

[Dr. Deutsch-Lorn]
February 22, 1953

Dr. Herman J. Deutsch,
College of Sciences and Arts,
Pullman, Washington.

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Enclosed is some material that may offer something to you relative to the Colville research.

I believe you will concur that the Archer letters offer outstanding possibilities, hence my desire to keep them as restricted as possible without being selfish. Of course, they are not completely unknown, but I believe they are to the vast and expanding field of persons hunting new material for writing. I have something in mind like "Bugles ^{along} the River," dealing with life at a series of Northwest forts; combined with material on officers who later became generals like Archer himself, Garnett, etc. These letters are remarkable, too, because they extend from 1847, the Mexican War, then a break and then resume with his trip to the west on the same boat as Gen. Wright. Later they continue through part of the Civil War. He was devoted to his family, yet was ~~make~~ unable to visit them only on rare occasion. First, the yellow fever outbreak prevented his reunion when he prepared to come west. When he returned, his family were in Maryland and he was across the river in Virginia (one letter was signed 'Simcoe' and sent across the lines by a spy..evidently as protection for his family if the letter was intercepted.) He was captured and a prisoner on Johnson's island over a year; arranged for a meeting in Baltimore when he was transferred on prisoner exchange but through a mixup and destruction of the hotel where the meeting had been designated, this evidently did not take place. Hence, need for some Eastern and Southern research before I settle down to writing most of the material I have already gathered.

The other material is included to give you a sketch of some of the type of things I have available. I hope it gives you a clue or so, since you must have the newspapers in the College library. But, in case you do not, I shall be most happy to make you typescript of material, providing I know exactly what I am aiming to develop. I was rather handicapped in this hurried evening's check, because I did not have a map of the area involved of the time referred to, although I have several old maps.

I have considerable material on Moses, gathered during preparation for a chapter in "Drummers and Dreamers,"^H since Moses had quite an influence on the River People.

Enclosed also are a few clips concerning the Wanapums. This has come up suddenly because of the Priest Rapids Dam, etc. and I suddenly find myself waging a one-man campaign via typewriter etc., which has the usual effect of getting the Indians in a turmoil because they shun publicity. However, they are patient this time since I have explained that publicity is now necessary to gain them many friends. I believe I am establishing some good contacts with the government and have some "behind the scenes" negotiations going on whereby we have a fighting chance to gain them a reserve on which their old culture may be retained. I have dropped a few remarks in my letters that now we are in a position to prove that these people were not Yakimas and should not have been included in the land that Kamiakin claimed.

In line with that and my other research and projects, I am attaching a separate outline and if you have an opportunity, would appreciate you giving me a few tips.

Please do not hesitate to call on me if there is anything I can do in the line of my feeble research.

Sincerely

Click Relander

St. 3, box 146, Yakima.

[Enclosure. 22 Feb 1953]

Click Relander
Rt. 3, Box 146
Yakima, Wash.

(A few notes I would appreciate pointers on)

1-You referred to a "cannister" in the State Department files in which there is Smowhala and Yakima Indian war material. Is this in any special office or department? There is the secretary of a congressman who has been helpful to Dean Guie and I and will be glad to chase this down and get microfilm for us. I am missing a few links on my Smowhala research, ie: actual government records concerning the government's contact with him.

2-How do you document material, such as for instance I could turn over to my congressman as "evidence" of the rights of these people, the Wanapums. By that, I mean are notarized typescripts acceptable in court records of this nature (we are not thinking of suing)? Few remarks on "preparing research for attorneys or legal use would be appreciated.

3-Name of man in Portland who has done considerable research on forts.

4-Address of the Catholic archives referred to in your conversation with me. (I'm woefully ignorant on some scores.)

5-Does the College have the thick Mis. Doc No. 340, Part 15 Report on Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed (11th Census, 1890)? I have a copy and am rather perplexed that charts, maps are complete regarding the eastern and middlewestern tribes, but none covering Oregon or Washington, yet none seems torn out. Plates appear intact. My Smith shows Porter, Robert P. (whose name appears with that of

Carroll D. Wright on "Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed,"
and lists: 1852-1917-The West; from the census of 1880, a
history of the ~~9000001~~ etc., Rand McNally, 1882 and lists
several libraries, including WSC, as having that volume, which
is not the same. Does the one you have contain maps of the
Shahaptians?

