Habitat: Basin of the Okinagan river in Washington, excluding
north into British Columbia, and including Similkameen
river, hence giving them twelve tribes - Pashkum, Chiloe Catharow,
Nimni (Meathpot), Nezphoin - Sam Holl - Colville - Similkameneen -
Okinagan.

originally applied to the Confluence of Similkameen and Okinagan
but extended first to include a small band and afterward to a
large division of the Salishan family.

Habitat: They formerly inhabited the west side of Okinagan river,
Washington, from 60 mi. of Okinagan to the Canadian border. - But they
replaced the Okinagane tribe from the valley of Similkameen
(authors cited at p. 115.)

Sec. 10 Map of 1857. Rule 1033, Indian Office Files. Map Made
under the direction of Assistant Secretary U. S. Indian Office - March 1857.
Wetshow


Habitat. They formerly lived on the west side of the Columbia river, including the territory of the Wetshow, the Chelan and Enkutook rivers, Lewis and Clark met some of these in 1805 below the mouth of the Walla Walla. They are closely connected with the Wisharraw and Yaki Indians.


Lewis and Clarke, Sources Ed. 1d, 2d, p. 267.

Early record stating that the Wetshow were part of the Walla Wallas and were about their habitat.

Tomson in THEODORESKIE, 1887 (cited 1884) does not give the Wetshow, but Roos, 1848 (Ed. 1d, p. 754) includes the Wetshow as part of the Channings, and Roos "worst" indicates that the Wetshow river and in the remote country is part of the Channings country.

The Treaty of Yakima (July 9, 1854, 12 Stat. L. 751) between the United States and the Yakima and other Indians, to which the Wetshow Indians were not parties, provided to cede to the United States the country adjacent to the Chelan and the Enkutook river valley which was a part of the ancient habitat of the Wetshow Indians.
San Pablo


Habitat. They occupy the country on the San Pablo river in Washington, now included within the Colville Reservation.


Habitat, in the San Pablo river and on the Columbia below its mouth, in the State of Washington.

Pills, classified them as all of the eight bands of Indians, and also as one of the six bands of Oregonians they being classified by both. (Authorities cited.)

Pills, see Oregonians, 457. Classed them as part of the Oregonians.

Stevens Map (col. supra) shows the Oregonians and Squawmug, but not the San Pablo. Stevens classifies these Indians within with the Oregonians as Squawmug.

Lewis and Clark Notes, Edition vol. 2, p. 1506. Under the heading, "we saw the following tribes at the forking of..."

Hlghlgnimn-Weel nation reside from the entrance of the Latahie into Clark's river, on both sides of the Latahie.

This is not very clear as the place would have since changed.
Colville

Webster to Lewis and Clark (Steward's - Stewarts)

Habitat. They originally occupied the country on Colville and
Kettle rivers and on both sides of the Columbia River from
Kettle Falls to Spokane River, in Washington, and extending
north into British territory to about the lower Arrow Lakes.
Fishing Kettle Falls on the Columbia, within their
territory, was the great salmon fishing resort for all the
tribes of this region, and here in 1843 was established the
Catholic missions of St. Mary.

Habitat, between Kettle Falls and Spokane River, eastern
Washington.

Said by Wells to have been one of the largest Salish tribes.
Authorities cited)

Stevens, Map Supra. Shows the Steward's on the Columbia River
both banks - down as far as its junction with the Spokane river.
Stevens as in the 14th Ann. Rep. 3rd ser. is given as
stating that in 1855 the original Steward's were nearly
extinct, their places being taken by numerous given
Neighboring tribes.

parts of the following tribes at the Long Barrows." Notes

"Where not noted in both orders of Clark's river,
from the entrance of Lewis's to the great falls of Clark's
River!"

The places names given being obsolete, barriers is difficult
Lake or Senjuject near Indian stock.

Habitat. Occupied the country on both sides of the Columbia from about Nellie Falls northward into British Columbia to the vicinity of Arrow Lake.

May be identical with the location of 14th Amendment.

Dowl 30, p. 567. Senjuject. Senjuject, tribe formerly residing on both sides of the Columbia from Nellie Falls to the Canadian boundary. They also occupied the valley of Nellie River, Colorado River from its mouth to the first falls and the region of Arrow Lakes, British Columbia.

Stevens map 1485 does not name the Lake Indians in this country, probably because they occupied the lower country on both sides of the Columbia, and were considered a part of that tribe.

Lewis and Clarke's Narrative, volume 3, page 376, under the head of "The Same Part of the Following Tribes as the Squaw Nations" states that "The Squaw Nation resides on both sides of the Columbia, about the entrance of Charles River, both the name given of their tribe, and its location, renders place of habitat difficult to determine.

All of these above named tribes are now treaty Indians, claiming their lands by virtue of aboriginal occupancy and possession, they were rebels for the least part of their occupation, in the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington.
Lac de la Madeleine