De Smet. "La Carte du Territoire de l'Oregon," 1846. Jesuit Archives & Research Center, Digital Collections & Resources. This map also shows St. Peter's Station, Fort Colville, and sub-missions to other tribes to the east and west.

Conclusions

Thanks largely to David Thompson, by 1820 the geography of the upper Columbia River drainage was well-mapped and understood. The Nelson Mountain Range to the west of today's Arrow Lakes was clearly delineated. The salmon fisheries at Kettle Falls (Thompson's "Ilthkoyape Falls") were well documented and known as important to tribes in that region of the Upper Columbia. The fur trading capabilities of the tribes in the region were also well understood. Several fur trapping stations were established by the North West Company at locations around Sinixt territory. The Kootenay are located to the east of the Arrow Lakes and the Okanagan are located to the west. Mountain ranges separated them from the Arrow Lakes country.

Alexander Ross had been stationed in the Upper Columbia since 1811. He traveled up and down the Upper Columbia River drainage. In 1821 he drafted a map locating the Sinixt (he spelled their name "Sin Natch Eggs") on the Arrow Lakes. He provided considerable detail of tribal territories in the region, designated Sinixt territory, identified Sinixt village, and labeled the Sinixt as a "Nation."

Presbyterian missionary Samuel Parker described the Lakes Indians in his 1838 book, which included a map showing the location of the Arrow Lakes, where he said they lived.

A. C. Anderson provided a detailed map of the Arrow Lakes in 1842 (redrawn in 1866). This map shows the trails from Arrow Lakes country to the tribes to the east and west and locates Arrow Rock, which many travelers described and which gave the Arrow Lakes their name.

In 1846 the Jesuit priest Pierre-Jean de Smet drafted a series of maps showing Sinixt

territory. He located (and described in the accompanying text) the mission station he established for the Sinixt adjacent to a tribal village. By that time, Fort Colville had been constructed by the Hudson's Bay Company near Kettle Falls. The location of trading and mission stations demonstrated the importance of the Sinixt and neighboring tribes to the fur traders, who were very active among that Tribe. De Smet's maps and books were published in the Americas and throughout Europe in many editions.

The topography that dominated the Sinixt Tribe's aboriginal territory was well known. The mountain ranges separating them from neighboring tribes (Okanogan, Shuswap and Kootenay) were mapped and described.

By 1846 the territory of the Sinixt (the Arrow Lakes Tribe) was mapped and well-known in Canada, the United States, and Europe.