Click Kelander

Typescripts
Gold Mining

Scattering "quotes" from
some 400 pps. typescript
of W.T., Oregon, Idaho and
Montana mines

Gold. Mines. Colville. Fort Spokane. Sprague.

The Colville mines which have come so prominently into notice....
West Shore, 1887, p. 665.

Okanagan. The Salmon Creek mines, situated on a small stream
known on various maps... little known until the Columbia reservation
was thrown open, May 5, 1886.. Ellensburg New Era in West Shore,
1887, p. 267.

Thompson, Francis M. The New Gold Regions of the Northwest,
, St. Louis, 1868..... Colville mines--There are some extensive
mines on the Columbia at Colville, some fifty men working at
bar digging, doing well. (H.M. Thompson, secty. and treas.
American Exploring and Mineral Co., St Louis, Mo., 1863)

Mining, Upper Columbia, Ferries, Gold, Indians. William S. Lewis,
March 23, 1930, Spokesman Review. "...I was born at Fort Colville
July 17, 1847.

Colville Mines--The Dalles Journal, Aug. 18, 1859."...quarter-
master's employes left immediately in numbers and mechanics
who were employed here as citizens at high wages bundled up and
hurdled off ..."

Similkameen Mines, The Dalles Journal, Dec. 16, 1859."...
The California papers state that companies are organizing in
different parts of the state for the purpose of proceeding to
the Similkameen mines..."

Met-how Mines, W.T. The Dalles Mountaineer, June 22, 1867

"...from Mr. Howe...on the Met-how river....we learn there is no doubt but that there are extensive placer diggings in that region...speaks very highly of the general appearance of the country for grazing and agricultural purposes..."

"Wenatchee Miners, The Dalles Mountaineer, June 29, 1867

"...a party of five Frenchmen left our city for the Wenatche mines..."

"Wenatchee Mines..The Dalles Times-Mountaineer, Oct. 2, 1885

"...Another season there will be no white men in the camp. There are about 1,000 Chinamen there and these have the camp to themselves..."

Yakima Herald, May 30, 1889. "...The Okanogan and Conconully country is being kept back this year by an outbreak of smallpox.

...the Lone Star... monthly pay rolls run from \$1,500 to \$2,000..."

Yakima Herald, Sept. 29."... The government has refused to issue patents for the Holy Moses and Jumping Jesus mines of Okanogan county on the grounds that the names are blasphemous..."

Miscellaneous

Milroy, R.B., son of Gen. R.H. Milroy, superintendent of Indian affairs , series of articles including trips into Colville country to interview Indians
24 articles..typescript..published in Yakima Morning Herald in 1937.

Moses

Undated clipping, nearly full page, 1901 or 1902 from Yakima paper "Historical Sketch of Chief Moses," A.J. Splawn (drawing of Moses on horse.) Additional clips.

100 (approximate) pages of typescript from papers

One that might relate Moses' Council, 1878 ...Walla Walla Union, Sept. 14, 1878; Walla Walla Statesman, July 13, 1878;

Colville agency..act of July 4, 1884(23 Stat. 79)
Ratified, July 4(?) 1884, 23 Stat. 79, Vol 1, p. 224. Report of Commissioner of Indian affairs for 1882 p. lxx.

(To mother at Baltimore, Md.

Fort Simcoe, W.T.

1st July 1858

My dear mother:

I received a letter from Nannie (sister) by last mail telling me of your proposed plans for painting....

4th graph

When I first moved here (fall of 1856, November) a company of seventy six miners on their way from California to the Frazer River mines had just left the post. They had heard of Col. Steptoe's defeat but seemed very confident that they could cope with any Indian force between here and the Frazer River. They were well armed, appeared a bold, hardy band, had elected a captain and established something like a military organization.

They tarried on their way north to examine the water courses in search of gold and in two weeks had only got to the Wenatche about one hundred thirty miles north of Simcoe. There they were attacked by the Indians, their pack animals nearly all driven off, they were deserted by their Indian guides and forced to abandon the expedition after a retreat of four days during half of which time they were harassed by the Indians. They arrived at the post, tired, sleepy, hungry and poor, one of their number had accidentally shot himself dead, two were drowned crossing a stream, one actually died of fright, one was killed by the Indians, one died of pluresy here and seven came in more or less severely wounded and are here in the hospital. The rest have gone to the Dalles.

They report the We-na-che river and the We-wilch creek are richer in gold than any place in California; one of the party

2- 1st July, 1858

who appeared to be a man of intelligence and a gentleman/ and was my guest for a day showed me a specimen of coarse gold dust the result of washing of their pans of sand from the head of the We-wilch (or Oul-Owitch) as he spells the name--worth ~~25~~ five dollars.

