Mounting the hill east of the Osoyoos Lake, I noticed a number of small piles of stone along the roadside. Sam said that they were cultus. They were made by girls who [illegible] situation.

These Indians have given up killing horses and depositing articles of property with the dead, at the instance of the priests. Sam says they formerly did this that their friends might have the benefit of them in the other world. They usually bury the dead. Sometimes suspend them in trees. Their houses or rather lodges are constructed of mats. Unlike the salt water tribes they dont destroy twins. [Nor as I afterwards learned, do any of the interior Flatheads.] There is no distinction of war and peace chiefs. They are just beginning to understand the value of money since the Americans came in. We found them, by the way as busy in washing gold as the whites.

No Indians live permanently on the Nehoialpitkwu. The river belongs partly to the Okinákanes, partly to the Shwa-yelpi or Colvilles, and the superior tribes return late in the fall to their usual homes.

Upper Columbia. The Indians on the [illegible]

Snaitcht. Their homes are chiefly about the Upper Lakes, but we found a few of them at the mouth of the Pend'Oreille or Clarke's Fork. They are said to be only about 60 in number, (men).

Fort Shepherd. This establishment has been built by the Hudson's Bay Company a little north of the line with a view to its becoming a depot in place of Fort Colville. Although unfinished, it is said to have cost $22000. It consists of a main building for Officers quarters, very well finished, two dwellings for employes and two storehouses. It is difficult to see what tribes it will supply, as the Colvilles, Okinákanes &c will undoubtedly trade with the settlers below, and there remain only the Snaicht or Lake Indians and the Kootenays, who are not a large tribe, and may very probably trade with settlers in the Flathead country, instead of by the river.