General Clarke came up to Vancouver by the last steamer and has had or is in a grand consultation with Wright, Steptoe and others, but we are all in deep ignorance as to what is to be done.

Withlove to all
affectionately
J.G. Archer

Fort Simcoe, W.T.

17th July, 1858

My dear mother:

I received Nannie's letter of 1st June. In my last letter I told you of the excitement occasioned throughout the Pacific country by the discovery of gold on the Frazer and Thompson rivers in British possessions. It has been found also on the We-na-che and We-witch, only forty miles beyond the point on the Yakima river where I was encamped during August, fifty-six.

There are now three to four hundred California miners at the Dalles ready to go up (to) the country. Major Garnett has been ordered to make an exploration from Simcoe to the north this side of the Columbia with three hundred men, while Col. Wright with seven hundred, starting at the same time, 1st Aug. from Walla Walla, will go up the other side through the Spokane and Pelouse country.

All the other companies expect a long march. Our proposed route leads us across the Wenache through much of the gold country and through some of the finest scenery in the world. I anticipate much pleasure from the journey.

All the officers who have money are investing in what they suppose to be immensely valuable lots of ground in great cities. In prospective at "Whatcum" on Puget Sound some officers brought lots for two hundred already worth over ten thousand. Woodruff and Howard I understand have been very successful. Col. Wright and others are investing at the Dalles. Some think Vancouver will be the great place. My own opinion is that Se-at-le on the sound will be the great seaport for the mining region. It is directly opposite the Sno-qual-mi pass of the Cascade mountains and is I think much the most accessible add to the gold country.

With love to all

Affectionately J.G. Archer

Attannum River, W.T.
(Ahtanum)

11 August ~~1858~~ 1858

Dear Bob; (brother)
(sent to Maryland..no city specified)

We are 15 miles on our way by expedition to the north. Maje Garnett started today with my company and three others, making 9 officers and 280 enlisted men and 50 packers and herders.

We are provisioned for 50 days and will be gone as long as they will last and we will go just as far as that will permit.

We expect to pass Ft. Okonagan, the former Hudson Bay Company's trading post and cross the Columbia at the OK mouth of the Spokane.Col. Wright started a few days ago with 600 men for the Spokane country...

Affectionately

J.G. Archer

We-na-cha River, W.T.

30th August, 1858

My dear sister Nannie:

I have an opportunity tomorrow morning of sending this to Fort Simcoe. I received your letter dated Rock Run June 30th. My last was from Entinum creek on left bank of the Yakima about two miles above the place where I spent the month of August 56.

Lt. Allen went out that evening with a party of 15 mounted men to attempt the surprise capture of a band of Indians about 25 miles off. The next day we marched 16 miles further up the Yakima-- had scarcely started before a messenger met us from Allen's party saying he was wounded (it was supposed mortally) at the moment of accomplishing his success, about 4 o'clock p.m. He was brought into our camp, dying and expired in 15 minutes. He was an excellent officer and greatly esteemed and respected by the whole command. Capt. Frazer with a small mounted escort immediately carried his body to Fort Simcoe.

Next day, 16th Aug. marched 15 miles and camped at a beautiful lake, Cleallum about twomiles wide and six long--the last two days marches was through woods and here the high mountains came down with a regular slope and are covered with pine and fir to the very edge of the white pebbly shore. The water was clear as crystal and cold. You may imagine what a glorious swim I had. Next morning the bugle of reveille was answered by a series of echoes which I heard as I was leaving with the mounted party to explore the river (Yakima) 20 miles above the lake. Maj. Garnett with the rest of the command descended the river five miles to a point where there was better grazing and then awaited my return. I returned to his camp about 4 p.m. having ridden altogether about 45 miles. In the course of my ride as I returned at the head of the

lake I found a very pretty bell shaped flower of your favorite blue color. I send it to you but the pretty shape is gone and before it reached you I fear the color will be faded but it will help to show that I always think of you at home.

Left the Yakima 18th Aug. and arrived here 20th. This river, (Wenachi) you will find I think on the old maps under the name Pischous. Tomorrow we start for Lake Chelan and Ft. Okinakane.

Maj. Garnett expects that we will be back at Simcoe by 20th Sept. We will not have a fight nor meet with any further success. The remaining hostile Indians will avoid us.

The gold stories concerning this country I am satisfied are humbugs, although no doubt there is some gold in the country.

Affectionately

J.G. Archer.

Camp of North West

Boundary Escort

Atanum creek, 29 May, 1859

My dear Nannie:

I think I mentioned that Fort Simcoe has been turned over to the Indian Department. Yesterday I sent off the troops, Cos C and I in advance while I remained to close up the affairs of the post

...

(Write me North West Boundary commission via Fort Colville, W.T.)

Wenachi River

(no salutation.)

June 5, 1859

Last September, returning from our expedition we crossed the mountains from the Yakima to the Wenache (sic) valley by a gradual and smooth ascent that route is now rendered impassable by snows so that we have been obliged to take a much longer and a rocky and broken trail. Arrived here about 1 a.m. and had everything across the river by 8 p.m.

Camp on Columbia river

7th June 1859

Marched only six miles yesterday-a very rough rocky trail-the pack mules, one of mine and two of the other train missed their footing and tumbled from the path down a precipice, 150 feet high into the Columbia. I remain here today to rest the pack animals and mend the trail around a rocky place and to build a wharf around a rocky point this side where the Columbia river has covered the trail deep enough to swim a mule.

Camp on the Columbia

4 miles from Enhatqua

9th June 1859

Yesterday marched six miles, ferried the baggage and swam the animals across the Enhatqua, repacked and arrived here ~~early~~ early this afternoon--lost two mules, one broke his leg and the other his skull by falls from precipices. Will camp here today to make a path along the rocky face of the mountain. The trail has been overflowed for a considerable distance by the Columbia which is higher than for many years.

Camp on Lake Chelan

10th June 1857

Marched today four miles along the Columbia, crossed over the mountains to the foot of Lake Chelan, 11 miles flow and ferried and ~~swam~~ swam the Chelan river and encamped before night.

Camp on Methow river

12th of June, 1859

Yesterday marched 20 miles and camped on the right bank of the Methow river. Found it booming, having risen rapidly for the last few days. A great deal of drift wood was coming down. This morning it had slightly fallen and there was but little driftwood. Ferried and swam across with but little difficulty on boat made by lashing together two canoes. Was swamped with six men aboard--they were saved by clinging to the boat but their rifles went down in a rapid current 15 feet deep and were lost. I remain here today. Rode some distance up the river shore this afternoon with the expressman and interpreter who are old California miners and prospecting for gold. Every panful of earth they washed contained from two to 13 scales of gold which considering that the river is 20 feet higher than low water mark

and that the rich washings are always in the bed of the stream, and that their panfuls were taken out at random from the surface indicates rich deposits everywhere. Rich deposits have been found in small quantities at two other points along our route.

Camp on the Okinakane
Near mouth of the Similkameen
16th June, 1859

Left the Methow at 4 a.m. on the 13th, Marched 20 miles and encamped on the Okinakane, was not quite but very nearly eaten up by mosquitoes. Next day marched 18 miles and that part of us that was left was taken by the same saintly bits of animated nature which in their zeal sing over and prey upon the miserable cases of humankind which fall under their notice yesterday and marched about 18 miles and are camped in the place where I suspect mosquitoes first came from.

I never saw or heard of or imagined anything like the numbers and veracity of the mosquitoes and I hasten to write before my body shall have been entirely consumed by them. We will have to remain here ten days or two weeks while I send all my pack mules to Colville for provisions and establish a depot about the mouth of the Similkameen for my supply while ascending that river.

Lake Osoyoos
19th June 1859

I found near here, day before yesterday, a party of five miners returning from the Frazer river gold mines--they were entirely destitute of provisions and almost starved. They will go into Colville with Lt. Harker. They could not make a living

in the mines.

Today another party, well mounted and provisioned, came down who told me the same story.

With love
yours affectionately
J.G. Archer.

(Camp Osoyoc dates through August..October

Camp on the Ne-Hoy-al-pit-qu, British Columbia, Oct 30th
Colville Depot, W.T. 7th December, 1859

the gold mines discovered on the Similkameen have turned out to be much more extensive than was at first supposed--next spring there will be a great rush of miners to that country.

I have no doubt but that rich diggings will be found at various points all along from the Wenache to the 49th parallel--miners also on the Pend O'Reille where it empties into the Columbia near ϕ 49th and above are getting from three to 12 dollars a day. Provisions however are so high owing to the great cost of transportation that they do not realize much more than ordinary wages and rich mines of cinnabar, quicksilver, have been found not far from the mouth of the Yakima; so that this country which appeared to be God forsaken promises to be compensated for its sterility by great mineral wealth.

With love to all
Affectionately
J.G. Archer

Colville Depot

23 Dec. 1859

My dear mother:

The last two mails from the east have failed and I feel but little inclined to write until I hear from you again.

Nothing new has come to our knowledge for the last month-it is bad enough to be when reaching over oceans but when in addition to that you are in a place so remote that not even the echo of a sound from the outside ever reaches it, the case is for words (??) ...no hun shrouded in her black veil appears to be more completely isolated from the world than I do now, with 700 miles of deep snows and frozen rivers and thousands of miles of sea intersporced between me and all I love--for all that however the time passes rapidly.

By clubbing together our little supplies we have plenty of reading matter to last through the winter and with 11 officers, including Lt. Parke the chief astronomer of the commission and a half dozen gentlemen of the commission all of a disposition to be agreeable to each other as possible, I think we will be able to get through the winter very satisfactory.

Many of my discharged packers have gone back to Lake Osoyoos where they have hitted themselves and are engaged in mining with great success--all accounts from there indicate that gold deposit is extensive as well as rich.

Affectionately

yours

J.G. Archer

Colville Depot, W.T.

22nd January, 1860

My dear mother:

...the sleighing continues excellent and I ride out nearly every day. I don't think I have yet told you that we are situated 15 miles south east from the Hudson Bay Company's post (Ft. Colville) on a stream a little larger than the Elbow Branch and about two and a half miles from Mill Creek valley. Colville valley is from two to three miles wide--the most of it covered with water during the months of May and June and all the land high enough to keep above the water is under cultivation.

It is inhabited chiefly by French ^Cacoles (not too distinct, ed.) and half breeds who came into the country as employes of the Hudson Bay company. It has always been the policy of the company to encourage the intermarriage of their agents and employees with the Indians--all of them have Indian wives and by means of this alliance with the tribes they have been able to maintain themselves ~~from their~~ at their isolated posts without requiring troops for their protection.

Ft. Colville was established about twenty-five years ago and the mill in Colville valley, with its numerous old log houses and old looking worm fences presents about as ancient an appearance as the "gravelly" hills between the "forest" and "neck" lands of Hartford.

Our depot is on a level terrace three-fourths a mile wide between steep hills 1,500 feet high with the view open for a distance of five miles which is mounted by a mountain ridge. The vallies of nearly all the streams north and east of the Wenacha river, instead of sloping in conformity with the fall of the water, are successions of perfectly level terraces of various

length and width and not only are the valleys of the streams ascended in this manner but often for many miles along the Columbia river, during our last summer's march, I have seen its mountain banks rising in one broad level terrace above another to the right of two or three thousand feet--this is the distinctive feature of the country lying between the Cascades and the Rocky mountains.

I received a long letter from Carr by last mail dated Paris. He is greatly enjoying his trip.

Affectionately

J.G. Archer

Colville Depot, W.T.

Sunday, 5th Feb. 1860.

(example of some of his other writing)

..I am not grateful enough however to Nannie to abstain from criticizing her last letter, but I only do it for my own good. I find she is ignorant enough of the first principles of letter writing to apologize for writing about herself, Without the great authority of Sydney Smith, to the effect that egotism is the seal of a letter between friends, common sense I think ought to teach every one that we only write frequently to those who we are confident to take sufficient interest in us to want to be told, not merely the beautiful things we have seen, the important things we have done and the great people we have met, but all the little concerns that make up our daily life and especially, all that concerns our own health or pleasure. Nothing personal (egotistical) can ever be thought trifling or uninteresting by correspondents who ~~can~~ really love each other--it should not be necessary to ask a question on the subject and I seldom do, being confident that sensible correspondence will always answer each question without their being asked. Suppose I were to fill up a long letter with asking how is such a one of you; I hope she is so and so and how is such another and so on through the letter and never say a word about myself. No, there must be no more apologies for egotism--if there are I will think I have been very wrong to mention all the little things I have been in the constant habit of telling, all the little incidents of my uneventful marches which could have no possible interest anywhere but at home.

Lt. Hughes received a letter from Walla Walla stating that the Northerner was wrecked between San Francisco and Vancouver and 38 passengers lost but no further accounts given--the mails

were not lost however for Nannie's letter of 1st Dec. was aboard it and had evidently had a thorough soaking.

..A week ago I drove down to the Hudson Bay post with Dr. Hammond to get some masks and foils for fencing and intended to stay all night but Mr. McDonald was not at home and we returned the same evening. Besides our (small sword) fencing lessons which we are giving to each other (Mexican war period letters contain account of gun duel...ed) from books, our sleighing and walking on snow shoes, we are engaged in instructing the companies to use a new drill fencing with the rifle and bayonet.

I most commonly spend the day after this manner.

I rise at 7 o'clock, bathe in my room and dress at 8 1-2 drill the company in the bayonet exercise at 9 3-4 breakfast then read until 1 p.m. when I have the non commissioned officers up to recite in tactics for the next day's drill, take a walk on snow shoes or a sleigh ride, dine at sunset and spend the evening as happens to be most agreeable, never though is anything pleasanter than the recollections and associations that my present immediate occupations never fail to bring around me.

My snow shoes are a foot wide by 2 1-2 feet long, very light, being made of a light wooden rim like sleigh runners joined together in front and rear and wound with a strong net work of thongs made of reindeer skin. I was surprised to find that I can walk as fast and as easily with them, up steep hills and on level ground, as without them on solid ground.

affectionately

(for your personal note;...date-place Harney Depot

1st May, 1860

"hen I last wrote you I was at Walla Walla waiting for my horses to be brought up from the herd. I started from this place (late called Colville depot since changed by our great general to Harney Depot) the next afternoon I rode 20 miles to the Touchet creek. Capt. and Mrs. Dent escorted me ten miles on the way.

...I see in the N.Y. paper that Carr is coming across the Rocky Mountains and over the plains with recruits for our regiment--we want them badly, fifty of my company including all my own commissioned officers will be discharged this summer. Few of them will reenlist, wages and prospects of agriculture and grazing are so high that the soldiers all think they can make fortunes. Many of them originally enlisted for the sake of getting their transportation to this country or California. We are rather dull here, most of the soldiers have been sent out on detached service and we are all well and I rather enjoy the quiet.

affectionately yours

J.G. Archer

Harney Depot, W.T.

4th June 1860

My dear mother:

...The climate here is very different from that of Simcoe, ever since the breaking up of winter we have been visited by ~~000~~ frequent rains and for the last month no two days have passed without a thunder shower.

There is promise of an abundant harvest--many acres have been put in wheat, oats and barley for which a military post with four companies the English and American boundary commissions with their employes and mules and horses, will furnish an ample market. Wheat has never since I have been here sold for less than four dollars per bushel, salt pork at from 40 to 50 cents per pound, oats and everything else in proportion.

The country is covered with strawberry vines which are now in full blossom, and give assurance of a plenty of that delicious fruit. So if you pity my---in strawberry time at home, I can in return feel most commiserative for you when your strawberries are all gone and ours are just in perfection.

Affectionately Yours

J.G. Archer

Harney Depot W.T.

9th July 1860

My dear mother:

...Lt. Wilson of the Royal Engineers came up from the Columbia, spent the day and dined with me. He is the only officer of the British commission who has yet arrived in our vicinity. They will be engaged this summer between the Cascade mountains and Lake Pend Oreille and will winter at temporary quarters now in course of construction near the Hudson's Bay Company trading post on Columbia river, 15 miles hence. About the 15th inst I am directed to proceed on a tour of inspection of the depot of supplies at Lake Pend Oreille and of the escorts along the boundary line. I expect to return by the last of August. I regret that I could not have gone two weeks earlier or that I will not remain until the middle of September in order that I might have time to go over into the buffalo country east of the Rocky Mountains.

...Gen Harney goes home on one year's leave, has doubtless gone over this--and Col. Wright succeeds to the command of the department.

Affectionately J.G. Archer

Linyakwatun, W.T.

9 August, 1860

My Dear mother:

I left Harney Depot on the morning of the 1st inst. traveled nearly south the first day to Spokane river, thence east up the Spokane to a good point nearly south of this and thence to this place where I arrived on the 6th, the whole route except about 50 miles of prairie on the Spokane being through heavy timbered country.

Linyakwatun is a depot of supplies at the crossing of the
Pend Oreille and Clarks Fork of the Columbia about 12 miles
below Lake Pend Oreille...

Camp Mouyle (or Monju)

British Columbia

16th August, 1860

Colville depot

2nd Sept. 1860

Left Linyakwatun 26th ulto, traveled ten miles the first day and
camped at mouth of Vermillion river--next day 20 miles, camped
on Pend Oreille--next day camped at the mission at an Indian
village of about 100 Indians--next day 29th Indians canoed me over
and traveled 15 miles to Summit of Pend Oreille mountains, six
thousand feet high, next day 30 August 30 miles to Colville--
stopped at 11 o'clock at a creek at the foot of the mountain
and let my horses and mules graze for three hours, bathed in the
cool stream--shot a half dozen grouse, dined, saddled up and started
again, got into Colville at 4 o'clock p.m. found my horse
finished, plastered, painted, nicely floored.

The settlers in the ~~xxx~~ valley in the midst of their wheat
harvest. Everything and everybody looks well.

Affectionately yours

J.G. Archer

Notes:

Colville Depot, W.T.

5th Oct, 1860

My dear mother:

Lts. Kautz, Hardin and Carleton arrived 30th ulto with detachment of recruits of whom I wrote in my last letter. They came by steamboat to Fort Benton on the upper Missouri, thence Lt. Mullan's new emigrant waggon road across the Rocky Mountains to the Coeur de Alene Mission and thence leaving the main body of the recruits who proceeded direct to "alla" "alla" came on here over the Indian trail.

note.

27th January 1860

...I anxiously await the action of Maryland when she succeeds. I desire her to consider my services at ~~my~~ her disposal. I will thus come home to her...

note.. (real history?? viewpoint??)

...the permanent sectional majority has now control of the executive branch of the government and will maintain it to the end..it will soon have congress and the federal judiciary pass any acts whatever decided them to be constitutional by the judges and execute them by the president at the head of the whole physical force of the country. Against such an array the minority of its state will be completely at the mercy of the majority in fact enslaved by it. The minority, the south, will secede for the right of secession is all that is left. The result may be a peaceful establishment of a southern republic, the North may try to force the seceding states back into the union or after

peaceful secession a reunion may come to pass with a new and better constitution which will do what the old constitution intended, preserve the rights of each state against the power of the absolute control of the majority. I think and hope the latter may be the result. By ^{this} ~~the~~ time you will probably know. I await with great anxiety the action of Maryland my first and last duty is to be with her if she ~~secedes~~ secedes, then the moment she does I throw up my commission in the USA, return home and offer my services to the governor..."

(And he said he was isolated from the world...I'm no expert on this line of history..no expert of any kind in fact, but what brilliance of a kind!)(ED..typist.)

17th March, 1861

...The course of Maryland is so ~~obvious~~ plain I cannot comprehend how she should not be autonomous. The constitution was destroyed the moment a permanent majority was organized, able to control eventually every branch of the government. The union was destroyed by the consequent succession of the southern state. The question is, shall we take advantage of these events to make a permanent harmonious reunion of equal states or not? It can be done but not by the adoption of any (??) some radical change is necessary.

Something that will give security for all time to come against the abolition powers of the majority, for all parties and for all sections.

Every state, whether North or South, which values its rights should secede and remain out of the union until constitutional powers were adopted that would require at least three fourths of the electoral college to name a president and the same or nearly the same proportion of senators to pass a law. I would

almost favor a veto on the passage of laws placed in the hands of the senators from any one state.

Nothing short of this will restore harmony and a feeling of security to the country, no peace that is not made on some such basis can be lasting. It would be a pity for letting the opportunity pass by for correcting the mistakes of the old constitution. With love to all.

Fort Colville, W.T.

14th April, 1861

My dear mother:

"...I was absent when they (letters) came--20th, on information of an affray between some miners and Indians on the Columbia near the mouth of the Pend d'Orielle in which five Indians and whites were killed. I was sent up with 60 men of my company. I left here the same day at 10 o'clock and reached the post of the British commission at Old Colville in time to cross the river with my company and pack animals before sunset. I then dined in the mess of the officers of the commission which occupied me until 9 o'clock when I went across again to my company. I had scarcely wrapped myself in my blanket when it commenced raining. It continued, raining, snow, sleet or hail.....

22,
Arrived at mouth of the Pend Orielle about 12 o'clock
Distance marched from here 63 miles--remained at Pend Orielle until 3 inst. during which time there were only two days without rain or snow. When I arrived at the Pend Orielle the Indians to the number of 50 had assembled at the mouth of the Kootenay 35 miles further up the Columbia and the same distance north of our boundary, entirely out of my reach. I was glad afterwards that it was so when on investigation I learned that the affray had been a whiskey fight and confined to the parties engaged of from ten to a dozen on each side. It took my messenger whom I sent up to the Indian camp to summon the chiefs to meet me, more than a day to march it, traveling as he was obliged to do on snow shoes while the chiefs came down to my camp in their birch bark canoes in between four and five hours. The matter was settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

J.G. Archer

(number killed does not quite agree with that listed in War of Rebellion, Pacific northwest Vol 1, vol I ? according to hasty recollection.)

The miners, who had been much frightened and were all about leaving the country resumed their work and the Indians dispatched to their hunting ground.

I had fine weather on my way back and being in no hurry took my time and did not arrive until the 6th.

I am completely disgusted with the dilatory course of Maryland. Have applied for a leave of absence which may possibly enable me to leave in six weeks. Will resign as soon as I learn that Maryland has learned at last what she ought to have done already and will be compelled to do.

The union is at an end--the only question (if it is a question) for Maryland is the choice between the sections.

With love to all
affectionately J.G.
Archer.

References to typescript
material in my files

(Only ones mentioned which may be of interest to you)

I know you have Railway surveys . I note in my Colville file typed from the surveys to get things under one folder:

Vol 1, Page 400 , George Gibbs report to Capt. McClellan, Olympia, March 4, 1854 .description and estimate of tribe, fishery, no furs, houses, mission of Father Louis and Joset of S.J. chiefs and sub-chiefs names

Chemakane mission, Palouse, reference to Osoyoos Lake with names of rivers, lakes, etc. then used, distance from Fort Colville to the lake is 82 miles by trail, valley description

Ibid: p.300 Salmon, numbers and method of fishing, point fish ascended to.."the question has often occurred to me whether it would not be a good plan to blast out a raceway or gradual ascent over these falls and thus allow a passage of the fish to the whole back country from which arises the source of the Clark...This certainly would be providing food for the Indians and others at trifling expense. etc. etc.

Ibid: p. 284, Hudson's Bay Co. Mill, report of Lt. Richard Arnold.

Ibid: p 299.Dr. George Suckley report on canoe trip, Indians and fishing at Kettle falls, names, etc.

9 pages. Alice McMillan material, Early settlements in Colville Valley. Hudson Bay period. Told by Pioneers, 1906. (no sources quoted, but material under one cover.)

5 pps. Fort Colville. The Yakima Herald, Sept. 4, 1912.

4 pps. Kettle Falls, Grand Coulee dam. Spokesman Review, March, ? 1949.

Miscellaneous

Colville Chamber of Commerce. Strip map centered on Colville Gateway Lake Roosevelt National Park Recreation Area.

Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

1871, 1875, 1876, 1878, ~~1884~~ 1883, 1891, 1893, 1897.

Seventh annual report Board of Indian Commissioners, 1875.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Secretary of the Interior, 1886.

History of Central Washington, Shaw & Birden Company, Spokane.

Blanchet, Rev. F.N. Historical Notes and Reminiscences of Early

Times in Oregon in a series of articles, Maritime and Land Expeditions. The First civilized man, etc. etc. 1883.(n.p)

..p. 15--the following on the navigation of the Upper Columbia river, is an item of the year 1861 or 1862 which has a proper place at the end of this article..12--navigation on the Upper Columbia River..original ? account of river trip of Blanchet and Demers. (as you know, later re~~edited~~ and re-edited in the Ferndale, Wash, 1910 edition.) My Smith list indicates the 1883 booklet, based on newspaper articles in Oregonian ? at UW and ~~some~~ somewhere in Oregon, don't recall without checking it again.)

Extensive Cattle and Horse files, also Columbia River--

the former mostly typescript from old newspaper scanning covering years--the last, mostly clips covering seven year period supplement all or most all standard works and others such as Paul Kane etc.

My 1866 land office report has big map showing mine locations etc. ~~textured~~ tinted in. This strikes me as a good ~~possibility~~ possibility.

I note my reservations file, exclusive of Yakima, includes some possibilities:

Colville survey to begin March first..many now at Kettle Falls and Colville waiting for chance to enter and make homestead locations..Yakima Herald, February 1, 1894.

Col Lane leaves for Coeur d'Alene reserve to negotiate with Indians for purchase of property no longer needed by them in connection with the Colville reservation -- Yakima Herald, Feb 1, 1894. etc. etc. including some as late as 1925 regarding water costs in Chelan, irrigation.(Irrigation files quite extensive)